Oregon Daily Journal

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

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Lift thyself up; look around and see
Something higher and brighter than earth;
Earthworms and early darkness.—Richter.

OUR CHOICE

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE is reported as deeply disturbed over conditions in Germany. He has asked this government for suggestions as to what can be done to avoid an utter collapse of the economic and financial systems of that country.

At the time that he was asking this country for advice Germany was printing tremendous sums of paper marks to be used at home in place of the 50,000,000,000 gold marks that are to be paid to the Allies this month. Back of that paper is only the strained credit of Germany.

Obviously the reparation problem is vital. Germany can pay only so much and stand. Numerous experts have said that, unless an international loan is floated or reparation payments are scaled down, Germany will collapse.

If Germany crumbles there will be chaos. There is already chaos in Russia. There is chaos in Austria. And what will happen in France if Germany falls? She is dependent on Germany for payments to make her payments to Great Britain and America. Without the revenue from Germany, what?

Chaos means a lack of production, anarchy and a return to the barbarian. It means not alone that millions of people in Europe would starve, but that American markets abroad would collapse entirely, and that world trade would become a thing of the past.

To avoid more chaos is a world problem. It is not a matter that can be handled by one country or two countries, but it is a matter affecting and an obligation confronting all nations.

President Harding has repeatedly promised help to Europe. That aid would not merely be aid to peoples across the seas but it would be aid to our own country. We are vitally interested in Europe, and we, like all other countries, would be vitally concerned were there to be added chaos and added breakdowns.

There can be no better time for that aid to be given than now. It will be of little effect if too late. And before aid can be rendered a means must be found to give it. The means can be found by discussion of the problems with representatives of European countries.

America would far better talk to Europe than to permit the world to fall back into economic, financial and political chaos. That is the choice that threatens to confront this government. One day the choice will have to be made, and it is far better that it be made now, and it will prove far less expensive to the American people than if it is made after the fall.

The fact that German reparations have been temporarily scaled down is not a settlement of the problem. Even under the lower payment about to be made the German paper mark is almost impotent and every nation in Europe is staggering on the verge of bankruptcy. Each is borrowing from Peter to pay Paul.

JUST BETWEEN TOWNS

A SEATTLE man and a Portland man faced each other at a table. They argued amity between their home cities.

Jealousy, bitterness, ill feeling and all that sought to be eliminated in the references of one city to the other, said the Seattle man.

Surely, agreed the Portlander. To prove Portland's good spirit he cited the Rose City's applause for Seattle's hotel project, its recognition of the need for a good hotel in Seattle and our willingness to entertain Seattle's guests until proper hotels are provided.

"Forced humor," was the Seattleite's comment. But presently a third man — an Easterner — sat down. He asked if the drive over the Columbia river highway is as beautiful as reported. The Seattle man answered enthusiastically:

Very fair little road. Don't fail to make the drive. Then you will be able to appreciate the drive around Lake Washington in contrast.

There you are. Preaching is one thing; practice is another.

JAIL THEM

THE initiative in Oregon is being made an implement of extortion by a plunderbund.

On the November ballot there will be a measure fixing certain rates of interest. After a sufficient number of signatures were secured an emissary went to a Portland banker and said the petitions could be bought for $30,000 or possibly for $20,000. The evident purpose was that if the money were paid over for the petitions the interest bill would not go on the ballot.

It is the third case of the kind. Several years ago names were secured to petitions for a bill that was a menace to certain fishing interests. Just before the time for filing the petitions, the threatened interests were approached with a proposal for a certain money consideration to kill the petitions. After some negotiation a price was agreed upon, and the petitions were not filed. The money thus extorted was nearly $4000. It was a profitable business.

The 6 per cent interest bill voted on at the last election was a similar attempt. Overtures were made for selling the petitions for that bill for $20,000, but The Journal exposed the scheme and the plan failed. Then there was nothing for the originators to do but put the bill on the ballot. The measure was snowed under in the election by a vote of three to one.

The Journal also exposed the bill which is to be on the November ballot. After the exposure promoters of the scheme filed their petitions and the bill will be voted on at the November election.

The scheme is simple: The originators get up a bill that threatens some business or industry, and then endeavor to market their petition. It is an infamous process, and there should be a law to send persons connected in any way with such practices to the penitentiary for long terms.

The initiative is the people's own instrument. It is a system for securing legislation that legislatures refuse to enact or for defeating laws that legislatures ought not to pass. One of the most important things for the next legislature to do is to provide a punishment for crooks who attempt to use the initiative for dishonest purposes.

TO REDUCE LOSSES

SOME of Portland's grain and flour exporters are already booking space at Puget sound on vessels that will sail for the Orient two or three months hence.

Their efforts do not, however, imply disloyalty to their own port. Portland has a monthly Oriental service by shipping board steamer. Seattle has the service of nine vessels, four of them of the freight type allocated to Portland, and five of the fast combination passenger and freight ships known in shipping board parlance as the "535's."

To get dependable fast service the Portland exporters divert the overflow of their business through Seattle, send their consignments by freight and pay the extra charge ranging around $1.25 a ton, and yet meet Seattle competition.

Admiral Benson explained in Portland this week that he used his influence on the shipping board to select Seattle and San Francisco for experiments in fast express service by shipping board vessels to the Orient. The initial returns of the Puget sound experiment showed losses at a rate of $1,000,000 or more a year. These losses may have since been somewhat reduced.

But they could be still further reduced. Why not divide the express service between Seattle and Portland? Why not send the passenger-freight boats into the Columbia river as well as into Puget sound? The ships would run more nearly loaded to capacity. If it is pleaded that time would not permit these vessels, which carry package shipments principally, to come up the river to Portland, then by all means let them touch at Astoria, which is only 10 miles from the open sea.

As has been repeatedly pointed out, there is in the trade territory of Portland both the population and the cargo production to warrant the shipping board's seeking the business. Foreign lines do. For that reason most of the commerce of the ports of the Columbia is carried on foreign vessels.

PORTLAND'S DRAINAGE

AS HE conducts Jean Valjean in the thrilling journey through the sewer labyrinth of Paris, Victor Hugo turns aside to comment on the monumental stupidity of the world's pleasure capital.

Millions—nay, tens of millions—of francs' worth of soil enrichment are poured into the Seine and wasted, he asserts. The city, whose poverty is as accentuated in some quarters as its foppish wealth is flaunted in others, could feed its people doubly well with the transformed energy of that which for lack of disposition pollutes the watercourses and menaces public health.

Years have passed since Jean Valjean as one of "The Miserables" passed before human vision and there is no evidence to show that Paris has profited by Hugo's suggestion.

Now the problem comes to Portland. The city health officer finds that Portland pours daily a flood of sewage into the Willamette.

He finds that the sewer mouths in certain instances are all too near the shore. He recommends steps looking toward sewage reduction and the employment of the residue for soil enrichment.

Nature provides in sun, wind and certain bacteria a great sewage reduction plant which never ceases either day or night to operate. Were it not for the elements and the creatures that resolve organic material into its elements or into living tissue, life would become insupportable. The city engineer feels that so far as the drainage by the Columbia is concerned Portland is protected for a considerable time.

But much of the drainage of Portland is into the Willamette. The Willamette under pressure of the Columbia's current not infrequently becomes an almost currentless pool in its lower reaches. Many know how unpleasant the river under such conditions may become to bathers below the city. It may even be abhorrent to the chinook salmon that are so particular about the quality of water they inhabit that they will not even enter the Columbia while the alkali brought from the interior by floods still impregnates the river's flow. Above these considerations is the possibility of furnishing a breeding ground for the spread of disease.

IN A PARK

AN 18-YEAR-OLD girl is lying in an Eastern hospital, battling for her life.

One of the reasons is that she is a pretty girl. Another reason is that she was none too careful of her company. Another is that it is not difficult for people to obtain drugs.

She met two male companions. She rode with them in an automobile. Drugs were produced and forced on her. Then she was abandoned in a park, where she lay for several hours before passersby found her, disheveled and unconscious.

At the hospital they say her chances for recovery are better than even. But even though she recovers, she has tasted an experience at the hands of drug-laden fiends that she will remember through life.

They had the drugs. They compelled her to take them, and the rest of the story is the usual story of drugs and their toll.

There is a nation-wide movement, as well as various local movements, to defeat the narcotic traffic. They are movements that will be faced with tremendous obstacles. For that reason there can be no lessening in the vigor of the campaigns if success is to be obtained. And the end is easily worth the effort—and more.

SPEAKING OF RAIDS

THE people of the United States do not yet realize the tremendous financial toll they pay for politics in government. They do not comprehend what unfit representatives cost them.

It was only a few days ago that Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin warned against political trades in tariff making. But the trades are going on in the tariff bill, and, in fact, it is now proposed that debate even be limited on that measure. And that tariff bill will cost the consumers of this country millions upon millions of dollars.

A representative from the South wants a duty on a particular article. Another man from the New England states wants a tariff on another article. A congressman from the Middle West wants a duty on still another. The three men get together, each agrees to vote for the duty on the other's article to obtain the duty on his own. The result may be a duty on one article on which there should be a duty and a duty on scores of products on which there should be no duty, and a corresponding increase in the price to the consumers.

Tariff schedules are not always made because they should be made. They are made to satisfy certain groups, certain classes and certain individuals. They are frequently the result of political trades. The traders return to their constituents and point to the duty they obtained for them on their products. But they don't point to the duties on other products that the consumers are compelled to pay, and for which the representative traded.

And what of the people that are working for wages? They have no product to be protected in a tariff bill. But they do pay the increased cost of all products. How do they fare as the politicians trade an increase in one article for increases in several articles?

The people have just one way to protect themselves. That is through the ballot. And even that avenue for escape is slated for a blockade by repeal of the direct primary law. But the ballot can beat that proposal, too, and it is the only recourse open to the public if the public is to protect itself against tariff and other raiders.

HERRIN VERDICT CONDEMNED

Putting Responsibility for the Tragedy Upon the Mine Superintendent Not Satisfactory to Editors Who Are Quoted on the Case—Demand That the Federal Government Investigate and Apply Penalties in Accordance With Disclosures.

(Daily Editorial Digest—Consolidated Press Association)

Universal condemnation has marked the receipt of the verdict of the coroner's jury in the Herrin mine killings. The effort on the part of that body to place sole responsibility on the murdered mine superintendent generally is denounced and editors call upon the federal government to initiate a complete investigation and to set in motion the machinery adequately to punish those responsible.

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"The verdict," says the Boston Traveler, "is an amazing specimen of what men sometimes do when their faculties are controlled by emotions rather than a desire for justice. State and federal pressure should be brought to bear upon the self-indicted county until justice has been enthroned there in place of sentiment." While the question of the blame for the conditions which preceded the riot may lie at the door of the mineowners, the Newark News points out that after the mine had been stormed and the prisoners taken, "given or implied there was a pledge of safe conduct. Williamson county, dominated by the union, not only to the suppression of law, but of the law's officers, requires to be converted to the assured control of laws administered by men who wear no shackle that does not bind them to their duty." The jury decision also convinces that necessary facts have been concealed, the Milwaukee Sentinel contends, because, "if the jury's verdict represents, as the coroner says, the united sentiment of Williamson county, it should be supplemented by an investigation that will elicit all the facts."

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The findings must not be allowed to end this matter, the Kansas City Journal insists, as the murders "cannot be looked upon as incidents in this country. They can never be closed until the doors of penitentiaries and death chambers close upon those who savagely slew innocent men working to earn an honest living pursuant to rights abundantly guaranteed, but apparently without effective affirmation, by the higher courts of the land." The union leaders, the Chicago Tribune is convinced, are trying to dodge blame by accusing profiteers of creating a condition which brought about the murders, insisting "such attempts are absurd and wearisome. No such attempt to dodge the responsibility for the massacre can be successful. If war profits were a justification for massacring the victims of Herrin, the niche privilege of massacring belonged to the public, not to the miners." The verdict likewise constitutes "a challenge to government," the New York World points out, and more important than any settlement of the coal strike "is the vindication of public order and the discomfiture of private vengeance that would substitute the rifle and the torch for the scales and staff of justice."

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"The shame and the menace are not alone to Illinois, not alone to the nation," the Omaha World Herald points out, "but to the whole of enlightened society." Americans who are asleep as citizens, however selfishly they may be as individuals, should need to look only to Southern Illinois to come wide awake—and to a deep sense of shame." Indictment of a complete, impartial investigation also comes from the Indianapolis News, which feels certain that "the idea that such a tragedy should occur in such a community without anyone knowing who was responsible for the actual killing of the men whose bodies were scattered over the surrounding country is inconceivable." But, after all, the Springfield Republican points out, the return made by the jury "is chiefly valuable as a reflection of public opinion in the vicinity concerning the conduct of the mine since it was reopened for operation by strikebreakers."

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That "the horror with which the country views this dreadful affair will be shared by all law-abiding men in the ranks of union labor" is the opinion of the Seattle Times, which also is convinced that "unionism as a whole is not to be held responsible, and the fact that the mob acted ostensibly as a union agency cannot be considered as evidence that its frightfulness is either condoned or indorsed by the vast majority of men in the trades organizations." But the Knoxville Sentinel is inclined to ask why "there was an entire abdication, breakdown or paralysis of the functions of government, from the federal authorities in Washington down to the sheriffs and constables of Williamson county," in the face of the evidences that the murders were being planned. And the Roanoke World News suggests that "when groups or factions begin taking the law into their own hands and committing cold-blooded and savage murders in order to force their ends, the world is headed straight toward chaos. Whether in London or Herrin, the law must be respected and upheld."

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The New York Times is inclined to feel that, with the return of the decision of the coroner's jury, the massacre is a "closed incident. The little state of Williamson county is secure in its supra-legal preeminence. For a little while, perhaps, there will be more than the usual talk about respecting the law; but the mass of the people will continue to be apathetic. The politicians will continue to be cowardly. We shall continue to lick our chops with self-satisfaction at the form of our government, and pay scanty heed to the ugly facts that so often contradict it and are locally superior to it." Regardless of the verdict, however, the Washington Star emphatically asserts that "the massacre must stand as one of the most flagrant violations of justice yet recorded in this country," while the Pittsburg Leader feels that "we have in the great industrial states a spirit that is terribly dangerous at critical stages of economic controversies." Therefore, laying aside one's personal sympathies, the Cleveland Plain Dealer insists that "national, state and local authorities shall take immediate steps to see that every guilty man or woman is punished in manner to fit the crime. This much the country expects. No less will answer the dictates of justice."

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This is somewhat the view of the Nashville Banner, which declares that "the slaughter presents a challenge directly to the power of law and order and decency, and the defiance should be met at once in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to where the public stands." This being so, the New York Evening World is convinced that "union labor in the United States can be in no doubt as to its duty to repudiate a brutal and murderous outrage such as this. Organized labor in this country is strong for a fair and lawful fight. It cannot stand for unionism that boasts of bloodshed." Whether it does or not, the Syracuse Herald insists, "means must be found for putting an end to a revolt which threatens to paralyze the activities of the industries upon which the American people depend for sustenance."

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written only on 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.)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

This Correspondent Cannot Understand How It Punishes Any Save Innocent Kindred.

Portland, July 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—I wonder if there can possibly be any citizen of Oregon who is proud today of the fact that by his vote he helped to hang two men! How can anyone claiming to be a Christian and believing in the qualities of mercy, kindness and forgiveness that the New Testament would have us follow, believe hanging compatible with Christ's teachings?

Whenever anyone says "capital punishment" it puzzles me how it can be called a "punishment." It might be termed a legalized revenge, but a punishment should carry with it at least a possibility of reform. Does breaking a man's neck reform him "if" he's guilty? And that is it—there will always be that "if" in so many murder cases, and which one of us would consider his judgment so infallible as to send a man beyond recall? Life imprisonment gives an opportunity for the state to make slight restitution if a man has been unjustly convicted—which has happened, we can never know how many times.

Of course someone is sure to say we must have capital punishment to protect the rest of us. Read any newspaper's headlines and you'll surely have to conclude we have picked out anything but an effective method. Think of the impression of the death chamber left upon the minds of the morbid or weak-minded. The chaplain of Newgate prison in England has said he never knew a convicted criminal who had not seen at least one execution. Suicides and deaths of an exciting nature are very often followed by deaths of like nature. And merely because it is a legalized killing can not prevent it from having the same psychological effect. We try to teach the sacredness of human life, but look at the example that is set the individual!

In the case just finished, that of Rathie and Kirby, what added sorrow and disgrace was brought upon two perfectly innocent victims — their mothers. Life imprisonment would, at least have given them hope that sometime something would prove their boys innocent. Hope would lighten their despair—but now what have they?

And so it will always be with capital punishment—the innocent must live on through years of suffering.

Alice Downer.

NEW AND THE PRIMARY

Portland, July 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—Mr. New of Indiana is going to educate American voters, the majority of whom, he intimates, are bolsheviks, radicals and apostles of many strange isms. He intimates this by saying that the primary law lets in the classes of representatives he has named. Now, as they are put in by the majority, the majority must be as represented. He immediately follows his statement with: "The anti-primary forces of each state will attack that state's law," and that is what the bolsheviks and radicals are supposed to have been doing all along. He says that in the interest of morals the primary should be eliminated, and gives as reason that it cost Newberry five times more for his seat than the convention system would have cost him. Personally, I believe a man can get just as much of a kick out of what it cost not to get nominated.

Mr. New confesses that men are nominated by primary who would not get a look-in by the convention system. Surely both systems should be called "prevention systems." He says New York has gone back to the convention system. Well, I have read somewhere recently that travelers in New York found a colony of Americans living there; so it might be well to follow New York.

Mr. New concludes by saying he worked for the primary law in Indiana. Now he is kicking because the law works. He states "we got it and we" suffered a severe disappointment as a result of the way it worked. Verily, I wonder where Mr. New gets that "we" stuff. Hot Stuff.

PRIMARY LAW SUGGESTIONS

Providing Convention System, But Leaving All Nominations in the People's Hands.

Portland, July 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—Apropos to proposed changes in the Oregon primary election law, the writer, who initiated and was the author of the statewide primary election law of Iowa, except the 35 per cent requirement, adopted in 1907, after having worked on the measure four sessions while a member of the Iowa state senate, submits the following for consideration:

The policy toward any changes to be made in the Oregon primary election law should be constructive rather than destructive, progressive rather than retrogressive. Something should be added to the law, giving the people more power in their respective party organizations rather than decreasing their authority.

To have a better party primary election system it is hereby suggested that the present law be amended—

So that delegates to the county convention be elected from each precinct by direct vote of the party electors at and in the same primary in which the candidates are nominated.

These duly elected delegates and none others to constitute the county party conventions to be held on the fourth Saturday following the primary election or on the third Saturday in June.

Delegates to be selected from and by each county convention from among the duly elected delegates to the county convention only, to the district and state conventions, to be held, say, four weeks following the county convention, or on the third Saturday in July.

By this plan all the delegates to the county, district and state conventions would be real representatives of the voters of each party, having been elected by the direct vote of the electors at the primary election.

This plan, too, would provide conventions for the various political parties so that party councils could be held and party platforms could be adopted by the real representatives of the voters of each political party assisted by the nominees of each party nominated at the same primary election as when these delegates were selected.

Leave the nomination of candidates for the various offices by each political party just the same as it now is—by the direct vote of the electors of each party. James J. Crossley.

FARM LOAN BANKS

Goble, July 5.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I read in The Journal some time ago the statement that a bank was to be opened soon that would loan money to the farmers on the same plan as the federal farm loan banks, charging 1 per cent more. What is the name of the bank, and where is it located? A Stump-Ranch Farmer.

There are two such banks in Portland. They are:

Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land bank, for information, address Robert E. Smith, Lumbermen's bank, Portland, Or.

Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, for information address A. L. Mills, First National bank, Portland, Or.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

U. S. has stopped making war gases. A matter of deodorizing going hand in hand with disarmament.

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There are supposed to be 215,000 persons in Seattle, given counting those folks where there's "nobody home."

Strange as it may seem, those who suffer most from hay fever probably haven't been near the hayfield in an age.

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We might reverse the old adage by crossing our bridges before we come to them in making a more speedy journey to work in the morning.

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Little girls puff their hair out beyond the size of hats, yet insist upon carrying the useless headgear. Which is another reason why they are little girls.

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A minister laments that the fear of God is a lost art. Thank goodness for that, if at the same time the love of God is becoming a fine and wonderful thing in our lives.

* * *

Anyhow, a perfectly honest observer can't determine with any degree of certainty how big the think tank is by measuring the puffed and kinky hair arrangement of the girls.

SIDELIGHTS

Thanks to concentration of the community cussing, the weather is cooler.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

* * *

The greatest payroll ever disbursed in Baker county is now the good fortune of our people and the business community feels the impetus of good times.—Baker Democrat.

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Now the ladies of the city can return to the sordid work of washing dishes three times a day, of making beds at least once a day and of cooking something for the family to eat—Chautauqua is over.—Benton County Courier.

* * *

The Portland Journal is kicking because Robert N. Stanfield has not occupied his senatorial seat for three months. But if Lodge and all the rest of them would follow his example, think how the country would be benefited.—Eugene Guard.

* * *

The deaths in the surf at Seaside are tragic reminders that man is but a puny atom in the grasp of the mighty arms of the Pacific and that the breaking swells of the ocean, though they offer a joyous form of recreation, carry also a constant menace to the weak, the inexperienced and the venturesome. —Astoria Budget.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Tuttle of La Grande, accompanied by their son and daughter, are guests at the Multnomah. After visiting friends in Portland for a day or so they will resume their motor journey to the various Oregon beach points, and, returning up the Willamette valley, will visit Corvallis for a few days, after which they will return home by way of Vancouver, Victoria, Spokane and the Yakima valley.

* * *

J. D. Nelson, now of San Francisco, but formerly the construction engineer for the Oregon Electric, accompanied by Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Clara Gadsby, is a guest at the Multnomah for a few days. Mr. Nelson is now engaged in the automobile business at San Francisco, and drove to Portland.

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E. A. Bradley and E. B. Wallace, both of San Francisco, accompanied by their families, are Portland visitors for a few days. They came here to attend the regional meeting of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Manufacturers' association. They are registered at the Multnomah.

* * *

Al Price, manager of the Hotel Marion at Salem, accompanied by his daughter, is a guest at the Multnomah. Mr. Price came down to attend the Rotary club dinner, he being one of the active members of that organization in Salem.

* * *

F. D. McCully of Joseph, Republican warhorse and prominent citizen of that Eastern Oregon city, is registered at the Imperial while in the city on a business visit.

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F. W. Settlemeier, one of the prominent citizens of Woodburn, is in Portland for a short visit, registered at the Portland.

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Ted Worthington of Astoria, one of that city's well known citizens, is transacting business in the city, stopping at the Multnomah.

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J. D. Taylor of Salem is transacting business in the city for a short time, a guest at the Multnomah in the meantime.

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W. O. Barnard of Dayton is registered at the Multnomah while transacting business in Portland.

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T. D. Barclay of Pendleton is a Portland visitor, staying at the Multnomah while here.

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Mrs. W. M. Lane of Cascade Locks is visiting friends in the city for a few days, stopping at the Portland.

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James Johns of Pendleton is a Portland visitor, staying at the Imperial.

* * *

Harry R. Fritchman, former mayor of Boise and senior member of the bond firm of Fritchman & High of that city, is a Portland business visitor for a few days, registered at the Multnomah.

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W. P. Davidson, St. Paul banker and heavily interested in grant lands in Central Oregon, is a business visitor in Portland, staying at the Multnomah.

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P. O. Doyle, a leading business man of Reedsport, is at the Multnomah while attending to Portland business for a few days.

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T. J. Warren of McMinnville is attending to personal business in the city for a day or so, registered at the Oregon.

* * *

Mrs. C. A. Richards and daughter of Hood River are in the city for a short visit with friends here, registered at the Imperial.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. R. King of North Bend are visiting Portland friends for a few days, making their headquarters at the Oregon.

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Herbert H. Hauser, one of the Capital City's prominent business men, is at the Oregon while in the city for a brief visit.

* * *

William Vaughan of North Bend is registered at the Benson for a day or so.

* * *

G. B. Wallace of Pendleton is transacting business in the city, staying at the Oregon while doing so.

* * *

W. F. Cary of Eldorado is at the Oregon for a short visit in the city.

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Benjamin F. Forbes of Salem is a guest of the Oregon while in Portland on a short visit.

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John E. Kelly of Shipherd Springs is transacting business in the city, registered at the Oregon.

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Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Benjamin of Astoria are visiting in Portland for a short time, stopping at the Oregon.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bingham of Coquille are Portland visitors, at the Oregon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Chris A. Bender of Eugene are at the Oregon while visiting friends in the city for a few days.

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R. H. Mills of Salem is at the Imperial.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Page of Bend are registered at the Imperial while visiting in the city for a short time.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

Here is a tale of land and sea, told to Mr. Lockley by the daughter of an Oregon pioneer who did his first pioneering largely on the deck of a sailing vessel, though in due season he came ashore, and remained a landsman ever after. The story will be concluded tomorrow.

Mrs. J. A. Vaughn lives at Jefferson, Or. She has lived there 74 years. The town of Jefferson is built on her father's donation land claim.

"My maiden name was Julia Ann Bates," said Mrs. Vaughn when I visited her recently at her home in Jefferson. "My mother's maiden name was Margaret Farrar. She married Mr. Caldwell. They had 11 children. Mr. Caldwell died. One of my mother's eldest sons came across the plains to Oregon in the early '40s. A year or two later Gerard Caldwell brought my mother and the rest of the family to Oregon. Eight of the children came to Oregon with mother. They came here in 1846.

"Mother first settled in Polk county. When she married my father, James Madison Bates, she moved to his claim, on which the town of Jefferson is now located. Father took up 640 acres on the Santiam, and Jacob Conser took up the adjoining claim. Jacob Conser was the man who built the Jefferson mills. The town of Jefferson is partly on father's claim and partly on Mr. Conser's.

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"I was born August 22, 1848, and I am the only child of my mother's second marriage. My father, James M. Bates, was usually known as 'Uncle Jimmy' Bates. He was born at Washington, D. C., November 8, 1809. His father, David Bates, was born in Maine. His mother, Mary Venable, was born at Washington, D. C. My father was the youngest of a family of eight children—four boys and four girls. When he was a boy he read a book of adventure, about exploring in Africa. After that, going to school was too tame for him, and when his parents talked about sending him to Boston to work in his brother's bookstore he ran away to sea. At Boston he secured a position as cabin boy on a vessel going to Europe. For three years he sailed aboard this ship, plying to European ports. In 1828, when he was 19 years old, he secured a position as able seaman aboard the ship Convoy. The ship was being fitted out by Marshall & Wild of Boston for a trading expedition to the South Sea islands, the Pacific Northwest coast and China. The voyage was to occupy three years. They loaded their vessel with scrap iron, nails, beads, calico, knives, hatchets, small mirrors and other trading goods, and spent some months trading in the South seas for tortoise shell and mother of pearl. From there they went to Grays Harbor and thence to the Columbia river.

* * *

"The ship my father was on reached the mouth of the Columbia river in February, 1828. They crossed the bar at the same time that the bark William and Ann started across. The Convoy crossed the bar in safety and came to anchor in Baker bay, but the William and Ann grounded on the bar and all of its crew were drowned. A boat was sent out from the Convoy to rescue the sailors, but the bar was so rough they were unable to reach the William and Ann. Later the Hudson's Bay company sent a British schooner to the mouth of the river to recover some of the property of the William and Ann that the Indians had picked up. When the Indians refused to turn it over the Hudson's Bay company schooner fired a cannon at the Indians, killing the chief and two other Indians.

* * *

"The Convoy sailed up the Columbia. In attempting to go up the first rapids they put out a 1700-pound anchor above the rapids, intending to wind the hawser by means of the capstan and thus ascend the rapids. The hawser parted and this 1700-pound anchor was lost. The Convoy went up the river to Vancouver and moved from there up the Willamette to the mouth of the Clackamas, where it grounded. The cargo had to be unloaded on the shore before the vessel was floated. This took several weeks and during this time they traded their beads, calico and other trading goods with the Indians for furs.

* * *

"The high cost of living in those days did not affect them very much for they could buy a 40 or 50-pound salmon for a dozen beads and a deer could be bought for a butcher knife. Later they went down the river to Scappoose bar, where they anchored for three months. While they were there my father and some of the other sailors planted a garden consisting of radishes, onions, lettuce and potatoes. They had to leave when the potatoes were as large as marbles, so they got no good of them, but the other vegetables furnished them a welcome change from deer meat and ship biscuits. While they were at Scappoose they took out their mainmast and cut down a large tree near the river bank and made a new mainmast.

* * *

"From there they went to New Spain, as California was then called. Later they returned to the Columbia river, where they stayed for a short time, then sailed along the coast as far as Sitka, trading their scrap iron, beads and other goods for sea otter and other furs.

* * *

"In the fall of 1830 they again entered the Columbia river. This was their third visit to the Columbia. From the Columbia they sailed to the Sandwich islands, where they exchanged the rest of their trade goods for mother of pearl and sandalwood. From the Sandwich islands they went to China, where they exchanged their sandalwood and mother of pearl for tea and silks. Upon their return to Boston, after three years' absence, Marshall & Wild realized over $100,000 from the silks and tea and other Chinese goods. Inasmuch as their cargo of trade goods cost them very little, you can see they made a handsome profit."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON

Bend's bonded indebtedness is now $206,000, a decrease in the last year and a half of $53,221.

While shingling the roof of his barn near Farmington, in Washington county, Grant C. Dodge fell from the structure and broke both arms.

A chlorination plant, to guard against contamination of the city's water supply, will be installed by the St. Helens water board at a cost of $1000.

S. D. Woodhouse, dancing master of Eugene, was fined $50 and his driver's license revoked for six months because of reckless driving on the city streets.

Roseburg's city council has put into effect an emergency ordinance limiting the loads of trucks operating through the city to 400 pounds to each inch of tire width.

The city of Amity has sold its water bonds to V. R. Dennis of McMinnville, who has secured the contract for digging the ditch and laying the new water main.

A crew of 40 men has begun, near Cascade Locks, the work of removing jutting rock points, widening narrow turns and eliminating curves on the Columbia river highway.

Bids for 17.10 miles have been called for by the state highway commission on the unit of the John Day highway east of Prairie City. This unit is from Prairie to a point near Austin.

The old Taylor span across the Nehalem river south of Vernonia is to be replaced by a new bridge to cost $4758.50. Work on this and other county jobs will be started immediately.

Although the highways of the state were crowded with motor vehicles July 4, less than a dozen arrests were made by traffic officers, according to a report of T. A. Raffety, chief inspector.

Preparations are now under way for reopening the old Baisley-Elkhorn mines in Baker county. The Delaware Mining company has leased the holdings from William Pollman for a period of several years.

According to present plans, a statewide association of poultrymen will be organized at the national convention of instructors and investigators in poultry husbandry at Oregon Agricultural college this month.

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Ella M. Russell of Tenino has announced her candidacy for the legislature on the Republican ticket.

The Yakima city commission has let a contract for the construction of a swimming pool in that city, to cost $3900.

Fred Carey, a rancher, was instantly killed at a crossing near Sunnyside when a Northern Pacific train hit his car and carried it about 1300 feet.

Rufus G. Newland, speaker of the Washington state house of representatives 42 years ago, celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary in Puyallup last week.

A large amount of paving work has been opened in Seattle by the acceptance last week by the board of public works of contracts involving expenditures of $215,000.

Fire in the timber belonging to the Menefee Lumber company, 10 miles west of Winlock, has destroyed three donkey engines and 3,000,000 feet of logs awaiting shipment to the mill.

A permanent highway district was formed recently for the Trout Lake road in Klickitat county, under which 18 miles of highway is to be constructed. Work on the project will start this fall.

Miss Mary Dixon, an instructor in the Waitsburg high school, has announced her candidacy for the office of superintendent of schools of Walla Walla county on the Republican ticket.

D. C. Killman of Tacoma has presented a claim for $1850 to the city council of Aberdeen, which he says is the amount of damage done his automobile when run down by a fire truck June 1.

When prohibition agents entered the residence of M. C. Beeler in Seattle Friday, they found Mrs. Dorance Dancey, an attractive young woman, tending a 20-gallon still, running at full capacity.

Mrs. E. F. Marshall, 60, a pioneer of Lind, Wash., took strychnine by mistake for medicine, but was saved from death by the timely arrival of a physician after she had suffered several convulsions.

A fence eight feet high and inclosing the 700 acres of the Wauna Lake club property in Skamania county will be built this summer and a band of moose and elk will be cared for in the inclosure.

One of the largest timber deals in years has been completed at Bellingham in the transfer of about 450 acres of timber near Deming to Joseph Murphy, an easterner, by the Allied Lumber company for $80,000.

Washington Coast Utilities, a company operating water and electric light plants at Arlington, Stanwood, Edmonds, Port Townsend, Vashon Island and Wenatchee, has acquired the Montesano light and power plant and the light plant at Elma.

IDAHO

Bartlett Sinclair has taken charge of the United States land office at Boise, succeeding Frank S. Reed, who has held the position of register for eight years.

To verify reports that abortion in cattle and tuberculosis in poultry exist to an alarming extent in Idaho, the bureau of animal industry has started a survey of the entire state.

Snow drifts on Trinity mountain, near the south fork of the Boise river, are so numerous and so deep that forest men working on the telephone line say it is impossible to dig the wires out.

A petition asking for an election to determine the creation of the American Falls irrigation district has been filed with the commissioner of Twin Falls county. The project will cost $12,000,000.

Bert Gillen, a Boise man paroled from the state penitentiary last month, is again in custody at Caldwell charged with passing fraudulent checks. When arrested he had more than $60 on his person.

Andrew Siritzal, 65, became unconscious at a forest service camp 30 miles back in the mountains from Orofino and died shortly after from paralysis, the body being carried from the camp 20 miles on a litter.

Once Overs

Do You Help the Wife?

See here, Mr. Smug Married Man, did you ever hurry home to help your wife out of a domestic dilemma, and do it gladly and whole-heartedly—no growling?

In all probability, if you did not glum over it you snarled, and if not either of these two, then you patted yourself and thought, "What a good husband am I!"

Now that is about right, as you would do it, but is it fair to the "lady of the house?"

If you know anything at all, you know that she would rather do almost anything than ask you to discommode yourself when you have been working all day.

If it happens to be Sunday or a holiday, she hates it still worse.

But lots of things happen in families where each and every member of the family has his or her plans put out of joint for the common good.