Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON ..... Publisher

[Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.]

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Be very careful that you give no reproachful, menacing or spiteful words to any person. Good words make friends; bad words make enemies. It is a great prudence to gain as many friends as we honestly can, especially when it may be done at so easy a rate as a good word, and it is a great folly to make an enemy by ill words, which are of no advantage to the party who uses them.—Sir Matthew Hale.

## NOT THE ONLY CROOKS

SECRETARY HOOVER, in a recent interview, advised against the government going too far in policing business ethics. He said:

I do not approve of attempts to extend the arm of government in every direction in the trade world. It is my belief that we have reached a point where the trades can be assisted to establish means to make it totally unnecessary for the government to police business ethics.

If industries and business of various kinds would regulate themselves to a degree where the public were not injured, public regulation would not be necessary. But past experience has proved that government policing of business ethics is the only way in which the public can be protected from those industrials whose god is greed and whose heads are none too scrupulous.

One day a banking institution, looted, fails. The public loses. Another day public utilities raise prices to pay unwarranted dividends on fiction stock that is entitled to no dividends. The public pays. Another day a brokerage house fails. The public's funds have disappeared. Another day a trust is established to gouge the public, and the public has to pay or go without.

Business has not always regulated itself. Lack of regulation has cost the people of the United States billions of dollars. Public regulation has been merely a protective measure. Too many concerns have forgotten that it is their business to serve the public. And too many have thought, on the other hand, that it was their privilege to rob it.

There is a movement now among certain industries and trade enterprises looking toward self-regulation. When that movement grows and business itself protects the public from those in the industry who are not fit to deal with it, government regulation will be less necessary. But until business regulates itself—and it is far from that status yet—the public has only the alternative of regulating in its own protection or paying the cost of lack of protection. And the public likely will choose to regulate in preference to paying the cost of failure until such time as business proves that it need not be policed.

The petty thieves and burglars are not the only crooks in these United States, nor are they the most menacing.

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Dry days have doubled fire danger. Then double precaution and prevention.

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## MISCREANTS OF THE HIGHWAY

EXPRESS messengers of early days rode with sawed-off shotguns across their knees and protected from attack the treasure committed to their care.

Similar protection, avers a reader, must be had to safeguard the autoists of today. But not against highwaymen. He points to James A. Cranston and Mrs. Cranston in a local hospital. The car that ran into the Cranston motor from the rear sped on. The driver made no attempt to ascertain the damage done.

Collisions resultant in every damage from minor injury to death have occurred in the same way. The guilty miscreant who did the damage seeks a sneak's quick way of avoiding consequences.

Another recent incident is that of a Pendleton man, who noted that a large car had crowded four others off the road in the space of a mile. When this machine approached his he drew off to the side of the road. It chanced that his automobile stopped on a fill, which gave way and the vehicle rolled over and over down the bank. It stopped with wheels in the air and with the driver and his wife underneath, but fortunately little injured.

The "road hog" did not stop to help or call a physician. He sped on.

The individuals who commit offenses of this kind rarely do so when an officer is near. They watch for the speed patrolman. They have all sorts of devices to add to watchfulness to tell them when he is near.

They are cowards of the lowest order and the whole colony of decent motordom will rejoice when one of them is caught and punished as an example for the rest. Everyone who drives will breathe more freely when these miscreants of the highway are deprived of their drivers' licenses and sentenced to extended terms on the rockpile.

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Federal statisticians say the revenue of the United States from private and commercial radio stations was 2000 per cent more in 1921 than in 1917. The earnings of the stations are said to have exceeded $1,600,000. This is marvelous progress, but it is only the beginning. Who shall say that wireless communication will not in time be as much in advance of the telephone of today as the latter was superior to the shout, as a means of carrying intelligence over considerable distances?

## THEIR CRISIS

THE critical situation of the German republic is pathetic.

Honorable men there are struggling to build a stable self-government on the ruins of the monarchy. Overwhelmed with debt, facing terrific reparation figures, beset on all sides by powerful foes who want to restore the throne, overtaken at last by a collapse of the unit of exchange, their great task has almost passed beyond the power of human accomplishment.

Some of their colleagues have been murdered by political conspirators. The knife and the bomb have been introduced to shatter the ranks of those who are striving for modern government. Public money gone and the power to tax already strained to the breaking point, their political fortunes are so reduced that the royalists have every advantage except in the single factor of numbers.

In its darkest hours the situation of the early American republic was scarcely worse. As with the early Americans the chief asset of the present German defenders of the republic is their purpose and their hope, all too flimsy resources without more material factors on which to hold their ground. Nor is the liberty for which the American colonists struggled different from that for which good and true aspirants for self-government are struggling in Germany. The similarity of objective would seem to make millions in America have a generous wish that Chancellor Wirth and his associates and followers may stand unbeaten against the plots and assaults of the royalists.

It is entirely possible that America might have saved the German republicans from the desperate straits to which they have been reduced. If Germans in America had thrown their influence in favor of the League of Nations instead of against it, whereby in all probability the United States would now be a member of the league, counseling and leading France and other members to a less harsh attitude toward the German republic, there is every chance that the lot of Germans in Germany would be far happier and the possible overthrow of the republic by the junkers far less menacing.

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Lend a Hand, published by the inmates of Oregon penitentiary, is conducting a campaign against animal vivisection. It is a case of the repressed championing the distressed.

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## MORE GREAT ROADS

IN THE upper Willamette valley a more or less amiable discussion has to do with the relative merits of the McKenzie and Santiam Pass roads across the Cascade range of mountains.

The Santiam Pass is lower, it is asserted, presumably in Albany. The snow melts sooner in the spring. The road is blocked later in the autumn.

But the McKenzie Pass road follows the course of a wonderful stream, is the statement on the other side, which comes presumably from Eugene. It furnishes picnic and camping spots by the hundred. At the summit the view of the mid-Oregon snow mountains is magnificent.

Pursuance of the discussion introduces comparisons with the Columbia river highway. "More beautiful" may be the reference to the Santiam Pass; "more majestic," the statement concerning the McKenzie Pass.

Good natured discussions of this sort ought to be encouraged. They form the public sentiment that leads to the construction and improvement of highways. Even now there is a very considerable pressure of traffic on both sides of the mountains seeking use of both the McKenzie and the Santiam pass. The clean-cut opening of these highways cannot but serve a need more than justifying the expense.

And as for comparison with the Columbia river highway—travelers who have seen all the famous highways of the world say the Columbia river highway tops them all, and if we have something still better in Oregon it simply means that our resources in scenic beauty are greater than we thought.

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Former State Senator Von der Hellen of Jackson county was kindly, highly intelligent and scrupulously honest. His service in the Oregon senate was built on a high sense of honor. The same was true of his long service as a member of the board of regents of the Oregon Agricultural college. A nation of men of his type would require few courts, few prisons and a minimum of lawmakers. His ideals and his purposes as he lived them are left, at his death, a worthy example to all.

## MILLIONS TO SPEND

BEFORE the recent school election there was a great insistence upon the desperate need of the school system for new buildings and increased instruction. Pamphlets were scattered broadcast. Dodgers flew hither and yon. Even automobile windshields were made to carry the appeal, "Save Our Schools."

The taxpayers of Portland responded. They voted $3,000,000 in bonds. They voted $1,000,000 additional school tax. Incidentally they voted a vote of confidence in the school board. They showed a larger and more gratifying interest in the welfare of the schools than for many preceding years.

But the citizens of Portland did not at the school election vote themselves an alibi for future indifference to school affairs.

They cannot expect to hand millions over to the school board and see the great sum spent with automatic efficiency. School boards, or other public bodies, are not constituted to render satisfactory public service with the public off at play or engrossed in private affairs.

The interest that expressed itself so vigorously at the polls on May 17 must be followed up closely if Portland's public school system is to be brought to the desired standard. To spend millions for school buildings is no light or inconsequent undertaking. The school board declined the service of an advisory committee on the representation that the public as a whole should constitute the advisory committee.

The best way to keep the public in an advisory relation with the school board will be for civic organizations, parent-teacher associations and clubs to appoint committees on school affairs and to see that the appointees are present at board meetings and in close touch constantly with all that is going on in school administration.

Thus the board will be relieved of the possibility of accusation that it is acting in secret by faction upon a basis of prejudice and favoritism.

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Approximately $10,000,000, chiefly raised in America, has been spent during the past four years to rebuild the Jewish homeland in Palestine. Expenditures included the purchase of land, promotion of immigration and employment of immigrants; encouragement of agriculture, commerce and industry. A number of loans were made to newcomers. Banks were established. Education was maintained. A public health and social service system was introduced. Prophecy seems to be vindicating itself in the homecoming of the Jews.

## HOW FIRES START

THE little is ever linked with the large. Cause is embryo. Effect is magnitude. At the weekly meeting of the Progressive Business Men's club Chief Jay Stevens, once Portland's fire marshal, drew from his pocket one of the small, brightly colored celluloid dolls that may be had in many shops at a cost of a few cents each.

He touched a match to the doll. The small object became a large flame. It burned with explosive violence. It would have been sufficient to start quickly a great fire. Who ever attached such menace to these, which are among the commonest of children's playthings?

Aside, Chief Stevens related the deaths of four women in a period of a few weeks from the use of a certain brand of stove polish. The polish, applied by friction to a cold stove, released gases which filled the room and exploded when a match was lighted.

He said that he could go through any house or business building which has not been expertly inspected within the period of a year and find at least 15 conditions which might be cause of fire on the same day.

Last year property worth $250,000,000 was destroyed from causes that might be traced to arson. The toll of life taken by the flames mounted into the thousands. But, said the expert in fire prevention, people go on nearly as heedlessly as though the horrible example were not proclaimed by the newspapers every day. Not until tragedy becomes personal do they value prevention at its real worth—and then it is too late.

## NORTH AND SOUTH DO HONOR TO LINCOLN

By Common Consent Confederate Veterans' Resolution Is Considered in the Light of Special Attending Circumstances and No Great Harm Is Considered as Having Been Done, Especially to Lincoln's Great and Justly Ascribed Fame.

—Daily Editorial Digest (Consolidated Press Association)

Popular opinion in the South, as expressed in Southern papers, does not support the United Confederate Veterans in their convention indorsement of the Southern historian's declaration that "the war between the states was deliberately and personally conceived and its inauguration made by Abraham Lincoln and he was personally responsible for forcing the war upon the South." While there is some resentment in Northern papers against what is to them an attack on the Great Emancipator, most of them feel with the Cincinnati Times Star that "Abraham Lincoln's reputation can stand it."

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The News Leader of Richmond, Va., in which city the Confederate reunion was held, essays an explanation of the apparent unanimity with which the historical treatise was indorsed. "The United Confederate Veterans are not a deliberative body," it says. "Meeting usually in a vast hall, they find debate impossible. Formal reports, read usually in a monotonous voice, are audible only to those close to the rostrum. Recommendations have to be taken on faith and generally are pro forma in character. When a session has adjourned not one delegate in 10 has anything more than the haziest idea of the resolutions that have been adopted. It was news to the vast majority of veterans that they had 'indicted' Abraham Lincoln as personally responsible for forcing the war on the South."

Calling attention to the subsequent statement of two of the veterans present, Generals Carr and Howry, that the resolution "was adopted in some confusion," and that in their opinion "Abraham Lincoln had no more responsibility in bringing on the war than had Jefferson Davis for the sentiment of Southern people in resisting coercion," the Roanoke Times declares that this statement more fairly represents the sentiment of the Southern people as a whole than did the resolution of the conference.

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Nevertheless "the Confederate Veterans have every cause for feeling that the ideal for which they fought so valiantly has not received sympathetic treatment in some of the school histories," the Asheville (N. C.) Times asserts. That time, however, has passed, the Norfolk Virginian Pilot replies. "The special committee of the United Confederate Veterans to which was delegated the task of combing school histories for uncomplimentary allusions to the Lost Cause had a mission in life when historians, mostly Northern-bred, were writing of the war between the states with pens still warm from the fires of war. But what mission has it now?" the Virginian Pilot asks. "The damyankee histories that lied about us are all out of print," and "there has even grown up a generation of fluent historians who were born in the South. No Southern school that prefers its history flavored with magnolia need now go without." At the same time, however, the writer continues, "if it is right to protect our young against histories prejudiced against the South, it is wrong to give them a historical picture that is biased against the North."

* * *

Therein, in the opinion of some Northern editors, lies the danger of such a revision of history as the old Confederates are advocating. "To teach the children of the South anything but the facts as they were," says the Chicago News, "would be to do a great wrong to their intelligence." Worse, adds the Minneapolis Tribune, it would "inflict a wrong on the rising generations of the South—the generations that have been breathing a kindlier atmosphere," for already "this Richmond libel is a dash of cold water on an all-American spirit that has grown stronger and warmer and more pervasive as the animosities of the war softened." The South does not need a new history that will "set it right before the world," the Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal declares, for "the South stands right before the world today," and it is "guarding its golden heritage by developing its resources, by teaching its younger generation the pure and undefiled principles of Americanism, by thinking in thoughts as broad as the nation," for "so far as the great majorities go, and these majorities determine the controlling sentiments, the spirit of sectionalism is as dead as the question of slavery."

* * *

With the Norfolk Ledger Dispatch asserting that the historical pamphlet in question "will hardly be accepted in the South's schools even though it come with the high recommendation of the Confederate Veterans behind it," the Worcester Gazette will no doubt feel justified in its position that "when Southern school boards indorse it, it will be time to get excited," for, as the Parkersburg (W. Va.) News says, "nobody who knows history will take this declaration seriously." "It must be recognized," the Norfolk paper continues, "that the causes of the conflict were too deep seated and too far-reaching and too numerous to have had their origin in the mind of any one man or to owe their final tragedy to his single efforts," since, the Baltimore Sun adds, "the war had been in the making for years before Lincoln came to the presidency." Even so, the Schenectady Gazette remarks, Northern historians "still arbitrarily start the war at the firing upon Fort Sumter," so "why should we find fault if the Southern historian arbitrarily dates the war a few minutes later?"

If the people of the South "want to have their children taught that the South 'was right, eternally and everlastingly right,'" the New York World readily recognizes that as "their privilege," although the Boston Globe sees "a slight discrepancy somewhere" when "every war is proclaimed by those fighting it to be 'eternally and everlastingly right,' and each side blames the other for having started it."

* * *

But, granting the unquestioned right of the South to keep its faith in its own cause, many Southern as well as Northern editors regret that the assertion of that right and that faith carried with it a reflection on the beloved memory of Abraham Lincoln. "Like many of the descendants of those heroes who wore the gray," the editor of the Tulsa Tribune feels "a deep regret that such an issue was forced at the Richmond convention" but he is confident that in spite of "this renewed attack upon the character and motives of Abraham Lincoln, the overwhelming majority of Americans will remain firm in their faith that he was a man of peace and nobility." If Lincoln stood for a firmer policy than some of his advisers thought necessary, certainly "time has vindicated his judgment," the Boston Traveler says, and the Sioux City Tribune believes that a united country "can afford to smile at the parting defiant shout of the straggling column of a one-time gallant foe." The Cincinnati Times Star "can almost see 'Uncle Abe' regarding them with that patient smile," and "we of this later day and generation," it holds, "can assume no other attitude. Let them ring down the curtain of their lives in their own way"; for, as the Cleveland News says, "the place in American hearts of the Great Emancipator is not to be disturbed."

## 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 NORTH UNIT PROJECT

A Statement by an Objector to the Plans of Those Directing the Enterprise.

Madras, July 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—There have appeared at different times in the columns of The Journal news items and editorial comment in regard to the Jefferson County Water Conservancy district, the latest, an editorial, appearing June 16, under the heading "A Big Fee." In this article it is stated that $100,000 is to be paid by this district for the services of two consulting engineers. This amount, if stated correctly, is little short of criminal waste. The Journal compares it with the like fee paid on the New York aqueduct work.

Permit me to make a comparison. There are about 107,000 acres in the North Unit, and why the name was changed to Conservancy district no man knows that I have ever met. This engineer charge alone is approximately 93⅓ cents an acre for the two consulting engineers' services alone, to say nothing about the engineer required by law, which will easily bring this item up to at least $1, or possibly $1.10 per acre. Such a charge is unreasonable. What farmer or land owner can ever expect to pay such charges? Such a contract emphasizes the contentions of those who have opposed the irrigation district law as dangerous and unjust.

There has been opposition to the forming of this irrigation district on the grounds also that this law was most unfair. Imagine a corporation in which a stockholder had only one vote, regardless of the amount of capital invested. One man might have only $1 invested but would have the same voting power as the man with $1000 invested. How long would it take to organize such a corporation, and how long would it last? Why ask farmers to organize under such a law? Why ask me to put my farm into a district where I have only one vote for the 1000 acres I had in the district when it was organized, while one of my neighbors, with only three acres, had the same vote I had? Bond buyers, knowing this opposition and the injustice of this law, are not slow to take advantage of it, at the same time knowing that once they get these bonds they have a lead pipe cinch on their money.

They have begun to realize now, after it is too late, that western, northern, central or any other part of the state must have good, sound laws, regardless of what part of the state they apply to. The Journal, on May 1 sounded editorially the alarm under the heading, "Ruinous Financing," wherein an appeal is made for better means of financing irrigation work.

Why not ask the Multnomah delegation in the legislature to come to a realization of the fact that they cannot be neglectful of the interests of the rest of the state without doing themselves harm? Let them bear in mind that upon the welfare of Central or Southern Oregon is part of the success and welfare of Portland based. Let them not think they can allow irrigation laws to be enacted for Central Oregon regardless of their soundness without their reacting in a way to cause Portland loss. Let them not think they can safely lay out scenic highways around Mount Hood while shysters and real estate dealers put bum irrigation laws through. Chickens generally come home to roost.

Irrigation bonds will bring 100 cents on the dollar whenever irrigation laws are amended so that a district cannot be formed unless 65 per cent of the actual resident landholders sign the petition, and 65 per cent of the acreage must vote in favor of the formation, and there is one vote for each acre embraced; when publication is made of all expenditures, as county court proceedings are now published; when the law is made the same as the district improvement act, where the voters make their own bylaws; when, in fact, the whole business is left in the hands of those furnishing the capital, and not as now, when one man furnishes the capital and the other the votes.

Why should any board of directors sell bonds for 82 cents on the dollar when the security is the best in the world—our homes? The bond buyers know they will surely get their money. The answer is that the irrigation law is so crude and unjust that they know they can hammer the price down to 82 cents or lower, and the man whose home is unmortgaged is helpless to prevent its being mortgaged at that rate.

The Chamber of Commerce of Portland has rendered valuable service to Portland and all of Oregon, but it must not overlook the fact that the Multnomah delegation can, in a way, virtually control legislation at Salem if disposed to do so. Why not suggest to the Chamber of Commerce that it drop this hint to those brethren?

Would it not be a wise plan to let the government do such large jobs as the North Unit? Present methods will get us nowhere but to the bankruptcy court. Whenever you take the control of a man's property out of his hands (as you virtually do under the irrigation law) and put it into the hands of county court, circuit court, state land board, state engineer, state security board and a lot of other swivel chair artists who have the welfare of the homeowner at heart only so far as they are able to squeeze a few pennies from him, just that long we shall have poor laws and still poorer administration. O. C. Hale.

### A CORRECTION

Portland, July 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—In the first column on the first page of The Journal of July 6, under the caption "Only Four of Fifteen Petitions Reach Salem," The Journal has made this erroneous statement:

"Single tax amendment, sponsored by the Oregon Single Tax league, providing for the taxation of real estate only."

The Oregon Single Tax league hereby requests The Journal to as promptly correct the statement and explain that the single tax does not provide for taxing real estate, which includes both land values and improvements, but proposes to tax land values exclusively and exempt all improvements in or on the land from taxation. We feel that this is a misrepresentation of the purpose of the Oregon Single Tax league.

Oregon Single Tax League.
J. R. Hermann, Manager.

### FUN FROM COLLEGE PAPERS

Tourist: "What's that beast?"
Native: "That's a razuhback hawg, suh."
Tourist: "What's he rubbing himself on the tree for?"
Native: "Jest stroppin' hisself, suh, jest stroppin' hisself."—Widow.

* * *

She: "Do you know why I won't marry you?"
He: "I can't think."
She: "You guessed it."—Chapparal.

* * *

Soph: "Do you know Poe's Raven?"
Frosh: "No, what's the matter with him?"—Awgwan.

## COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE

Certain kinds of women should not be called "catfish" for cats do not claw with their tongues.

* * *

It is neither courageous nor smart to attempt to beat a railroad train to the blind crossing.

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Food prices go higher again, federal figures show. "Yet" seems to be a more suitable word.

* * *

Chautauqua speaker declared the modern flapper is not alarming. He is in error. Not being the father of one he is no authority.

* * *

Unschooled in debate, the traffic cop nevertheless seems usually to be proclaimed the winner and he also has rebuttal rights exclusively.

* * *

Judging by past performances it may be safe to say that when the nation boasts a more successful aviator than Lieutenant Pearson he will be an Oregon man.

* * *

It has probably been mentioned before, but it appears also to us that John Drinkwater, British dramatist, might be persuaded to take charge of the prohibition movement in England.

* * *

The Bend man who could find no place to park his car in Portland has only had a taste of the real thing by enjoying the experiences of a full-fledged Portland driver for a few hours.

### SIDELIGHTS

Dempsey and Wills are going to fight if they can get enough money to make them mad.—Albany Democrat.

* * *

Free love is only a term. The court records show that it is the most expensive kind of love.—Astoria Budget.

* * *

All Russia wants from the rest of the world is $1,612,000,000 per request filed with The Hague. Russia should not hold her breath till she gets it.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

* * *

Women reformers are now getting all fussed up over having a ban placed on smoking by women. Oh, well, as long as they keep the ruction among themselves, we men should worry.—Ashland Tidings.

* * *

The German mark took another drop in value the other day. Bringing it nearly to the point, we take it, where they'll have to give trading stamps with German money to get it accepted.—Eugene Register.

* * *

The government sells liquor on its ships, in defiance of the law, in order to attract business. If an individual should do that and get caught that same government would lock him up in jail.—Eugene Guard.

* * *

Baker's Old Oregon Trail pageant and Fourth of July celebration has passed into history as being the most original and instructive ever presented in any city in the United States, and its success is the admiration of all of the many thousands of people who witnessed it.—Baker Democrat.

## MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

### Random Observations About Town

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Grimm of Oak Point, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. W. Kelly of Hutchinson, Kan., with their families, are giving Portland and the scenic attractions of the vicinity the once over for a few days. Mr. Grimm is a lumber mill man, while Mr. Kelly is a flour miller, and both are keeping their eyes on the business situation and opportunities in and around Portland as they look at the scenery.

* * *

C. K. Cranston, former member of the state fish and game commission and banker at Pendleton, is registered at the Imperial while in the city on business.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Porter of The Dalles are visiting in the city for a few days, making their headquarters at the Oregon.

* * *

O. M. Rasseau of Medford is spending a short time in Portland on a business trip and is registered at the Oregon.

* * *

J. S. Ackley, a well known resident of Klamath Falls, is spending a few days in Portland, making his headquarters at the Imperial.

* * *

Mrs. James Harvey and Mrs. J. P. Huston, both of Vale, are at the Imperial while spending a few days in the city.

* * *

Vernon H. Vawter, banker of Medford, is at the Multnomah, accompanied by Mrs. Vawter, for a short visit in the city.

* * *

L. F. Pridemore, proprietor of the hotel at Government Camp, is at the Oregon for a short visit.

* * *

Stanley Z. Culver, deputy state treasurer, is down from Salem on business, staying at the Oregon.

* * *

C. H. Edwards, a well known resident of The Dalles, is registered at the Oregon.

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C. H. Erickson of Bend is transacting business in the city, and is registered at the Imperial.

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William H. Parkinson of La Grande is transacting business in the city for a short time, staying at the Imperial.

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W. E. Frazier of Eugene is in the city for a short business trip, and is at the Imperial.

* * *

George Cochran, well known lawyer of La Grande, is transacting legal business in the city for a day or so.

Joseph Patterson, formerly a newspaperman of Portland but who long ago qualified as one of the pioneer residents of Nye Beach, is at the Oregon for a Portland visit. He walked, part of the way at least, from Newport to Seaside.

* * *

Mr and Mrs. Charles H. Castner of Hood River are visiting in Portland, making their headquarters at the Imperial. Mrs. Castner has been for a long time one of the leaders in the State Federation of Women's Clubs and has served as its president.

* * *

Miss Celia Gavin, city attorney of The Dalles, and her mother, Mrs. John Gavin, are registered at the Imperial while in the city on a trip of combined business and pleasure.

* * *

H. H. Corey, the one un-recalled member of the public service commission, is registered at the Imperial while attending a hearing of the commission being held in the city.

* * *

P. L. Campbell, president of the University of Oregon, is down from Eugene on business, staying at the Portland.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Clark of Pendleton is visiting in Portland for a few days, making her headquarters at the Imperial.

* * *

Ted Dakin, president of the International One Hundred Per Cent clubs, is at the Multnomah on business connected with his organization.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Botts and son are in Portland for a brief visit from their home at Wauna. They are registered at the Imperial.

* * *

J. F. Gilpin, a prominent citizen of Astoria, is at the Oregon while in the city on a business trip.

* * *

Byron Wolfe and family of Knappa are spending a few days in Portland, registered at the Oregon.

* * *

John Hampshire, a well known resident of Grants Pass, is at the Portland for a few days.

* * *

Frederick Steiwer, prominent lawyer of Pendleton, is at the Benson while in town on legal business.

* * *

Albert D. Applegate of Eugene is registered at the Portland while in the city on a business trip.

* * *

D. Campbell of Salem is at the Oregon for a short visit in Portland.

## OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

How laws were framed and phrased in the days of the provisional legislature in Oregon is shown in excerpts copied by Mr. Lockley from a book that contained the statutes of the territory from 1843 to 1849 inclusive.

A few days ago while visiting Judge Grant Dimick of Oregon City the subject of taxes came up. We spoke of the ever-increasing burden and of the need for consolidation so that one tax might be levied, in place of the present hit or miss system. Turning to a law book on his desk, Judge Dimick said:

"Here are the laws of a general and local nature passed by the legislative committee and legislative assembly of Oregon's provisional government. As you see, they include the laws passed from 1843 to 1849. They were printed by A. Bush, territorial printer, in 1853. Here is an act approved December 9, 1845, which provides that all those who pay their taxes in wheat should deliver the same to any one of the following places: The Hudson's Bay company warehouse at Fort George, at Cowlitz, Fort Vancouver or Liunton, at F. W. Pettygrove's store at Portland, at the flour mills of John McLoughlin or the Milling company at Oregon City, or at the warehouse at Butte or at the Hudson's Bay company's warehouse at Champoeg.

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"Expenses in those days were pretty conservative. Here, for example, is an act passed December 20, 1844, which says: 'Be it enacted by the legislative committee of Oregon, that petit jurors shall receive the sum of 25 cents for each case they may try, this amount to be taxed against the losing party.'

"Here is an act passed December 24, 1844, M. M. McCarver being the speaker: Section 1 provides the sum of $100 as appropriation to pay the legislative committee, $60 to pay the provisional assessor for the year 1844 and $96 as annual salary for the secretary of the provisional government. Section 2 provides that the sum of $111.96¾ be appropriated for the yearly salary of the sheriff. Section 5 provides that the sum of $50 be provided to pay A. L. Lovejoy for a year's services as court attorney for Oregon. A further sum of $20 is appropriated to pay A. E. Long as rent for the use of his house for the legislature. The act further provides that $500 be appropriated to pay for the care of any and all lunatics in Oregon, and that such lunatics are to be let out to the lowest bidder to be boarded and clothed for one year. The act also provides for retrenchment in expenses of government in the following manner: That the appropriation of $120 for the military department, made at the last session of this house, be and the same is hereby repealed. That all appropriations for stationery made at the last session of this house except $30 be and the same are hereby repealed.

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"On December 22, 1845, the following act was passed: 'Be it enacted by the house of representatives of Oregon Territory, that the town on the west side of Willamette falls known by the name of Robin's Nest be hereby changed to Linn City.'

"On June 25, 1844, an act was passed authorizing Robert Moore to run a ferry between Oregon City and Robin's Nest. The act provides that 'the said Robert Moore procure and keep at the said ferry a good and sufficient flatboat as well as a skiff for the transportation of all passengers crossing said Willamette ferry, the said Robert Moore to pay the sum of $20 revenue for the use of Oregon's resources.' The ferry fees were as follows: For footmen 6¼ cents, for man and horse 12½ cents, for wagon and team $1.50, for cart and team 75 cents, for sheep and hogs 3 cents each, for horses or cattle 6¼ cents each, for pleasure carriages 75 cents.

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"Back in 1844 the only pleasure carriages the farmers had were drawn by ox teams, so it would be a little hard to determine if an ox team was out for pleasure or for business. On December 24, 1844, an act was passed which provided that Hugh Barnes and Robert Moore should operate the ferry and that the rates should be increased for footmen from 6¼ cents to 12½ cents, and for man and horse from 12½ cents to 25 cents.

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"On December 18, 1844, the following act was passed: 'Be it enacted by the legislative committee of Oregon that all the official acts of David Lenox as justice of the peace in and for Tualatin county be and are hereby declared legal, and that the said Lenox is hereby appointed justice of the peace in and for Tualatin county till the next annual legislature.'

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"In those days divorces were secured by application to the legislature and the matter was threshed out on the floor of the house. On February 15, 1843, the following act was passed:

"'Whereas, John P. Brooks has petitioned the house of representatives of Oregon Territory praying for a divorce from his wife, Mary Ann Brooks; and whereas, said body upon mature investigation have found said Mary Ann unfit for the further continuation of the marriage relation, by reason of a constitutional defect, therefore:

"'Be it enacted by the house of representatives of Oregon Territory, that the bonds of matrimony now existing between John P. Brooks and Mary Ann, his wife, be and the same are hereby dissolved. That the said Brooks shall pay over to said Mary Ann, his wife, the sum of $500, and this act shall be and operate as a lien upon the estate of the said John P. Brooks, both real and personal, until the same shall be paid. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved February 16, 1849.

"'L. A. RICE, Speaker.
"'GEO. ABERNETHY, Governor.'"

## The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

### OREGON

The town of Langlois, in Curry county, is advertising for bids for the construction of a new four-room school building.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Philipson of British Columbia, have arrived in Salem to purchase two carloads of Oregon Jerseys with which to strengthen their herds.

More than 4000 persons were in attendance at the last day of the Molalla roundup, and about 1000 persons were turned back for lack of room inside the park.

Engineer Bell and a crew of surveyors arrived at Tillamook Sunday and left for the Wilson river, where they will make a survey for the Wilson River railroad.

Salem police and officials of other towns are requested to assist in locating 16-year-old Alex Gaylor, who disappeared from his home in Salem a few weeks ago.

Building material for the erection of a building 60 by 120 feet for the Silverton Storage & Commission company has been ordered and work will start within a few days.

Government engineers are at work blasting a dangerous reef in the channel of Coos Bay harbor at Rocky point. The blasting will be finished about the last of October.

As the result of a bequest left by Lieutenant Raymond E. Templeton, former Brownsville boy, that city is in possession of a drinking fountain which will be installed on Main street.

Three bands of sheep, about 6000 in all, are being trailed around Lookout mountain and people who go there for huckleberries during the season are uneasy lest the crop be ruined.

The Rogue River Valley cannery at Medford is adding machinery and equipment this year that will double its capacity. The cannery will employ about 200 men, women and girls.

Many voters who signed the petitions to recall Sheriff C. E. Terrill of Jackson county have changed their minds and are requesting that their names be removed from the petitions.

The annual report of the deputy collector of customs shows that the government cleared more than $50,000 in the operation of the Astoria customs department during the last fiscal year.

The run of blueback salmon, which during the past few weeks has been the best in the history of the Columbia river, still continues, and some fine catches are being made in the vicinity of Astoria.

### WASHINGTON

After its organization Friday morning the directors of the Spokane United Railways authorized the issuance of $3,500,000 in bonds.

June home building records in Spokane for the last 10 years were broken this year with a total of 48 new residences costing $177,700.

Richard H. Erehart, a Seattle mechanic, is unconscious in an Everett hospital as the result of a fall from his motorcycle on the highway near Silver Lake.

Representatives of commercial clubs, granges, farm bureaus and tax leagues met at Toppenish Saturday and took steps to form a taxpayers' league for Yakima county.

A big 35-room apartment house to cost $11,000 is being built at the Great Northern yard south of Wenatchee, where $1,000,000 worth of improvements are being made.

A comparison of the apportionments from the state school fund for the school years of 1920-21 and 1921-22 show a gain of $1,770,993 for school purposes this year over last.

Harry, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Rasmus Carlile, suffered a broken back and broken arm when he fell from a cherry tree at the home of his parents in Seattle Monday.

Based on estimates of grain dealers and farmers, Walla Walla county's wheat yield this year will be approximately 4,000,000 bushels, from 10 to 20 per cent less than last year.

Permits for 290 new homes costing $867,775 were issued at Spokane in the first six months of 1922, an increase of 84 new houses and $383,335 in cost over the first six months of 1921.

Sheriff Gibson at Montesano Tuesday destroyed more than nine gallons of illicit liquor by pouring it into the gutter at the county jail. It had all been confiscated during the last few weeks.

Farm mortgage loans for $2,064,700 made to 546 farmers in its district were completed during June by the Spokane Federal land bank. The aggregate amount of loans to date totals $66,162,585.

At Seattle Tuesday an exploding firecracker thrown by herself caught in the folds of a lace dress worn by Peggy Larson, 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Larson, and caused burns that may prove fatal.

### IDAHO

A teacher of physical education has been provided at the Gooding school for the deaf and blind.

The summer school at the Idaho Technical institute at Pocatello now has an enrollment of more than 400.

E. Vanza, 40 years old, early Idaho pioneer, was found dead in his bed at Boise Monday night. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause.

While working in the Idaho Equity's plant at Nampa Monday, William Freeman suffered the loss of an arm when his hand was caught in a feed roll.

A force of 125 men are working in the Nez Perce national forest continuing the program of constructive road building inaugurated two years ago.

Herb Graves, 25, pleaded guilty at Caldwell Monday to stealing a team of horses and was sentenced to serve from four to 14 years in the state penitentiary.

As the result of a feud of long standing, Peter Boon attacked Steve Orlovich at the Blackwell Lumber company's camp near St. Maries last Saturday, slashing his left arm and the left side of his body to the waist.

## Twenty Years Ago

From The Journal of July 8, 1902

Seattle—Tracy has turned up again only eight miles south from Seattle. He appeared at a farm between Maple Valley and Renton and demanded a meal. While it was being prepared he gave a boy two watches he had stolen from the Johnson family and ordered him to go out and sell them. Instead, the boy came to the city and notified the sheriff, who went in pursuit with bloodhounds.

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Chicago—The tieup of freight traffic as a result of the