

Oregon Journal

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and economic prosperity will have to wait. Politics, it seems, comes first.

BLANDERING COLLEGE MEN

THAT there isn't a single graduate of the Oregon Agricultural college in the state who has gone back to the farm" is a statement said to have been made by F. H. D'Arcy of Salem before the Portland Civic League.

At mention of free public education, Mr. D'Arcy sees red. He is so fussed over free higher education that his statements on the subject have become ridiculous.

The Journal has had some investigation made and finds that 40 per cent of the agricultural graduates of Oregon Agricultural college are actually engaged in farming.

Another 40 per cent are assisting to increase agricultural production as extension or experiment station workers, high school or college teachers of agriculture, or employees with the United States department of agriculture. These are probably doing more for building up agriculture than they could possibly do by actual farming.

Successful farmers, orchardists, dairymen, stock breeders and poultrymen, graduates of the college, are to be found in every county in the state, some of them within a few miles of Mr. D'Arcy's Salem home.

The pure bred Jersey herd that holds the world's record for production, by a herd of not less than 15 cows, is handled and partly owned by an Oregon Agricultural college graduate.

Graduates of Oregon Agricultural college are also owners or at the head of a number of other leading Jersey herds.

Here is an example of Oregon Agricultural college graduates as farmers: Four of Mr. D'Arcy might paste in his hat: Four of them in the north and six in the south of Oregon, have planted wheat in 1921 as follows:

Mark Weatherford, of the firm of Weatherford & Weatherford, 65,000 bushels; Merrill Moores, of the firm of Moores & Jones, 50,000 bushels; Arthur Weatherford, of Weatherford & Turner, 20,000 bushels; Paul Spillman, of Spillman Brothers, 7,800 bushels. Total 132,000 bushels.

In the same district Mr. Dietz, Oregon Agricultural college graduate of 1913, is foreman on a wheat ranch that in 1921 produced 60,000 bushels.

If Mr. D'Arcy will get the hatred of Oregon's public educational plan out of his system he can find college graduates in every county in Oregon. And if he will look farther he will find that Oregon is building up the finest rural civilization the world has ever seen.

Our farmers average very high in intelligence; they produce more per man than almost any other farmers in the world; they have adopted the most advanced system of farming and are constantly improving it.

Here is an example of what our farmers are doing: Ten years or less ago we were importing poultry and poultry products into Oregon by the carload and trainload. Now we are shipping them out by the carload and trainload.

It is not only the United States that has developed the finest poultry strains ever produced, a single achievement that, year by year, yields as much money to the state as Oregon Agricultural college annually costs.

The Great Northern will spend \$10,000,000, the Union Pacific \$17,000,000 on betterments and replacements. How far will that part of \$27,000,000 spent for labor go in providing for jobless ex-service men?

BRINGS BIGGER DIVIDENDS

BY ANNOUNCING the institution of a five-day week as a permanent working basis in the Ford motor factories with no cut in wages, Edsel Ford, president of the company, said:

"Every man needs more than one day a week for rest and recreation. The Ford company has always sought to promote ideal home life for its employees. We believe that in order to live properly every man should have more time with his family, more time for self-improvement, more time for building up the place called home."

If there were more employers like the Fords there would be less radicalism, less anarchism and less bolshevism in America. There would be more healthy social conditions, more healthy political conditions and more healthy financial conditions. There would be far better industrial conditions.

A man with a living wage and a home of his own doesn't steal. He doesn't become a radical. He usually takes time to study political affairs and to vote, not against his home but for it. He doesn't often strike. And he has money to buy from the grocery man, from the other retailers, who in turn can buy from the manufacturer and the producer. And the producer can employ more help and buy more from other manufacturers and producers and retailers.

Unfortunately, there are too few Fords. There are too many corporations that want to cut their employees' wages to the bone and lengthen their working hours. By their greed they invite strikes, and go so far as to import aliens to this country who will

work for a pittance, crowd the tenements, and make of a city not only a place of plague, for misery, and for crime.

The Ford company has not only shown the way to employers in dealing with employees, but has lowered the price of a utility to consumers. It has made it possible for people of small means to own an automobile and to have the comforts enjoyed by those of greater income.

The Ford plan will not be copied throughout the United States yet. But in time, there will be more Fords and fewer profiteers, because the profiteers will find that in the long run, the Ford plan pays bigger dividends.

FINIS

LONG short of all imperial splendor, not even the poor glory of being "the last of the Hapsburgs," remained to the pitiable personage, Charles Francis Joseph, once ruler of Hungary, who died yesterday in exile at Funchal, on the island of Madeira.

On the one hand, he had outlived himself, since he had outlived the only thing for which he lived—the estate of royalty. On the other hand, scores of Hapsburgs are in being; lagging superfluities upon the stage, save as they may have already turned to pursuits that are of use to humanity or may do so in future.

Now that it is all over with him, the world may pause a moment to pity him as a plain human being. He was personally amiable, possibly liberal, but certainly not liberal in poverty. Denied those substantial props that usually in modern times have sustained dethroned royalties and those well furnished refugees that have sheltered them, he fell into a state of utter helplessness. He was king or nothing. And he found that man, at last, as well as God, has become "tired of kings."

As nobility, the Hapsburg lineage is traceable for nearly a thousand years. As royalty, it runs back six and a half centuries. The family has been notable for acquisitiveness. Territory, power, dominion, have been seized, but still more have they been acquired through what one historian calls "a series of fortunate marriages and opportune deaths," in those centuries when realms were considered personal belongings of monarchs and passed by marriage or death, as items of dower or legacy. What the Hapsburgs got they held, or undertook to hold, and with marvelous success. And to power they held most tenaciously, relentlessly and crushingly.

In their acquisitiveness they had grasped and held together by force no less than eight varying and for the most part discordant peoples, largely hailing one another and the Hapsburg overlords. These eight peoples' eight languages made apt the title, "the polyglot empire."

The "World War" was not needed to smash the Hapsburgs as an imperial character. Internal forces have done that work, or so Europe's shrewdest prophets had long predicted. The death of old Franz Josef was the event that was to be the signal for the break-up. But he lived into the World War, and that work was done summarily.

In 1917 there were listed 170 Hapsburgs—men, women and children—of all branches, but the distance of the world has moved away from autocracy is shown in the fact that, as a whole, it is not even considering such a thing as any sort of successor of Karl. It no longer has "pretenders," such as were those among the Stuarts, Bourbons and Bonapartes who for many years alarmed, and through many later years pestered, those peoples of Europe that were moving toward democracy.

The herald's ancient cry began, "The king is dead!" The peoples are now saying, "Let it end with that!"

Klamath Falls lumber workers told their employers that rather than accept a nine-hour day as ordered they would accept a proportionate cut in their daily wages. Eight hours is long enough for any man to produce an honest day's work if he works honestly.

AERIAL COPS

THE latest thing in police craft is an airplane patrol. France has adopted it. First the aerial cops will review Paris streets from the air. Thus more equitable distribution of traffic and reduction of congestion may be obtained. Then they will be used to track moving machines in which criminals are seeking to escape. They will follow the Canadian plan to prevent smuggling, by airplane surveillance of ships that are entering ports.

Just how the elevated guardians of law will collar culprits is not explained. Probably they will carry wireless telephone apparatus by which information can be broadcasted to officers on the ground, the latter being provided with antennae and the small, but effective, fan-shaped receivers.

If the theory works out in practice it should mean, crime, with both air and other turned against it, will not have so free a hand as now, unless the lawless gentry devise something still more cunning.

NO NOBLER CAUSE

"AS MUCH as ye have done it to the least of these thou hast done it unto Me," has been the motive power which has impelled thousands of Christians to acts of unselfish service. It will not have a less effect on the lips of the God-man of Galilee.

Yearning to minister to the bodily needs of the weary traveler of Jordan's valleys—to give shelter to the

THE MODERN KEYNOTE

World's Statesmen Proclaim Vital Need of Trust Among Nations. That Each Shall Trust All Others—With Faith in Foreign Politics, International Democracy, Tranquillity, Progress, Prosperity Will Reappear—The War Will Must Be Banned From the World.

From the Los Angeles Times. Whether it is Lloyd George and Arthur Balfour of England, or Clemens G. Harding and Charles Evans Hughes of the United States, or whether it be leaders of the opposition—Lord Grey, Lord Robert Cecil, Herbert Asquith in Britain, or ex-President Wilson, William McAdoo, Homer Cummings of America—the keynote of all the great speeches today is a wider, nobler, more altruistic internationalism. The same is true of France and Italy, of the British dominions, even of China and Japan, whose leaders, national prestige, no matter what their political affiliations, realize that the former petty nationalisms, the jealousies, the hates and the prejudices that impeded the progress of the world have been so bitterly responsible for the wars of the past.

No man among them dares openly to take stand for the old world order, the order of every country for itself and the devil take the hindmost. The great war brought home to peoples too clearly, too bitterly, the fallacy of the old order in modern times, when transportation and means of communication have brought the world into such close contact with its fellow peoples.

The time has not yet come, as Norman Wisdom pointed out in his several lectures before the local clubs, when the word "foreigner" ceases to be a term of contempt; yet, for the salvation of civilization, the world must be made peace, for the sake of the heritage of our children, governments and peoples must learn to think internationally, must learn to think "foreigner" into an interpretation of friendship and confidence.

The old policy of "My country, right or wrong," is no longer sound. One's country's righteousness is not one's own; it is the righteousness of the world, the righteousness of the rest of the world, the righteousness of the whole of the world, the righteousness of the whole of the world, the righteousness of the whole of the world.

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COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. Since we've safely survived All Fool's Day we're ready for the other exigencies of spring.

James Gwinn of Pendleton would be a congressman. Probably wants to "twine" on his merits, too.

A third party is entering politics, the papers say. Again violating the romantic theory that the country is ready.

That there is romance in Chinese literature is the contention of one student. Let's not start an argument on that score now.

Life comes to a pretty pass when the greatest gains of an energetic month go into one Easter bonnet or a truck in a single day.

Death is a great leveler, but that condition only lasts until distinctions again are established by tiny slabs of fir or huge vaults of marble.

Anyhow, just so long as this ferocious weather continues our favorite picnic places can't be cluttered up with the savagery of thousands of invaders.

San Francisco, having failed to burden Portland with blame for Mary Gardner's cold, has gracefully turned the blame by having Mary relieved from illness.

Now it appears that our heavy telephone rental in Portland is necessary so that an Eastern corporation can get Michigan phone poles to erect in the shadows of our fir and pine.

The time has not yet come, as Norman Wisdom pointed out in his several lectures before the local clubs, when the word "foreigner" ceases to be a term of contempt; yet, for the salvation of civilization, the world must be made peace, for the sake of the heritage of our children, governments and peoples must learn to think internationally, must learn to think "foreigner" into an interpretation of friendship and confidence.

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MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

A. C. Fenton, an attorney from Marquette, N. Y., the old home town of A. G. Jackson, forest examiner, arrived in Portland Saturday to visit Mr. Jackson and other Union college men whom he has not seen in many years.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harper of Eugene are visiting in Portland over the weekend.

Among out-of-town arrivals are F. H. Sanborn and Malcolm Scott of Astoria, who are at the Benson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Martin of Salem spent Saturday in Portland.

J. L. Travis of Salem is transacting business in Portland.

A recent arrival is R. L. Winter of Eugene.

J. A. Brown of Salem was among Saturday arrivals.

S. G. Clark of Grants Pass is an out-of-town visitor.

Guy E. Dobson of Redmond reports a backward spring.

Paul W. Sca of Milton is spending a few days in Portland.

August Hildebrand is registered at the Multnomah Hotel, Astoria.

George F. Christenson of Stevenson, Wash., paid Portland a visit Saturday.

Elk, bear and mountain sheep were plentiful around Wallowa lake.

"While crossing the plains I killed a number of buffalo and antelope, and in various surveys trips I have seen and killed lots of big game."

In 1877 my wife and I moved to Salem. From 1877 to 1883 I was editor of the Salem Statesman. I bought a third interest in the Statesman and in 1883 I was appointed postmaster at Salem, serving until 1885.

I held the office of deputy United States surveyor of public lands from 1884 to 1871, when I became surveyor-general of Oregon. In 1874 I was Republican vice-presidential elector for Oregon during the Hayes-Tilden campaign. I was appointed messenger to take Oregon's vote to the national capital.

While in the Statesman I was editor of 1877 to 1885. During that time I was also state printer. At the end of my term as state printer I was appointed postmaster at Salem, serving until 1885.

I continued in that office during the administration of President Cleveland. In 1885 I was given the job of allotting lands to the Indians on the Siletz Indian reservation in Lincoln county.

My wife died March 31, 1890. She was buried from the Methodist church at Walla Walla, Wash. Her husband was General Z. L. Moody, a Bush, General W. H. Byers, John Hughes, Professor Starr and Fabrice Smith.

My wife died I was appointed by my superior-general of Oregon to the post of inspector of public surveys. It was during this time that I allotted the lands to the Indians on the Siletz Indian reservation in Lincoln county.

"In 1894 I married Mrs. Carrie Taylor, whose maiden name was Carrie Bright. She was born July 25, 1834. Her mother died when she was a small child, so she was adopted by Dr. Walker of Kentucky. She was given a classical education. In 1861 she married Dr. James Quinn Taylor. We were married May 23, 1864. She died at Salem, July 4, 1919.

"I have known most of the prominent Methodist ministers and bishops in Oregon during the past 70 years. Among them were Bishop Amos A. Phelps in 1883 at his home in Dayton. I also knew well Gustavus Hines, A. F. Waller, Father Leslie, J. L. Parrish, Dr. W. H. Berry, Dr. F. J. Roy, Dr. Wm. Roberts, Neamiah Doane and many others.

"For many years I was president of the board of trustees of Willamette university. It was there I met her, while a student in the law school. She taught Latin and was also proficient in French, Italian and Spanish. President Hoyt of Willamette university performed our marriage ceremony.

"After living on my farm in Yamhill county several years we moved to Lebanon and took charge of Santiam academy. From there we went to Albany, where we taught in the public schools. The following year, 1894, we moved to Eugene. My wife opened a private school there, while I took up the practice of surveying. I put in the summer of 1894 in and around Baker City and in Malheur county. The following year, 1895, I surveyed a part of Wallowa valley. I was among the first white men to go into the valley. At that time deer

the streets. Traffic games were played to teach what it means to cross the crowded and dangerous street. These made the children realize what the safety policeman means and how he does his work. Better than any other one we had, another, as actual, if unofficial, police, to take school children across the street. All these means were without burdening teachers or crowding hours of study.

Safety clubs of children are formed, and the schools compete in keeping down the number of accidents. A little textbook has been issued that offers ideas about safety for pupils. The police department, in case of the presence of some particular kind of danger, makes suggestions to the schools and their pupils.

"The experiment and experience demonstrate that really efficacious education in using the streets safely is practicable. During the year before 36 school children, and many more not of school age, had been killed by accidents on the streets of Detroit. Not of the year of safety work only 48 school children were thus killed, and all other casualties to children on the streets numbered 138, as against 1079 previously.

The making of a department of safety for the study of the police records of accidents to children, the police and the firemen lost and still need the maximum of cooperation. The school children were asked to picture safety on

THE OREGON COUNTY

Northwest Happenings in Brief From the Star Reader.

OREGON. The Tillamook County Breeder's association has decided to hold the "Gurney Gazette" at McCoy, June 1, 2 and 3. In order to obtain positive facilities for West Coast exhibitors the association have been suggested for the municipal.