Oregon Daily Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher
[Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.]

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Be fearful only of thyself; and stand in awe of none more than thine own conscience. There is a Cato in every man; a severe censor of his manners. And he that reverences this judge will seldom do anything he need repent of.—Fuller.

SEEING HOBGOBLINS

THERE is no intelligence in the already overworked objection that the four-power treaty may inspire other nations to combine against the four-power signatories.

What would other nations combine for? Their interests are not menaced. The four-power pact is not an offensive alliance. The four nations involved in it threaten nobody, but enter into agreement to keep the peace among themselves. For what reason, then, would other nations be inspired to combine against them?

On what assets would the supposed other nations combine? The four powers have the only navies of consequence in the world. Germany is in a receivership and without a battleship. Russia is impoverished and starving. She is without economic resources, and economic resources are the towering and dominant force in war as in peace.

Would the backbone of this bogy group of combined nations be the Austro-Hungary that was? That land is in chaos and will be in chaos for a generation. It would be a slender reed to lean on.

There is no nucleus in the world for a combination of nations against the four-power signatories. The four most powerful nations on the earth are in the four-power settlement. Instead of combining against them, other powers will, if the United States senate doesn't wreck the treaty, seek to become friends, instead of foes, of the four-power group.

What nations would care to combine against a group led by the United States? Where are the nations that would, after the lessons of the world war, challenge the economic resources, the incomparable wealth and the manpower of the United States?

Promulgation of Mother Goose melodies might inspire other nations to some fantastic combination against the four-power governments. The treaty of Washington will not.

Snow and ice cumbering the Columbia river highway are softening under the touch of warmer weather. This means reduction in cost and time necessary to reopen the great thoroughfare. It also emphasizes the suggestion that the time is near at hand again when tourist and industrial travel will either follow the Columbia motor route, or go elsewhere.

CLEAR THE HIGHWAY

A NEWS dispatch from The Dalles states that hundreds of tourists from the East have driven to the snow and ice blockades of the Columbia River highway only to be turned back.

Half the automobiles in The Dalles, says the same item, will not be used until the highway is cleared of its encumbrance and opened again. The motor traffic of all Eastern Oregon is handicapped by the suspension of travel.

This is concrete evidence that the public duty to keep the highway open is urgent and that the loss in traffic is great.

It is evidence that the Columbia River highway, important as it may be as a tourist route, is more important as an industrial thoroughfare.

Before the phenomenal November storm choked the highway with its deposits of ice, traffic on the road was almost continuous. It was nothing to see a procession of cars many miles long.

The Journal party that viewed highway conditions last Wednesday met only three machines while enroute to the blockaded sections and only one returning.

The highway in its blockaded condition truly is a broken link which should be connected again through plan and method equal to the job.

It is to be hoped that the conference of highway, county and state highway commissions with engineers and business men which Chairman Rudeen of the county commission has called for next Monday will meet the public duty, produce the plan and start the work. Nothing less will be worth while.

WOMEN ON JURIES

WHY all these tears because sundry women evaded jury service?

In the excitement over the refusals are we assuming that Oregon women in general will turn their backs on jury duty?

Even if they do are there not still on deck the professional jurors, perennially with us, who will see to it that the jury system does not break down? Were they not all on hand with decks cleared for action long before the women were made eligible for jury service? Aren't women always women? If the time ever comes when they see real need for them to sit in the jury box and deal out even-handed justice does anybody think they will falter? Have they ever failed in time of emergency?

Why not be calm? Maybe the Housemaids' Protective association issued a ukase against jury service by the women who failed to qualify in the late goings-on at the Multnomah county courthouse.

Maybe sundry husbands foresaw cold kitchens and cheerless firesides, with milady tied up indefinitely in jury service, and vetoed the plan with a thunderous stamp of their mighty Number Nines.

Meanwhile do all the lordly men serve who are drawn for jury duty? Do not most of the best fitted to serve evade the job whenever they can? And, by way of parenthesis, is not a jury sometimes a fearful and wonderful thing?

The charity or the character building agency which appears in the list of Community Chest beneficiaries is an agency indorsed by the highest business authority of Portland. It is an agency investigated and found to be doing good work in its field. It is an agency which is the servant of the common welfare. Indirectly, Portland itself is a Community Chest beneficiary, for through the chest the city is saved the cost and waste of duplicative, unsupervised and unanalyzed charity, it is excused from response to incessant appeals throughout the year by having 45 drives merged in one, and it is reassured by the spectacle of a contributors' organization both seeking contributions and prescribing the conditions of disbursement. Could anyone ask for more?

A BUSINESS PROGRAM

THIS government can be put on a business basis.

If you want the authority for the declaration go to the national budget committee. This is the business men's organization to whose activities may be traced a substantial part of recent gratifying progress toward budget reform. Now the committee outlines and seeks favor for an even more ambitious program.

It would have a complete reorganization of governmental executive departments to eliminate waste and duplication and to produce greater administrative efficiency. The committee wisely refrains from suggesting the steps of reorganization. Tradition-hallowed bureaucracy does not yield lightly.

A second suggestion is the merging of all senate finance committees into one, following the example of the house. Several committees in the senate now have authority in the matter of appropriations. Suppose, for instance, that each division of city government did its own spending and its own levying upon the public purse.

Everybody who has witnessed government operation at Washington, D. C., knows how true it is that members of the cabinet are slaves of detail and have little time for large matters of policy. The national budget committee proposes permanent under-secretaries that will handle details and relieve cabinet officers of their enthrallment.

No suggestion is more surprising than that cabinet officers be allowed to sit on the floor of congress and participate in discussions, though without a vote. This is bringing the executive to the administrative branch of government in the spirit of Woodrow Wilson, who set the precedent of delivering his messages in person.

Will congress lay aside its scheming, procrastinating and thimble-rigging long enough to consider these constructive proposals seriously?

Life tells of a chemistry professor who first announced that any carelessness on his part in handling the ingredients of a laboratory experiment might blow them all through the roof, and then added: "If you will step a little closer you will be able to follow me better."

LOOK INSIDE

NEXT week the lid of the Community Chest will be lifted.

It will show an empty interior waiting to be filled.

It will suggest bare cupboards and hungry stomachs. Its hollow interior echoes the appeal of lives empty of encouragement, hope and fortune.

On one side of the Community Chest are the well fed, more or less prosperous 90 per cent. On the other side are the submerged tenth.

A little of the goods of the prosperous passed over to the needy through the medium of the Community Chest helps balance the inequality that permits some to be fed while others go hungry. Deserted babies, orphaned children, broken families, the sick and the destitute look on with eager and wistful eyes while the chest is filled.

The Community Chest is the substantial evidence of Portland's sympathy for misfortune.

They who put into it conscientious service and money take out the joy of doing good and lessen the burden of woe.

BACKING THE "BLOC"

THE agricultural conference yesterday indorsed the "farm bloc."

This was in spite of President Harding's denunciation of the "bloc" in his late message to congress and his criticism of the group in his speech opening the agricultural conference.

Here are high points in the program of the "farm bloc" as outlined by Senator Kenyon, Republican of Iowa, one of its leaders:

1—Passage of a bill requiring that agriculture shall be represented on the federal reserve board.

2—Passage of a bill to encourage cooperation among farmers in the buying and selling of products.

3—Enactment of a measure which will give longer and more satisfactory credit to the grain farmer, the livestock man and others in the farming industry.

This is a perfectly intelligent and perfectly reasonable program. That the great farm group, the largest and most important activity in America, should have a representative on the federal reserve board is beyond controversy.

What single reason can be advanced for denying agriculture one place on the board—a board that holds the matter of credit, currency and national financial operations in the hollow of its hand, and that by its action touches intimately the very life of every activity in the country?

Why should not congress perfect the machinery for cooperative marketing, whereby agriculture can meet, with its own organization, the organized groups that buy its products and sell it manufactured goods and supplies?

Why shouldn't farmers have a system of financing suited to their needs? Every other activity has such financing. Why shouldn't credit also be available to the biggest industry in America, employing more labor than any other industry in America, and involving a larger capital investment than any other three industries in America?

The moral effect of the indorsement of the "farm bloc" by the very delegates chosen by the president himself to the agricultural conference, will be very great, both in congress and out. It is a near ultimatum almost certain to precipitate one of the most stubbornly contested legislative struggles ever waged in America; for the many interests profiting heavily from an over-share of the fruits of the farmer's labor will be stirred to greater activity, more or less secret, perhaps, by the declaration of the conference.

PREDICTION FULFILLED

GRANT BROWN, a dairyman near Beaverton, received $706.84 for milk sold from his dairy last year. He paid $329.15 for feed. He placed no value on the product of five acres planted to clover and vetch, which he also fed to his cows. He places no value upon his work and that of his family. He paid in taxes $162.36. He had $215.33 in money left after he paid for feed and taxes.

He feels, of course, that he has made a contribution in work and in feed which greatly outweighs in value his money balance.

January 1 the dealer notified Brown that the price paid him for milk would be reduced from $2.35 to $2.15 a hundred pounds.

At about the same time the dissolution of the Oregon Dairymen's Cooperative league was announced.

The dairyman made inquiry in Portland to learn if similar reduction had been made in the price which consumers are asked to pay. The consumer didn't even know that the producer was getting less; there had been no reduction in the price the consumer pays.

The dairyman was told, on the other hand, that beginning February 1 the price paid dairymen would be still further reduced. This was his comment:

Dairymen have no voice in the price paid them for their product either by dealers or condensers. We either take what they are willing to pay or go out of business. There is no relation between the price the consumer pays and what we receive. The dealer standing between producer and consumer governs both prices. We can't help ourselves.

This complaint is, word for word, identical with complaints made by dairymen prior to the organization of the Oregon Dairymen's Cooperative Marketing league.

It is the kind of complaint which it was predicted would be made if the dairymen's league liquidated.

Dairymen and consumers are parties of the first and second part in the milk business. The dealer is the party of the third part. But, he holds the whip hand and will do so as long as dairymen remain unorganized.

Some one says the reason so many barbers are bald-headed is that they don't practice their hair tonic preachments.

THE SENATE'S DEGRADATION

That Body Once Forced Out Clark of Montana and Unseated Lorimer of Illinois, but That Was Long Ago—It Sustains Its Recent Record by Sustaining the Man Who Made That Record Possible—The Senate's Remarkable Resolution Analyzed.

From the New York World

The United States senate has saved Truman H. Newberry and dishonored itself.

Nothing could surpass in cynicism and shamelessness the resolution, that was adopted wholly by Republican votes, declaring in one clause that "Truman H. Newberry is hereby declared to be a duly elected senator from the state of Michigan" and in the next clause that "the expenditure of such excessive sums in behalf of a candidate, either with or without his knowledge and consent, being contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the senate and dangerous to the perpetuity of free government, such excessive expenditures are hereby severely condemned and disapproved."

* * *

One could have more respect for the 46 Republican senators who kept Newberry in his seat if they had not added this final touch of calculated hypocrisy.

What Newberry had done was, in their own statement of the case, "contrary to sound public policy"; it was "harmful to the honor and dignity of the senate"; it was "dangerous to the perpetuity of free government"; yet they unqualifiedly approved what they unqualifiedly condemned.

* * *

Well could Senator Hitchcock say that "Senator Newberry was not elected to the United States senate. Two hundred thousand dollars were elected." And 46 Republican senators voted that while in this instance money did stink, $200,000 must not be unseated. It had been spent in a holy cause. Without it the Republicans could not have organized the senate in 1919. Lodge could not have become chairman of the committee on foreign relations. The committee could not have been packed with senators known to be hostile to any treaty of peace that President Wilson would bring back from Paris. The political conspiracy against the treaty of Versailles which was organized when the round robin was signed could be carried into effect only through the agency of this $200,000 that had been elected to the senate from Michigan.

The Republican senators who voted to sustain Newberry voted to sustain political corruption in order to sustain the party record on the treaty of Versailles. Among them was the new senator from Pennsylvania, who is an eminent lawyer and an eminent churchman, who had been in his seat for only a few hours, who could not have studied the evidence, but who had no hesitation in vindicating the purchase of a senatorship when a majority of his fellow Republicans were in favor of vindicating it.

* * *

During the days of Hannaism, when the senate was regarded as money-owned and corporation-owned, Senator Clark of Montana was compelled to resign because of the corrupt use of money in his election. In the dominant days of the Old Guard, when "reactionary" was the mildest word applied to the senate by its progressive critics, Senator Lorimer of Illinois was unseated because his election was tainted. In Newberry's case Republican senators who had found Lorimer a stench to their nostrils trampled all their professed principles under foot because the corrupt Michigan primaries were the rock on which the present Republican foreign policy was built.

Throughout that long period of years when the senate was commonly described as a millionaires' club and the tool of Wall Street it never showed such contempt for the ordinary decencies of politics as the Republican majority has shown in this Newberry affair. It is under the leadership of Henry Cabot Lodge, a so-called scholar in politics, that the senate has touched its lowest level of degradation.

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.]

ON INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY

Mr. Durkee Writes, Taking His Text From Mr. Linscott.

Newport, Jan. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—On January 9 Mr. Linscott writes a very good letter, and thus I have no word of criticism to offer. He writes a great truth in the following sentence: "If no one put forth advanced ideas we should always move in the old ruts of industrial slavery."

When Lincoln took up the reins of government our nation was in the rut of industrial slavery, as to which he had sent forth advanced ideas for many years, and by his election to the presidency he was given a chance to test his ideas that we might know whether or not they were correct. When he placed his great lever of advanced ideas under the root of industrial slavery and pried it out, root and branch, the test was complete. Slavery was dead and the rut filled.

Then, again, Lincoln had advanced ideas on the question of prohibition; and when congress placed a tax on liquor as a war revenue measure Lincoln objected, but finally, after the pledge of congress that the law should be repealed as soon as the war was over, he gave his consent, but when the war was over and the pledge unredeemed, Lincoln said: "After reconstruction, the next great question will be the overthrow and suppression of the liquor traffic."

With his great mind and advanced ideas he perceived the forthcoming rut of industrial slavery to the drink traffic. Then came the villainous assassination and the tragic death of the great Lincoln. And with Lincoln out of the way, the brewers brought to a close their long cherished scheme of buying the Republican party, resulting in a copartnership between the liquor traffic and Uncle Sam by which the government should receive a share of the profits in the business as revenue, for which Uncle Sam must license and protect the business and the party. That deal put Uncle Sam and the party into the rut of industrial slavery to the liquor traffic, and we have been wallowing in the filth of that "rut" ever since. True, the people have placed on the traffic the stamp of an outlaw, but not so with the old parties, and until they have publicly dissolved partnership with it and have declared enforcement of the law, they are still in the rut of "industrial slavery." E. W. Durkee.

INDORSES FRANCE'S POSITION

Holds Her Justified in Her Extremest Reparations Demand.

Corvallis, Jan. 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—Why the wholesale criticism of France for her attitude toward her army and reparations? Are we sure that France is not right? Have we forgotten that France has been wantonly invaded by Germany 27 times during the Christian era? Have we forgotten that when, in 1870, Germany invaded France and took from her the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine and demanded indemnity covering the whole cost of the war, Germany kept her army in France till every franc was paid? Have we forgotten that it was not "reparations" which Germany demanded—for Germany was not invaded and not a penny of damage was done to German property—but that Germany forced France to pay for German invasion and conquest? Have we forgotten that now France is asking only for the actual damage to her country by German invasion; that what France demands is repayment of only a fraction of that actual damage; that in neither of these wars was Germany invaded nor did she lose a penny in property destroyed, but that in both of them France was practically ruined financially? Have we forgotten LaFayette and Rochambeau; how France came to our rescue when the German king George III and his Hessian (German) hirelings, were trying to murder liberty on this continent, and how she sent us ships and money and men and saved us in the darkest hour of the Revolution? Have we forgotten Verdun, and how France stood like a rock for four awful years, till we could get there to help hurl back the invading Hun? And for what? To save France? No, not that alone, but to save the civilization of America and the world.

And now we are discussing the advisability of sending a delegate to the Genoa conference to say to France, "You must be lenient and easy with your enemy of 20 or more centuries." What arguments do we hear in America or England for thus telling France what she must do? Trade—that is all. America and England want Germany's trade. If we do that thing, we shall sow dragons' teeth. The writer is no prophet, but every student of history knows that, as sure as fate, if Germany is permitted by outside interference to escape the penalty of her crimes another invasion of France more terrible than the other will come in the lifetime of men now old and gray, and civilization can never recover from another conflict like the last. Better a thousand times that Germany be kept poor by being compelled to pay for some of the damage she has done, than permit her again to become a menace to the world's civilization. Are we willing to risk another such war for the sake of "trade?" If we are as sordid as that our boasted civilization is not worth saving. Are we willing for "trade" to forfeit the friendship of France, our best friend? If so, we do not deserve friends. Let us consider all these things, "lest we forget." J. A. Gilkey.

THE PROBLEM OF DANCING

Opponent of this Exercise Proposes Test to Apply to All Students

Portland, Jan. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—There is a solution of the present controversy as to dancing in the public schools that should prove effective and productive of complete harmony. Let the opponents of dancing organize a Young People's Recreation association to provide within the public schools recreation conforming to the highest standards of psychology. Let this organization have privileges equal with those of the advocates of dancing, and let attendance be optional with the students and their parents. Then, from time to time, questions as to the relative superiority of the two plans could be answered scientifically. Possibly neither side would ever be entirely convinced. But a large proportion of the patrons would be able to make a more intelligent choice than they could by any other method of argument or investigation.

Among the questions that might be studied would be the following: (1). Which forms of amusement are inherently the most attractive? (2). Which conduce to the greatest interest and proficiency in the regular work of the school? (3). Which class of students exhibits the greater interest in (a) religion and spiritual values; (b) the supreme classics of literature, of art, of music, of social service; (c) the higher processes of reasoning, such as generalization and abstract thought? (4). Which class displays the greater resourcefulness in conversation and in entertainment outside of dancing and the conventional games? (5). Which class contributes the largest percentage of its numbers to the ranks of the delinquents? (6) Which class contributes the larger percentage of its numbers to the divorce courts? (7). Is there any noticeable difference between the average of the different classes in self-mastery and in aspiration for the highest and best in education, in culture, in social service?

As an opponent of dancing I firmly believe this deadly parallel would be decidedly to the advantage of the group that did not participate in the dances as compared with the group that participated in both the dances and the games, and emphatically to the disadvantage of the group that participated only in the dances. But I am willing to be convinced of error, as are doubtless the advocates of dancing and as are all parents who aspire for their children attainments as far as possible above the oppressive level of dull mediocrity. H. P. Lee.

INFORMATION ON PATENTS

Portland, Jan. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—Where could one get books or bulletins on the patent laws of the United States, outside of the public library? Does the patent office at Washington, D. C., send pamphlets to those who ask? Subscriber.

If the inquirer will apply at the Technical room in the city library, Tenth and Yamhill streets, he will be put in the way of obtaining all the information he requires.

Curious Bits of Information

Gleaned From Curious Places

Ear of Dionysius is the name given to a celebrated cavern near Syracuse, in Sicily, said to have been constructed by Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, and used by him as a prison. The cave is 250 feet long and 80 feet high, fashioned in the shape of a human ear, and was so constructed that the faintest sounds were conveyed from all parts to a central chamber, corresponding to the tympanum, or drum of the ear. It is said that the tyrant secreted himself there at times for days, and listened to the conversations of the unfortunates imprisoned within. The men that built the dungeon were put to death to prevent them from divulging the use to which it was put. Workmen, while making excavations during recent years, have discovered pieces of iron and lead that are probably the remains of chains and staples used to hold the prisoners. A whisper at one end of the cave can be heard distinctly at the other by putting one's ear to the walls of the cavern, while the tearing of paper sounds like a series of explosions.

Uncle Jeff Snow Says

Theodore R. Megletter, who is jist outer college, has a idee that somebody else'd orter circ'late a nishative law rejucin' the flivver tax to $5, and he offers to write the argyment fer it in the state pamphlet and not charge a cent if anybody'll start her a-goin'. He b'leves that ever bug and auto owner'll sign it, which'd make sumthin' like 130,000 signatures, and only 14,000 is necessary.

HERE'S WHERE HENRY GOT IT

From the Syracuse Herald

Henry Ford, 17 years old, walked the streets trying to find a Thanksgiving turkey that was cheap enough for him to buy. Now Henry has $121,000,000 in the bank. Which proves that Henry did not buy a turkey that day or since.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Senator Edge says the agricultural bloc is a menace. Maybe he'd like to take the edge off it.

* * *

The lads who braved the terrors of the firing line are not finding the allies they expected on the hiring line.

* * *

Earthquake reported at El Centro, Cal. But it must really have been the turmoil caused by spring plowing.

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"Meeting called to clear highway," announces a headline. Betcha a dime the highway isn't cleared at the meeting.

* * *

England estimates it would cost $10,000,000 to hold a general election in February. Gee! votes must be expensive over there.

* * *

Some people talk a whole lot on subjects they know nothing about, which is one reason some of them have so many arguments.

* * *

Women ask right to retain their maiden names after marriage. Next step, of course, will be to give their maiden names to their husbands.

* * *

Now that Luther Burbank has yielded the thornless berry to science we shall await his announcement of the berry that grows in clusters with cream and sugar already applied.

* * *

After visiting the auto show, we'll say that if we do get run over by an automobile in 1922 we'll know we've been run over by "positively the best car on the market today."

SIDELIGHTS

Judge Ben Lindsey is out in an interview saying that he favors quality, not quantity, in race propagation. Ben is living up to his beliefs, too, for up to date he has no children.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

* * *

Troublous times for officeholders have just about arrived again, and we know of one or two who had better begin looking around for a new job. We know it's tough, after several fine years of security, but then "such is life in the Far West."—Baker Democrat.

* * *

All things to the contrary notwithstanding—spring is here. As concrete evidence of this fact Oregon representatives in congress are sending out their annual supply of garden seed in plenty of time to be planted before the May primaries.—Roseburg News-Review.

* * *

Senator Borah, as a means for promoting better attendance in the senate, wants a ruling which would forbid the recognition of "pairs" between senators when one is absent. Right, old dear! A full house beats 'em, every time.—La Grande Observer.

* * *

If you are a buyer you want the government to force prices down, and if you are a seller you want federal help to raise prices higher. And because Will Hays promised to fix things for both buyer and seller is probably the reason he jumped from the frying pan into the fire and became manager of the movie film trust.—Eugene Guard.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Warburton of Toronto are spending a day or two in Portland. Mr. Warburton is general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Toronto and is en route to Pasadena. He is a long-time friend of Harry Stone, who for the past 25 years has been secretary of the Portland Y. M. C. A.

* * *

Joe Gagnon of Jacksonville was a recent visitor in Portland. He was here to interest Portland men in the purchase of the Jacksonville-Medford railroad. It is hoped new capital can be interested and the road extended to salt water.

* * *

Judge John McCourt and Mrs. McCourt are down from Salem and are at the Imperial. Though long-time residents of Portland, they are at home in Salem, for they were reared there.

* * *

Albany people visiting in Portland include Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hall, John Jordan, Ted Gilbert, Murial Gilbert and May Weisner.

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J. H. Shinn, W. R. Southard, L. E. Cane and Tom Moore, all of Baker, chaperoned by H. S. Levens of the same place, are at the Imperial.

* * *

George M. Brown of Salem is shaking hands with old-time friends from Roseburg, his former home, in Portland.

* * *

H. C. Topping, Dr. H. Clark and J. E. Chestnut of Madras are sojourning at the Imperial.

* * *

John Rudd of Salem is a Portland visitor. He came down to attend the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

* * *

Bend residents in Portland include E. L. Payne, C. M. McKay, L. A. Smith and C. P. Niswonger.

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W. C. Hollinshead and William Barton of Lapine are Portland business visitors.

* * *

Harry Beal, engineer from the Silver Lake country, is spending a few days in Portland.

* * *

Joe Micelli of Roseburg is in Portland on business.

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Ernest Scholl of Sweet Home is a Portland business visitor.

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W. B. Dennis is here from Carlton and is a guest of the Imperial.

* * *

J. M. Smith of Tillamook is a Portland business visitor.

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Mrs. Fred G. Schilke of La Grande is greeting old friends in Portland.

* * *

E. A. Welch of Medford is in Portland on business.

* * *

J. L. Matlock of Heppner is in Portland on business.

Most of the hotels are crowded to the doors with guests who are here attending some one of the numerous conventions or to take in the automobile show or Home Industry week.

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J. T. Wolfe of La Grande is taking in some of the activities and festivities of the metropolis.

* * *

A. L. Wilhelm Jr. of Corvallis, son of an old-time pioneer of Benton county, is a guest of the Imperial.

* * *

C. W. Palm and J. B. Goodrich are here from Medford and are guests of the Imperial.

* * *

R. Gibson of the Capital City is making a flying visit to the metropolis.

* * *

O. I. Peterson of Astoria is a guest of the Benson.

* * *

H. A. and Mrs. P. Cohn of Heppner are guests of the Benson.

* * *

H. C. Jennings of Aurora is transacting business in Portland.

* * *

Mrs. M. M. Fisher of Klamath Falls is a guest of the Oregon.

* * *

J. C. Sothman of Madras is at the Oregon.

* * *

George Allen of Salem is registered at the Oregon.

* * *

H. C. Simpson is here from Eugene and is a guest of the Oregon.

* * *

N. E. Horner, well known citizen of Albany, is transacting business in Portland.

* * *

H. Cotton of North Bend is stopping at the Oregon.

* * *

W. R. Slade of Silverton is sojourning at the Oregon.

* * *

M. J. Goss of La Grande is a guest of the Imperial.

* * *

R. D. Cooper of Alsea valley is registered at the Imperial.

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B. D. Fraley of Maupin is a Portland business visitor.

* * *

N. L. Gay of Dallas is enjoying a visit to Portland.

* * *

Mrs. E. D. Carder of Sheridan is registered at the Imperial.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Medler of Wasco are registered at the Imperial.

* * *

F. V. Graham is here from the Round-Up City and is at the Imperial.

* * *

W. W. Green is down from Pendleton, and is registered at the Imperial.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. Edna of Astoria are domiciled at the Imperial.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

The days of old, the days of gold, were one great romance in the Great West. Subsidiary to this was many a romance within the great, all-comprehending drama. The tale of one of these has been supremely well told in an Oregon newspaper, which tale Mr. Lockley here incorporates in his article for the day.

Most of us are familiar with the history of the mint at Oregon City where 5-dollar and 10-dollar "Beaver" gold pieces were coined. These beaver coins are now very rare, as they were overweight and were melted up by those into whose possession they came. Good specimens are eagerly purchased by coin collectors at $100 to $200 each. Very few people are aware that Oregon at one time had the prospect of having a branch mint located within her borders. Some years ago I visited the mint at The Dalles and wrote a story about it, which appeared in The Journal. After spending more than $125,000 in the construction of the mint the plans were abandoned by congress and the mint was sold for a mere trifle. The following article from a recent issue of The Dalles Chronicle gives in detail the story of Oregon's mint:

* * *

An impressive monument of the age of gold, heavy immigration and flourishing trade in Oregon still stands in The Dalles in the form of the stone structure originally intended for a United States mint and which cost $125,000. It stands at the rear of the Diamond mill, between Second and Third streets and Madison and Monroe streets. Few people in the city know of the existence of the building, for it is almost completely surrounded by other buildings.

It is made of beautiful sandstone blocks about two feet square. The building is about 75 feet square. Each stone is dressed into perfect shape, with smooth borders around a slightly roughened interior. The window ledges are of one stone perfectly set in place. A spacious front doorway is plain but strikingly attractive in the massive stone arrangement with a narrow border just above the door. A wide stone step cut from a single stone leads to the door.

The interior is divided now into one main room with several smaller rooms along the east side. Some of the partitions have been taken out, however, and it does not retain the original floor plan. The smaller rooms were probably intended for offices as a fireplace was built in each one. The same durability of structure marks the interior as the exterior, the partitions being of stone and brick.

The basement is a labyrinth of arched stone supports and passageways, a part of which formerly was the furnace and boiler room of the Diamond mill. The main floor is used for storing flour at the present time.

* * *

When gold was discovered in the Canyon City and Baker districts, in August of 1861, a rush to the gold fields passed through The Dalles. The Idaho mines were located the year before. The Oregon Steamboat Transportation company was organized for Columbia river transportation.

Boats made the round trip from Portland to the Cascades, from the Cascades to the Celilo rapids, and still other boats from there to Umatilla and Lewiston.

Excitement was high and reports told of one claim that yielded $6000 in four days; that one pan contained $150 and that two men cleaned up two and one half pounds of gold dust in one half day on the Powder river.

The Dalles and Walla Walla rapidly grew into thriving towns as outfitting stations for the miners. Hundreds of people came into The Dalles each day. The books of the upper river boats, through the months of March, April and May, 1862, showed the smallest day's receipts to be $1020 and the largest to be $18,000, with from $3000 to $6000 per day received most of the time. Passenger rates to The Dalles from Portland were $8 with 75 cents for meals; to Lewiston $60, and beds and meals were $1 each.

There was a ready market for stock and all kinds of produce. Payment for all commodities was made by weighing out so many ounces of gold dust, which had become the currency of the time. The bankers' rates were: For grain dust, $15.50 to $15.75 an ounce; quicksilver dust, $14.50 to $14.75 an ounce. When the banks received it on deposit they valued it at $16 an ounce and repaid it at the same rate.

* * *

Everything was gold. There was more of it than people knew what to do with. Bags of gold were handed about as freely as the common commodities. The gamblers at the public saloons used them as stakes and guessed at the weight.

Men were indifferent to the smaller coins and talked carelessly of dust and dollars. There was nothing less than $1 received for any service, however slight; or for any article, less than 25 cents, however trifling. Copper money was a curiosity and had no value, being supposed to bring bad luck to its owner.

* * *

With gold, matters were very different. Dust continued to be very plentiful and coins were scarce. The Wells-Fargo company carried gold dust and bullion to San Francisco to the mint there, by boat. The depreciation of gold dust as a medium of exchange, from waste in handling and inconvenience of the long transportation, led to the demand for a mint at The Dalles. Money was appropriated by congress for the building of a United States mint here. The work was begun and stones were brought from quarries on upper Mill creek. The construction work had progressed to the second floor when the building of the Central Pacific railroad to San Francisco and the establishment of a branch mint at Carson, Nev., together with the failing output of the mines, led to the abandonment of the project and the incompleted building was turned over to the state of Oregon to be sold, the proceeds to be used for the school fund.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON

Construction of a telephone line affording direct communication between Bend and Klamath Falls is expected to be announced shortly.

The Pendleton Roller Mills will close Saturday to reopen when business conditions improve, according to announcement made by the manager.

Efforts are being made by the American Legion to secure Fort Stevens as a location for a vocation and rehabilitation school for ex-service men.

W. C. DePew, for nine years editor of the Lebanon Criterion, has leased his paper and will assume the position of postmaster at Lebanon March 1.

Charles Alward, Seaside druggist, was badly injured and his machine wrecked last Sunday when he collided with two other cars on Broadway in that city.

Women of Lebanon are planning to have a Carnegie library established there. The town now has a fair library which is partly supported by public tax.

Samuel S. Train, editor and publisher of the Albany Herald for many years, ex-postmaster and prominent in the affairs of that city, died Tuesday, aged 81 years.

Shoes and clothing valued at $500 were taken Tuesday night from the store of W. E. Pegg & Son in Beaverton, by thieves who forced an entrance through a rear door.

The Columbia River Fishermen's league has asked the packers to meet in March and set the prices which will be paid for raw fish during the coming fishing season.

Rev. W. P. Elmore has retired as president of the Bank of Brownsville after having held the position for more than a quarter of a century. Harry Thompson was elected to succeed him.

Demonstrations in various phases of poultry raising under the direction of the Linn county farm bureau will be held February 10 and 11 at three poultry demonstration farms in that county.

Beavers are causing much inconvenience in Hood River county. A few nights ago the upper valley was in darkness caused by the beavers felling a tree 18 inches in diameter across the power line of the Pacific Power & Light company.

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen postoffice business for 1921 totaled $54,801.28, an increase of $1413.95 over the previous year.

Six boys' and girls' bee clubs will soon be organized in Walla Walla county under the auspices of the county farm bureau.

The Columbia river ferry between Pasco and Kennewick has been laid up for the past two weeks and is out of commission indefinitely.

Bert Orcutt and Roy Moore, convicted at Vancouver of robbing the Sells-Floto circus last summer of $30,000, have filed a motion asking for a new trial.

All property in Walla Walla county will be assessed at 50 per cent of its fair and true value in money on March 1, according to A. H. Johnson, county assessor.

The proposed 25 per cent increase in electric rates in the town of Granite Falls has been suspended for 90 days from February 8 by the department of public works.

The old Stevens county poor farm has been abandoned and all the real and personal property will be sold by the commissioners at a public sale at Colville, February 11.

While driving on the Pacific highway near Nisqually the automobile of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Nielsen of Olympia took fire from crossed wires and was completely burned up.

The Ellensburg post of the American Legion has mailed to President Harding a copy of a resolution condemning the release of Eugene V. Debs and men of his type from prison.

Frank L. Shannon of Walla Walla has just paid $2000 for six quality Holsteins from the herd of Charles G. Sprong, one of the most noted breeders of Holsteins in the Yakima valley.

Complete returns from the Washington state land sale of January 3 show that lands and timber sold brought a total of $209,647, all but $7699.75 of which goes into the state permanent school fund.

IDAHO

One hundred men are employed on the lakes near Idaho Falls in the annual ice harvest.

Thirty-three pupils graduated from the Coeur d'Alene high school this week and were given diplomas.

The Coeur d'Alene Mill company resumed operations this week after having been shut down nearly all winter.

Lester Barnes, railroad engineer, is in a Pocatello hospital suffering from a fractured skull due to a fall from his engine at St. Anthony.

Reorganization of the Picabo State bank has made that institution one of the strongest in the state, according to J. G. Fralick, state commissioner of finance.

Reports compiled by the forest service at Sandpoint show that 25,000,000 feet of timber was cut in the Kanikau forest in 1921, with an approximate value of $108,000.

Miss Bernice McCoy, who was state superintendent of public instruction in Idaho in 1915 and 1916, has enrolled at the University of Idaho and will take up work leading to her bachelor's degree.

BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

From the Salem Capital Journal.

Admitting the fact that Truman H. Newberry of Michigan bought and paid for his seat in the senate but censuring the purchase as "dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government," the United States senate has declared him lawfully elected and entitled to his seat. In other words, the senate holds Newber