

OREGON CITIZEN SOLDIER TAKING LAUDABLE RECORD

Portland Is Headquarters of 91st Division, Formed as Part of National Defense Plan.

The present military policy of the United States is based upon the national defense act as passed by congress on June 4, 1920. The army of the United States as defined in the new law comprises the regular army, the national guard and the organized reserves.

The war department, fully realizing the tremendous value of the organized reserve element to the national defense, began in 1921 to develop this force of citizen soldiers to the end that in great emergency they would be ready to fulfill the mission set for it by the national defense act. To the commanding general of the Ninth corps area, Headquarters of the President, San Francisco, was assigned the task of organizing three divisions of the organized reserves within his jurisdiction, this area of control comprising Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Nevada.

PORTLAND HEADQUARTERS

The 96th division was assigned the states of Oregon and Washington, the city of Portland being designated the headquarters of the division. The state of Oregon had always displayed a strong interest in national preparedness and Portland was the logical place for the headquarters of the division belonging to Oregon and Washington.

To accomplish the task of organizing the 96th division, Colonel Pegram Whitworth, formerly commander of a regiment of the old 1st division so closely connected with Oregon and Washington during the war, was selected and sent to Portland in September, 1921. Two officers of the regular army were assigned to assist him. Through the cooperation of the postoffice department, a headquarters office was secured in the new postoffice building and the work of organization was begun at once.

QUICK MOBILIZATION

As a part of the organized reserve, the 96th division, can, under the law, be called to active service only in the event of war declared by congress. In case of such declared emergency, it can be mobilized without delay, thereby saving much time, expense and confusion, and in addition, allowing its members to serve in close contact with their friends and neighbors. The type of men enrolled in this division makes possible the military policy of the United States, a policy based on voluntary service which in turn is founded on real and lasting patriotism.

Much has been accomplished in the first year's work of organization. The records of all reserves of Oregon and Washington have been studied and all officers classified for service according to their training. The members of the division have been assigned to towns and cities throughout both Oregon and Washington and officers have been assigned to neighborhoods in the event of war have been figured on a population basis and the officer's military quotas to be furnished in the event of war have been figured on a population basis and the officer's military quotas to be furnished in the event of war have been figured on a population basis.

TWO TRAINING CAMPS

During last July and August, two training camps were held by the 96th division, one for reserve officers and the other the citizens' military training camp. Both camps were located at Camp Lewis, Washington. Special instructors from the school of the line and the general staff school at Leavenworth, and also instructors from the infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga., were sent by the war department to cooperate with headquarters, 96th division in the training of the reserve officers a profitable training period.

LUNCHEONS HELD

During the spring and summer the work of headquarters will include preparation for and conduct of the training camp for reserve officers and the citizens' military training camp. A branch office of headquarters in Seattle has directed the work in Washington. An efficient office force of United States army enlisted men comprises the enlisted personnel on duty at Portland headquarters.

In order that officers of the 96th division may become better acquainted, a luncheon for all those in Portland and vicinity who assist in the work at the headquarters, Hazelwood, every other Tuesday at 12:15 o'clock.

WATER BUDGET \$4,735,431

The budget of the Portland water bureau, including items for maintenance and new construction, for 1923, totals \$4,735,431. Of this amount \$1,965,214 will be raised through water bureau bonds and the remainder will be by the sale of water bonds.

OFFICERS OF THE 96TH DIVISION IN PORTLAND

Headquarters of the 96th army division are in offices in the Federal building, where the staff, under Colonel Pegram Whitworth, have completed their first year's work in Portland. Reading from the left—Major T. W. Burnett, medical corps, surgeon; Colonel W. H. Jordan Jr., infantry; Major A. S. Peake, infantry, adjutant; Colonel Pegram Whitworth, infantry, chief of staff; Colonel F. T. Arnold, cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Bradbury, infantry; First Lieutenant James F. Powell, air service, division air officer and commanding officer 521st observation squadron.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN STATE VARIED

Navy Is Well Represented; Recruiting Station Makes Very Good Record.

Naval activity in the state is far greater than the average citizen realizes. In addition to the Portland recruiting station and its staff there is the naval reserve force with a membership of more than 500, the reserve training ship, Eagle 23, stationed in Portland, the hydrographic office, the Tongue Point naval base, two radio stations, one at Astoria, the other at Marshfield and two radio compass stations.

RECRUITING STATION ACTIVE

The Portland recruiting station has a staff of 13 enlisted men, besides the commanding officer and a medical officer, Lieutenant W. M. Anderson, M. D. The payroll of the station is approximately \$3600 a month, while the average operating expense, for office maintenance and subsistence to recruits is \$1900.

CRUISES ARE MADE

This ship, assigned for drill purposes, takes annual cruises for training reserves. Last year three cruises were made to Alaska and one to Puget Sound. In addition drill cruises are taken during week-ends. There are 19 men permanently detailed to the craft, commanded by the command of Lieutenant Commander John A. Beckwith, U. S. R. F. Staff headquarters are in Portland, where the training ship is based.

Snow-capped Peaks Give Imposing View

On a clear day from a point like Council Crest in Portland may be seen on the skyline the finest panorama of snow-capped mountains to be found in America. From north to south they are: Mount Rainier, 14,256 feet, then Mount St. Helens, about 10,000 feet; Mount Adams, 12,207 feet; Mount Hood, 11,254 feet, and Mount Jefferson, 10,400. Just out of sight to the south are three more peaks, all of splendid peaks ranging 10,000 feet above sea level. The snow mountains of the Cascade range are the more conspicuous because they rise to their heights from plains so near sea level.

Views of new Caves highway and of the interior of Joaquina Miller chapel.

By John D. Guthrie (St. George, Public, United States Forest Service).

The Oregon Caves are on the map. "The Cave Man," a booster organization of Grants Pass, and the Grants Pass chamber of commerce are working heartily with the forest service to make the caves one of Oregon's tourist attractions. What Joaquina Miller liked to call the "Marble Halls of Oregon" are fast becoming one of the major scenic attractions of Oregon.

Located within the Siskiyou national forest and set aside in 1911 as a national monument, the Oregon caves have been too long unknown to the tourist public. The new Caves highway has brought the change. This road to the caves, completed in the

Tax Levy Increase Is Due Mostly to School Bond Issue

Analysis of figures compiled by H. U. Welch, county tax assessor, for the year of 1922, reveals that the increased levy of approximately 4 mills is due directly to the vote of the people, more particularly to a vote for \$1,000,000 for public schools for the present year was 41.6 mills. The estimated levy for 1923 is 45.6 mills.

Although there is a small decrease in the assessed valuation of property, this increase in levy is due almost entirely to the voted increase tax by the people, since the decrease in assessed valuation is balanced by reductions in 1923 budgets.

Work to Start on Ford Street Bridge

Work will be started next year on the new Ford street concrete viaduct to replace the present bridge which gives access to Portland Heights and Council Crest. The new bridge will be located west of the present one. It will be about 500 feet in length, with the main arch 350 feet long and rising 80 feet above Jefferson street. The Portland Heights property owners will pay 50 per cent of the cost, which is estimated at \$140,000. The Portland Railway, Light & Power company will pay 25 per cent of the cost and the remainder will be provided through a special bridge fund out of city money.

220 MEN JOIN MARINE CORPS

Majority of Number Enlist for Opportunity to See Foreign Countries.

By Sergeant Berryman United States Marine Corps

During the past year 220 men were accepted by the Portland marine corps recruiting office, according to data received from the commanding officer, Captain J. P. Schwerin. This number was selected from 635 applicants. The record for the year establishes a high mark for recruiting for the Portland station, with the exception of wartime enlistments.

Work at Bull Run Lake to Continue

Continuation of the development work at Bull Run lake, the headquarters for the water supply of Portland, is planned for 1923. It is estimated that this work will cost \$24,000. The banks at the lower end of the lake are being cleared up with some of the best permit the raise of the water level at certain periods of the year.

OREGON CAVES ARE MADE ACCESSIBLE

By John D. Guthrie (St. George, Public, United States Forest Service).

There are caverns, pillars, chambers, stone flowers, waterfalls in marble, images beautiful and horrid. There's thrills at every turn, and there are many things that are official guides formerly to reach them meant a ride to Lind's ranch, over a rutty old chuck-hole road, and then a climb, either alone or horseback, of some six miles. There had not an easy trip still ahead of you, exploring the caves themselves.

State Lives Up To 'Oregon First'

The state slogan, "Oregon First," was won by this state when we were first among all the states of the Union in selecting a site for the Oregon building at the Panama-Pacific exposition held in San Francisco in 1915.

Railroad Building Started Here in '68

The first railroad building began in Oregon in 1853. The first transcontinental railroad—the Union Pacific and Central Pacific—was completed into California in 1869, but it was not until 1893 when the lines of the Oregon Steam Navigation company and the Northern Pacific were joined that Portland enjoyed through transcontinental service with the east. Demonstrative of the powerful stimulus exerted by railroad construction, the beginning of the real development of Oregon is said to have dated with the same year.

Salem Civic Center Is Most Beautiful

Salem, the capital of Oregon, possesses one of the most beautiful civic centers of any capital city in the United States. The federal postoffice, Marion county courthouse and the state capital buildings are grouped in a series of blocks which are delightfully adorned with fountains, widely green lawns and trees and shrubs indigenous to the Northwest.

Biggest Fish in Oregon Streams

Oregon is not content with producing the biggest fir trees and the best laying hens in the United States. Streams and lakes of this state also produce the largest trout. Rainbows have been caught in Klamath county that weighed in the neighborhood of 30 pounds a piece, and you may be sure that in stories as told by crowd anglers no fish ever lost a single scale.

NATIONAL GUARD HAS MORE THAN DOUBLE ITSELF

Growth Rapid Since Organization in 1919; Today It Is Ranked Among Best in Ntaion

Within the last three years the Oregon National Guard, as organized under the national defense act, has increased its strength by more than double. In 1919, when the present guard was organized, the strength was 28 officers and 1043 men. Now there are 113 officers and 2329 men.

There are 25 units of the guard in the state, 12 of which are in Portland. The branches represented are all of the major army branches with the exception of aviation and cavalry. The guard is officered and made up entirely of citizens of the state with adjustment. General George A. White in command. To aid in instruction and training, a staff of five regular army officers and seven non-commissioned officers are on duty at the headquarters of the guard in Salem.

RANKED AMONG BEST

According to Colonel Dentler, the Oregon National Guard is rated as one of the best trained organizations in the United States. This he said, was largely due to the large number of officers and men who saw active duty overseas in the World War.

Headquarters of the guard are located in Salem. There is a staff of six men besides General White on duty there.

The units under the Army in Portland are: Quartermaster's corps and detachment; headquarters company, 192d infantry; service company; howitzer company; companies B, E, G, H and the headquarters company of the second battalion of the 162d infantry; company B of the 168th; company A, 168th engineers; battery A of the 168th field artillery; and the medical detachment of the 162d infantry.

COAST DEFENSE COMMAND

Coast defense command, headquarters at Salem; medical detachment, C. A. C. Albany; 483d C. A. C. Albany; 484th C. A. C. Ashland; 485th C. A. C. Marshfield; 486th C. A. C. Newport and hospital corps No. 167 at Lebanon.

Two units are worthy of special commendation, says Colonel Dentler. One is company G, 162d infantry. This company is at full peace strength and one of the best trained units in the United States. It was the first to send men to Astoria at the time of the fire.

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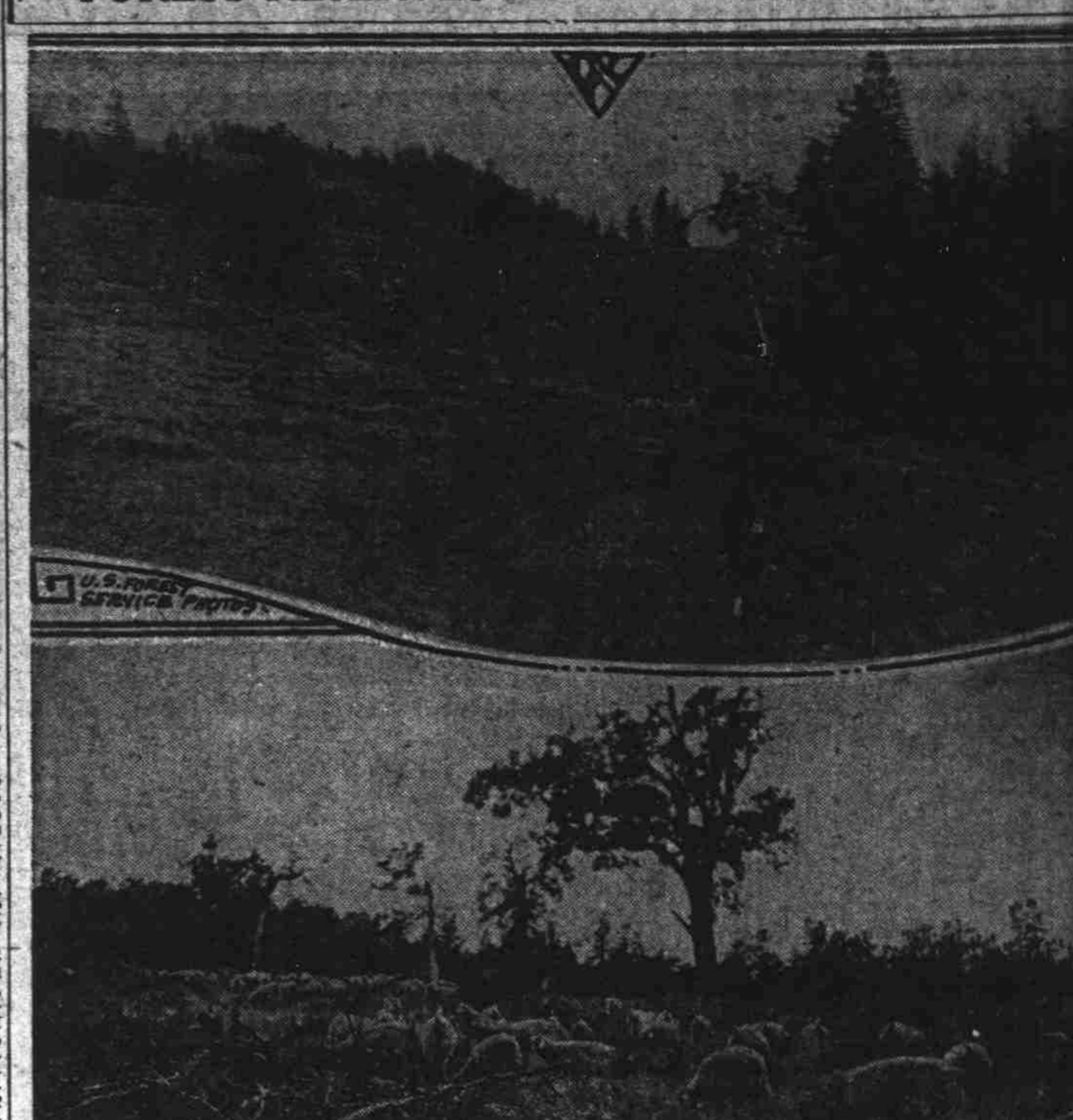
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FOREST RESERVES PROVIDE AMPLE RANGE



Above—A forest range in the Cascades, one of the many within the bound of the U. S. forest service area. Center—Goats on a ranch in Southern Oregon. Many small herds are kept year long on farms in Western Oregon, while immense areas of excellent summer goat range go unused on the forests west of the Cascades. Below—Cattle grazing in a meadow on a national forest range.

Eagle Creek Camp Grounds Attract Thousands in '22

Ninety-nine thousand persons visited Eagle creek campgrounds between May 15 and September 15, according to calculations of Albert Weisendanger, forest ranger in charge of the outing resort in the national forest.

Weisendanger said 19,817 names appear on the registration book. It is on the basis that one person will register that he estimated the total number. Facilities are being installed now that should make the campground even more popular than ever, he said, including a registration booth which should bring in more names.

One of the notable features of the camp is its cleanliness, campers and motorists having learned the truth that what nature has provided should not be spoiled.

Tourists Wonder at Sheep Are Told About Forest Range

By H. N. Kavanagh Assistant District Forester, in Charge of Grazing, U. S. Forest Service.

"Frank, have you found out about those sheep we saw yesterday?"

"No, my dear, I have not, but I will right away."

"These chance remarks came to me one day last summer as I was sitting in the lobby of the Pilot Butte hotel at Bend. The man and woman were quite evidently tourists and the previous day, while on their other having to do with sheep that keenly interested them.

The man turned to me and asked if I could tell him where he could obtain some information regarding the stock business in Central Oregon. He explained his request by stating that the day he and his wife had encountered a great drove of sheep—literally thousands of them, as he laughingly expressed it—and both his wife and himself were very anxious to know something of the stock business.

RANGES EXPLAINED

I explained that when the forests were first established most of the range for the grazing of stock was in the form of head of cattle, horses and sheep. The continuing use of this range for the grazing of stock was an economic necessity in the development of the West. The great majority of the stock owners had to have some place to graze their stock during the summer months while crops were being raised on their own lands.

The profits from the business did not warrant the ownership of the necessary pasture land with the resultant heavy initial investment and the later cost of taxes and other expenses. The ranches of other stockmen were so located that while spring, fall and winter range was available, there was no summer range other than that on the forests.

IMPORTANCE SHOWN

The use of the forests for grazing purposes was therefore a matter of great importance to the stock industry and indirectly to the entire country, but it was not until the late 1800s that the importance of the forests as a source of the stock while on the forests was being secured the proper use of the annual crop of plants, grasses and weeds in the making of wool, beef and mutton while reducing or keeping down the fire danger on the forests by the removal of this vegetation.

OBTAIN PERMITS

I told them that here in Oregon we take care of nearly three quarters of a million of sheep and about one fourth million cattle and horses, and that the young stock under six months of age at the time the stock enters the forest. During July and August each year we probably have well over a million and a half animals grazing on the forests in this state.

"Just think of it," said the woman.

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