UNION WOULD BE BENEFIT, HE SAYS

Church and Labor Might Well Get Together, Believes Dr. Foulkes.

TELLS CAUSES OF BREACH

Both Need Each Other and Each Has Duties to Fulfill, While They Have Many Common Objects Toward Which Both Strive.

Dr. William Hiram Foulkes, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, speaking last night upon "The Church and Organized Labor," gave the following as the causes of the breach existing between them:

"The church has too largely centered its attention on doctrines, and too little on personal and social righteousness.

"The church has sometimes been enamored of station and power.

"The church has often forgotten that it can never be divided into classes, but must ever be the common meeting ground of all classes.

"Organized labor has identified the church as a whole with some church members.

"Organized labor has too largely overlooked the deeper side of life in its struggle for material things.

"Organized labor has erroneously considered that by deserting the church its own cause would be furthered."

Put into practice, Dr. Foulkes' sermon would probably lead eventually to the amalgamation of organized labor and the church, for, after quoting a part of the pledge of the American Federation of Labor, he said the church is heartily in sympathy with such a programme. The portion of the pledge quoted says that organized labor aims to bring about "the emancipation of our class from poverty, ignorance and selfishness, to be respectful in word and action to every woman; to be considerate to the widow and orphan, the weak and defenseless, and never to discriminate against a fellow-worker on account of creed, color or nationality; to educate ourselves and our fellow-worker in the history of the labor movement. We promise that we will never knowingly wrong a brother or see him wronged if in our power to prevent it. We will endeavor to subordinate every selfish impulse to the task of elevating the material, intellectual and moral conditions of the entire laboring class." Dr. Foulkes said it is the duty of the church to assure organized labor that her interests and those of the church are mutual in this matter. He continued:

Church Needs Labor.

"The church needs labor to fill its pews, to be reached by its ministry, to practice its precepts, to carry its tidings. It needs organized labor in its social programme as an ally of the first rank.

"Organized labor needs the church, because it needs what the church, despite all its faults, offers, a spiritual ministry, an open word, public worship, social fellowship, a meeting place on an equality with men from all stations of life. It needs the church to save it from its own inner confusion, to save it from demagogy, from the impostor, from the fanatic, to save it from some of the curses within its ranks, such as the liquor traffic; to save it from its own ideals, to save it by giving the disinterested sanction of a conscience quickened by a broad view of the whole problem.

"With all that may be criticised in it, to organized labor is due the marked improvement in the conditions of laboring men and their families. Without organization nothing could have been accomplished. It is my own personal conviction that organized labor is right in contending that a man has a right to a share of that which his labor produces; that if there is an unearned increment, it belongs to the public as well as to an individual; that personal safety of the laborer is a paramount consideration; that the education of his children is his and their inalienable right.

"I may be challenged for not representing the church. My answer is that in Christianity the labor movement had its rise. It was among the members of the labor guilds in the Apostolic days that the gospel had its freest course. Many of the officers of organized labor today are consistent church members. The worst that can be said of the church with reference to organized labor is that it has been entirely indifferent.

Day of Rest Needed.

"Those opposing a legal day of rest which shall be assured, enforced and practically uniform, are striking both the church and organized labor. It does organized labor no lasting good whatever to have a parade and a mass meeting on the Lord's day, creating a spectacle of a church-hating organization, which is not true of the rank and file of its body.

"Organized labor and the church have other things in common. The labor unions have done more for the cause of sobriety than any other purely philanthropic organization. A number of unions have laws which deny assistance to a man injured while intoxicated. The best labor leaders and practically every labor leader stands out clearly and boldly for temperance reform. At a conference of 18 employers and 18 representatives of unions, it was found that every employer indulged in strong drink, and only two labor representatives. Labor is discovering that the liquor traffic not only robs her men of efficiency and comfort, but actually robs them of wages.

"Both the church and organized labor are against all those influences destroying the home, including false theories of life, easy marriage and easier divorce, the social vice, child-labor, and unsanitary shops.

"If organized labor will not trust the modern church completely, let her clear her own skirts of the charges of hypocrisy, unfairness and double-dealing. If labor is willing to recognize that the fair test of an institution is its ideals, if they are sincere, then let her enter into the fullest and freest relations with the Christian Church, helping the latter better to discern its true mission in the world and helping labor to be confirmed in its rights."

PASTOR ADVISES YOUNG MEN

Rev. J. F. Ghormley Tells Them to Get Hold of Land.

Advising the young men in his audience to "get anchored to a ten-acre patch of land" and to establish a Christian home, Rev. J. F. Ghormley, of the Central Christian Church, spoke for 20 minutes at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon. He had taken for his text Hebrews vi:19, which speaks of hope as an anchor to the soul. The speaker said all the good purposes of his hearers bind them together, and that their attendance upon the Y. M. C. A. men's meeting indicated that they wished to be upon the moral side of all great questions. He spoke of the Northwest as the greatest country in the world, and remarked: "Let us take this country and make it God's country."

Before Rev. Mr. Ghormley commenced his address all the men present who had been in Portland less than six months were asked to indicate it. About half of the 100 men in attendance raised their hands. There were 14 who had come to the city within the last week, and 15 said they were out of work when they struck town.

CHARACTER MOST IMPORTANT

Dr. Brougher Says It Counts for More Than Superficial Things.

"Pride and Vanity, Respectable Sins," was the subject of Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher's sermon at the White Temple last night. His text was the story of Haman, Mordecai and Queen Esther. He characterized the historical incident as a graphic illustration of the proverb, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." His sermon, in part, was as follows:

From this story, I wish to draw a few lessons. Pride and vanity emphasize calling rather than character. It is character that counts and not office, no office ever yet made a man. If a man hasn't the character and ability to fill a position, that office will never give him those things. It would be a good thing for our city if some of these two-by-three fellows that are seeking office could see this fact and withdraw before the people have to set them aside without due ceremony. Pride and vanity put emphasis upon circumstance and not upon character. There are many proud people today who are living in the torments of hell because they cannot have the circumstances in which to live that their proud hearts long for.

It takes more than clothes to make a man or woman. And yet pride and vanity are causing many women to go into extravagant dressing in order to make a display that simply prophesies bankruptcy for their husbands or their fathers. When it comes to dress, I think, everything considered, that women are more vain than men. They may not be to blame for it for they know that dress has much to do in pleasing most men. I don't blame most women for trying to log up and look pretty. It is a difficult thing for some of them to do it even then, but all joking aside, men and women both, today, put emphasis in clothes and give more consideration to dress than they do to the question of character. But in all that goes to make life worth living, and to bring real happiness, it is character that counts, and not clothes.

Preaches on Motherhood.

"Mother of Men" was the title of the sermon and services held yesterday morning in the Patton Methodist Episcopal Church. It was particularly beautiful and appropriate to the day set apart by the church in honor of all mothers and their responsibilities. In honor of the occasion, and in response to a request of the pastor, Rev. D. D. Watters, nearly all present wore a white carnation. Dr. Watters delivered an appropriate sermon setting forth the great responsibilities that rest on the shoulders of the mothers of the country, which he said were too little appreciated and understood. Special music was provided for the occasion. In the evening the mission class study gave a recital, with papers and addresses and special music.

Marine Notes

With 85 passengers and a large quantity of general cargo the steamship Breakwater, Captain McCann, arrived up at 5:30 o'clock last evening. The freight consisted principally of milk, sash and doors, the latter principally for Eastern points.

With a full load of lumber for Shanghai the British turret steamship Clan Macfarlane sailed yesterday morning at daylight.

The oil tank steamship Roma is discharging fuel oil at Portsmouth.

From San Francisco with general cargo the steamship Daisy Freeman arrived up yesterday.

STEAMER INTELLIGENCE.

Due to Arrive.

Name.	From.	Date.
Sue H. Elmore	Tillamook	In port
Argo	Tillamook	In port
Breakwater	Coos Bay	In port
Eureka	Eureka	May 10
State of Cal	San Francisco	May 11
Riverside	San Francisco	May 11
Geo. W. Elder	San Pedro	May 11
Alliance	Coos Bay	May 13
Rose City	San Francisco	May 17
Alesia	Hongkong	May 20

Scheduled to Depart.

Name	For.	Date.
Sue H. Elmore	Tillamook	May 10
Argo	Tillamook	May 11
Breakwater	Coos Bay	May 12
Riverside	San Francisco	May 13
Geo. W. Elder	San Pedro	May 13
Alliance	Coos Bay	May 15
State of Cal	San Francisco	May 15
Alesia	Hongkong	May 20
Rose City	San Francisco	May 22

The German ship Frieda, under charter to load grain at Portland, sailed from Honolulu for this port Saturday.

The steamship Riverside of the American-Hawaiian Company arrived in at Astoria yesterday. She is due at Portland early this morning.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., May 9.—The steamer Bandon arrived today from Coquille River.

Arrivals and Departures.

PORTLAND, May 9.—Arrived—Steamship Breakwater, from Coos Bay; steamship Roma, from San Francisco; steamship Daisy Freeman, from San Francisco; steamship Argo, from Tillamook. Sailed—British steamship Clan Macfarlane, for Shanghai.

Astoria, May 9.—3 P. M.—Smooth; wind, southwest; weather, cloudy. Sailed at 6 A. M.—Steamer Alliance, for Coos Bay. Sailed at 6:10 A. M.—Steamer Northland, for San Francisco. Arrived at 7:20 A. M. and left up at 9:15 A. M.—Steamer Breakwater, from Coos Bay. Arrived at 6 and left up at 9:15 A. M.—Steamer Daisy Freeman, from San Francisco. Arrived at 3 and left up at 3:20 P. M.—Steamer Riverside, from San Francisco. Arrived down at 2:30 P. M. and sailed at 3:30 P. M.—Steamer Clan Macfarlane, for Orient.

San Francisco, May 9.—Arrived at 3 P. M.—Steamer W. S. Porter, from Portland. Sailed at 4 P. M. yesterday—Steamer Yellowstone, for Portland.

Honolulu, May 8.—Sailed—German ship Freda, for Portland.

San Francisco, May 9.—Arrived—Steamers Santa Barbara, Wasp and Raymond, from Grays Harbor; Brunswick, from Fort Bragg; Governor, from Seattle; W. S. Porter, from Astoria; Lurline, from Honolulu; ship S. D. Carleton, from Sydney; steamer Newport, from Mazatlan; Torpedo boat Davis, from Magdalena Bay. Sailed—Steamer Lizzie Vance, from Grays Harbor.

Tides at Astoria Monday.

High.	Low.
3:26 A. M... 8.4 feet	10:35 A. M...-0.2 foot
3:15 P. M... 6.8 feet	10:42 P. M... 3.9 feet

FIVE MILES OF DITCH DUG

Grants Pass to Have Irrigation Water Within Another Month.

GRANTS PASS, Or., May 9.—(Special.)—The farmers and ranchers of this community are jubilant over the advancement made on the irrigating ditches. The gravity ditch on the north side of town has been completed almost to the city limits, while on the north side of the Rogue River the high-land ditch to Fruitdale has been completed to the opening of the valley.

Altogether five miles of waterways are ready for use. Next Tuesday automobiles will be run from the city to various points along the ditches in order to give the business men who have so freely subscribed to the enterprise an opportunity to see in what manner their money is being spent.

If present plans are consummated, water will be turned into the ditches within 30 days.

BENTON COUNTY'S LANDS ARE CHEAP

Large Farms Rapidly Being Cut Into Small Tracts and Set to Orchards.

FERTILE SOIL; MILD DAYS

Climate and Proximity of State Agricultural College Are Attracting Many Settlers—Apple Land of High Quality.

CORVALLIS, Or., May 9.—(Special.)—Benton County, with its county seat, Corvallis, is expected, within the next few years, to take rapid strides in its general development and industrial growth. The large holdings of the old settlers, scattered throughout the low hills of the county, are being split up and converted into smaller farms. Consequently, better use will be made of the fertile soil and the land which has been lying for years among the foothills, in tracts of from 500 to 2000 acres, supporting one family with a few sheep and horses, will be made to produce the apples, wheat and walnuts for which it is adapted.

It has been demonstrated by experiment that apples raised in the low hills of Benton County are, in size, shape and color, fully the equal of those raised in the Hood River or Rogue River valleys, and they can be raised on land which costs only from $30 to $100 an acre.

W. S. Brown has just purchased 270 acres for apple-raising purposes, and has formed the Corvallis Orchard Company. Mr. Brown investigated thoroughly every important apple-growing section in Oregon and Washington and finally located near Corvallis, because the climatic and soil conditions were just as favorable and the land was cheaper.

Another company, the Oregon Apple Company, has obtained 1000 acres, which will be planted to apples within two years. By the end of this year there will be growing in Benton County about 800 acres of the commercial varieties of apples. The men investing in orchard lands are competent fruit men. One of them is President Kerr, of the Oregon Agricultural College.

In addition to the apples, there are being planted in Benton County 100 acres of Bartlett pears, 1000 acres of prunes and 160 acres of peaches. All, except the peaches, are on the upland.

The possibilities for fruitraising in this county are practically unlimited, there being thousands of acres of clear land which can be had cheaply and which is especially adapted for fruitraising. Benton County has an advantage in horticultural pursuits on account of its close proximity to the Agricultural College, where scientific experiments are being carried on all the time, and where are located some of the best authorities on horticulture and pests in the country.

The extension of the Oregon Electric to Corvallis will be of untold advantage to the people of Benton County. It will afford a quicker means of travel down the Valley, will stimulate the value of property, and will be the means of increasing business and population many times over.

The Oregon Agricultural College, with its 1200 students and its fine outlay of buildings, is the life of Corvallis and in its practical way of disseminating scientific knowledge, it exerts in Benton County an influence that is tremendous in building up correct methods of general farming and fruitraising.

Diversified farming and dairying are found to be particularly profitable lines of industry in this section of the Valley. The lowlands are especially adapted for the growth of hay, grain, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables. Potato land produces from 150 to 500 bushels an acre, and river bottom land is said to produce $1000 an acre from diversified crops. Dairying, as an income-producer in Benton County, can hardly be beaten. Corvallis boasts of a cannery which turns out four tons of butter a day, which is said to be more than the daily product of any other creamery in Oregon. The local creamery pays $175,000 yearly for milk.

Benton County has millions of feet of standing timber, which averages 50,000 feet an acre. In Corvallis there are two sawmills with a capacity of 100,000 feet daily. One of these mills was recently purchased by G. O. Bassett, formerly superintendent for the Booth-Kelly Company at Eugene. He will bring logs over the Corvallis & Alsea Railroad a distance of 20 miles. Mr. Bassett is also constructing now an auxiliary mill in the hills six miles northwest of Corvallis. Lumber will be hauled from this mill to the planer in town by a traction engine.

Benton County is the home of the China pheasant, and the greatest hatchery in the state, the famed Simpson farm, is located on the outskirts of Corvallis.

Building operations and realty have been active during the past year. The development of new industries and the coming of the Oregon electric are expected to better matters very materially in this regard. The deposits in the two Corvallis banks amount to $1,400,000.

The new Commercial Club quarters, costing $5000, are the pride of the city. Tom Richardson recently made the statement that they were the best in the state outside of Portland. The Commercial Club has become especially active of late, and is taking steps toward an extended publicity movement to show the advantages of this county.

60-DAY CLEANUP, $10,000

Nuggets From Josephine Mines Displayed in Grants Pass Bank.

GRANTS PASS, Or., May 9.—(Special.)—Six gold bricks and nuggets of various sizes from the mines of Josephine County are on exhibition at the Grants Pass Banking & Trust Company in this city.

The bricks represent a 60-day clean-up at the J. T. Logan mine, near Waldo, and are valued at $10,000. The gold will be sent to the San Francisco Mint for coinage.

The Logan mine has been in operation between 40 and 50 years, and its present owners are just beginning to get to the richest part. This season has been exceptionally advantageous for miners, owing to a great amount of rain and snow, which has given the miners an opportunity to apply the giants day and night.

The banks of this community this year have handled thousands of dollars of gold dust over last year's output.

DEVELOP BIG AREA

Central Oregon Settling Up, Despite Handicaps.

VISITOR TELLS OF TRIP

J. M. Lawrence Says Citizens of Progressive Class Are Doing Best to Open Country, Although Railroad Is Badly Needed.

Central Oregon is a coming country, according to J. M. Lawrence, who has just returned from a business visit to that locality. Mr. Lawrence, who is Receiver of the United States Land Office at Roseburg, formerly resided at Bend, whither he intends to return upon the termination of his service in the Land Office. His good opinion of the region and its prospect for development is not in any way dependent upon the recent imposing railroad talk, for he does not believe that the Deschutes Canyon offers a practicable avenue of approach at this time, and he is much inclined to discredit the good faith of this movement on the part of the Harriman interests.

"Just six years ago I first went to Bend," said Mr. Lawrence. "I then found half a dozen settlers on the river, and there was some activity in public lands, chiefly in the yellow pine of the Deschutes timber belt. There was a postoffice, served by a tri-weekly stage, and without money-order facilities—absolutely no other means of communicating with the outside world except by runner, such as the Indians employed in the days of 'The Last of the Mohicans.' Bend is now an incorporated city of about 500 population, is a Presidential postoffice, has an excellent high school; Laidlaw and Redmond are considerable towns that were unthought of five years ago, and besides these are postoffices at Tumalo, Gist, Cline Falls and Powell Buttes, all established within this period.

Telephone and Mail Service.

"I am not attempting to catalogue the improvements of the locality, but merely cite an indisputable official evidence of growth. Seven such postoffices where but one was so recently is highly significant, particularly when we hold in mind the development of the rural mail service also. A network of telephones now covers the region, and one at his 'desert' ranch on the Upper Deschutes may find his order for grand-opera seats in Portland interrupted by the sharp note of the coyote, yelped into his other ear from the neighboring sagebrush.

"More than 300 families have settled upon 'Carey act' segregations in the Deschutes Valley, south of Crooked River, within the past four years, building homes and clearing and watering the land and raising crops. Irrigation has been brought to upward of 50,000 acres of these 'desert' lands within that time. This work of reclamation and settlement is going steadily forward, more than 250,000 acres having been segregated from the open Government domain for such treatment. There are, of course, numerous private entries under the desert land law, and all the river lands and some others were taken as homesteads or under the old pre-emption law.

"A strictly homestead country is usually poor; that is, those who take homesteads are not, as a rule, well provided with money. Those who pay $2.50 an acre for timber or $4.25 an acre under the desert land law, or $10 to $40 an acre under the 'Carey act,' are not impecunious. Such people have the means measureably to help themselves, and they are not content to stagnate. The very fact that they have accumulated something elsewhere goes far to establish their character for intelligent enterprise, as well as industry, sobriety and frugality. They bring to the country the results of successful life elsewhere—money, experience, energy, ideals—they do not come as helpless and dejected dependents. This, I believe, accounts for the exceptionally high grade and fine quality of the civilization that is taking firm root in Central Oregon. I do not wish to be understood as placing money itself above personal character as a developing agent in a new country; but under the circumstances appearing in Central Oregon it is important as an evidence of proved strength, hope and success, as contrasted with feebleness, discouragement and failure.

Penetrate to Interior.

"There is now a heavy movement of settlers even further into the interior of Oregon—out in the region of Summer Lake, Christmas Lake and Fort Rock. A new postoffice, Fremont, has just been established in the locality last named. The stages go loaded with land-seekers, some parties drive in with their own outfits and supplies, some go afoot and I saw one barefooted man trudging over the long road to a homestead on that remote plain. This movement to occupy and develop Central Oregon beats anything of the kind ever seen before in this state.

"Of course, there should be a railroad into the Upper Deschutes Valley. The character of the settlement there makes it as certain as anything in human affairs is that there will be a large volume of traffic to move very soon. Development there is rapid—not slow and painful, as in many pioneer regions occupied by people of scanty means and small capacity for affairs. In many places where nothing but sagebrush and junipers marked the plain four or five years ago ranches embracing areas of hundreds—even thousands—of acres, are now in thrifty cultivation. The development ordinarily wrought in a generation has been accomplished there in half a decade. And yet the railroad interests that should open the vast empire of Central Oregon seem to be maneuvering for tactical advantage over competitors, to prevent others from entering rather than themselves to enter.

"I think an important factor relative to the Corvallis & Eastern is overlooked when we fail to consider that from the east the Cascade Range offers no barrier, as it does where the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern cross. There is no descent as in Eastern Washington to cross the Columbia. The Eastern Oregon plain is elevated and there is no grade to speak of to reach the summit of the range. The western descent is no more precipitous than on the lines to the north. Therefore the matter of crossing the Cascades in Oregon presents only half the difficulty of crossing the same range in the State of Washington; and the Washington roads cling to their mountain divisions, even after the water grade has been found."

FRUIT CROP WILL BE LARGE

Grants Pass Has Added 800 Acres to Orchard Area This Year.

GRANTS PASS, Or., May 9.—(Special.)—The outlook for a good crop of fruit in Rogue River Valley is very promising. Apple and pear crops will be large.

Fruitgrowers have been active this season, planting new orchards, and it is roughly estimated that 75,000 fruit trees have been distributed and planted within the vicinity of this city. This does not include 350,000 grape vines, which will make 800 acres more orchard land brought into cultivation and 600 acres of vineyard. As Tokay grapes produce $250 to $500 an acre at maturity, it is easy to see what 600 acres in full bearing means to a community.

Outside of the usual fruit crop, this part of the valley produces many melons and indications are that the acreage will be increased this year.

FRUITGROWERS GET READY

The Dalles Association Is Seeking Temporary Building.

THE DALLES, Or., May 9.—(Special.)—At a special meeting of the board of directors of The Dalles Fruitgrowers' Association last night, Secretary Merrill was instructed to secure a building for temporary headquarters. The association is entering into contracts with members and others for handling this year's fruit crop.

A meeting of the board will be held at the Commercial Club rooms in this city next Saturday night for the purpose of employing a manager for the association.

Railroad to Supply Sawlogs.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., May 9.—(Special.)—Arrangements have been completed whereby the sawmill at this place will receive logs by train from the camps of C. A. Spalding at Falls City and Black Rock. The logs will be brought to Dallas by the Salem, Falls City & Western, and from there by the Independence and Monmouth Railway. The first load of logs will be brought in to the mill about the middle of next week. By this arrangement the mill can now run at its full capacity. Formerly logs have been rafted down the river to the mill, and, owing to extreme low water, it could not run all Summer.

Club Now Has New Home.

GRANTS PASS, Or., May 9.—(Special.)—From a single room on the ground floor the Commercial Club now finds itself comfortably located in a suite of nine rooms in the Williams block, with every convenience for club purposes.

One main room will be used for sessions and public gatherings. Two rooms have been set aside for the use of the ladies' auxiliary, where receptions may be held for newcomers. Adjacent to these rooms will be installed a good library and all the latest magazines and leading periodicals. Next to the general reading-room will be the office of the secretary of the club. Adjoining these apartments just described comes the banquet hall and kitchen annex.