Oregon Daily Journal

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

Published every weekday and Sunday morning at The Journal building, Broadway at Yamhill street, Portland, Oregon.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE—Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 900 Mallers building, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE—M. C. Morgenson Co., Inc., Examiner building, San Francisco; Title Insurance building, Los Angeles; Securities building, Seattle.

THE OREGON JOURNAL reserves the right to reject advertising copy which it deems objectionable. It also will not print any copy that in any way simulates reading matter or that cannot readily be recognized as advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Carrier—City and Country

DAILY AND SUNDAY			
One week	$ .15	One month	$ .65
SUNDAY			
One week	$ .10	One month	$ .05
BY MAIL, RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE			
DAILY AND SUNDAY			
One year	$8.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	4.25	One month	.75
DAILY (Without Sunday)		SUNDAY (Only)	
One year	$6.00	One year	$3.00
Six months	3.25	Six months	1.75
Three months	1.75	Three months	1.00
One month	.60		
WEEKLY (Every Wednesday)		WEEKLY AND SUNDAY	
One year	$1.00	One year	$3.50
Six months	.50		

These rates apply only in the West. Rates to Eastern points furnished on application. Make remittances by Money Order, Express Order or Draft. If your postoffice is not a money-order office, 1- or 2-cent stamps will be accepted. Make all remittances payable to The Journal Publishing Company, Portland, Oregon.

TELEPHONE—MAIN 7161. All departments reached by this number.

Every man's fortune is molded by his character."—Cornelius Nepos.

A QUESTION ANSWERED

MR. HUGHES has finally answered those people who have been curious to know what the 31 Republicans have to say who urged the people of the country to vote for Mr. Harding if they desired that this republic become a member of the League of Nations. He answered in a letter to Mr. Hamilton Holt. This is his statement:

The statement of the 31, of course, expressed with sincerity the point of view I entertained with others at the time the statement was signed, but the administration was compelled to deal with the situation as it found it on coming into power.

The country has waited long for that statement. With the continued failure of this government to show any indication of intention to enter the league, with or without reservations, or even to form the promised association of nations, people have naturally wondered what those prominent men who signed the statement have to say. And as time has gone on there have been more and more indications that the government not only entertained no thought of cooperation with the league, but that in reality it was treating the league with utter contempt.

Mr. Hughes was one of the prominent 31. He became secretary of state, the man whose business it is to deal with foreign affairs. Having confidence in his sincerity and his word, those interested have quite naturally looked to Mr. Hughes for a statement as to why the promise of the signers has proven to be a myth. And Mr. Hughes answered, and answered quite candidly. He says that the signers were sincere, but that they didn't quite know what they were talking about.

And it is often thus that campaign promises, pyrotechnically made, are abjectly abandoned.

What a warning to voters!

When Senator George E. Chamberlain, now a member of the United States shipping board, was governor of Oregon, he—so the story goes—made a more or less official trip to Wallowa county. He and a citizen of the country, learning that Enterprise was only five miles distant, decided to walk. The day was warm. The walk lengthened. Finally they met a farmer. "My good friend," began the senator, "how far is it to Enterprise?" The man replied, "Just five miles." They went on and on. They met another resident of Oregon's Alps. "How far is it to Enterprise?" again queried Senator Chamberlain. "An even five miles," was the prompt answer. Chamberlain sat down on a wayside rock. He mopped his brow. He announced, sans unction, that walkin for him stopped right there. "Ah, come on, governor," pleaded his companion; "at least you're holding your own."

SEATTLE SUCCESS

NO BETTER example is afforded of the underlying, robust, vitality of Seattle than the success of the recent campaign by the citizens of Puget Sound's great city for a $2,700,000 hotel fund. The drive was carried on with the vigor and the general enlistment of workers that characterized efforts of war days. It exhibited, in fact, the fine spirit of pull together and win together, which is the condition precedent to any community success.

Not since the war has Seattle done a big thing so well or so heartily. It is evidence which cannot be doubted that Portland's neighbor is definitely stepping away from the lean days of depression and moving forward again. It was really worth to Seattle the whole sum just to show for the benefit of the rest of the country that she had strength for such a task.

The purpose is to construct a modern tourist hotel on the Metropolitan theatre block leased from the University of Washington.

DOWN BY THE SEA

ONE of the most attractive beaches in Oregon is Newport. Its list of attractions is the longest. There are trips to sea, deep sea fishing, fishing, sailing, motorboating and rowing on the bay and excellent trout fishing in neighboring streams. There are trips to Siletz Indian reservation, Beaver Creek, Waldport, Yachats, Otter Rock, Seal Rocks, the Devil's Punch Bowl, the lighthouse and up the bay for trolling and picnics. The almost infinite variety of pastimes is a feature at the Newport beach.

There is talk that next year the Southern Pacific will acquire privileges and run trains direct to the Newport beach. The track is already built. Direct trains would shorten the time and avoid the transfer to the boat at Yaquina. With a shortened schedule, a big seaside summer business would be developed.

Some day the shores of Western Lincoln county will be thickly populated. The producing power of the soil is enormous. Berries of every kind grow to huge size and delightful flavor. Potatoes, lettuce, celery, onions, radishes and other garden truck are nowhere surpassed and rarely equaled. Flowers grown in gardens are marvelous. This power of the soil for production will ultimately be utilized and there will be hundreds of small farms where now they are numbered by dozens.

Two lines of railroad built north and south during the war have their termini on Yaquina bay. Each taps a heavy forest growth, one on the Siletz, where stands some of the finest timber on the continent. Most of this timber will be cut into lumber products on Yaquina bay and be shipped to markets all over the world from that port.

Jetty work, long suspended at Newport, is again in progress. There are government appropriations for the restoration and extension of the jetties for further deepening of the harbor entrance, already greatly improved by past work by the federal government.

Rock is quarried at Elk City, near the head of tide on the Yaquina river, and scows carrying 250 tons of it at a load are towed by the tug Robarts to the jetties. The Yaquina Bay port district has bonded itself heavily to aid in the improvement.

The distance from deep water in the bay to the open sea is very short, and passage of vessels of reasonable draft in good weather very safe.

There is a good automobile road from the west side Pacific highway to Newport. Much of it is receiving a crushed rock surfacing and it will be an excellent winter road. The drive from Corvallis by car is often made in two and one-half hours and even less. In another season or two Newport will be accessible from Tillamook via the Roosevelt highway, when the traveler by automobile will pass through some of the loveliest beauty spots on the famous Oregon shores.

THE NEED NOW

WHEN the president asked governors of coal producing states to cooperate with the federal government in maintaining order and ending the strike, a few state executives refused to lend their aid. The reasons advanced by some indicated that political considerations had at least a part in their decisions.

Strikes are tremendously costly, especially railroad and coal strikes. The railroads must have coal to operate full blast and the coal has to be moved by the roads if it is to be delivered to industrial establishments and smaller consumers. A tie-up of the coal industry means a near blockade of the roads, and a tie up of the roads means an insufficient supply of coal. Tie-up of the two industries means millions of dollars cost to the people of the country and millions in economic waste, and an effective tie-up, if it lasts long enough, would mean widespread suffering, and perhaps worse.

It is not now time to talk about the delay in action of the federal government. It is not the time to fix blame. It is not the time to split hairs over whose is the fault or why such and such is not the case. It is not the time certainly for political bickering. It is time now to get the mines producing coal and the railroads distributing the country's products to the people who depend on the transportation systems to deliver those products.

Governments are instituted for the protection of life and property and to enable the vast and intricate system of activities to function. Examples have been set by governors and presidents in America in which agreements were reached and strikes ended. These results were accomplished by a resort to moral suasion and a sincere endeavor to reach impartial decisions.

The settlements of industrial disputes by such methods are more enduring than when they are by force. Judgments reached by consent are more lasting than judgments arrived at without the assent of both parties. One example of mutual settlement is, in its moral effect upon the principals to industry, worth a hundred settlements in which one side wins because strong and the other loses because weak.

The industrial situation of this time is critical. It is trending toward a mood that is near warfare. There can be no permanent solution on a basis of struggle with the victory to the strong and the defeat to the weak. If all men persist in blinding themselves to the fact that industrialism is now bordering on the possibilities of near civil war it will be a supreme mistake.

It is time for practical and courageous action by officials, not only of the federal government, but by officials of other governments. It is time for cooperation on all sides, industrial, social and political.

It is imperative that all agencies bend their efforts toward a resumption of coal mining and railroad distribution.

Politics is bad enough at any time, but its injection into the crisis that is now faced by the country is almost a crime. This is a time for concerted action to avoid very serious conditions in this nation, and not a time to seek a political victory at tremendous cost to the people of the country.

"TIRED OF LIFE"

SUICIDES at home and abroad among prominent but idle women are becoming increasingly frequent. There have been no less than four in Paris within the last few weeks. And almost invariably they leave notes saying they are "tired of life."

But do they know life? Have they tasted the better things of life? Have they given their time—those who commit suicide—to useful endeavor? Have they attempted to give happiness to others? Have they striven to give something to the world for their presence here?

Or are the suicides frequently those who have spent their time only in search of questionable pleasure for themselves? Are they those who have lived in idleness? Are they those who have tasted only the empty life—the life of jazz pleasures—only to discover finally and too late how empty a life of idle pleasure is?

Most of the prominent suicides undoubtedly can be attributed to the empty life. It is the emptiness of which they tire.

No building can be built on wind. No structure can be reared on a hollow foundation. And no life can blossom full upon hours filled with empty pleasures.

Pennsylvania is credited with a higher percentage of home owners than any other state in the union and Ohio next. Of 2,200,000 families in Pennsylvania 1,730,000 own their homes. Of 25,000,000 families in the United States, 11,400,000 are said to be home owners, which is just about half as many as there ought to be.

MORE SHIPS NEEDED

ON TUESDAY official announcement came that Oriental service from Portland by shipping board vessels would be increased from one to two sailings a month.

On Saturday it was stated that all space aboard the ships had been taken. Shippers with large consignments for Hong Kong and other points were put on the indefinite waiting list.

In three days practically all the cargo space on three steel ships was booked, and there was offering enough in unbooked freight to fill other ships!

Does not this fact bear out the contention that Portland during the approaching peak of the grain and flour export season could give profitable patronage to even more frequent sailings of shipping board boats?

"Plenty of prosperity for everybody who will go out and find it."—Samuel M. Vauclain. In other words, all the early birds find worms.

WHY NOT THE ROSE?

REPRESENTATIVE KISSEL, who proposed the daisy as the American national flower, is now being asked what daisy he meant.

The "Paris daisy," once pride of the House of Orleans and badge of royalty?

The Black-eyed Susan, native of the prairies, that traveled east with the building of transcontinental railroads?

The bellis perennis, wee flowered, that Burns made famous.

The field daisy, scientifically denominated chrysanthemum leucanthemum, which came over in the hay intended for the Hessians' horses, and is an even more effective strangler of clover, red top and timothy than bracken fern?

America has many native flowers, but unfortunately there are few that will grow under any American climatic condition. But there is one, not native, yet more beloved because of its adoption, which nature and art combine to make bloom out or indoors the year around.

Why not choose the rose—the Portland rose?

Strange how we studied the clouds last spring for threats and now in summer for promises—of rain.

LET DYE FACTS BE KNOWN

Demand Comes From the Press of America That the Grand Jury Investigation Shall Be One of the Kind That Really Investigates, in the Case of the Chemical Foundation, Whose Altruistic Professions Fail to Impress.

—Daily Editorial Digest—

(Consolidated Press Association)

President Harding's action in ordering a grand jury investigation of the entire transaction which resulted in the turning over to the Chemical Foundation of the German dye patents, seized by the alien property custodian during the war, is indorsed by newspapers generally, without regard to political affiliations. They insist that there is a cloud on the title that must be removed and that questions of politics cannot be permitted to enter into the case in any way whatever. If the transaction was all right, the papers say, then no harm can come from an investigation, while if it was improper those responsible should be held accountable and the rights of the American people should be protected.

"Undoubtedly there was logic, and honest logic, in the contention that the development of a great American dye industry was, in effect, the development of a new and vital arm of national defense," says the Baltimore Sun (Dem.), "for chemical warfare may be the decisive weapon of the future. But for private interests to justify an indefensible economic proposition on the score of national defense always means the raising of eyebrows on the part of the cynics. Now that the Harding administration has placed the Chemical Foundation on the defensive the entire dye issue probably will be placed before the public without the smoke screen of propaganda that has hitherto obscured it." One result is that "a beautiful row may be brewing," the Wichita Eagle (Ind.) believes, as "there is politics in it, but there may be genuine scandal in it, too. One hopes that Mr. Harding and his associates may have the courage to go through with this, no matter how powerful the interests that may try to stop the procedure." The Knoxville Sentinel (Ind. Dem.) unqualifiedly indorses this thought, stating that "we know nothing of this particular case, but if Mr. Garvan and his associates, or if the persons to whom they conveyed the public property in the patent rights concerned, were guilty of graft and corruption, they should be exposed and punished and restitution made of the public property if it is possible to do so. The fact that any or all of them are Democrats has nothing to do with the matter. When it comes to dealing with criminals there is no such thing as politics in the eyes of right minded people."

After all, the question is the protection of the American people, in the view of the Mobile Register (Dem.), which sets forth that "the real question is whether the owners of the patents came to them honestly. If they did not, they should be made to turn them back and pay full value. If they did, it is now necessary to establish that fact also." It should also be understood, as the Newark News (Ind.) points out, that "most of these patents were taken out by the Germans, not to develop them here but to keep Americans from getting patents on the same chemical processes and competing here with the German chemical and dye industry. Our own patent law was thus used against us to keep the Germans supreme in the field. Morally, if not legally, they should be revocable, because the rights granted by this government have been abused." The American Economist (Rep.) asserts that "few realize how Washington has been surrounded and honeycombed by insidious influences of the dyestuff embargo group. We feared that its representatives were getting too strong for congress and too strong for the administration, but this action of President Harding will give us the test, and we shall have another test in the vote in the United States senate during the next few days."

The initial transaction may have been perfectly clear, the New Orleans Item (Ind.) suggests, but "we are unable to conceive how such a transaction could possibly be as desirable, from a public point of view, as its official undertakers describe it in their natural enthusiasm. Its private possibilities, on the other hand, are obvious enough. Just why they should be sold to anybody by the government for a quarter of a million dollars seems unintelligible to us, unless the purchaser were a pure and approved philanthropist manufacturing for the American people at cost. This degree of philanthropy, we regret to observe, does not manifest itself among the American dye interests. We recall a heavy schedule of tariffs in the pending bill for the protection of American dyemakers against foreign competition. The administration, moreover, gives what appears to be a sound reason for its stand, aside from that furnished by the values involved." The best interests of the United States also demand that this transaction be reviewed by the courts, the New York World (Dem.) says, because while "for the German chemical trust the American public has no affection, what Americans do care about is that their war record should be squared with the law of nations. In this instance the record has not been squared. And Mr. Garvan's apparent desire not to clear his titles in an American court only makes it doubly certain that the government's proceedings are necessary." Elaborating this viewpoint the Muncie Star (Ind. Rep.) recalls that "Mr. Garvan, when before the senate committee, submitted a statement tending to show that the Foundation is organized largely in the interests of science. The corporate stock consists of $400,000 in 6 per cent cumulative preferred and $100,000 of common, with dividends limited to 8 per cent. All profits above that figure, he explained, are to be used in education and research in the dye and chemical industry. While not questioning the altruism of these Democratic patriots, the present administration seems disposed to insist on further light on the entire undertaking."

Because of the charges and countercharges that have been made the New York Globe (Ind.) asserts that "the government has obviously done its duty in starting a grand jury investigation. This should provide an inquiry which will settle a number of much mooted points, and if Mr. Garvan is conscious of complete rectitude, he should recognize it as likely to make him the chief benefactor. Certainly he cannot desire that his organization should remain suspended between public confidence and public execration." The demand of the president has the complete indorsement of the Lynchburg News (Dem.), which reviews the manner in which the Foundation was organized and gives credit to Representative Frear for defeating the dye embargo last August. "But the Chemical Foundation still holds," the News concludes, "the ill-gotten patents and trade marks and it is these that the president has demanded shall be returned to the government. It is to be hoped the attorney general meant it when he said that the president's order would be carried out 'with all dispatch.'"

"There are those who believed," the Chattanooga News (Dem.) points out, "that the sale of these German patents to the Chemical Foundation placed the country at the mercy of the 'dye industry.' The Foundation is apparently seeking legislation to clinch its hold. American chemistry ought not to confess its servitude to Germany." And the Decatur Herald (Rep.) insists that "if it appears that these patents were knocked down at a price only a fraction of what they were worth, President Harding does well to call for a thorough investigation."

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.]

SEALS, SEA LIONS, SALMON

Further Discussion of the Case, Based on a Recent Article in The Journal.

Cushman, July 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—The article in The Sunday Journal, attacking the policy of the fish commission in regard to the killing of sea lions, has aroused me to make a statement in their defense. The facts of the case, as I see them, are: Sea lions do not live on salmon; in fact, they catch and eat very few, if any. A sea lion has about as much business trying to catch a salmon as a man would have trying to catch a deer. Fellows with whom I have talked, and who made sea lion hunting for the bounty for the hides, oil, whiskers, gails, livers, etc., their business, state, and will swear, that in their experience of a year's hunting they found very few if any sea lions which had salmon in their stomachs. Usually they found seaweed or grasses, and skate, young devil fish, flounders and such fish as are slow and live around the rocks where the sea lions are usually found. I have the statements of many outside fishermen—trollers in particular—who say that when fishing they locate a school of salmon off the coast, and they do not remember ever seeing sea lions or seals among or near the salmon.

The sea lions are always to be found along the coast, where they feed along the rocks, a place that salmon are not to be found.

Seals, which are very scarce and which come into the mouths of the streams, no doubt do catch a few salmon in the breakers on the bar, as the salmon get sand in their gills at times and become more or less helpless, and seals do run the fishermen's nets sometimes and pick out a fish or two; so, seals found in the rivers may be found to contain salmon, as often they become quite tame and stay near the canneries while they are running, and feed on the salmon heads and the waste thrown away. In cutting the seal open anyone would find several heads and other parts, possibly whole salmon which have been thrown away.

Seals, which come into the rivers and do the only damage, are left untouched by the big hunters, as they hunt out along the coast and kill sea lions instead of seals.

Being interested in the salmon industry here on the Siuslaw and dealing with the fishermen, I have heard the question discussed from all angles. A good many fishermen believe seals and sea lions destroy great quantities of salmon, while some argue that they catch and eat salmon when they can, but that they succeed in catching very few.

In handling salmon here at our plant in Cushman, we sometimes find salmon—silversides usually—that are scarred along the body. These scars no doubt were caused by wounds from seals' claws. But while we have thousands of sea lions and some seals along the coast at this point, as the celebrated sea lion caves and breeding grounds are only seven miles north of this river, yet we find only an average of one out of about 60 or 70 salmon scarred. Old residents claim that a few years ago there were many more sea lions and seals than now; and yet there were a hundred salmon then to one now.

It is human to place blame upon anyone but ourselves, and when for various reasons fish are scarce and fishermen catch few, they naturally feel put out, and usually blame for the scarcity the seals, sea lions, seines, trollers, purse seiners, trap nets, fish wheels, or anything but themselves, when in reality the thousands of nets, dozens of seines, traps, wheels, etc., which are combing the streams and the coast month after month of each year are the real cause of the shortage of salmon. Most of the natural spawning grounds are things of the past. Civilization and its industries are driving natural resources from existence. The money used to pay the seal and sea lion hunters for killing might be used to at least as good advantage if spent enlarging and building hatcheries, improving feeding ponds for young salmon, and for hatching more salmon.

Our master fish warden and the commission are, no doubt, working to the best of their judgment. It is impossible to please all. We even hear the halibut fishermen complaining. They say sea lions are getting scarce, and that there are not enough to eat up the skates and trash fish of the coast, which are getting so plentiful they no longer can catch halibut, as the trash fish eat bait off hooks faster than they can bait hooks and let them down.

In such important matters there is but one way through—make a scientific study of the case, be sure of being right, and then go ahead.

Grant Hosford.

LABOR AS THE ONE BASIS

Vancouver, Wash., July 22.—To the Editor of The Journal—When it is admitted "that labor, and labor alone, can pay anything," the prime basis of economics has been reached. This leaves "labor, and labor alone," rather than earth, air, fire or water as the problem of discussion. Then why not deal with labor directly, rather than around Cape Horn. No manner of quack nostrum can mitigate our economic ills while labor suffers from delirium tremens. Our labor waste each day would pay our taxes for a month.

A Mere Mossback.

REITERATES A PROPHECY

Which Was, in 1920, That the Republican Party Would Soon Expire.

Portland, July 22.—To the Editor of The Journal—At the time of the late presidential election I predicted the election of a Republican candidate and I also said that notwithstanding all that, the G. O. P. was in its death throes. I believe my conclusions weer rightly drawn. The millionaires of this country who sway and control the G. O. P. contributed to a fund to bunk the people. They chose Woodrow Wilson for their high water mark. I've often wondered why it was that people who had read and were familiar with the Wilson ideals could for a fact digest that propaganda directed against him. On election day the "majority" walked up to the polls and pulled down the whole structure that this country had spent months in building. Today as we view the situation the fact that the World war is over hasn't settled anything. Today in this city I can't find a single individual, of any party, holding any brief for the Harding administration, unless it is two certain newspaper editors in our city; and, of course, one couldn't expect anything else of them.

The poor, deluded masses—let them take their medicine.

Any time an individual casts his vote for a Socialist, Prohibitionist or workingman's candidate he is simply adding to the prestige of the G. O. P.

I wonder what the damphools will do at the next election—elect Senator Newberry president?

One of the Throng.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

When Will Hays arrived at Hollywood the old village dropped one "l" from its name.

"Ain't nature wonderful!" We've been reading this morning about "oil burning donkeys."

The male element never gets so old that it isn't attracted by the clang of the fireman's bell.

One authority believes chickens need shade. Present styles certainly do provide a minimum of that.

"Fast" dye in this fine day and age seems to refer to the one that makes the greatest speed in running.

Another headline says, "Lumbermen May Adopt Hoover Idea." Whaddaya mean, war bread and no sugar?

This is a great life, sure enough, if you can get up early enough in the morning of your own free will to enjoy it fully.

New York police arrested a woman because she smoked cigarettes and wore knickers. Still New York is called a metropolis.

If we spent as much time training our children as we do petting our motor cars into running humor, what a wonderful race we would be.

There is such a thing as personal liberty, sure enough, but we should very properly object to any law that would countenance personal liberty behind steel doors in Oriental dens.

SIDELIGHTS

Sugar is going up every day now. Hurrah for the tariff!—Eugene Guard.

When two fishermen meet, the recording angel writes shorthand.—Albany Democrat.

The pall of smoke hanging over the Northwest tells of more sacrifices the public makes to carelessness.—Astoria Budget.

People who deface road signs confess by that action that they belong in the home for the feeble minded.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

"All that the traffic will bare," appears to be the guiding slogan of the manufacturers of ladies' ready-to-wear garments.—Ashland Tidings.

The war has left Europe indifferent to religion, say the correspondents. They still remember a part of the Lord's prayer, however, "Forgive us our debts."—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

George E. Chamberlain, former United States senator from Oregon, is back on a visit. Though out of the job, he is a better senator than the seed-sending incumbent, who doesn't even rattle around in the position.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

These are the days of automobile accidents, drownings, hangings, suicides, divorces, weddings, births, and a few other minor happenings to keep up the nervous tension necessary for good health of the average American citizen. We're on some speedway—with a loose brake.—Roseburg News-Review.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

H. V. Alley of Nehalem, one of the members of the Tillamook county court, while in Portland Tuesday extracted a promise from the state highway commission to advertise for contract three miles of grading of the coast highway north of Mohler.

Herman K. Allen of Prineville is visiting in Portland. The metropolis of Crook county is recovering from its disastrous fire and rebuilding has already begun.

Ernest F. Johnson of Wallowa and F. D. McCully of Joseph are in Portland on highway business.

Clyde Robertson of Baker is one of many out of town visitors.

H. R. Hunter of Island City is visiting friends in Portland.

H. H. Derding and Walter Derding of Coquille are among out of two visitors.

L. J. Schmitz is a Portland visitor registering from Coos Bay.

C. F. Rhodes of Medford is among the guests at the Imperial.

W. K. McCornack, stockman, is registered from Deschutes.

William Farre of Burns is among visitors from the interior of the state.

I. S. Geer of Burns is among visitors in the city.

R. W. Sawyer, publisher of the Bend Bulletin and county judge of Deschutes county, is passing through Portland on his return from Victoria, B. C., where he visited his family, who are passing the summer on Vancouver island.

B. F. Jones, father of the Roosevelt Memorial coast highway, is sojourning for a few days in Portland. He says he is well satisfied with the progress being made by the state highway commission on the road.

J. T. Adkisson of The Dalles is in Portland. He is down for the purpose of getting the highway commission to improve the Dufur-Tygh Valley section of The Dalles-California highway.

Other visitors from Baker are J. L. Dodson, Paul Taggart, Dale Waddell and R. E. Shepardson.

N. G. Wallace, county judge of Crook county, is visiting Portland on official business.

D. C. Thoms of Scio is transacting business in Portland.

An out of town visitor is R. E. Clanton of Bonneville.

O. J. Cope of Hood River spent Tuesday in Portland.

J. C. McLeod of Salem is among out of town visitors.

C. Y. Tengald of Medford is registered at the Imperial.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

Judge Colvig's story is here concluded. A feature is his account of his career as writer of local histories in Eastern states and how he became such in the first place. His later career, after his return to Oregon, is traced in detail.

Judge William Colvig of Medford came to Oregon by ox-team in 1851. "After putting in three years in the army," said Judge Colvig, "I was discharged at Vancouver in 1866. I had saved over $700, and so I decided to see something of the world. I went to San Francisco, where I took passage aboard the steamer Moses Taylor for Nicaragua. From there I went to New York city. When I counted my money a few days out from New York city I found I had $480. Just before arriving at New York city I looked again and found my $480 had been stolen. My total capital was $1.75, so my plans for taking in the sights of the metropolis were glimmering. As a matter of fact, I didn't have enough money to get a room at a hotel.

"Taking my revolver and some of my other possessions, I pawned them and raised $40. I went to Wheeling, W. Va., in search of work. Not succeeding in getting a job, I went to Ohio, where I struck a job drilling an oil well 14 miles from Zanesville. We struck lubricating oil at a depth of 300 feet. From there I went to Burning Springs, W. Va., and helped drill the Louis Wetzel well. We struck oil at a depth of 1750 feet. That became one of the famous producers of that district. I landed a job as an expressman, later worked on a steamboat, and in the winter of 1867 I got a job on General Joe Shelby's plantation in Missouri. He had 1200 acres in hemp. Most of his workers were negroes. After a while he made me foreman.

"I saved my wages there until I had a few hundred dollars. I decided I would get an education. At Fremont, Tazwell county, Illinois, I found a little college called the Fremont Collegiate institute. I went to school there, and when my money ran out Colonel Aquilla Davis, a relative of Harvey Scott, gave me a job as school teacher. Every one in that country called me 'Oregon Bill,' because I talked so much about the beauties of Oregon. When I was there Abigail Scott Duniway came there and gave a lecture in the Presbyterian church. Because we were both from Oregon, I was asked to introduce her. I taught there until 1872. That was the year Greeley was running for president, and politics was very warm.

"In the spring of 1873, after my school was out, I went to Bloomington, Ill., to land a job for the summer. The job failed to materialize. It is strange what a little incident will often change one's whole life. I have always been very fond of Shakespeare. As I passed down the street after supper I saw a sign in front of the theatre to the effect that Edwin Booth and his wife, Agnes Booth, were to appear that night in 'Hamlet.' I took in the play that night and greatly enjoyed it. The next day I went to Peoria in search of work. That night as I walked down the street I saw that the Booths were appearing there in 'Hamlet,' so I decided to invest another quarter and take it in. The man at the ticket office told me all of the seats were gone and all he had left was a box at $10. Naturally I did not feel like investing $10. As I stood there a prosperous looking man stepped up to the window and asked for a ticket. He also was told that all seats were gone and that there was nothing left but a box at $10. Pulling out a roll of bills, he peeled off a 10-dollar bill and said: 'All right; I'll take a box.' Turning to me, he said, 'I'll have lots of room in my box; don't you want to occupy a seat with me?' I accepted with alacrity. He said: 'My name is Captain A. T. Andreas. I am president of the Lakeside Publishing company of Chicago. What is your name, and where do you hail from?' I told him my name was William Colvig, that I was a teacher, and was looking for a job during the summer. He said: 'How would you like to write up the history of the old pioneers?' I am getting out a state history.' I told him that was the very job I would like. He hired me on the spot at a very satisfactory salary.

"At Mansfield, Ohio, I ran across Judge Brinkerhoff, who had a wonderful memory of the early days and who had files of the early papers. I camped right at his place and secured the data I needed. I have always written a good hand, so I wrote out the early history of the county and sent it in to Captain Andreas. He was delighted with my work and persuaded me not to go back to teaching. He made me advertising manager for the state histories he was getting out of the states of Iowa and Minnesota. I worked with him for the next year or two, with profit to myself as well as to him. He sent me to San Francisco as manager of the Pacific Publishing company. After staying at San Francisco a while I came north to Jackson county to visit my people. That was in the fall of 1875. In the spring of 1876 I visited all the old pioneers of Santa Clara and Sonoma counties, in California, and got out county histories.

"That summer I came back to Oregon and campaigned for Tilden. All of my people are Republicans. I was the only Democrat in our family. In 1878 I ran for the Oregon legislature on the Democratic ticket. There were two wings of the Democracy that year—the Pintos and the Bourbons. I was defeated by nine votes. On June 8, 1879, I married Addie Birdseye. My wife was born in a stockade at Fort Birdseye, 21 miles west of Medford, in 1856. I was elected school superintendent of Jackson county and served two terms. I was then elected district attorney and served three terms. My district embraced Lake, Klamath, Jackson and Josephine counties. When I was elected district attorney I knew very little about the law. At that time it was not necessary to be a lawyer to be elected to the office. While serving as district attorney I studied law and was admitted to the bar. Some time later I was the author of a bill which provided that unless one had been admitted to the bar he could not be elected district attorney or judge. After having served my three terms as district attorney, I practiced law at Jacksonville. Clarence Reames, who married my daughter, was my partner in the law business. Some years ago W. D. Fenton, the Southern Pacific attorney at Portland, offered me the position of right of way agent for the Southern Pacific. I stayed with them five years.

"I have seven children. My daughter Helen Mar Gale keeps house for me. My daughter Mary married William J. Weaver, who is postmaster at Medford. My son Donald Lynga is a lumber operator at Weed, Cal. Another son, Vance DeBar, is a newspaper illustrator. He signs his work by the nickname we have always called him, 'Pinto'. He syndicates his work and it is published in a number of newspapers."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON

September 13 to 16 inclusive have been fixed as the dates for the Jackson county fair.

During the past week 890 automobiles filled with tourists passed through Pendleton.

Two lots have been purchased in Medford for $7000 and work will start in September on the new $75,000 armory.

A large crew of men is now working on the McKenzie pass road, which crosses the lava fields near the Three Sisters.

The cherry crop in Lane county this year was only about 30 per cent normal, but loganberries and prunes will yield an abundant crop.

Out of three carloads of potatoes shipped to Eugene from California last week, two of them contained tuber moth and were not allowed to be unloaded.

Two carloads of canned goods were shipped Friday by the Eugene Fruit Growers' association, one from the Eugene plant and another from the Junction City cannery.

The beet crop in Lane county is expected to greatly exceed that of last year, when more than a half million pounds were canned by the Eugene Fruit Growers' association.

Sixty carloads is a conservative estimate of the amount of honey produced each year in the state, according to H. A. Scullen, specialist in bee culture at Oregon Agricultural college.

Dell Griggsby, 35 years old, committed suicide last Monday at the home of Harold House in Polk county by shooting himself through the head. Failing health had caused despondency.

The gasboat B. & W., which went ashore near Fort Canby in the Columbia river last March with a cargo of liquor aboard, has been ordered sold and the proceeds turned over to the government.

Engineer M. S. Stokes received a broken hip and Fireman Moore suffered serious bodily injuries when a locomotive turned over on the Portland, Astoria & Pacific railway near Manning recently.

WASHINGTON

Damage by fire in excess of $100,000 was done Friday to the Holley-Mason Hardware company at Spokane.

The first carload of new potatoes left Kennewick last week. Growers are receiving $40 a ton f. o. b. Kennewick.

The railroad strike is putting the Tacoma municipal carline in debt $50 to $60 a day, due to reduced passenger traffic.

H. Stanley Coffin has been elected president of the West Side National bank at Yakima, which will open its doors for business August 20.

Alice Longbottom, aged 6, was badly injured at Yakima when struck by an automobile driven by H. M. Taylor, former judge of the state supreme court.

Contracts for buildings and a half-mile race course were let at Pasco last week, and the first Franklin county fair will be held at Connell in September.

The Ellensburg river road, contract for which will be let September 5, will cost $700,000 and will shorten the distance from Yakima to Ellensburg by 11 miles.

Growers of Elberta peaches in Yakima county met at Union Gap recently to the number of 150 and decided not to contract to sell peaches for less than 75 cents a box.

Three harvest fires have already been reported in Walla Walla county with the consequent loss of a large amount of grain. Two of them were caused by smut explosions.

Petitions are being circulated in Tenino for the organization of a law and order league, the object of which is to suppress drunkenness and the selling of intoxicants.

At the grand encampment in Yakima last week Fred W. Tempes of Vancouver was elected commander of the department of Washington and Alaska, United Spanish War Veterans.

Tom Harny, World war veteran, arrived at Camp Lewis Thursday after having walked across the continent from Worcester, Mass., to attend the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The city of Toppenish has entered suit in superior court for judgment on numerous paving assessments in that city. Twelve property owners are named and the assessments amount to more than $2600.

A census of pioneer Washington homesteads, to include land which has been settled for 50 years or more and which is still in possession of the family of the original owners, will be conducted by the Washington State Historical society.

IDAHO

Idaho's 1922 crop is said to be in serious danger unless the strike of railway shopmen is soon settled.

Clarence Kerr was killed by a runaway team Friday at the Wallace Garrett ranch on Snake river near Whitebird.

Cecil, 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Post, died at Weiser last week from blood poisoning caused by stepping on a nail.

Enough mash for 200 gallons of whiskey and a distilling outfit costing its owner $100 were confiscated in a raid Friday at Rupert.

For the alleged killing of a deer out of season, Oren Paulsen was arrested at Cascade, Idaho, and fined $100 and sentenced to serve 30 days in jail.

An unusually short hay crop is predicted in Idaho. Sheepmen are paying from $10 to $12 per ton in the stack and growers are unwilling to sell at that price.

A rich strike has been made at the Neversweat mine on War Eagle mountain near Silver City, Idaho. Assays have been returned which run $14,000 to the ton.

Moses Alexander, ex-governor of Idaho and head of the Alexander chain of clothing stores, is prominently mentioned as a nominee of the Democrats for governor at the approaching election.

Twenty Years Ago

From The Journal of July 26, 1902

San Francisco—After one of the fiercest battles ever seen in the prize ring Bob Fitzsimmons was knocked out last night in the eighth round by James J. Jeffries, the champion heavyweight of the world.

The contract for the construction of the drydock was let today to Robert Wakefield, at $162,000.

Residents in the vicinity of Union avenue and East Stark street are clamoring for the building of a sewer on that street.

James E. Ament has been chosen president of the Weston Normal school by the executive committee of the institution.

The fire department reports a gratifying response to the recent ordinance anent mossy roofs. People all over the city are cleaning up.

The thermometer yesterday ranged from 90 at Portland to 97 at Walla Walla.

The promoters of the incorporation movement at St. Johns are about to give up their project on account of the indifference of the residents and are now talking of having a bill introduced in the next legislature for the purpose of bringing the suburbs of St. Johns inside the corporate limits of Portland.

Nine vessels are now in port for lumber cargoes, the fleet being added to yesterday by the Robert Dollar and the Aberdeen.