

THE JOURNAL

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Every error of the mind is the more conspicuous and culpable in proportion to the rank of the person who commits it.—Juvenal.

MR. HILL IN OREGON

THERE IS promise that the hand of Mr. Harriman is to be shaken loose from its grip on Oregon. A railroad builder fully competent to measure strength and wits with him has appeared on the scene. James J. Hill, ranking in power in railroad construction with any man in the world, is now disputing with Mr. Harriman the right of way for a line through the Deschutes gorge into central Oregon. It was, as The Journal argued weeks ago, the logic of the railroad situation for Mr. Hill to come in quest of an enlarged traffic in Oregon and to get it by extension of feeders for his North Bank road. The official announcement, confirmed through many sources, that he has grappled with Mr. Harriman for the Deschutes passes and that he is throwing a multitude of men and unlimited money into the activity, is the most significant as well as the most important railroad development in many months.

For obvious reasons the advent of Mr. Hill is of inestimable value to Oregon. He is a builder of agricultural empires. Every line he has ever thrown into a region has been followed by an era of development. He has been a railroad pathfinder. His trail to the coast has marked the transformation of unoccupied lands into agricultural productivity and the multiplication of homes. It has been the call of the wild to civilization. His policy has not been to wait until a region was populated, but to throw a railroad into it and people it. It has been a fruitful policy and his master hand in building agricultural empires on the untamed soil of the frontier, all of which makes Mr. Hill a most desirable man to enter Oregon.

Apart from Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hill is the logical man to push into central Oregon. He has the means and the connecting lines with which to make a line into that region profitable. It will take vast sums to give that section the railroad facilities for the ultimate development of the country. It is an area of magnificent distances. But in the aggregate it has rich alfalfa lands, magnificent irrigable zones and a domain of wheat belts of vast areas. It has forests of uncomputed wealth, capable it is said of turning off hundreds of carloads of lumber daily for a century. To reach it all means an expanded railroad mileage, and that is wherein it is a happy incident for all Oregon that Mr. Hill with all his potentiality as a railroad force has come to be the real power in the Deschutes canyon.

For Oregon and for Portland it is better for Mr. Hill than for Mr. Harriman to develop eastern Oregon. Mr. Harriman has ten times as much interest in San Francisco as in Portland. Mr. Hill has a thousand times as much interest in Portland as in San Francisco. Portland is the terminus of his costly North Bank road, and the growth of Portland and Oregon is the growth of Mr. Hill. In his own language, "a \$2 worth of transportation created here means a probable dollar for Mr. Hill for carrying it to market." It means that it will be the policy of Mr. Hill to haul Oregon traffic to Portland, and not to San Francisco, where he has not a dollar of interest. It means that Mr. Hill with his millions invested in Oregon is not likely to stop with a mere Deschutes road, but will accretuate and preponderate his North Bank road by extension of feeders in all directions.

In one further feature Mr. Hill in Oregon is significant. What we have to, far had in railroad building has been the construction of trunk lines seeking lodgment on the coast. These lines have spent all their means in finding terminals. But little has been done in extension of branches and feeders. The result is that there are larger areas in the northwest untouched by railroads than anywhere in the country. The present activity of Mr. Hill must mean that the development movement is about to begin. It must mean that sections that are not now reached will soon be penetrated by railroad, if not by one railroad magazine, then by another. It means that Mr. Harriman's day of seizing passes

or strategic points and keeping other builders out is passed and that he must either build lines himself or see other builders seize his territory and divide his traffic. In many ways the advent of Mr. Hill is full of promise and it ought to be a very welcome incident to long suffering Oregon people.

PORTLAND AND COOS BAY

DELEGATION OF PORTLANDERS

is leaving by steamer tonight to attend the Oregon-Idaho Development congress at Coos Bay. Their errand is one of interest in the development of Oregon in its every part. They will carry a message of good will from the state's metropolis to one of its leading ocean ports. Their hope will be to aid Coos Bay in its efforts to secure a railroad to the interior of Oregon. Their purpose will be to encourage the energetic and alert men of that region in the remarkable efforts they are making for local development. The visit should unify the two communities and establish relations for the immense benefit of both.

The development congress is making a heroic struggle to help Oregon. Its educative effort in creating public sentiment for better agencies of transit, traffic and upbuild has been invaluable. It is pioneering a way that Oregon is certain yet to travel. Like all movements, it had to have a beginning, and had to be content with a small number of leaders. Civilization began in the same way, and so did the Christian religion. At Coos Bay the congress will enjoy some of the rewards of its past efforts. Its program has assembled prominent men from all over the state, and the topics cover everything in the realm of material development. Better still, the scene of the congress is among a people who have risen to the heights in their efforts at self help. Envied with discouragements, and disappointed with broken pledges of railroad connections, they have set about the herculean task of themselves finding a way to build a railroad to the interior of Oregon. Deceived by false promises that their harbor should be improved, they organized a commission of their own and taxed themselves for creation of a fund that is being expended in making a first class harbor of Coos Bay. In displays at expositions and in other ways, they have set an example of progressiveness and virility that has pleased and been admired by thousands of people. It is amid such environments that the congress is to meet, and with such a program before them, the visiting Portlanders should find abounding profit and pleasure.

PEOPLE AND PARKS

THE CONGREGATIONS

in the east side churches Sunday adopted resolutions appealing to the mayor to purchase the Hawthorne park site. There was no dissenting voice in the voting. The lure of nature tugs ever at human heart strings. The sigh of child and man is for the great outdoors. Youth and age grow weary of the clang of the streetcar and the hoofbeat on the pavement. The green patch of grass, the foliage of living trees from which the birds carol, the open air and the blue sky are recreation and life to wasted energies. They are the asylum of those who droop with years and the rendezvous and delight of frail childhood. Parents want these nature spots for their children, and children want them for spent parents. The call for them is universal, and it is not surprising that the congregations of east side churches stood on their feet Sunday and appealed to the mayor.

More and more the desire for parks will grow. More and more the buildings will encroach and more and more the open places be shut in. By leaps and bounds the limits will be extended and the distance to the country be lengthened. With growth, more crowded thoroughfares, there will come more and more desire for the sweet outdoors that the parks afford. And more and more land values will increase, and if the parks are not provided now they will have to be secured later at tremendously increased expenditure. Looking back now the universal regret is that the areas were not secured a few years ago when prices were within easy reach and when the hopes and desires of the people could have been satisfied at smaller cost. But by the experience of the past there should be wisdom for the present and proper provisions be made for parks and playgrounds. They are certain to come, for it is nature and harmony that they should come, and if not purchased by one administration they will be by another. The main question is whether to do it now while sites are not beyond reasonable value, or wait until they have doubled, trebled or quadrupled in cost. It ought not to be a difficult problem for moderately wise men to solve.

The ready revolver played its characteristic part in Chicago yesterday. With it a husband slew his wife, shot his son through the head, went to the room of his two daughters, where, failing to obtain entrance and trying in vain to kill them through the transom, blew out his own crazed brains. When,

where and how is there record of good done with revolvers in a hundred years to counterbalance this one instance of horror?

AN ACCURATE CENSUS WANTED

THE PUBLIC is little concerned in what are the political leanings of the newly appointed census commissioners. Its concern is that politics and census taking shall not be mixed. It wants an accurate enumeration by accurate men. This cannot be done by political hacks. It cannot be done by enumerators who, in return for their jobs, expect to render political service. It cannot be done by time servers who are in the job to get the salary. It cannot be properly done by persons who have no anxiety to secure correct results. It cannot be done by heeled men more interested in the ascendancy of some political boss or some candidate for a future office than in Portland and Oregon. It can only be done by alert, energetic men who have pride in the community and are personally concerned in promoting it.

Oregon has never had a correct census. Enumerations have always been haphazard and unsatisfactory. Some enumerators may have done their work well, but others did not. There is no reason why all should not do it properly. They are paid for an accurate enumeration and ought to make it. It costs a great sum of money to take the census. If worth doing at all it is worth doing well.

Census taking is not a mere count to see, out of curiosity, how many people we have. It is an important activity on which large issues hang. The results control congressional representation. They regulate the disbursement of numerous federal funds among states. They dominate the apportionment of legislative candidates among counties. They are, in many ways, a basis for the apportionment of important usufructs among localities. In short, census taking is an activity of serious concern and those who do it ought to pursue their duties with complete conception of their large responsibilities. An immediate concern of all the people of Oregon should be the insistence that the coming enumeration be an enumeration and not a joke. The newly appointed commissioners have opportunity to render their respective districts a conspicuous service. The way to do it is to organize their bureau on a strictly business basis and give us a real census.

INVESTIGATING WATERWAYS OF EUROPE

SEVEN MEMBERS of the National Waterways commission (to whose work Cannon is a deadly enemy) started last week for Europe to study the waterways of that country. They will not only investigate the canals and improved rivers themselves, but also their use and value in the transportation of freight and passengers. If they work along this line sincerely and diligently, their trip should be of much value to this country. The present "representative" congress, it should be kept in mind, refused under the leadership of Cannon and Aldrich to appropriate anything for this commission's expenses. Fortunately, however, there are some patriotic and disinterested citizens and public men of means in this country.

This commission is headed by Senator Burton of Ohio, who, while conservative in the matter of the opening and improvement of inland waterways, is nevertheless impressed with their importance, and friendly to this important species of development. Emory R. Johnson, occupant of the chair of transportation and commerce in the University of Pennsylvania, regarded as a national authority on transportation questions, accompanied the commission as the representative of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, and his report to the next congress should be of much interest.

This commission can learn much of waterway improvement in Europe, where nations, states and cities have expended and are planning to expend hundreds of millions, in the aggregate billions, in this work. In many cases the channels need not be deep, not designed for ocean freighters, yet are made immensely valuable as freight carriers and regulators; and in other cases, as at Antwerp, great sums are being expended to dig a channel deep enough for heavy-draught ships. This commission should and we believe will do good service on this trip for their country.

It is pretty certain that at last central Oregon is going to have railroads—we use the plural purposefully. So, before long, will Coos Bay. That splendid region cannot be neglected much longer. And in that case, too, we say "railroads."

People of eastern cities please observe that nobody is dying of heat in Portland. Indeed, most people have forgotten to ask, even in these really summery afternoons: "Is it hot enough for you?"

Schively will probably wriggle out. He has too big a pull. There are too many others in the same sort of boat, over in Washington. For 20 years the G. O. P. of our neighbor state has been about as corrupt as could well be imagined,

and Schively knows it, and resists being made an especial scapegoat. He is bad enough; nobody doubts, but there are lots of others as bad or worse.

Democratic members of congress, it is said, are very confident of a Democratic majority in the house in the next congress. But last summer they were entertaining the same expectations about the present house.

The Georgia state senate refuses to ratify the income tax amendment, and if it falls there it is likely to fall in 11 other states or more. The opponents of an income tax in congress anticipated this.

Republicans as well as Democrats of the west, especially of the Pacific coast, should, it would seem, be almost a unit in opposition to Uncle Joe. He is their enemy.

Owners of ground with big weeds won't cut them, the authorities should, at the owners' expense.

A man writes to the New York World that the law should be called the "public-be-damned" law.

The New York Evening Post says Aldrich is an incubus. Also, a contemporary suggests an incubus.

Many people dying from heat in many eastern cities these days; we should all have a delightful summer weather of Portland.

After a Presbyterian and a Methodist minister preached the Baptist minister brought rain by praying in Oklahoma. At least it rained soon after he prayed.

A San Francisco doctor says the human stomach can be gradually inflated. This may be interesting to people troubled with the high cost of living.

Still, one can find something good to say about the new tariff law. For instance, it says that people on the free list. This is proof that there isn't any turtle trust.

Harriman is expected back in September. It is supposed he is at last slightly interested in Central Oregon. He will be near that region at Pelican lodge than in Germany.

Representative Fowler, displaced as chairman of the committee on banking and currency, says he is going to "show up" Speaker Cannon. But Uncle Joe has been pretty well shown up already.

If Taft should fail of reelection in this country, he could no doubt be elected to the best office in the Philippines. There a good turn and they appreciate it.

Emperor William is also said to have made a lot of money in stocks, but whether he got tips from J. P. Morgan is not known. Even if he will not have to ask the reichstag again soon to raise his salary.

A Portland preacher was robbed in Victoria of \$2,000 the money he had and his wife, in discussing the matter, says he should have taken her along, where he could have had his pocket picked. But if he had taken her with him he would have had \$12, or anything, to be robbed of?

Former Senator John L. Wilson, owner of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, said at the Spokane Irrigation congress that the people of the west should support the tariff. Yet he is a rank, extreme protectionist, in being against the tariff and the theory and profession of this remark.

THE TARIFF REVISION FRAUD

From The Commoner

The "revision" fraud has been commuted; the bargain with the tariff revisioners has been fulfilled; "the goods have been delivered" in return for campaign funds furnished by the protected interests. The tariff plank of the last Republican national platform was written for the people to be reduced, without acting the evasion and the effort to reduce the tariff was reduced, but the words "unequivocally" and "immediately" were added in order to conceal the purpose, then entertained by the Republican leaders, to prevent any material reduction.

Mr. Sherman, the candidate for vice president, was known to be a "stand-patter" and against reduction. President Taft spent the campaign in dodging the question. No one can read his speeches without seeing the evasion and the effort to avoid a direct promise of reduction. At one time he said the revision would probably be downward, and at another time he said some of the schedules ought to be raised and others lowered. When congress convened he refused to take any part in the revision and allowed it to go out from the White House that he did not think it proper for the executive to interfere in the revision of the tariff bill. While the progressive Republicans were fighting for reductions he appeared indifferent. The only time he awakened was when the progressive formed a coalition with the conservatives and were about to add an income tax amendment to the tariff bill. Then, at Senator Aldrich's request, he took a hand in the matter and forced

the acceptance of a substitute plan embodying the adoption of a corporation tax and the submission of an income tax amendment to the constitution. After the house had raised the tariff and the senate had raised it still more, then, and not until then, he entered the fight and then not for a general reduction, but for a compromise between the house bill and the senate bill.

The bill as it becomes a law does not reduce the tariff—it leaves the average rate higher than in the Dingley bill. The few reductions are overshadowed by the increase in the rate on more than 700 worse position than they were a year ago. But something has been accomplished.

First—Tariff revision by "the friends of the tariff" is an exploded theory. It can not be used to fool the people any more.

Second—The Republicans of the rank and file have learned that promises made in secret to those who furnish the campaign funds are more binding than platform pledges.

Third—The public has seen how a tariff bill is made when "protection" is taken as a basis. It is a matter of better and worse.

Fourth—The consumer now knows that his interests will not be considered until he makes his vote mean what he wants.

Fifth—The reduction of the tariff on leather, harness and shoes, as a result of putting hides on the free list, shows that free raw material is the stepping stone toward lower tariff rates.

business is their own. But when the American people tax themselves heavily in order to make these businesses profitable, how can the owners of the businesses their own? Isn't it rather cheeky of them, since they solicit this protection? They are subsidized businesses, and to that extent not private. And as they are subsidized so as to enable them, as the owners say themselves, to pay American wages to American workmen, the question of whether they do this or not is a public question. If they take subsidies they should submit to dictation with reference to the object of the subsidy. "Protected" workmen have rights in "protected" businesses. They are partners with their employers in the extent of their respective subsidies. They should submit to dictation with reference to the object of the subsidy. "Protected" workmen have rights in "protected" businesses. They are partners with their employers in the extent of their respective subsidies. They should submit to dictation with reference to the object of the subsidy.

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