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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Lying is like building upon a false foundation, which continually stands in need of props to shore it up, and proves at last more chargeable than to have raised a substantial building at first upon a true and solid foundation.—Tillotson.

WHAT WE CAN DO

DR. GEORGE MICHAELIS, former German chancellor, says that peace in Europe and the restoration of Germany are dependent upon three things: Modification of reparations, America's use of her moral influence to help Europe recover, and a conference of all nations, with Germany and America represented by delegates empowered to act for their nations.

There is a great deal of truth in Dr. Michaelis' statement. A collapse of Germany might very easily result in another war. Certainly it would result in strained relations, in strained financial conditions, in strained economic conditions and in a very disastrous effect on commerce and social conditions. It would result in a very much greater complication of international conditions, already bad.

It would be an easy matter for this republic to avoid a German collapse, without any serious sacrifices on our part. It would be a simple matter to call a conference at Washington among all nations, a conference that could have been called by the League of Nations had America been a member, and at that conference this government could easily lead the way to a permanent and practicable settlement of the reparations question. And just now reparations is one of the most, if not the most, important international problems.

America does not only owe it to the world to throw its influence against a possible European breakdown and resultant war. She does not only owe it to mankind to take the lead to a world of justice and peace. But the government of this nation owes it to its own people to take the means at hand to eliminate the grave possibility of trouble across the water.

If there is a breakdown in Europe, America will share in the results. Our commerce will suffer. Our foreign markets will continue to disappear even more rapidly than now. Our industrial establishments, our business houses, our farmers, our wage-earners, would inherit the depression that would come here. And in case of war we would again face what we faced from 1914 to 1918, and we would in all probability again be found on the firing line.

One of the faults of the present administration is a hesitancy to act. There seems to be fear to move. There would have been less trouble in the strikes, perhaps they could have been avoided, had the government not hesitated and then lapsed back into inaction. The same lack of robust initiative has postponed or defeated many other measures for relief. And the same course can permit the world to fall into a very grave state. An opposite course could avoid it. And certainly this administration does not desire to take the responsibility for a tremendous breakdown and chaos, perhaps a war, when it is within the power of the government to avert such contingencies.

These are the figures of foreign debt to the United States: Great Britain, $4,277,000,000; France, $2,097,477,600; Italy, $1,648,034,050.90; Belgium, $348,214,467.89; Russia, $187,729,750; Czecho-Slovakia, $61,756,206.74; Serbia, $26,780,465.56; Roumania, $25,000,000. Which leads us to comment, first, that Uncle Sam will be glad to knock off the odd cents if John Bull and the rest will come in with what they owe, and, second, that in view of what we expect from nine foreign nations, the reparations debt of Germany isn't such a large matter, after all.

SAVE THE HIGHWAYS

A LOGGING truck, investigated by traffic officers near Oswego, had a weight of 13,000 pounds on one rear wheel and 10,000 on the other.

Cracks in the paving were mute evidence that the truck was far too heavy for the highway. That kind of thing means that it is but a matter of time, and short time at that, until many a stretch on the highway will be broken to pieces by overloaded vehicles.

That should not be allowed to happen. Means should be devised to see that it does not happen.

The people have entrusted the authorities to spend many millions upon the highways. Every dollar of these millions comes ultimately out of their pockets, and the people look to the authorities to see that their investments in highways are adequately and fully protected.

The authorities have engineers who know the maximum load the roads are built to carry. Their responsibility for proper use of the roads cannot be escaped. If a great road scandal presently sweeps over the state through disintegration of the costly highways the state highway authorities will be in the midst of it and the butt of it.

The highways must be protected against overloads. They must be maintained. They must be preserved. This is not an edict of The Journal, but the united mind of the people of the state.

Due to "overproduction," prices of crude oil have been reduced by several of the companies. The head of the Sinclair company appears in an interview stating that even if the Mexican supply should entirely fail the production in this country would be equal to demand indefinitely. Does this mean a corresponding reduction in the price of gasoline?

NOT HIS FINE

VARIOUS means are undertaken to dodge the penalties of the law for violations. All manner of excuses are made. But it remained for one Isadore Schwartz, part owner of an Eastern horse, to concoct the banner alibi.

Schwartz and another man purchased a horse, each paying one-half of the purchase price. After using the animal for some time a sore developed just forward of its hips. Schwartz was arrested and prosecuted and a fine of $10 inflicted for driving a horse with a sore back.

But Schwartz didn't want to pay. He first insisted that the fine should be cut in half because he owned only half of the horse. Failing in that attempt, the partner grew even bolder. He maintained that he owned only part of the horse; that he owned the front part of the animal because he made the first payment, and that therefore, inasmuch as the sore was back of the middle of the horse and on that half owned by his partner, the partner should pay the entire fine.

Schwartz was unable to convince the court with the logic of his argument. But he at least proved himself to be a man of resourcefulness in debate and one of many ideas. Moreover, he can easily be given the record as the man who produced the most novel of alibis in an emergency.

The difference between Traffic Officer Tyler, who works at the west approach of Hawthorne bridge, and many other traffic officers is that he has become an expert in giving the "come on" sign with a smile while many overwork the "stop" sign with a frown.

A WASTE OF MILLIONS

CONFERENCES have been under way in Portland this week, which propose a reduction of $200,000,000 a year in the cost of manufacturing lumber.

Standardization of output will eliminate operating wastes and result in economies aggregating the amount indicated, it is said.

Thirty thousand sawmill industries in the United States are concerned in the successful evolvement of the plan and must be subscribers to it before results are obtainable.

What we can do by standardization is instanced by the experience of the manufacturers of beds. Three years ago 45 per cent of the beds made in this country were unsuited to the length of 55 per cent of the people who strove to rest upon them. There were scores of unrelated designs and sizes. In consequence practically every set of springs, many mattresses and more covers had to be made especially to fit a given type of bedstead. A little effort at standardization resulted in the adoption of four sizes of beds with corresponding modification of springs and mattresses. Manufacturing efficiency was increased; costs were reduced.

In the standardization of lumber products a vastly more complex problem is approached. The industry is highly competitive. The competition runs not only between varieties of wood but between sections. Oregon fir is in sharp competition with Southern pine, always. Sizes, grades and nomenclatures have become as numerous and diverse as there are different manufacturing centers. Widths, lengths and thicknesses lack uniformity, even in flooring.

The leaders of the lumber industry are to be praised because in the face of conditions tending to drive them apart they have taken the initiative in trying to get together on matters that involve improved service to the public without suggesting unwholesome monopoly.

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is likewise giving his department of federal government enlarged value in backing the movement toward standardization. If the project succeeds, if the savings are reflected in economies to consumers, and if essentially practical methods are followed, a new public appreciation of the lumber industry will be the result. The outcome will be of high value to Oregon and Washington—the nation's woodlot.

THE PAGE LETTERS

THE chief value of the Page letters, now running in World's Work, is that they show the extreme disloyalty of the writer to his chief and his utter ignorance of conditions in America prior to America's entrance into the World war.

Because President Wilson, his chief, did not agree with Ambassador Page, the subordinate, Wilson, to Page's way of thinking, was wrong and himself right.

There were subordinates of Lincoln's who were similarly affected. More than one member of his cabinet was fully convinced in his own mind that he could have run the war and have administered the presidency a great deal better than did Lincoln. It is a habit of many subordinates to believe in their own superiority and in the inferiority of the man to whom they are indebted for such honors as they wear.

Page's utter ignorance of conditions in America is shown in his claim in his published letters that if Hughes had declared for immediate entrance into the war he would have been elected. As everybody knows, public sentiment in America was unfavorable to our entrance into the war at an earlier date. On the campaign slogan, "He kept us out of war," Wilson was reelected in November, 1916. That is to say, five months before we went in, the country voted by a great popular plurality against entering the war. The election returns make the Page claim absurd and expose both his ignorance of current history and of American conditions at the time his letters were written.

There are a lot of gentlemen who tell us we should have gone in sooner. Were not enough Americans slain as it was? How many more dead did they want America to pile up? How many more billions of treasure did they want her to throw in?

For a generation to come we shall be counting our dead, caring for our mutilated and paying our war debts from a conflict with which we had nothing to do in the making. Coming generations will say that America's part and example in the war were a supermilestone in history and the premier achievement for civilization.

The Lansing book and the Page letters are two of a kind. We did not lose the war, but won it after it had been lost. The eminent gentlemen who could have done it better than Woodrow Wilson did will land in the same oblivion that opened to Lincoln's critics.

If Solomon were judge he would sentence arrested owners of weed-grown lots to clear them. He would sentence persons who start forest fires to help fight the fires. He would sentence vendors of moonshine to drink their hooch. He would sentence careless drivers to stand for half a day at a busy intersection in the path of other careless drivers.

GANNA'S TOOTHACHE

THE dispatches tell us that Madame Ganna Walska Cochran, Mr. McCormick's fiancee, is confined to bed with toothache and unable to take her usual drive about Paris with Mr. McCormick.

They also relate that after she gets her divorce, within a few days, she will go to Carlsbad for a short "cure." It is also vouchsafed us by the news that Mr. McCormick will go to Carlsbad and take a "cure" too.

It must be painful for Mr. McCormick when Ganna has the toothache. Perhaps it gives him the toothache, too.

When the so-called divine passion gets the elderly swain he is kittenish to the limit. This one has deserted his worldly affairs, including his former spouse, at Chicago, and gone into the exclusive business of loving his new tootsey-wootsey.

Doves bill and coo. So do the flappers and their beaux. But what's all of it combined to the wooing of this second-hand lover with his new glands and his new devotion, which he thinks is as boundless as the sweep of the stars and as constant as the tides of the ocean?

Presumably his fervor is returned in kind. Perhaps she sees in him the full and all of her heart's desire. Anyway, if he isn't as young as he used to be he's got the dough; and, as the old world trundles on, dough has its advantages.

About the least popular and most discredited person we can think of after eight weeks of dry weather is the professional rainmaker.

NEW PLAN FOR DISARMING

Proposal Made to League of Nations by a British Statesman to Divide the World Into Four Areas With a Local League of Nations in Each, For Disarmament of Land Forces Is Debated, With General Approval by America's Editors.

—Daily Editorial Digest—
(Consolidated Press Association)

The proposal made to the League of Nations by Lord Robert Cecil that it divide the world into four regions of defense and proceed with a comprehensive program of land disarmament has found general approval so far as the majority of American editors are concerned. They believe that this suggested action is a direct follow-up plan from the recent Washington conference. It is practicable, they assert, and would allow the various nations to make a real start back along the road toward normalcy. A few editors oppose, insisting that the League of Nations is a failure and that anything sponsored by it must prove worthless.

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The suggestion is "distinctly encouraging," according to the Winnipeg Tribune, because "the provision to divide the world into four regions of defense, given as America, Europe, Asia and Africa, would meet the possible objection of the United States to being obligated to take part in wars abroad. United States obligations would be simply in accord with the Monroe doctrine. In the great work of world organization for the maintenance of order a permanent military commission would be the active controlling authority, subject to approval by the council of the League of Nations. The commission would determine whether the contracting powers were complying with the agreement for reduction of armaments and whether any state's preparations constituted a menace. Human nature cannot endure the strain of another war. The time is here when this civilized world must adjust itself toward something like world order or be precipitated into the abyss." And the New York Post believes that "the new disarmament program is a courageous attack upon a much more difficult problem than that taken up at Washington. Nothing could be harder to devise than an acceptable scheme for ending heavy military armaments on the continent. After all, the league is a highly practical body. It has prevented three wars, created an international court of justice, is governing a considerable part of Europe and has formulated a sound program of economic restoration." The swing toward disarmament is noticeable, the Buffalo News is convinced, though "it may be too much to hope that diplomatic thought can give way at once to a general opinion for disarmament. But the suggestions made at Paris are heartening. The league can vindicate its right to existence by doing something practical in this direction. A fair start will justify it in the eyes of America."

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The suggestion is another step forward from the policy adopted at the Washington conference, and the Asbury Park Press points out that "with this arrangement in force, armament reduction would go forward systematically, and would be checked up constantly to make sure that no nation was exceeding its legitimate defensive needs. The United States, apparently, is to be invited to adhere to the plan, while remaining outside of the league. This should not be offensive even to the die-hards, who fear for America's safety if she departs from her policy of isolation." The St. Louis Post Dispatch suggests that "sentiment toward an association of nations as an imperative necessity is steadily growing. The Harding administration made a step toward it in the Pacific treaties and the suggestion of one is constantly recurring in the speeches of Republican leaders. The organization of The Hague court contained an irresistible appeal for American cooperation. Now comes the appeal to join in general arms limitation and peace guarantees which offer the only solution of the problem of rehabilitation, which is absolutely necessary to the full revival of prosperity. How long can we stand apart from such vital movements for civilization and human welfare?"

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"Such a step by the conflicting nations of Europe would be the greatest move toward the peaceful millennium in history," says the Lansing State Journal, "but as soon as such proposals are heard comes the warning from others that war still threatens. Europe always trembles on the brink of war. One great conflict does not bring universal peace as it promises, but creates new cause for fighting. The United States is fortunate to be out of the chaos." Then again, the New York World points out, "the reduction of sea armament was the subject of the Washington conference called by Mr. Harding. Like action on land is as important. It is the duty of the League of Nations to attempt it. The United States does not recognize the league's existence," while the Charleston News and Courier insists that "no reasonable person will criticize the administration for proceeding with due deliberation, but it seems a trifle unfortunate that the first reaction to the Cecil plan at Washington gives an impression of coldness toward it," and the hope is expressed that the plan "may be kept alive until that time, somewhere in the future, when our government will be able to deal intelligently with the great international problem of peace and disarmament."

The St. Louis Globe Democrat believes that the Cecil plan, "if it could be carried into effect, would remove the principal American objection to the present association of nations, and open the way to American cooperation with it in other fields of humanitarian endeavor without fear of political entanglements." But the New York Globe thinks that "only a splendid fool will throw himself into such a task" as attempting to reduce the armaments which "are crushing half the world into poverty" but "if the world is to be endurable at all as a place to live in, exactly this job must be done, and in all probability on exactly these lines. If only madmen will break their hearts in the attempt, then it is such madmen that we need." The favorable manner in which the Cecil proposal has been received convinces the Roanoke World Leader that "some sort of program for world-wide disarmament probably will find its way before the league for definite action in the near future. This in itself will be a long step toward relieving the world of the evils of competitive armament."

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But when all of the facts are faced, the Lexington Leader believes that "to realize that Sir Robert's design is chimerical it is only necessary to look squarely at the situation in Europe, where the state of mind was never less pacific and conciliatory, and where there was never less cohesion and unity. The supposition that these powers, hostile and suspicious, can be persuaded to enter into such a compact now is clearly irrational. Yet if such a scheme could be put into effect the American people would be highly gratified." The Monroe doctrine, and the irreconcilables, also would be obstacles to the United States accepting the Cecil plan, the Mobile Register thinks, adding that "in any case the proposition is not so easy as on first view it appears to be," while the Fort Worth Star Telegram believes that the "weakness ought to be apparent at once, both from the standpoint of past experience and from the present situation. It was in Europe that the World war was fought, but it drew us into its vortex, and another would likely do the same. If the plan is adopted it will be a step backward." And it must be remembered, the Pittsburg Press declares, that while "limitation of land armament, accompanied by the demobilization of the greater part of the forces now under arms all over Europe, would be a godsend to mankind, France alone can block any effort to secure it through the League of Nations. That body, having been conceived in hypocrisy and treachery, accomplishes nothing."

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.]

A PROTEST

Opposition to the "Compulsory Education Bill" Expressed; Title Called a Misnomer.

Pendleton, July 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—As a Protestant in religion, as a member of the Masonic fraternity, and as a native-born American believing in the ancient standards of human liberty, namely, free speech, free press, freedom of education and the right to worship God as the conscience dictates, the writer desires to publicly take a stand in opposition to the measure to be submitted to the people in November known as the compulsory education bill. It is indeed regrettable that Oregon has become the testing ground of fanaticism and radicalism.

The very title of this bill is a misnomer. This state already has a comprehensive compulsory education statute. (See Chapter 19 of Title 21 of the code.) Likewise the existing law provides that all subjects taught in the schools shall be taught in the English language. (See Sec. 2223 (3), on page 1274 of the statutes.) The legislature has clothed school authorities with investigatory power over all private educational institutions. (See Sec. 406, paragraph 1, on page 132 of the 1921 school pamphlet.) If the supervision is not ample, the legislature can easily amend.

It is apparent that the fundamental object of this bill is to prevent those citizens who deem religious education essential to the welfare of their children, from sending their offspring to schools where religion and morality are stressed. The Bible has been substantially driven from the public schools. Are those institutions where the Book of Books still remains now to be destroyed?

It is good upon occasion to recall the language of Paul's letter to Timothy wherein he admonishes that "all scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." There are many thousands of men and women in the state, members of both the great branches of the Christian church, who believe in the truth of that utterance and its applicability to our age. Are they to be compelled to remove to other states to find freedom in the education of their children? The troubles of the nation at this juncture came not from any particular kind of religion, but from too little religion of any kind.

The argument filed with the secretary of state by the visible sponsors of the bill under discussion, as published in the newspapers, endeavors to leave the impression that the Masonic bodies are supporting the measure. The writer has been of that fraternity for a quarter of a century and has found the brotherhood tolerant, mentally poised, generous and chivalric. There are doubtless zealots within the body, but the prediction is here ventured that this bill will not stand the test of intelligent criticism, and that there will be in the end few Masonic votes in its favor.

The Masonic institution has always been intensely loyal to the accepted principles of civil and religious liberty. It will not prove recreant now.

Stephen A. Lowell.

SAYS EINSTEIN'S ALL RIGHT

And Goes Him One Better by Nullifying Space Entirely.

Vancouver, Wash., July 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—Many readers will appreciate the exposition of the Einstein theories presented through your magazine section last Sunday. Dr. Einstein teaches that space is a "relativity." The writer, modest though he aims to be, goes farther, and asserts that space is an absolute nothing—"there ain't none." By way of proving this bold assertion, please permit the following:

Through rotation the periphery of the earth at the equator travels at an approximate speed of 1000 miles an hour. Through revolution the speed of the earth in its oblique and elliptical annual orbital peregrination is 18 miles a second. Now let us imagine a gun, set at the equator and pointed at an absolute perpendicular, discharging a projectile into blank space. Let the time of the ascent and descent of the projectile be exactly one hour. During this hour the gun, through earth's rotation, has been borne away 1000 miles from its original position, and its point, or line of fire, has been changed by some 25 degrees. And during this same hour, through earth's revolution, the gun has been carried along 64,800 miles on earth's orbital swing around the sun. Now, despite the complexities in directions and the immensity of distances, the imaginary projectile in its descent dare not fail to overtake and form reconnection with the imaginary fugitive gun. In order to do this the projectile in its flight must describe an indescribable contortion, and it must travel approximately 74,000 miles in 60 minutes. All this it does, but this it could not do if space and time were existences. Einstein is all right.

Reader.

FARM LOANS

Gold Hill, July 22.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please inform me through The Journal how much one can borrow through the federal farm loan on land valued at $6000. Can one get the full amount, or a certain percentage?

A Reader.

The inquirer should address "Federal Farm Loan Bank, Spokane, Wash.," and ask for information as to farm loans. Full information will be sent without charge.

WEDDING BELLS RING FOR JOURNALIST AND HEIRESS

From Life.

He was a headline writer for a daily newspaper. She was the daughter of a prosperous bootlegger. They sat on the beach and watched the moonlight ripple on the ocean. After a silence he spoke.

"Scribe Woos Hooch King's Daughter. Meets Fate at Seashore."

"Oh, Tom," she murmured faintly, "when did you first know you really cared?"

"Journalist Smitten at Net Tilt. Loses Heart as Heiress Wins Tourney," he answered.

"And am I the only girl you ever loved?" she asked.

"Rum Magnate's Daughter Downs Rivals," he replied. "Pops Question on Beach."

"Tom," she breathed softly.

He clasped her tenderly in his arms and whispered in her ear: "Beach Parley Hunch Success, Says Scribe."

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Even a one-man car on a one-track line is a great blessing to a one-horse town.

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"Betting parties" aren't anything new; it is only the name of the thing that is new.

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These balance of trade reports overlook one of the most important items—lecture receipts.

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After spending the evening digesting stories of strikes, crimes and wars, there's a lot of satisfaction in turning to the sporting page.

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There are some men who save nothing but daylight all their lives, and when they die bequeath all outdoors to their children.

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Edgar Allen Poe beat Gladiator at the Jamaica, Long Island, race track, which proves that the pen is still mightier than the sword.

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Brutal killing of a cow, which is giving the sheriff something to do, wasn't apparently done by anyone seeking the milk of human kindness.

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The average mind, unschooled in high finance, can't see how a corporation can regularly pay dividends on a ton of stock and still get away with its wail of poverty.

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Oklahoma cowboy is a world's champion because he roped and tied a steer in 20 4-5 seconds. His son may win laurels in the next generation for subduing the then current model of flivver.

SIDELIGHTS

Anyway, prohibition has accomplished one thing—shorter banquet speeches.—Roseburg News-Review.

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Not so very long ago, when love-making was on the carpet we turned down the gas. Different nowadays—we have to step on it.—Ashland Tidings.

• • •

Senator Bob Stanfield has reached Washington and will try to stick it out in the national capital during the summer recess of congress.—Eugene Guard.

• • •

China is to stamp out the opium habit over there. After she gets through she might be invited to try it in the United States.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

• • •

A good many of the congressmen who are going back home to learn what their constituents think about them will never find out. People are too courteous to tell them.—Albany Democrat.

• • •

Before the flames at Wendling were out, the Booth-Kelly people had announced plans for a new and more modern mill. That's the spirit that makes American business achievements the wonder of the world.—Eugene Register.

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Then there is the question of the divorce of the Espee from the Peepee and the effects thereof on the Youpee. Its befuddling qualities are beyond comprehension, and really ought to be an issue in the recall election.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

M. O'Brien and T. J. Johnson of Tillamook are on a business mission in Portland. Tillamook county is badly in need of rain.

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J. F. Johnson of Melrose, Douglas county, is taking in the sights of the metropolis.

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W. J. Kerr, president of the Oregon Agricultural college, was a visitor Thursday.

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E. J. Cleary, a prominent dairyman of Yamhill county, is in Portland, registering from McMinnville.

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G. Ernest Estes of Camas, Wash., is executing a business errand in Portland.

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Burl Stilwell of Pendleton is visiting in Portland for a brief period.

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Charles C. Hayter of Dallas is enjoying a visit to Portland.

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J. R. Savage of Albany is among out of town visitors.

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Ed Ericksen of Cathlamet, Wash., is among out of town visitors.

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R. N. Buchwalter of Bend is an out of town visitor.

Fred Wallace Jr., 12-year-old son of Fred Wallace of Tumalo, is visiting Portland with his father. It is the first time Fred Jr. has seen the street cars and the big buildings. One of his comments is that there are "more people on one street than in all the hick towns" he has seen.

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An inspection of Portland streets and roadways is being made by W. H. Edwards, street commissioner of Oakland, Cal. He was taken over the Columbia River highway by City Engineer Laurgaard.

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Mecca is the place on the Deschutes river where many go to fish. Mrs. E. W. Teviss of Mecca is among the guests of the Imperial.

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C. M. Johnson of Hood River was among recent arrivals in the metropolis.

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A party of three motoring down from Medford, is composed of J. T. Perry, O. A. Hubbard and H. A. Fredenburg.

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Charles A. Peterman of Pendleton is registered at the Imperial.

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Among out of town visitors are Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCulloch of Ontario.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[From the archives of one of Oregon's early day colleges, Mr. Lockley extracts matter of historical value which is here reproduced.]

Sixty years is a long time to live together. I visited T. B. Williams at his farm home in Polk county recently. He came to Oregon 77 years ago. He is one of 12 children. He and his wife have jogged along life's pathway together for more than 60 years.

At Independence I visited Mrs. Jesse T. Claggett. She and her husband were also married more than 60 years ago.

"My husband, Jesse Claggett, will be 82 years old on his next birthday," said Mrs. Claggett. "He came across the plains to Oregon 70 years ago. I also have lived in Oregon three score years and ten. Both my husband and I were born in Missouri. My maiden name was Nancy Brown. I came to Oregon with my parents. Probably you have heard of my father, Robert Brown. He settled in Powell valley. I was born on New Year's day 1839, and married on Christmas day, 1859. We lived for a while in Powell valley, then on the Umpqua river. We moved to Independence in 1867 and have lived here ever since. My husband was a wheat buyer. We have had four children. Yes, we have seen great changes in Independence during the 55 years I have lived here."

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From Mrs. Claggett's home I went to the home of Sarah E. Shelton. Like Mrs. Claggett, she also was born in 1839.

"Yes, I am 83," said Mrs. Shelton. "I was born in Ohio, December 4, 1839. My father's name was Israel Hedges. My mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Jacks. We came to Oregon in 1851. My father took up the claim on which Independence was later located. What is now Independence was at first called South Independence. It was started by Henry Hill. I was married December 8, 1857, to A. A. Thorp. His brother, Theodore C., laid out the original town of Independence. After the death of my first husband, I married J. W. Shelton, who had a family of 12 children.

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At Monmouth I visited Mrs. Campbell and Cassie Stump, pioneer residents of Monmouth. Mrs. Campbell's son, Prince L. Campbell, is president of the University of Oregon, and her husband, T. F. Campbell, was president of the Monmouth normal school.

I also met at Monmouth Miss Butler, whose father was one of the founders of Monmouth. In the old days the college at Monmouth was called the Christian college.

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Fifty years is a large slice out of a person's life. Go back for a moment to 1872—just half a century ago—and meet some of the teachers and students of Christian college at Monmouth. Rev. T. F. Campbell was president and occupied the chair of ancient languages and biblical literature. J. C. Campbell was professor of mathematics, physics and astronomy. Oscar Knox was principal of the preparatory department. Mrs. M. J. Campbell and Miss Mattie Campbell had charge of the music department. Three other teachers were employed as assistants to the faculty. These were W. D. Fenton, George Burnett and Bruce Wolverton. Fifty years ago the entire alumni association was composed of the following eight graduates, all of whom had graduated the year before: A. F. Campbell, Mary Stump, Oscar Knox, Nancy Springer, Bruce Wolverton, Sarah L. Churchill, Horace Knox and Charles Wolverton. Students were there from Dixie and Damascus, Lafayette and Lebanon, Bethel and Buena Vista, Amity and Eola, Sheridan and Sublimity, and many other pioneer communities. There were 86 young men and 40 young women in the college department, 45 boys and 24 girls in the preparatory department, and 44 pupils in the music department. In an advertisement for the music department it was announced: "This curse can be completed in 2 years." The probabilities are that they meant "this course" instead of "this curse," but there were many who claimed, facetiously, of course, that no mistake had been made in the spelling.

They were good boosters for Oregon 50 years ago. In speaking of the location of Christian college, the board of trustees says:

"It is the Eden of the West, the granary of the Pacific coast. The salubrity of climate, fertility of soil and production of cereals and fruits make it by far the most interesting and delightful section west of the Rocky mountains. Christian college is located near the geographical center of this delightful valley. The rolling prairie on which the college is situated is lined with timber, bordered by a serrated fringe of towering firs marking the course of the Luckiamute four miles south, the Willamette two miles east and the La Creola six miles north, while to the west the oak-clad hills with their dense foliage rise one above another in solemn grandeur to the Coast range, in full view 20 miles distant. The Cascade range, rising from the valley on the east, stretches to the snow-clad summits of Mount Hood, Mount Jefferson and the Three Sisters, all in fair view from the college. The citizens in the vicinity of the college are distinguished for industry, temperance, intelligence and moral worth. Removed from the courses which divert from study, and the temptations and allurements of vice incident to a city or town, the surroundings are most favorable for health, application, virtue and proficiency in every department of study."

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The list of students is too long to give here, so instead I will give the roster of the active members of the Philosophian, Hesperian and Independent literary societies. Check over these lists of members of 50 years ago and follow their history during the past half century.

Here are the members of the Philosophian society in 1872: Robert Bean, Mary Bidwell, James M. Burford, Francis Boon, A. P. Butler, Martha Burford, A. P. Campbell, Dilla Butler, T. J. Chesher, Maggie Butler, Alonzo Cleaver, Sarah Churchill, Wells Drury, Mary Churchill, F. R. Grounds, Mary Hendricson, Charley Huffman, Lon Holman, James B. Hutchison, Mary Jackson, George W. McBride, Laura Lindsay, James M. Powell, Emma Lindsay, P. A. Richardson, Mary Rohrer, N. T. Shirley, Martha Shelton, J. S. Stump, Flora Shirley, John B. Stump, Nancy Springer, R. C. Warriner, Mary A. Stump, Charles E. Wolverton, Cassie Stump, Bruce Wolverton, Florence Warriner, Albert Wolverton.

Albert Burnett was president of the Independent literary society, and the members scorned fluffy ruffles and feminine beguilements. The following is the list of members—all men: Frank Adkins, William Basket, Robert Bean, T. J. Chesher, W. Clark, William Fletcher, Tom Graves, Harry Graves, O. Hendricson, Charley Huffman, Will Huffman, James S. Ireland, Jerome Knox, Sam McElmurray, Isaac Patterson, Albert Tanner, Jimmy Tatom, Amos Wilkins, Chris Whitman.

Horace Knox and Nancy Springer were the editors of the Hesperian Banner, and the roster of the Hesperian society bore the following names: Will H. Adams, Martha Burford, J. A. Adkins, Dilla Butler, Frank Adkins, Laura Cattron, Albert Burnett, Mattie Campbell, George H. Burnett, Lu Holman, Joseph Bradshaw, Mary Hendricson, Ben Childers, Laura Lindsay, Tom L. Childers, Emma Lindsay, Henry Churchill, Marie Lame, A. P. Campbell, Mary Rohrer, Al Cleaver, Flora Shirley, T. J. Chesher, Nancy Springer, Wells Drury, Florence Warriner, T. Davidson, May Warriner, W. D. Fenton, Josie Wolverton, E. P. Elliott, Charles Ely, E. B. Goodman, Tom Graves, Henry Graves, J. B. Harris, Charles Huffman, N. S. Hubbard, J. S. Ireland, S. S. Johnson, James Jeone, Horace Knox, Jerome Knox, J. B. Lucas, G. W. McBride, Z. S. McMurray, J. S. McMurray, S. McElmurray, A. E. Murphy, F. M. Osborn, P. Owen, P. H. Richardson, N. Richardson, J. B. Richardson, William Rawlings, T. N. Shirley, W. Simmons, Albert Tanner, R. C. Warriner, John Warriner, Jasper Wilkins, Amos Wilkins, M. S. Wallace.

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON

The Chautauqua held in Pendleton this year ended with a deficit of $600, and the one at Baker was short $300 of paying expenses.

Fire has destroyed the La Bellevue Mine sawmill, on Granite creek, near Granite, in Baker county. The loss is estimated at $5000.

Out of half a dozen applicants for the position, Miss Flora B. Thompson has received the appointment of postmaster at Jacksonville.

Twenty-one Pendleton boys have signed up for the annual Scout camp to be held at Immigrant Springs for two weeks beginning July 31.

The Milton box factory is running full capacity, working two shifts and shipping an average of a car a day to Yakima and other fruit sections.

George Smith, 55 years old and for many years a resident of Baker county, was found dead in his bed a few days ago, presumably from heart trouble.

The contract on the Powwatka road, a market road in Wallowa county, has been let by the ecounty court to the Johnson Contract company of Portland for $44,000.

While taking a swim in the waters of Bakers bay near Astoria Otto Kuhn, a troller, lost his life by drowning. He was a good swimmer but was seized with cramps.

The triangular courthouse row is proving costly to Klamath county. During the present year—the 12th of the fight—$3909.45 has been paid to attorneys for legal services.

B. F. Stone has assumed the position at Astoria of business manager of the Pacific Overseas corporation. He succeeds J. Fred Larsen, who leaves August 1 on a European trip.

Raids by game wardens on the ice boxes of Ed Patterson and J. L. Chambers in Roseburg resulted in the discovery of several large portions of venison. The men paid fines of $50 each.

Under the supervision of the game commission, assisted by the members of the Reedport Rod and Gun club, 72,000 young trout were planted last week in the lakes and streams in the vicinity of Reedsport.

E. L. Grenough, an employe of the Oregon Lumber company at Gates, pleaded guilty to starting a timber fire through careless smoking and was fined $10 and costs by the justice of the peace at Prairie City.

WASHINGTON

The new steel and concrete bridge across the Yakima river west of Ellensburg was opened to traffic Saturday.

Walla Walla wheat is testing 59 to 60 pounds to the bushel, and the total crop of the county is estimated at about 4,500,000 bushels.

Growers of alfalfa hay in the Yakima valley are expecting $20 a ton for their crop before January 1, as the result of the long dry spell.

William H. Redmon, aged 74, five times mayor of Yakima and a resident of that city for 30 years, died a few days ago following a paralytic stroke.

Estimates recently compiled show that the Yakima valley forwarded 13,306 cars of apples in 1921 and will probably surpass that figure this year.

Damage estimated at $30,000 was caused by a fire in Spokane Saturday night that partially destroyed the Adam Brown Packing company's plant.

The cornerstone of the new $5,000,000 administration building, the central unit of the capitol group, will be laid at Olympia on the afternoon of September 9.

The Long-Bell timber interests have completed arrangements for a big sawmill at Kelso, expending approximately $5,000,000 in construction and employing more than 2000 men.

The Waterville Savings bank at Waterville, Douglas county, organized 18 years ago, has been forced to close its doors. It had a capital stock of $50,000 and deposits of $243,211.

At the annual session of the Northwest Association of Horticulturists, Entomologists and Plant Pathologists at Yakima this week, A. L. Lovett of Corvallis, Or., was elected president.

Aaron Grey, 22 years old, with a wife and baby, pleaded guilty at Vancouver to passing bogus checks on local merchants and was sentenced to from six months to three years in the state reformatory.

A separator on the farm of Dan Donovan in Walla Walla county was destroyed this week, together with 20 acres of standing grain. C. R. Huber lost a granary and 300 sacks of wheat. Smut explosions were the cause.

IDAHO

Boise is afflicted with a plague of grasshoppers. They fill the gardens and vacant lots of all sections of the city where last year but few were seen.

Armour & Co., Chicago packers, have changed their authorized agent in Idaho by naming Sam C. Smith of Pocatello to replace F. L. Byron of the same place.

A report of the Buhl school district for the year 1921-22 shows that $40,000 has been saved as compared with 1920-21 and nearly $15,000 in its own budget for the current fiscal year.

Stricken with spotted fever following a tick bite while on his vacation recently, Charles S. McConnell, Idaho pioneer and veteran public official, is dead at his home in Boise, aged 65 years.

Compensation totaling $1904.75 has been awarded to R. B. Bonner of Lewiston by the state industrial accident board for an injury happening to him last September, when he was struck in the eye by a piece of wire.

Twenty Years Ago

From The Journal of July 29, 1902

The first observation car ever seen in Port