

PORTLAND AND THE UPSTATE

The bitter fight at the special session over the exposition measure recalls that from time immemorial there has been a feeling in upstate counties that Portland was not fair with the rest of the state.

It appeared constantly in county newspapers. It was a general feeling that Portland was always ready to "put something over" on the rest of the state.

It has never disappeared. Sometimes it smoldered, particularly in those days when the Oregon Development league, for a brief period, got up the slogan "One for all and all for one," and for a time held state-wide meetings and cultivated a spirit of confidence and mutual good-will.

One thing that did more toward anything else to keep the feud from dying was the Multnomah delegation in the legislature. Without exception there are always some good members in the delegation.

As regularly, there have been members who were not good legislators. Often they had personal axes to grind. Not infrequently they were the handy men for special interests.

Scores of crimes against the state have been committed in the chloroforming of good bills and the passage of bad ones. An example is the uniformity with which they have killed income tax bills as a service to a considerable group in Portland and in some outside cities who escape payment of a just share of taxation and by that escape pile up undue burdens on real estate.

For 40 years there have been suspicion and mistrust throughout Oregon of the Multnomah delegation in the legislature. The good men and the work they do are lost sight of in the irritating and feud-creating action by the unworthy members.

The storm broke at the special session, partly in resentment against the dictation of some members of the Multnomah delegation, partly from opposition to the exposition and partly as a result of the old-time feud between Portland and the rest of the state.

The prejudices resultant from this ancient controversy are often without reason. They are more active now because in many of the agricultural communities men are in straits. Nor do they realize that Portland has spent enormous sums of money in costly improvements that have provided Oregon with a splendid outlet to the sea, and followed it up with provision of effective terminals and by bringing here the ships whose services make better and better markets for the products of the region, a service that is of inestimable value every day to the entire back country.

Portland people taxed themselves heavily in this work. They have bonds outstanding on which they will be paying interest and principal for a generation to come. It is one of scores of similar services as exemplified, for instance, in the constant taxing of themselves by Portland people, in financing the operations of the Portland docks commission and the Port of Portland commission, activities which, while they are naturally of benefit to Portland, are in their primary usefulness for the permanent service of the back country in facilitating distribution and transportation and creating distant markets for all Oregon products.

Incidentally, the \$1,000,000 that Portland bankers loaned the Cooperative Grain association undoubtedly had the effect of stiffening the market price of wheat and may have added several cents a bushel to the figures that the growers received.

It is vital to the welfare of the state that the bitter feud that has been let loose again be healed over. A good way to begin is for Multnomah to send only first class men and none but honest men to the legislature. Special groups in this town should stop sending their henchmen to Salem to "put something over" on the rest of the state.

If Portland will elect legislators who will all stand for the general welfare of the state, instead of some of them standing for skulduggery, more will be done to end the old feud than can be done in any other way.

It is a period in the growth of Oregon when there should be no feud between the upstate and its principal city. We are behind in population. We have barren lands to reclaim and make productive. We have enormous resources that have not yet been touched by the hand of development. We cannot go swiftly forward with sections of the state clutching at one another's throats in a bitter controversy.

This exposition is to focus this feud and perpetuate this wrangling, it will be unfortunate. It would be cheaper for Portland to pay the entire cost of the exposition.

of power contributes to irrigation. Power pumps water to higher levels. It helps pay the expense of dams. It operates farm machinery. It lights homes. It energizes towns. It runs trains. Yet hydroelectric plants do not consume water. Such plants take from the water an energy that may be reproduced in the next rapid.

Until the friends of Northwest irrigation districts composed their differences and appealed together, their voice was not heard at Washington. D. C. Their supporters of pending reclamation legislation at the national capital admitted the justice of claims advanced for swamp lands as well as arid areas that had little hope of passing the legislation. Until friends of progress recognize the essential interrelation of development for irrigation, power and water transportation, they will find their own energy consumed in squabbles.

In the Middle West the pot is calling the kettle black. Chicago says there is quite as much bootlegging going on in nearly small towns as in the metropolis, and the small towns answer, "Quite so. Look at the example we're set."

New York, Chicago and a few other centers are preparing for what they admit will be a gay New Year. What they probably mean is that the celebration will depend upon sub-irrigation.

Reclamation and development will both languish if the friends of irrigation and of hydroelectric projects become opponents.

From the interior comes the suggestion that the water power board composed of Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace and Secretary of War Weeks should keep the hands of power interested off our streams until every drop of water required for irrigation has been reserved exclusively for that purpose.

If its members are far visioned they will do nothing of the kind. They will join the reclamation service in measuring the largest service of stream flow to both power and irrigation. They will take into account the possibility of water transportation on every stream dammed for irrigation, power or both.

The object in applying water to arid land is to make the soil fruitful for the families that will make their homes thereon. A complete service to modern life includes power for domestic and industrial use and communication by transportation, which in its various forms may utilize the energy generated by a hydroelectric plant as well as streams that have been canalized by power and irrigation works.

In many instances, the generation of power is the primary purpose of the dam. The water power board composed of Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace and Secretary of War Weeks should keep the hands of power interested off our streams until every drop of water required for irrigation has been reserved exclusively for that purpose.

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IS ARTICLE II LIKE ARTICLE X?

That it is, Friends of the League of Nations Assert—That It Is Not, Foes of the League Equally Assert—Both Thus Work for the Four—Foes of the League of Nations.

Daily Editorial Digest (Consolidated Press Association)

Is Article II of the new four-power treaty in the same thing as Article X of the covenant of the League of Nations? In the opinion of many papers upholding the league the negligible difference between the two provisions, which they endeavor to prove, is that while the former is a part of the new treaty, but on the other side of the debate the utter dissimilarity in import, whatever the resemblance in words is developed in the effort to secure popular support of the new pact. So totally divergent viewpoints seek the same objective.

"After all the fuss and feathers over the famous Article X of the Wilsonian covenant," remarks the Columbia State (Dem.), "we are to get the substance of that article in another and even more definite treaty and the League of Nations (Dem.) holds that because 'in a very great measure Article II of the new treaty is identical in import with Article X' and includes 'practically the heart of what the covenant aimed at,' friends of the League of Nations 'can with sincerity approve the four-power pact.'"

It is indeed a "hopeful sign" that the administration "had the courage to do the consistently inconsistent thing" and adopt the only method that promises a way out of the present deadlock, says the Chronicle's editorial are the two provisions, and in its opinion, as well as that of many writers, they form "a dead-parallel." Article II of the new treaty provides that "whenever a contract is entered by the aggressive action of any other power the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly and endeavor to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken jointly or separately to meet the exigencies of the particular situation."

The words "whenever a contract is entered by the aggressive action of any other power" is so similar to that of Article X of the league covenant that it must be plain to every intelligent person that the Harding administration has adopted the very principle which the Democrats in the senate rejected when Woodrow Wilson presented it. Article X is as follows: "The members of the league undertake to refrain from any act of aggression against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression the members of the league shall meet in conference and consideration of means and methods of meeting the situation of fulfilling the obligation, with the 'moral' force of the league, and the new treaty, new treaty than in the old. Such difference as there is between them is really one of degree in frankness, the Milwaukee Journal (Ind.) thinks, for the new treaty is in precise terms in the Pacific treaty as it is in the covenant, action is 'intimated in an unmistakable manner.'"

There are "similarities," the New York Tribune (Rep.) readily admits, but "the dissimilarities are more numerous." Chiefly, the Illinois News (Ind.) points out, "there is no 'super-statement.'" The new pact, says the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph (Rep.) "relates to matters in which our government and other powers have a direct interest because of ownership. Article X would have pledged us to interfere in matters that did not concern us in the slightest."

But the distinction that is emphasized most persistently is the one which concerns the "guarantees" behind the agreements. A number of papers, among them the Boston Herald (Ind.) and the Kansas City Star (Ind.) present as the most convincing proof of this the fact that the four-power pact "expressly abrogates the military alliance between Britain and Japan because it is incompatible with the objects of the new agreement and an obstacle to its consummation." Those who interpret this attitude as a "distinction without a difference" the Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.) charges with considering "a contract to use the American army and navy" the same "as a contract to use American diplomacy."

The Times-Star there is symbolism in the designation of the two principles. Article X representing "the cross-purposes at which Woodrow Wilson chose to work"; Article II the paralleling of ideals between the treaty-making powers and the people as a whole.

Liberia, an African republic, has been called "America's only colony," because its settlers came from the United States and it has no connection with this country. Planned as a reparation for the seizure of natives as slaves and an experiment in transplanting the American people to their native soil, the beginnings of Liberia had many contact points with early American history. The freedmen's problem was solved by the American government, and Henry Clay presided over a meeting in Washington, in 1810, to form a society for the colonization of Liberia, which name signifies "Land of the Free." It was founded in 1820 by the Rev. Jehudi Ashmun. Within a few years the American population of Liberia had grown to 1500. A daily newspaper had been started and a code of laws was in practical operation. The country was an independent republic in 1847. The government of the republic is modeled after that of the United States.

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ON THE CELLULO WRECK

An Engineer Analyzes Testimony and Explains the Cause of the Disaster

Silverton, Dec. 26.—The Editor of The Journal—I have read all of the news up to date pertaining to the Cellulo wreck on the O-W. R. & N., including the articles of the "Crabtree Growers' association," and never have I as yet seen the one main point brought out that covers the whole cause of the wreck.

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Observations and Impressions of the Journal Man

By Fred Lockley

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Atta boy! What a grand and glorious day was Monday, about 9 a. m., for the poor working man. The day was a grand success for the poor man.

It isn't half so hard, by the way, to make an attempt to keep water resolutions if it is to be made.

It was a great holiday, but did not add materially to the joy of some of the toys in the hands of our youth.

Husbands who fly away from home and the Christmas celebration aren't the right sort of husbands.

You never can tell the little boy when he's had too much turkey, but he remains a good boy.

What a wondrous day this would be if we could see all those who are the deluge of debts that will arrive as the new year dawns.

An expert who says colors are life-guides and that purple is ideal probably has in mind the royal purple and the general desire to wear it.

Just when a fellow gets to feeling beat with the group around the Christmas tree, whatever wither his candlewax dripped into her parlor rug.

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The Oregon Country

Northwest Expansion in Brief From the Day Reader

OREGON

A stock train of 55 cars made up on points east of Baker left that city Saturday for Portland and Seattle markets.

J. F. McDonald, who died recently at Paisley, was a native son of Linn county, having been born at Lebanon last Wednesday night.

Bend has a community skating rink, a half block of vacant lots in the heart of the city having been flooded for that purpose by the fire department.

Charles Albert Cole, well known contractor of Pendleton, is dead in that city following a stroke of paring stroke. He had been a resident of Pendleton for 40 years.

Edward A. Rhone of Eugene, for 17 years a member of the Oregon National Guard and a World War veteran, died in the government hospital at Tacoma last Wednesday night.

Chief of Police Palmer of Baker received an anonymous letter Friday directing him to order members of the force with bombing units, they "change their ways."

A successor to Thomas J. Butler, who resigned as county clerk of Clatsop county, will be chosen at the January term of county court, it is expected.

Grazing conservation during the coming season will be carried out on the Deachutes, Fremont and Ochoo national forests, it is expected.

John Conzelmann, living near Sherwood, was held up a few days ago and robbed of his money and a watch. He will not lose the bonds, however, as they were registered.

Breaking up a strike among women board a train, Otto Michal, formerly a night watchman at Cottage Grove, has filed suit against the Southern Pacific railroad for \$750.53 damages.

A bear weighing 200 pounds and a large wildcat were bagged Friday by J. A. Davis near Astoria.

Several shingle mills in the vicinity of Everett are closed on account of inability to get cedar logs. Possibly 400 men are affected.

The price of fresh milk has advanced in the city since the strike among dairymen, following the end of a milk war which has lasted four months.

J. A. Siler of Raymond was caught Friday in a robbery of a mail train. He was killed and his arms broken.

Northwest Fruit exposition recently held in Seattle are asked to make contributions to the exposition.

Silver ore, said to run \$800 to the ton, has been discovered on the C. N. Smith tract in the vicinity of the city.

Orders for over 14,000 baby chicks have been received from Grays Harbor poultrymen, who seek to prove that district's second Peltandra.

Mrs. Maurice McMicken, a member of the pioneer McMicken family which settled in Oregon in 1842, died last Friday of heart disease.

Checks covering a total of \$407,447.90, comprising the second 10 per cent dividend of the defunct Scandinavian-American bank, were mailed to depositors last week.

A number of bootleggers in jail at Vancouver in a whiskey war time these days singing "Boys singing in the street," Christmas carols and other songs usually sung around the holiday season.

Donald Hill, charged with burglary, has been taken to the penitentiary to serve his sentence. He has been on parole since his arrest no burglaries have been reported.

George N. Ifft, DOACHO newspaper man, has been appointed captain of the 116th cavalry, stationed at Pocatello.

A large barn and its contents, belonging to L. J. Feisted, near Blackfoot, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning, entailing a loss of \$3000.