Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON ..... Publisher

[To-day, be courageous, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.]

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As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good to all men.—Galatians 7:10.

HIS GRANDIOSE SPEECH

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN of New Jersey recently made a campaign speech. It was a most illuminating address. The senator from New Jersey told his audience in a few minutes of all the problems the administration had faced and it took him less time to prove that all the problems had vanished and that the world was riding at high tide.

For instance, he said:

> The first great question faced was that of economic readjustment, through reduction of national expenditure and balancing of the budget. The Budget law met this problem.

That was simple, wasn't it? Funny that somebody a long time ago didn't think of a budget law to cure all the national economic ills. But unfortunately the budget measure didn't bring the country into economic prosperity. It has undoubtedly tended to decrease government expense, but the government has a considerable economic readjustment to face in this country yet, in spite of the budget law.

And even the decreased government expenditure that Mr. Frelinghuysen described has not yet appeared. It was only Wednesday that Mr. Mellon warned the country that there would be $480,000,000 deficiency, that taxes would have to come from some place to meet it.

And Mr. Frelinghuysen, with his great interest in the welfare of the farmer, comes forth with the declaration that more splendid farm legislation had been enacted than in an age. But where was Senator Frelinghuysen when it was being enacted? He was fighting the farmers' bloc, the bloc that forced the farmer legislation down the throat of congress. If Mr. Frelinghuysen thought that legislation was something to boast of, why did he oppose the organization that put it over?

And the senator closed his remarks in the following blaze of glory:

> The United States is the greatest of all consuming nations, the only one today with undiminished buying power.

Doesn't Mr. Frelinghuysen think there has been a diminution of buying power of the people of this country? If not he might ask some of the unemployed if they have the same buying power they had a few years back. He might ask some of the deflated farmers and some of the manufacturers whose plants are closed. He might ask most any man in the street if he can buy as he bought a few years ago.

He might also ask some of the people who have gone bankrupt in the last year, and there have been more bankrupticies than in any similar length of time since the last panic.

LIBERTY BONDS AT PAR

LIBERTY bonds have touched par. It is unfortunate that a large percentage of those bonds are not still in the hands of original purchasers. Many were sold through necessity and others were bartered for luxuries and non-essentials, but it is gratifying that a great many purchasers still own these bonds.

Those who have held these securities now find them at par. They have learned the great lesson of frugality and thrift, and the importance of investing rather than speculating with their funds. Such persons will continue to practice thrift and will invest their savings wisely and those who sold their bonds at a discount in order to satisfy their desire for non-essentials should now resolve to profit by this lesson and become constant, systematic savers and investors in the highest type of securities.

The spectacular rise of Liberty bonds from 85 cents to $1 demonstrates that it is the security and not the yield which, in the long run, makes the best investment.

The Journal printed many editorials advising the original owners to hold their Liberty bonds, and saying that the securities were the safest in the world and would ultimately go to par. The advice was sound, the claim was true and the prediction has been fulfilled. As interest rates go lower, which they will, the "Liberties" will go to a premium. That has been the history of all government bonds. In normal times they are always sought, because always safe.

Can there be any association of ideas in the fact that Alanson B. Houghton, America's post-war ambassador to Germany, was formerly a glass manufacturer, particularly successful in avoiding breakage?

A POWERFUL ALLY

THAT President Harding will throw the power of his office in support of the McNary reclamation bill is announced from Washington. That support is said to be needed. Passage of the bill through the senate is believed certain, but fears are expressed that it cannot pass the house at this session.

The difficulty is the failure of representatives from the densely settled states to comprehend the significance of reclaiming arid lands in the West. Their chief interest is in smoke stacks, cash registers and lending money. They and their constituencies scarcely know where their food and the material that makes their clothing come from.

Their world is a narrow world of bonds and stocks and coal mines and banks and ownership of railroads. Their provincialism is one of the great handicaps of broad legislation and universal justice in America. Their cramped vision is one of the drawbacks to agriculture in general and reclamation in particular.

The Western prairies were for generations the safety valve of the republic. To them, dissatisfied people went, took up land and built up communities to their liking. The Western lands were thus a great bulwark against discontent.

There are still millions of acres that government, by merely lending its credit under the McNary bill, can make available for settlement and production. It is a means of opening up lands to the landless and homes to the homeless.

Perhaps President Harding, backed by the prestige of his great office, can convince the unwilling East that the McNary bill is one of the biggest domestic measures that has been offered congress since the days of the federal reserve system and the farm loan legislation.

More power to his arm.

A WHY OF HUMAN ILLS

ROBERT FRYE CLARK, who has just resigned as president of Pacific university, is a conscientious, intelligent educator. He is that kind of man whom it is a joy to know, and, having once known, is gladdening to contemplate.

His retirement is reminder of the financial troubles with which Pacific university has been beset. No activity has been harder hit by the war and its aftermath of high costs than the schools, high and low. Fuel, repairs, maintenance and every item in their scheme of things have enormously advanced in cost. And the schools are the last of all things which the public ordinarily realizes have also to be prepared to meet the high costs or sink. This has been sensationally proved by the unwillingness to provide housing for the school children of Portland.

Pacific university is a noble institution. It has an honorable record of achievement. It is a necessary and substantial part of the Oregon system of education. The small denominational institution is a most valuable factor in training young men and women for the struggle on which the safety of our civilization must rest.

There is a frequent remark that we have too many avenues to education. We haven't enough. We cannot have too many. There should be enough and they should have enough support to make them touch every life so that America would never again witness the mournful spectacle of 24.6 per cent of her war conscripts classified as illiterates. Popular ignorance is the main cause of the ills and injustices in human affairs. A higher standard of intelligence and information would remove most of them.

People should rally to the support of Pacific university. It is a thousand times worth preserving. When you strengthen your education you safeguard your liberty.

NOT BY WHINING

BIG issues are looming in national transportation, as stated in President Devers' annual report to the Portland Traffic and Transportation association.

Rail competition at coast terminals with water lines may be eliminated if the interstate commerce commission sustains the recommendations of its examiner.

The enforcement of section 28 of the merchant marine act is under consideration by the shipping board and upon its decision will rest much of ill or weal, for American ports depend on whether they are poorly or well supplied with the service by American ships. The question of railroad rates is to the fore and with it conjecture as to whether the land carriers will persist in high charges so long, while other costs are being deflated, that water lines will run away with their business.

All of these and other important matters are considered in the report and all are interpreted in the light of a single paragraph, which says:

> In general men desire to live at peace with their neighbors. But there is a peace which results from the surrender of every right, conceding everything asked for or sought, a peace based upon indifference, inaction or ignorance. A peace of that kind means commercial death to the individual, to the community, to the nation. It means the end of progress. * * What is wrong we do not want; what is right we will fight for if we can secure it in no other way.

A disposition to whine is sometimes confounded with fighting. Sometimes governmental agencies are accused of denying recognition to Portland as though the accusation alone constituted warrant for repairing inattention. But the militant declaration quoted puts Portland in the right light. We want nothing gained by whining. We want all our rights. We seek no wrong to others.

Manful fighting won our 43-foot harbor entrance, our 30-foot channel, our port and dock facilities, the recognition of the water grade contained in the Columbia basin rate decision, our growth as city and Oregon country and the correction of abuses that stood in the way of progress.

But other fights are to come. For them Portland must be prepared. The enforcement of section 28, and the water-rail transportation issue are things of deep local moment. It is time to begin fighting today.

Now that Liberty bonds have gone to par, what more can be said to those who were urged to hold to their bonds and didn't than, "We told you so?"

BUTTONING WIFEY'S GOWN

THAT it gave him "grievous mental suffering" to be forced to be "lady's maid" to his wife and button up the back of her dress, is pleaded by Floyd Glotzbach, in his reply to her suit for divorce.

He was a California chauffeur when Madame Matzenauer, famous opera singer, wooed and won him. Why did he not also add "grievous physical suffering" to his recital of humiliating requirements? Also why not add "grievous spiritual suffering?"

In futile efforts to adjust the little spring things by which a woman's dress is fastened, what Christian gentleman has wholly escaped being drawn into vile profanity which made yawning dents in his spiritual record?

What Christian gentleman has not said in his heart, and sometimes under his breath if not in a loud voice, that he wished the man who invented those illusive fastenings were in sheol?

As to "grievous physical suffering," what long-suffering husband has not felt his knees knock and his backbone crack when, in the excitement of the moment, he tried to cinch a 40-inch bust into a 36-inch garment? Or, worse still, what one of them, under the wifely injunction to speed up his job, has not been petrified in attempts with his big fingers to securely hold the tiny bits of metal that are as hard to adjust as for a camel to enter a needle's eye?

How many good and worthy men, after thus living a dog's life indefinitely, have at last been driven to drink, or to the divorce courts or even worse ends, will never be known.

The one thing doubtless that keeps friend husband on the job is the contemplation, after the buttoning-up has been negotiated and the crisis passed, of the contentment and relief of her, a vision of perfect human loveliness.

THE PRINTING SCANDAL

MR. HARDING is a very easy-going man. He is an ardent admirer of harmony. He is a strong advocate of party government.

Made up as he is and entertaining the views he does, it is not surprising that he has been led into the recent patronage blunder in the bureau of engraving, and that heroic efforts were required from strong members of his cabinet to curb further patronage forays in various departments.

Congressman have several times raised their voices for more jobs for the faithful. The administration has frequently been attacked for not disposing of all Democrats and replacing them with job-hungry Republicans, regardless of civil service or considerations of efficiency. Congressmen have wanted the places for their supporters, and they have pushed the president into satisfying them, in part.

It is not surprising that Mr. Harding should act. Such action made for harmony between the administration and the congressional job hunters. It made for party government. It silenced the grumblers.

But there are other considerations in office holding. It is essential that employes be efficient. It is essential that the best man have the job, and that government service be maintained at maximum efficiency. If Mr. Harding must make his choice between efficiency in the service and the attitude of congressmen, he would better remain a supporter of efficiency. In the long run service will do far more for the fame of the administration than spoils.

REPLY MADE BY MR. PURDY

Candidate for Governor Defends Against Criticism in an Editorial Reproduced in The Journal—Pleads Indorsement of Many Attorneys, in Reference to His Character for Integrity—Denies Violation of Pledge as a National Convention Delegate.

Salem, April 20.—To the Editor of The Journal: Under the headline "The Candidacy of Mr. Purdy" there was reproduced on the editorial page of The Journal of April 19 an editorial from the Salem Capital Journal in which I was criticized in relation to both my business integrity and my political fidelity. The object of that article was to discredit my candidacy for the office of governor of Oregon.

In the article in question there were given the following reasons why I should not be elected governor of Oregon:

First, I am proprietor of a bathhouse and offer myself to clean up the state.

Second, That my campaign slogan is, "Take the kick out of moonshine and knock the hell out of those drawing state money without first earning it."

Third, That "God uses the weak things of the earth to confound the mighty."

Fourth, That I am publicly known in Oregon principally through litigation and as a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1920, and my action therein.

* * *

The article cited the 63d Oregon Reports and made a statement of a case in which I was a party, and then copied the decree as rendered by the supreme court, and I want to say right here that the supreme court is composed of honest men and could have made no other decision, for I was led as a lamb before its shearers in court. The last time I got a hearing I acted as attorney on my own case in the lower court and in the supreme court and these courts gave me respectful hearing (God bless them) and after litigation was all over the following attorneys and judges of Oregon signed the following, which was duly filed with Judge Moreland, clerk of the supreme court:

STATEMENT

(Those attorneys whose names are in capitals had previously taken part in the above case against me.)

To the Honorable Gentlemen of the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon:

In consideration of the fact that Will E. Purdy, a former resident of Newberg, Or., and now of Portland, Or., has for over five years practiced the profession of law before the district, circuit and supreme court of the state of Oregon, we, the undersigned attorneys-at-law of the aforesaid state, hereby petition the honorable supreme court of the state of Oregon to admit the said Will E. Purdy to practice law in all of the courts:

J. W. Bell, W. N. GATENS, W. S. Hufford, R. A. Miller, R. R. Johnson, Newton McCoy, Horace J. McCoy, A. S. Dresser, H. A. WEBSTER, F. M. Phelps, William H. Hallam, Oglesby Young, T. G. Ryan, J. P. WINTER, A. King Wilson, W. G. Vaughn, C. M. Hodges, John M. Pipes, Joseph H. Jones, W. M. Davis, L. M. LEPPER, J. E. MAGERS, George C. Cameron, H. D. Story, Frank D. Hennessy, George Mowry, J. H. Stevenson, H. B. Adams, B. F. Mulkey, Bert Haney, James A. Gavee, Roscoe Hurst, J. V. Beach, J. O. Stearns, O. C. Emmons, S. H. Gruber, Charles Stout, Arthur C. Dayton, H. L. GANOE, J. OHMART, N. M. Bern, H. H. Emmons, George W. Wilson, J. N. HADDOCK, Paul R. Deasey, George Taswell, Robert Tucker, G. A. Johnson, O. West, J. J. Fitzgerald, John G. Schrider, O. D. Eby, G. B. Dimick, W. L. Mulvey, George C. Brownell, J. Dan Butler, John W. Loder, Charles R. Moulton, L. Stipp, J. F. Clark, W. G. Hammond, Paul C. Fisher, O. H. Foster, L. Bilyeu, John M. Williams, Charles Hardey, E. R. Bryson, D. L. Ray, Fred E. Smith, Walter L. Jones, Howard Brownell, M. Parsons, C. M. Kisinger, G. H. Hill, C. E. Sax, Dan Johnson, F. Vantassel, Arthur Langguth, Walter G. Hayes, John S. Gerry, H. E. Hall, Ralph W. Robnett, A. E. Husted, BARGE LEONARD, C. Schuebel, D. Latourette, V. A. Burke, W. A. Dimick, T. E. J. Duffy, H. H. Belt, WALTER H. EVANS, R. W. Morrow, White & White, B. A. Hicks, A. E. Clark, James L. Conley, G. W. Stapleton, W. A. Williams.

* * *

Now, I will give you a sketch of my life for over a quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago I was preaching the gospel as an evangelist in Ashland, Medford, Grants Pass, Marshfield, Coquille, Roseburg, Portland and nearly, if not all, the towns in Oregon, and I continued in that work for about eight years.

Then H. H. Winters, a wealthy man who resided in Portland, financed me, and then I was in the general merchandise business for about five years in Portland. After this I went on a farm on Chehalem mountain. I moved my family right into the woods. I then cleared up the land and made a farm out of it and at the same time I was engaged in the real estate business in Newberg and Portland. I then moved to Newberg and fitted up and ran two different hotels in that town. I also built a brick building in Newberg as well as doing other improvements there. I then purchased a farm at Butteville, on the Willamette river, and lived there several years and cleared up 40 acres of land of the place and at the same time ran a real estate office in Portland. I organized the Tri-County Push club and was elected its president and much improvement was accomplished, including the bridge across the Willamette river at Newberg, through the activity of this club. I then purchased a farm at Noti, 18 miles from Eugene, my family living on the farm while I conducted a real estate office in Eugene until we came to Salem about four years ago. I have been a licensed real estate dealer ever since the law came into effect and for over 25 years a notary public. I installed the best bathhouse in Oregon, in Salem. I oversee this as a side issue in my real estate business. During all of these times I have been a hard worker. I am 60 years of age and the father of 10 living children, and after the litigation referred to I was left $13,000 in debt, which has practically been wiped out.

* * *

In 1920 I was a candidate and was elected a delegate from the state at large to the Democratic national convention at San Francisco. Before election I agreed to vote for the people's choice, if elected, and the records will show that I voted 44 times for McAdoo with the rest of the delegation and on the 44th ballot Cox was nominated; then we all made his nomination unanimous. I would have been there until now before I would have disregarded my promise to the electors of Oregon. I have always been an advocate of the League of Nations and I never made the statement attributed to me by the editor of the Capital Journal concerning President Wilson. I did say that I was very favorably impressed with President Wilson and thought him the greatest man living when he got back from Europe, but the course that he took in trying to make congress do as he wanted them to do changed my mind and after that I had no use for him, and that he meddled in Oregon politics without being asked by the voters.

In conclusion I will say that I am willing to debate the Capital Journal's editorial on me and my candidacy for governor, with the editor of that paper at any time in a public place.

The editor of the Capital Journal is attacking me attacked a candidate who held a deed to property over 10 years ago, and who proved its genuineness when it was attacked in court by placing the notary public and the two witnesses on the stand who swore to its genuineness, and one witness to the deed gave a dying statement to its being a good and valid deed, and neither of these two witnesses was attacked as to truth and veracity. The case is known by legions of people in Portland and elsewhere. Will E. Purdy.

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 LOANLESS FARMER

An Inquiry by One Who Professes Skepticism as to the Desperateness of His Financial Straits.

McMinnville, April 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read your editorial of yesterday entitled "Farm and Town" and concerning a farmer supposed to lose his farm of 193 acres in Yamhill county by failure to pay $1200 due on a $16,400 total mortgage. I have been called up by several bankers and brokers as to who this party might be, and they state that, by diligent inquiry, this man has made no inquiry anywhere in this county among any of the banks or brokers. It is true that you say he made inquiry at Portland. But his land is in Yamhill county, and Yamhill county supplies much money to finance Portland and the territory around this county. If this man will make inquiry at Newberg, McMinnville or Sheridan his troubles will be over. Thousands and thousands of dollars of Yamhill county money is being invested in bonds, and even in Canadian loans, where there are 85 per cent defaults for the year 1921, and surely any farm loans in this county, having merit, will not be passed up. If this man you refer to has anything like what you state he will be taken care of in a half dozen places in this city, the writer among them. One of our leading bankers in an interview in one of the Portland papers was quoted not over a month ago, to the effect that the call for mortgage loans in this county was small.

What we wish to impress on you is this: That there is no dearth of money in this county for any legitimate business, be it farm loans, on stock, sheep or chattels of any kind. There are practically no foreclosures in this county. The loan you mentioned is not desirable, from the description you gave it, as a farm of that description, situated even in the very best district, is not worth $20,000, or anywhere near it, but with his additional Canadian security, even though worth only half of what you say it is worth, the man will have no trouble whatever in getting the desired $1200.

Another point: The farmer of experience, and who made his money on the farm, no longer places his money on farm security. He insists on bonds. His reason is that when interest is due, there is no hard luck story of poor crop, poor prices, or sickness, horses or stock dying, etc. Hence, where there were dozens of farmers investing their surplus money in mortgage securities, they now invest in bonds. Furthermore, there is much prejudice nowadays against the man that denied himself and family the ordinary pleasures, in order that in his old age he might have a competence and a degree of independence. To loan money and insist on payment of interest or principal, at once, antagonizes someone, while the privacy of bond investments appeals to these people. The farmer, no more than the ordinary business man, has his troubles financially. A lesson in thrift, less automobiles, fewer holidays, more work, less talk, will relieve the situation.

Your editorial on the fault that there was gambling in stocks and that money is plentiful for that purpose, may go without question. But the Yamhill county boosters naturally feel a little hurt when it is advertised broadcast that a farm is to be auctioned off in this county worth $30,000, with a mortgage reduced down to $14,000 and additional Canadian security of $8000, all for the want of $1200. I feel free in saying that there is a mistake. The man evidently made no inquiry, and I challenge the statement, for if the man has what he says he will at once be taken care of not only by the writer but by a half dozen others. We want all prospective settlers to know that as far as this and adjoining counties are concerned Yamhill people will take care of all their financial wants, and that they are free to make their investments in safe and reasonable manner in this county. B. A. Kirks.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS NO LONGER

Mr. Odell Would Make Higher Institutions Take Support From Endowment.

Portland, April 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your editorial columns on April 12 you criticize the position taken by Lawyer D'Arcy on the millage tax levies for the support of our institutions of higher education, basing your criticism mainly on the ground that the support of the institutions of higher learning would be returned to legislative enactments, thus placing them in the political arena. I have not seen the full text of Lawyer D'Arcy's proposal. The facts are, however, that the maintenance of these institutions never has been out of politics and never will be so long as their support is dependent upon state support by taxation.

The whole program, whether by millage tax or by legislative enactments, is inequitable and unjust, violating the true American principle of just and equal taxation by taxing the many for the benefit of the few. For want of space I cannot amplify the justice of the principle.

There should be no purpose or plan to abolish or belittle these institutions, but to establish them upon ample endowment funds contributed by the friends and supporters of such schools, each according to the likings of the supporters.

I would suggest to the tax reducing league the propriety of submitting an initiative amendment to the constitution in legal form abolishing all constitutional provisions, also all legislative enactments, for the support of such schools, including all professional schools, and prohibiting future legislation for such purposes, said amendment to take effect and be in force after two years from date of passage, thus giving the friends of such schools ample time to secure endowment funds. A sane and true slogan for the state educational system should be, "Well conducted primary and rudimentary schools up to and including what is now termed the high school, on lines of practical utility and economic restrictions, devoid of furbelows and surplusages, leaving the higher institutions to independent organizations, with liberal endowments contributed, and managed by their numerous patrons according to their liking. W. H. Odell.

PRETTY SOON

Monte Sebn in Judge

Pretty soon be picnic time. After the gumbo stretch of early spring is left behind, the lust to get out in the open, to soak up the ozone of the young year will be rife in the soul of every motorist worth the name. The old bus, carbon-clean and newly shod—and maybe a painting-back-to-newness — becomes a chariot of pure gold. And the lunch kit, dazzling with polished splendor, holds in its appetising depths a dozen gastronomic joys.

It's a great life . . . this poking about in the country about when baby summer's being born . . . lazing along at a modest gait of 25 miles an hour, everybody's eye peeled for the ideal spot for lunch. And finally, about an hour after little Bill has announced that he could eat a raw pig, finding just the spot . . . and a spring nearby.

It's a great life . . . tell it to the world.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

There are no diplomas nor licenses that permit one to practice to deceive.

A woman who changes the hue of her hair every week still objects if you recognize the fact.

Some folks who are most intolerant of the other fellow's achievements are usually only envious.

Veto is predicted for the national bonus bill. But you didn't see any vetoes of war time enlistments.

The value a woman puts on the "Mrs." before her name depends largely upon how long she's been married.

The fact that Jack Dempsey was a guest at Epsom doesn't necessarily put him among the "salts" of the earth.

In spite of our surprise if they should do so, we'd be glad to have President and Mrs. Harding accept the Rose Festival invitation.

Efforts to reduce the term of university study are threatening. Some day science will feed us a pill and lo, we'll be educated.

Feather beds and a fancy hotel have been provided for certain fishermen, yet no provision has been made for a fish market to serve them.

"The sunshine of your smile" helps a lot at a time like this, but we'd just as soon be assured a plentiful supply of nature's variety for our Sunday outing.

SIDELIGHTS

The jury says Fatty Arbuckle has been done a great injury. We thought it was Virginia who got hurt.—Albany Democrat.

Another economy candidate has filed for governor. If we could have as much economy after election as before, there would be no taxes at all.—Eugene Register.

It's about a month till the primary election, and candidates for governor without a chance have discovered a "conspiracy" to defeat them.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

Henry Ford would have his employes work five days and rest two, which is causing considerable comment. There are many people in Oregon who can beat this plan. They work two days and rest five.—Eugene Guard.

It is really too bad a primary election cannot be staged yearly. It gives some people an opportunity to get before the public who would otherwise never get their feet on the first round of the ladder of publicity—and all without extra charge.—Roseburg News-Review.

What a hodge-podge muss Multnomah has over her legislative ticket. Candidates are running on anti-sectarian platforms and economy platforms. Women are running and the town is plastered with literature extolling the virtues and capabilities of men and women who want office.—La Grande Observer.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

A. J. Dickinson, passenger traffic manager of the Great Northern railroad, registered Thursday at the Multnomah from St. Paul. He was accompanied by C. W. Meldrum of Seattle, assistant traffic manager.

* * *

M. J. Van Falkenburg and E. R. O'Kane of Silverton are stopping at the Imperial.

* * *

Frank L. Clark of Medford is among those temporarily sojourning in Portland.

* * *

H. W. McCrary of Pendleton was among those who arrived in Portland Thursday.

* * *

J. W. Chapman, a resident of the county seat of Coos county, is stopping at the Imperial.

* * *

Mrs. Orpha Eastman and Mrs. E. M. Bales of Tillamook are registered at the Portland.

* * *

A visitor to Portland is Major W. Lewis Rose, an Independence hop grower.

* * *

Frank Patton of Astoria is transacting business in Portland.

* * *

S. T. Gage of Newberg was among Thursday's arrivals.

* * *

An out-of-town visitor is E. E. Foss of Prosper.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew James of Union are visiting in Portland for a few days.

* * *

J. H. Booth of Roseburg is a Portland visitor.

* * *

W. H. Hull of Coos Bay is making a business trip to Portland.

* * *

H. F. Wood, a realtor of Nampa, Idaho, who is transacting business in Portland, reports improved conditions in his section.

* * *

The mills are running and business is good at Bend, reports H. J. Parrier, who is in Portland for a few days.

* * *

George H. Bushnell of the Penney store system is in Portland from New York looking business over.

* * *

Mrs. E. D. Briggs, William Briggs and Mrs. Frank Wade, all of Ashland, are guests of the Multnomah.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Decious and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Leavitt of La Grande are guests of the Imperial.

* * *

Hall C. King of Bend is in Portland on legal business.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. George of Eugene are registered at the Multnomah.

* * *

L. A. Bennett of Hood River is among out-of-town visitors.

* * *

E. J. Conoty of Ashland is among out-of-town arrivals.

* * *

George Bryant of Clatskanie visited Portland Thursday.

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OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

In this installment, the fourth and last, of the story of his life, Tomy appears as arguments with about the average arguonaut's luck, the same being none at all. The scene shifts, and he is sheeper and doing very well indeed, and giving his children meanwhile educational advantages.

Pioneer, prospector, Indian war veteran—such has been William Tomey of McMinnville. He has spent 75 of his 79 years in Oregon.

"After being mustered out of the service in the Cayuse Indian war," he said, "I went back to our donation land claim. The next spring my father and I went to California on a Spanish boat. We worked in San Francisco, sawing redwood logs into lumber. We sawed about 400 feet of redwood flooring every day and were paid $5 a day. After that played out we got a job helping Sam Brannon load an old boat that he was going to take to Sacramento. While we worked in San Francisco we camped out near a spring on the beach. There was a big mud flat there, so the ships couldn't come in close. There was a sand beach, and back of that the land rose in benches and hills. Tents were pitched helter-skelter all along the beach and on the benches. We acted as deckhands on this boat going to Sacramento, and got our trip for nothing. When we got into the mines I cut down a couple of good sized trees and hollowed them out and we used them for rockers. On our way into the mines there was nothing at Sutters but some tents and shacks, but when we came back they had started a city there, which they called Sacramento.

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"We decided to come back to the Willamette valley overland, so we bought a horse and saddle from a miner at Mormon Island and a couple more at Sacramento and with eight other Oregon men we started for the Willamette valley. I would not have gone back to the Willamette valley but for the fact that I had sown 40 acres of wheat in the spring and there was no one at home to harvest it. When I got home I cut the 40 acres of wheat with a cradle, hauled it on a mud sled to the corral, and tramped it out with horses. It didn't turn out very well, though, because I got only 400 bushels on the whole 40 acres.

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"After I had harvested my wheat I went with my cousin Dan Barnes back to California. We went to the Shasta diggings. Tom Ramie went with us down to Sacramento to get grub for the winter. You remember about the big flood they had that year. We got waterbound, and for two or three months you couldn't get a horse out of the country. They would bog down. Ramie took sick. Dan Barnes was a good nurse. He told me to go on back and hold down our claim and he would nurse Ramie. It was six weeks before Ramie could get out of his bunk. When I got back I found some other fellows had taken our claim. They took $6000 out of it, and we could not find another good claim; so in the summer of 1850 I again struck back for the Willamette valley. I needed to make some money that winter, so I went in with Reuben Gant. He had a turning lathe and we spent the winter making chairs of maple wood with split bottoms made of ash.

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"On March 4, 1851, I married Elsie Carlisle. She was a Canadian. We had 11 children—eight boys and three girls. Most of our children died of diphtheria or scarlet fever. Only two of the boys and three of the girls grew up. Our twin boys died of diphtheria.

"In 1863 we went to California, where we bought a ranch. My crop burned out that summer and fall, so I traded my ranch for 30 pack horses and came back to Oregon with the intention of running a pack train into the Idaho mines. I put my Spanish horses into a pasture in Polk county until I could get the rest of my outfit together. A cold storm came up, with driving sleet and rain, and when I went out to get my horses the next day a lot of them had pneumonia and 13 of them died. That ruined my pack train.

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"I went to sell a band of sheep I had, to get money to buy some more horses. I had a band of mutton sheep, some yearlings and mostly 2-year-olds with a few 3-year-old wethers. I decided to drive them up to Canyon City, where rich diggings had just been struck and where money was plentiful. When I got to Portland with my sheep I got word that there were 16 cases of smallpox at The Dalles. I figured that I was not particularly anxious to die of smallpox, so I decided to sell my sheep in Portland. I put my sheep into Johnson's corral, at Second and Yamhill streets. There used to be a butcher named Joe Bergman. I asked him if he would buy the sheep. I told him I had to sell them and I would take a profit of two-bits apiece for them. He thought he had me where he could get them still lower, so told me he would think it over. Meanwhile, I ran across a man named Johnson, who said, 'I am going up to Victoria. I will give you $3.50 apiece for your yearlings and $4 for the rest of your sheep. They are in prime condition, and I can make enough profit on them in the Victoria market to pay my expenses for the trip.' Shortly after he had bought and paid for my sheep I ran across Bergman, who said, 'Well, have you decided to sell me your sheep?' I told him I had sold them, and what I got for them. He was greatly upset by it and said he would have paid me four bits a head more than that. He asked me if I could get him 75 yearlings, as he had an order for some sheep and needed them badly. I knew where I could pick up 75 yearlings, so I went out to Reuben Gant's place, bought them, and brought them in. Then Bergman asked me to go out and buy him some cattle. The upshot of the matter was that he hired me as a stockbuyer, and for the next nine months I rode all over the valley buying stock for him.

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"My wife thought the children should be in school, so in the fall of 1863 we moved from our ranch near Sheridan to McMinnville. We didn't have the money to keep the children in school and pay our expenses at McMinnville unless we could scheme some way to make money as we went along, so we rented Uncle Tommy Shaddon's hotel and the whole family pitched in and worked. The next year I built a house. Our old boarders liked my wife's cooking, so a good many of them followed us to board with us. I finally had to build an addition to the house to accommodate the transients. I decided it would be cheaper to own a butcher shop so I could get meat at wholesale cost; so I ran a butcher shop in connection with the hotel and soon was making good money selling meat. So many travelers wanted to put their horses up that I bought out a livery stable and ran it in connection with my hotel. I ran the hotel, butcher shop and livery stable for eight years, until all my children had a good education. Then I sold out and went back to farming. I saw to it that my children got what I had always wanted, and that was a good education. I figured that if I could get along without education they could get along a heap better if they had it, and I didn't want them to have any more handicaps in life than I could help."

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Hall C. King of Bend is in Portland on legal business.

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Mr. and Mrs. B. George of Eugene are registered at the Multnomah.

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L. A. Bennett of Hood River is among out-of-town visitors.

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The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON

The Umatilla county Red Cross during March handled 292 cases, 212 of which were ex-service men.

The Standard Oil company announces that it will, within a very short period, begin the erection of a distributing station at Union.

The Farmers' Warehouse & Milling company stockholders at Redmond have decided to rebuild the warehouse destroyed by fire Christmas eve.

Coles & Dodd shipped last week from Haines to Portland 554 head of high grade cattle, and from North Powder 18 cars of the same high grade stock.

Business men of North Bend are already preparing for a two-days' celebration on July 3 and 4, when the new $20,000 dance hall will be dedicated.

Seven American Legion posts in Umatilla county met in Pendleton Friday night and organized a county council, with Glen Dudley of the Athena-Weston post as president.

The present board of directors were reelected Saturday night by the stockholders of the Pendleton Round-Up association. Directors announce that there will be no change in the officers.

The state highway commission has given orders that the Lostine-Enterprise link of the highway is not to be completed this year. The road between Minam and La Grande is to be graded and finished, however.

Mayor Topping, who has been at the head of Bandon's municipal government for the last eight years, has announced his candidacy on the Republican ticket for the office of county judge, to succeed Judge C. R. Wade, resigned.

WASHINGTON

An otter measuring 5 feet from tip to tip was killed Sunday by J. Krache while fishing in the Little Hoquiam river near Hoquiam.

The North Bank highway in the vicinity of White Salmon is closed to travel until July 1 on account of construction work on the Cook grade.

Internal tax collections for the state of Washington were nearly $3,000,000 less in March, 1922, than in March, 1920, according to Burns Coe, collector of internal revenue.

Earl Blake, 27, a brakeman on the McCoy Logging & Timber company's railroad, was instantly killed Saturday when he slipped and fell under a logging train en route to Kulshan.

In the midst of shearing 200,000 sheep, Yakima valley sheep men are experiencing a strike, shearers demanding 12½ cents a head instead of 10 cents. Non-union men are being employed.

Robert H. Foster, former Alaskan, convicted of slaying his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Bushnell, in her home in Seattle New Year's eve, has been sentenced to 10 to 20 years in the penitentiary.

Risking her life, Mrs. E. Harrington rushed into her burning home near Wiley City as the roof was about to fall Sunday and saved her 19-months-old daughter, who was already overcome by smoke.

The Washington state tax investigation committee recommends a state tax of 3 cents a gallon on gasoline instead of the present tax of 1 cent, as a means of easing the tax burden on real estate.

Accidentally shot by a companion on an Easter party at a hunting lodge on the Skagit river, Clark Lake, 17, is in a Seattle hospital, where surgeons have made two unsuccessful attempts to recover the bullet.

C. W. Dewey of White Salmon, who died a few days ago at the age of 67 years, was a cousin of the late Admiral Dewey. He and Fred Dewey own large holdings in orchard property of White Salmon and Lyle.

Albert Swanson, who shot and seriously wounded three men in an Aberdeen pool hall last month, has been found not guilty by reason of insanity, and was sent to the insane ward of the state penitentiary at