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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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He who gives himself airs of importance exhibits the credentials of impotence.—Lautner.

THE WRIGHTS AND OTHERS

CHRISTENDOM must now be convinced that it faces momentous changes. Mechanism as evolved by human genius is to play a part that it never played before. Orville Wright's flight at Fort Myer Friday is an omen of the change the future is to unfold. He attained the zenith of success in flight in its present development. He accomplished the most difficult and daring flight ever planned for a heavier than air machine. He broke all speed records over a measured course, covering a ten mile flight in 14 minutes and 42 seconds. He soared to an altitude of 500 feet and in crossing the valley of Four Mile Run his average height was 250 feet. His evolutions in the air were so brilliant and so perfect that the civilized world marvels at the hour that has come. When men perfect the processes and principles thus proven what of the morrow and what of the era into which civilization is passing?

A glimpse at this future is afforded in a discussion of the Zeppelin airships in an article in the current McClure's. The writer takes no account of the commercial or pleasure uses to which aviation may be applied. He holds that the whole course of war is changed. Infantry and cavalry cannot be employed, because battleships in the air will be able to annihilate them. That will mean the end of land war as we now know it. It will reduce navies to secondary position and confine their function to the protection of seaports and kindred uses. Even in this they will be subjected to the greatest peril because of the aerial torpedoes containing 150 pounds or more of high explosives fired at them from the air and which will be equal to or more destructive than sea torpedoes and can be fired with far greater accuracy.

It has been found that there is a "safety zone" in which ships will use in case of war in which they are practically beyond reach of missiles fired from the ground. This zone is 1500 yards, or nearly a mile in the air. The air currents there have an average speed of 24 miles an hour, which immensely heightens the ability of the airship to deliver its blows and speed out of danger in the face of this current before heavy guns can be brought to bear with any degree of accuracy.

Zeppelin II, the first airship sold by Count Zeppelin to the German government, and which is far inferior to others of its type built and building, can carry a crew of nine men over a radius of 300 miles and back. That is to say, flying in the safety zone, this ship could go from the German frontier to a point 100 miles beyond Paris. It can carry two machine rifles and enough ammunition to shoot both of them continuously for three quarters of an hour. No body of troops could sustain their fire for 15 minutes.

Zeppelin II, 446 feet long, has a lifting capacity one fourth greater than Zeppelin I. With the same crew and through the same radius of action she could carry at least four times the ammunition and with it could fire four machine rifles continuously an hour and a half. In lower altitudes, where the air is heavier, these two ships could carry more than double the weight here allowed them. Skill in taking advantage of air currents, which will be acquired in time, will greatly extend the radius of their action.

Yet in the construction of these ships efficiency was sacrificed to save expense. An aerial ship 510 feet long and 51 feet wide can carry 12 men a mile high in the air over a radius of 500 miles and back, that is, could reach every principal capital of Europe from the German frontier, and could in addition devote five tons of cargo weight to ammunition and arms. This could include ten machine rifles, each equipped with ammunition enough for a full hour's work, all in addition to two machine guns of the type of the Zeppelin I with 200 shells for each weapon. Two and a half tons of dynamite torpedoes could be substituted for half the machine guns and their ammunition, if desired, to attack fortifications or cities. Forty such ships could be built and armed

at the cost of one Dreadnaught, and such a fleet without opposition from other airships, could conquer western Europe. The moment it was launched the standing armies of Europe would become futile. A ship as long as the Mauretania, that is 790 feet, can certainly be expected within the next few years. It will have a total lifting power of 125 tons. She could cruise to any part of Europe from Germany and return without landing and move at the rate of 35 miles an hour. Properly hunched her fuel she could remain in the air more than a week, probably two, without securing more supplies. She could devote 20 tons of her cargo to arms and ammunition.

It is the discovery of two principles that has made the Zeppelin airship possible. These are, first, the means for driving them straight ahead, and second, the method of directing them up or down. Before these discoveries the airship driven by motive power could not be controlled, but swayed about in the air in haphazard directions. The first was evolved by a French army officer, who applied two great finlike planes along the rear of the craft similar to the feathers on an arrow. As an effect, when motive power is now applied, the Zeppelin ship goes straight ahead and is driven through the air like an enormous arrow. The other device is the large air planes, one of which is placed forward and the other aft, and by means of which the vessel can be driven upward or downward in its flight with perfect accuracy and ease. Working with these principles Count Zeppelin has evolved mechanisms whose ultimate function people have not yet accepted because of their unfamiliarity. The earlier races of men would have pronounced an iron steamship an impossibility on the theory that the heavier-than-water form would sink. The dirigible airship is the same principle of buoyancy in a steel steamship applied to the air. The consequence of it is that we are coming to the end of the military world as we have known it. National power is no longer to be founded on the mass of fighting men. It becomes a great struggle of intellect, dependent directly on national progress in the mechanical arts and national wealth. The effect of the change on barbaric and semi-barbaric peoples is obvious. The threat of the "Yellow Peril" is postponed for years, if not forever.

The alignment for the new warfare has already begun. In alternate camps on either side of the border line between France and Germany are armed and accented airships of either nation waiting the call to arms. Germany has an airship plant that cost \$1,500,000, and the experts of every leading nation are in a mad race for the secrets of air navigation. Friday's flight by Orville Wright is an episode in the momentous eventuality.

THE CHURCH AND THE STAGE

BISHOP declaring that the church and the stage were two great instruments for aid of the social body was an interesting incident in London the other day. He was Dr. Temple, the Bishop of London, and his remarks were made while he was acting as presiding officer at the annual meeting of the Actors' Orphanage fund. "Looking around London," he said, "there are two things which I see and which I name as the two most powerful influences in London upon the life of the people, and those two are the church and the stage. Some people here may say the stage and the church, but I will not argue that. Sometimes it is true that the stage doors are crowded when the church doors are empty." He added that he wanted these two great powers to work more closely together. It seemed to him that it is for both of them to try to ennoble and enlighten and brighten the life of the great city to which they belonged. Concluding, he remarked: "I look upon the actor's profession as giving a great rest to the tired people of London."

Once the church and the stage were not so far apart as they have been in the nineteenth century and are now. One of the best engines for wholesome teaching was the moral play that was predominant on the stage in the earlier centuries. Some of the best sermons ever delivered have been the portrayals of noble examples of life as presented behind the footlights. The drama rightly directed is a powerful instrument for betterment of the race. It is not the drama, but some of those who write for it and some of the others who act it that turn it from the true path. But more even than either of these in harming is that great public which patronizes it, and which sometimes rewards the bad play with excessive patronage and the good play with empty seats.

In this world the merchant stocks up with the kind of clothing that he knows his customers will buy. He does not buy three-legged trousers for two-legged patrons. The newspaper prints the news matter that the public demands. The hotelkeeper does not lead down his tables with a chop suey bill of fare for a table d'hôte trade. The drama bows to the inexorable law of commerce, and sometimes to its shame, a beer diet is handed out to a champagne audience.

It would be a splendid thing for the world if the church and stage

were worked closer together. The church could help the stage and the stage could help the church. After a day's hard toil, as the Bishop of London says, there is rest and uplift for the man who sits and views the portrayal of a clean, well conceived and well executed drama. It is a notable testimonial to the stage and to the people that only the good plays live. The cheap stuff, because of its novelty, sometimes has a brief season of prosperity, but it soon perishes if it lacks virtue. In the growth of the world toward a more ideal civilization, the lines of the church and the stage will become less and less distant and their spheres in life less and less antagonistic.

THE PARTY DISRUPTER AGAIN ROARS

THE OREGONIAN supposes that Republican candidates for the legislature and United States senator will not be so inconsiderate as to pledge themselves to "The Statement" again. Among those who have taken the pledge there has been sufficient regret.

Thus begins a recent editorial in the Oregonian, and after lamenting the election of Chamberlain, and some other alleged Republican discomfiture, it continues: "Republicans will therefore be mighty careful in their avoidance of the Statement another time. If any candidate for the senate or the legislature should so pledge himself, no quarter should be given him, no quarter will be given him."

But why should not Republican candidates pledge themselves to carry out the people's specifically expressed will with regard to senator? And who have "regrets"? The candidates who made the Statement were nearly all elected, and nearly all those who would not were defeated; which ones have regrets? L. M. Davis and a few others publicly "regretted," and is it supposable that any one of them could be elected again? They would fail not because of having subscribed to the Statement, but because of their pusillanimous "regret" at having done so.

Pierce dictation this indeed, to thousands of Republicans who three times have voted for Chamberlain, and few if any of whom, so far as heard from, have "regretted" it, and to other thousands who, though they opposed him, believe in and will stand by the principle of direct election of senators. All such "will be given no quarter." By whom? By whose authority? Is the Oregonian again the Republican party, the absolute political dictator of all Republicans of Oregon? Under this ultimatum it may well happen that the Republicans read out of the party, those to whom "no quarter" is to be given, will turn out to be in the majority. "Rebels" captured the governments of both Turkey and Persia lately, progressive, enlightened fellows, who would not stand for the old rotten regime any longer. The sultan and the shah would give them "no quarter" either. So it is likely to be with the autocrat of the tall tower, who shouts, "No quarter," to Republicans who demand the direct election of senators by the people.

Look at the action of the present United States senate on the tariff: nearly all of its Republican members were elected by legislatures. Probably not 10 per cent of the Republicans of Oregon approved of the senate tariff bill. Even the Oregonian has denounced it. It out-Heroded the Dingley Herod of protection. It was the most outrageous attempt at robbery of the American people ever made in an American congress, and the Oregonian will admit it. Why did the senate pass such a monstrous bill? Because the majority of the Republican senators, elected by legislatures, represent not the common people at all, but special and predatory interests. This is undeniable, almost undisputed. Everybody knows it. But if the people could everywhere choose their own senators, under a well considered primary law, we should soon have a different class of senators, men like Cummins and Bristow, who were thus chosen, and the people instead of the plundering interests would be served.

Oregon Republicans have secured the direct election of United States senators by the people, and it can only be retained by the maintenance of the direct primary law and the acceptance by legislative and senatorial candidates of Statement No. 1. If it is attempted to do away with these guarantees of the desired result, the Republican woods will be full of "insurgents."

THIS SEASON OF PHENOMENAL PRICES

IN OREGON buyers are taking options on hops at 25 cents per pound. Prices that may range anywhere from 20 to 30 cents are predicted. Wheat is hovering around the dollar notch, with a certainty that the after harvest figure will be very profitable to the farmer. Hay is certain to bring figures well along toward the top notch for that crop. Small fruits have sold throughout the season at figures that have not been touched in years. Vegetables are bringing the highest prices known in the history of Portland. Sheep are bringing 4 cents a pound, which with wool at prices but

little below the sky prices of two years ago, makes that industry a literal mine of gold for the farmer. Spring lambs command a price of \$5.50 per 100 pounds, which means anywhere from \$5 to \$7 to the grower for lambs born scarcely five months ago. A hundred and twenty carloads of green prunes have been engaged for shipment east at prices not made public, but which, after the extra high figures for the dried product of last year must have been at good prices in order to tempt growers to part with them. The apple market is not yet open, but its activity gives assurance that prices will be extremely profitable to orchardists. Cattle are bringing \$4.65 per 100 in the Portland market, which is the highest summer price known in years. Hogs go at \$9 to \$9.50, figures that are higher than have been known since the pioneer days when bacon was almost worth its weight in gold.

This is but a partial list. There is as scarcely a deviation from this universal story of extraordinary prices for farm products. All along the line agriculture quivers and throbs with the stimulus of figures that tempt the agriculturist into endeavor and surround him with thrift. In the midst of it all there is that other concomitant of prosperity in the prodigious crop the faithful soil has vouchsafed him in nearly all lines of husbandry. It all makes a stream of created wealth that the man on the farm is pouring into the lap of the state, and that more than all the gold mines, more than all the silver, lead and coal mines and more than all of them combined, is building for the greatness of the commonwealth. The farmer is king and this is a year of magnificent results in his kingdom.

CONCERNING MINIMUM METER RATES

THERE IS said to be a possibility that the minimum rate for meters in Portland is to be advanced to 75 cents per month. It ought not to be done. It is an unjust discrimination against small and economical users of water. It is not necessary, because on a basis of a completely metered city and the water waste eliminated, it would raise a greater sum than the water board would have used for.

At the outside, a 60 cent minimum rate is sufficient. It is as much as ought to be imposed. Even then the differential between the flat rate and minimum rate is small. That differential ought to be as large as possible in order to tempt users to avoid waste. It is the waste that is sapping the substance out of the water system. It is the waste that is burdening taxpayers and water consumers. It should be eliminated, and a way to eliminate it is to reward those who economize. The way to do this is to make it an object to economize by a minimum rate that will save money to those who do not waste.

On an average three times as much water is used in an unmetered as in a metered city. That means that two thirds is wasted and one third actually used. It means that the flat rate consumer uses three times as much water as does the metered consumer. It means that twice as much is wasted as is consumed. This is sufficient reason why the minimum meter rate should not be raised to 75 cents.

It is the flat rate system that is making the Portland water business a problem. The low figures to which metered consumption runs, as shown by experience in this city, prove it. In the pay-for-what-you-get method involved in meter measurement, the cost to metered consumers in Portland has in many instances been quartered, and in a majority at least halved. That is proof of what it means to cut off the waste. It is the salvation of the water system of Portland. And, since it is, it would be a fatal policy to strangle the possibilities of the plan for eliminating waste by raising the minimum rate above 60 cents. The true policy is to give those who want to save a chance to save. This is the sane business policy and the policy that will place the water system on a business basis.

DR. ELIOT'S "NEW RELIGION"

EX-PRESIDENT ELIOT of Harvard predicts a new or a different religion in the future, and coming from him the prophecy has aroused wide attention. The main tenets of the new religion, as nearly as they can be concisely stated, are: (1) Will not be bound by dogma or creed. (2) Purpose will be development of good. (3) Will attack all forms of evil. (4) Will be no supernatural element in it. (5) Will place reliance solely on the laws of nature. (6) Prevention of disease (a form of evil) will be a watchword. (7) Will not be based on "authority." (8) Will make life and happiness, not death and sorrow, main features. (9) Will strive to improve social and industrial conditions. (10) Will not seek to reconcile people to present ills by promises of future recompense. (11) Will be based on the two great commandments, love of God and service of fellowmen.

The second and third of these tenets are at least theoretically included in existing religions, so are nothing new; but Dr. Eliot perceives means that they will be made

more prominent and practical. This he believes can be done by cutting out all creeds and supernaturalism, though the eleventh proposition is somewhat contradictory of the fourth, in the expression, "love of God." But a man can't explain everything in eleven brief tenets.

The rest of Dr. Eliot's tenets are moral, altruistic, ethical, hygienic. His new religion is much like Christian Science, with the "Christian" left out. What he proposes is all very good indeed, but it never can properly be a "religion" at all. He proposes a moral philosophy regarding life and action taught in large part by Greek philosophers many centuries ago, and toward which the world is probably tending, to its betterment, but it will never satisfy the millions who desire and demand a real "religion," something far more highly flavored. Many religions will endure long after Dr. Eliot's theses have been buried as old and unsatisfying substitutes to ardent, crude minds seeking the supernatural and groping after a God.

MOOR AND SPANARD

A S A RESULT of the Algeiras conference, while France was left in possession of the principal portion of foreign "influence" in Morocco, Spain, with considerable interests in portions of the African country, was given joint police power with France, each to police certain separate territory. And it is in the Spanish policed portion of the country that the present war broke out.

Emperor William, who made a sensational bluff some five years ago at Tangier, ostensibly yielded his pretension, but it is supposed that he has exerted more or less underhand influence upon the fanatical Moors, chiefly to harass France and England. The Kaiser had bigger and more important business nearer home, in the Balkan provinces. But whether he secretly set the Moors on the Spaniards or not, the war broke out—a reminder of old times, when the Cross and the Crescent vied lustily to deluge southern Europe with blood.

The French have had no easy time in doing their part of police duty in Morocco, but have succeeded pretty well in inspiring fear and respect and keeping order, but the less capable Spaniards have excited only hatred and contempt, which probably have been well deserved. They have never been able to establish a decent, progressive government among themselves; how can they be fit to govern others? Possibly the Moors are as fit to govern Spaniards as Spaniards Moors. The immediate cause of the war was the alleged murder of four Spaniards working in a mine near Melilla by Riff tribesmen. A Spanish force went out and by way of punishment killed 50 and wounded 150 Riffians. Then the tribesmen assembled and armed by thousands, and seem likely to drive the Spaniards out of the country. Meanwhile the Spanish government is tottering in the upheaval of revolution at home.

Dr. Eliot made a statement in last week's Collier's Weekly, which paper pays him for making his five foot shelf of books, in which he said that criticisms were premature, for he had not then half completed the list. He explained at some length that his idea was to suggest books that would give readers a general educational view of the past, of the earlier as well as the later centuries, and present samples of the best thought of the past rather than of the present. This is not his language, but presents one phase of his purpose. As to the Bible and Shakespeare, he omitted them because they were easily within the reach of all—and we suppose he meant to suggest, would be omitted by none. From this it may be inferred that he means to suggest in large part such books as the ordinary reader would not think of or select without such suggestion. With this explanation his five foot shelf may be quite useful to such people as have little to do but to read, or who recreate only by reading.

THE NEW STATE OF SISKIYOU

From the Medford Tribune

Eastern Oregon newspapers are advocating secession from Oregon and creation of a new state by cutting Oregon in two, with the Cascades as a division line.

Southern Oregon would like to secede, also. Like eastern Oregon, it is sick of the short sighted rule and blight of the Willamette valley mossback and the Salem hog.

Southern Oregon is tired of being hampered in its efforts towards progress and development, of the dictation of those whose caliber is shown by opposition to higher education and slaughter of normals.

Southern Oregon is weary of the restrictions of an obsolete constitution that render good roads an impossibility and prohibit state built highways, and of the opposition that defeats every bit of development legislation. If the Willamette valley wants to stagnate, let it stagnate by itself. Southern Oregon is the richest in natural resources of any section of the state; yet receives no aid from the state in its development. It has rich mines, immense timber belts, fine harbors, yet cannot realize upon its assets. Oregon money is sent east for investment instead of being used to open up the state. Although this entire region pays commercial tribute to Portland, vast areas, like Curry county, are left a virgin wilderness. Never a cent from the capitalists of Portland and Salem and other Willamette valley

Progress of Journalism

From the Dallas Itemizer.

Editors, worthy the name in the country, have discovered that there is a great undercurrent of average thought in every community. Occasionally it becomes deflected into wrong channels through some temporary contagious excitement but as a rule is sound and discriminating in judgment and governed by the established principles of ethics and equity. It moves on beneath the froth and foam of momentary excitement and it is the only safe and enduring current to proceed with in plotting a newspaper. The people want to see justice done. They want truth as nearly as it may be expressed in order to make up their own minds, and when they read anything in their newspapers they want to feel that the paper has tried to give them a fair summary of the fact. In this respect there has been a great change in the last half century, and more particularly in the last two decades. Previous to that time newspaper journalism was highly colored, furiously and vindictively one sided; superlative in its general laudation of everything done by one side and denunciatory of every act and principle of the opposition. Newspapers were so because the people were so. To do this is to crush the beginning of the government up to recent years to discover what a change has come over the current of public sentiment.

Beautiful Oregon, God Bless You.

From the Forest Grove News. These were the words spoken on the train to Portland last Friday afternoon. The party who thus spoke was an aged man and tears dropped from his eyelids. In conversation with him we gleaned the following facts: For 25 years he has lived north of here and his sons and daughters had married and moved away, and his life companion lately passed to her home beyond and he was left alone. Now he was going away, to live with a daughter who resides in an eastern city. As he looked toward Mount Hood over the beautiful Willamette he said softly to himself, "Beautiful Oregon, God bless you." Such a sentiment coming from a heart bursting with love for his home state. An Edward Everett said: "He cannot still review the past; he can trace his footsteps over the scenes of his yearly labors, the favorite fruit tree was planted by his hand. He sported in his youth beside the brook which still winds through the meadow, through the field live the paths to the village school of earlier days and near the home is the spot where he laid to rest his first born, these thoughts were his. Words cannot paint them—gold cannot buy them. They flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart. When one has lived in this grand old state 46 years and circumstances arise compelling them to spend their declining days in a strange community it is indeed a sad thought and our hearts throb with feeling of sympathy for them."

Two Sorts of People.

From the Cottage Grove Ledger. Little does politics enter into the municipal affairs of a progressive town, however, there are two strong factions invariably which will be found fighting for supremacy, and the control of municipal affairs—the progressive and the non-progressive element, the former represented usually by the business and professional men and all enterprising, public spirited citizens. The other is a class of men who are content to stand still and "let well enough alone" as their argument goes, who oftentimes have accumulated a competence, a meager portion of which they dislike to contribute to any movement for public improvement, who are content to return, regardless of the fact that while assisting others and in rebuilding the towns, they themselves indirectly are liberally rewarded in the outcome. A "Greater Oregon" and the watchword and ultimate goal and reach it, the Oregon towns must expand, the big, unwieldy counties contribute to the creation of vigorous new counties, dormant resources be developed and new industries and manufacturing institutions established.

Absurd Shipping Laws.

From the Tacoma Ledger. The ship subsidy bill is again talked of in congress. American shipping has been driven off the seas by American laws. A subsidy would be a good thing, but it is a cruel and a cruelly crippling man so he cannot earn a living and then doling out charity to him. To call the members of the senate and house idiots would be a compliment, because they have carried the watchword and ultimate goal and reach it, the Oregon towns must expand, the big, unwieldy counties contribute to the creation of vigorous new counties, dormant resources be developed and new industries and manufacturing institutions established.

For instance, an American ship cannot carry lumber from Tacoma to southern ports for \$4.50 and make a profit for its owners, while a ship of any other country can do the work for \$3 and make a profit. Why? Because of the American shipping laws. No other reason.

towns for this section's development. Southern Oregon is tired of taxation without representation. It has no representation at the national capital, and no state institutions, and when an appropriation is secured to make access to its great natural wonders, like Crater Lake, and to secure the expenditure of millions by the federal government in a national park, the aid of the courts is invoked to block it. Southern Oregon has little in common with the rest of the state. It has much in common with northern California, which is also neglected, and the two regions, similar in resources, climate and geography, combined would make one of the greatest states in the union. The commercial interests of Oregon are centered too far north, the commercial interests of California too far south, to permit the vast territory between being given the attention it deserves. Oregon is too unprogressive, too backward, too inefficient to receive the portion of the richest regions of both states. Combination of both sections and the creation of a new state, named from some common geographic feature, like "Siskiyou," is the correct solution of the problem. As long as we must work out our own destiny, we should have the advantage and opportunity that statehood confers. Hurray for the new state of Siskiyou or whatever its name may be.

The House on the Sand

From the Philadelphia North American.

And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand; and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell; and great was the fall of it.—St. Matthew, vi:26-27.

Sand is a curious solid. Broadly speaking, it is pulverized stone. It is the least stable of all solids; the shiftest. It is the hardest to walk upon, and the easiest to handle or work with, despite its weight. Yet the same unstable, shifting sand plays a vital part in the construction of nearly every structure built, whether it be an ash bin or a railway bridge that must safely bear trains weighing thousands of tons.

Stone and the body of mortar, and stone and brick are always laid in mortar. The pile of sand which the child at the seashore delights in, and which even that child can demolish with a few digs of the toes, is pulverized stone, mixed with lime and water, made possible a wall to resist wind and weather; keep heat in and cold out, or it will make possible a foundation that will uphold vast burdens, and its changed nature, its strength and its lasting as its former state was uncertain.

These sayings of mine may be summed up in the Golden Rule, and it requires no unreasonable stretch of the imagination to think of the countless little acts and thoughts compelling it as grains of sand. To hear this Golden Rule—that is, to know what it is and how simple its operation—and let the matter end with this hearing, this knowledge, is to build on the sand. To do this is to crush all the possibilities of a right life, just as that upon which we build houses or towers is crushed down by the weight of them.

To hear this Golden Rule and do it is to build with the sand, and this is the only use we can make of it which will profit us or add to our safety, comfort or usefulness to our fellows. We must mix with the sand of knowledge, we must mix with the lime of doing these things, and the result will be a mortar against which neither time nor tide can prevail.

Yet many persons are building on the sand, right along by thinking they can pull the tower of their belief or what they profess or their high moral standards. All they lack is the lime of doing; the lime of practical, every-day use and exercise of the good stored within them or the high standards set up for them.

It doesn't take much of a wind or a very big flood to undermine such houses. Words are weak barriers behind which to seek protection when waves of high tide are on the shore, not the hundred pillars of stone contemplated, that is recorded on the right side of life's ledger. It's the one thought materialized, not the many mapped out, that you have to your credit.

There are sands of pleasure and extravagance, sands of dishonesty and laziness, but they all come under the head of not doing the right thing. To know is not enough.

Pleased With Portland.

An Illinois man who attended the recent Baptist convention at Portland was evidently very favorably impressed with this city, judging from a letter he wrote to his home paper, the Stark County News, which is in part as follows:

In my last letter I spoke about the roses in Portland and thought I gave you a pretty stiff breeze on roses, but then I had just made one trip into the city to engage rooms and right out again, but when I come to be in the Rose City, as they call it, on my first report I was underwhelmed. Roses, my! Rose fences instead of evergreen in the east. Nearly an acre of roses in one park. The ladies furnished 1500 to 2000 roses for eight days for our convention. Everybody must have a buttonhole bouquet, and the Commercial club asked for 2000 roses for the banquet tendered everybody attending the convention, and after all this when the convention closed, you could not miss any roses. Today roses are everywhere. I thought I had seen them everywhere until on our observation car seeing the city we came to a telephone pole with roses about two feet thick, and again and again on the streets. Bates Fieldin, she had an arbor of roses over her front gate. I always had understood that Southern California led the world on flowers, but a man from Los Angeles riding by my side said he would have taken off his hat to Portland on roses.

Portland surely has a pretty fine climate in the summer, ranging from 60 to 75 degrees most of the time, and nights always cool. Also the purest of water, the same coming from Mount Hood. This pure drinking water is more than anything else to do with the low death rate, which is only a little over 7 per cent to the 1000. The scenery is so varied and the roses so beautiful that a person never tires of frequent trips around the city.

Crater Lake as an Asset.

The Grants Pass Outlook quotes S. Glen Andrews, a magazine writer, as saying:

"The mind of the average person naturally places everything on a commercial basis. Bringing Crater Lake from the high pedestal of art to the plain level of business consideration, it is no rash statement to say that Crater Lake is worth millions of dollars to Klamath Falls. Tourists will have to come to this city to see it. It is the natural gateway. At present they may enter from the other side of the mountain, but when the railroad is extended, when this becomes a main line, there will be only one way to get to the lake—through the mountains of Klamath county they will come here as they have gone to Italy, Switzerland, China, Japan—all over the world—and their coming means the leaving in their wake vast sums of money. It is in this class of people that this city must cater, and it is to meet their demands that preparations will have to be made."

A Political Forecast.

From the Dallas Optimist. No tariff bill yet. But soon. And then we hope for a long rest. Another for 16 years. We figure that Bryan will run again, and be beaten by a Republican. In 1912, 1916 and 1920. The election of 1924, as seen through our microscope, is in doubt. For Bryan will then be dead. So will the Democratic party.

Morrow county will harvest about 550,000 bushels of wheat.