Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher
[Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.]

Published every weekday and Sunday morning at The Journal building, Broadway at Yamhill street, Portland, Oregon.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE—Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 900 Mallers building, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE—M. C. Morgensen Co., Inc., Examiner building, San Francisco; Title Insurance building, Los Angeles; Securities building, Seattle.

THE OREGON JOURNAL reserves the right to reject advertising copy which it deems objectionable. It also will not print any copy that in any way simulates reading matter or that cannot readily be recognized as advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Carrier—City and Country

DAILY AND SUNDAY			
One week	$ .15	One month	$ .65
DAILY		SUNDAY	
One week	$ .10	One week	$ .05
One month	.45		
BY MAIL, RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE			
DAILY AND SUNDAY			
One year	$8.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	4.25	One month	.75
DAILY (Without Sunday)		SUNDAY (Only)	
One year	$6.00	One year	$3.00
Six months	3.25	Six months	1.75
Three months	1.75	Three months	1.00
One month	.60		
WEEKLY (Every Wednesday)		WEEKLY AND SUNDAY	
One year	$1.00	One year	$3.50
Six months	.50		

These rates apply only in the West.
Rates to Eastern points furnished on application. Make remittances by Money Order, Express Order or Draft. If your postoffice is not a money-order office, 1- or 2-cent stamps will be accepted. Make all remittances payable to The Journal Publishing Company, Portland, Oregon.

TELEPHONE—MAIN 7161. All departments reached by this number.

All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Matthew 7:12.

OUR PROGRESS

STATESMEN and leaders in other and larger countries could very profitably hew closer to the purposes and ideals of President Mazaryk of Czecho-Slovakia as expressed in a recent interview. Here is his view of what should be the purpose of governments and men:

Man cannot have any other program than the welfare of man. The humanitarian program means sympathy with all men, in spite of differences of language, nationality and class, and at the same time a conscious effort for the unification of all mankind. And everywhere the old regime, the old men, must give way to the new.

The expression of the Czecho-Slovakian is one of humanity and progress. It is one looking to better things in life than greed and war. It is not a challenge to combat for the survival of the fittest, but an appeal for freedom, happiness and life for all peoples.

There is plenty in the world for all of God's children. There is plenty for all nations and all peoples. Nature provided enough for all.

A few years ago there were strong appeals for justice and humankind. There was a mighty movement to live and let live. In more recent years, there have been the struggles for supremacy, the grab for spoils, the attempts by strong men to crush weaker men, the movement away from humanity to national selfishness.

Such movements can last only so long. Struggles between peoples and nations mean war between peoples and nations, a rearrangement of conditions, temporary peace, and then more war. They mean a constant cycle of war and peace and a passing of generations through the grinding mill of struggle and strife.

If President Mazaryk's program, however, were to be universally adopted, if justice were to be the arbitrator in all disputes instead of power, if men and nations were to cooperate and conciliate instead of grab and demand, peace would permanently displace war, and happiness would take the place of eternal strife.

Men say there can never be an end to strife and war between peoples. They say that as long as people are people there will always be national hatreds and national conflicts.

But there is a power that can banish wars and strife, and put justice upon the throne as supreme arbitrator. That power is the people of the various countries of the world. As education becomes more widespread, as peoples attain full knowledge of events and their significance, as they study the political problems of the day and fully exercise their great power—the ballot—wars and strife will end.

Humanity and common welfare will become the watchword and personal and national greed will more and more tend to pass from the stage. That is progress, and progress is sweeping the world before it slowly but very surely.

And President Mazaryk is one of the leaders who holds high the light of progress.

After having three times ditched his own car to avoid a collision with bigger automobiles that hogged the highway, the editor of the Western Baptist, of Beaver, Or., finally drove his car into a collision with another near The Dalles. Voluntarily assuming the blame, he has broken all records by returning his driver's license to the secretary of state. There are drivers and drivers. But here is one whom other drivers need not fear if he again ventures on the highway, for he is on the level.

THE MAIN ISSUE?

"IMPORTANT, however, as taxation is, the important issue of the election campaign, as of the primary, is whether or not we are to have irresponsible invisible government by the Ku Klux Klan and allied secret societies, or whether we are to have visible or responsible government as provided by the constitution. This important issue has superseded all others," says an up-state newspaper.

Why try to force a question of religion as the dominant issue when thousands of people in Oregon are unable to pay their taxes?

Why drop the movement for lowered taxes and waste time and energy in a religious debate that men were warring over centuries ago and will be warring over through centuries to come?

Why resolve the people of the state into a pro-Catholic camp and an anti-Catholic camp, and, by expressions like the above, encourage them to fly at each other's throats, just as they did in the sixteenth century?

Hasn't enough hatred been stirred up in the state already without this insistence that we make a religious question the only issue?

In matters of religious belief it is futile for one man to try to regulate the belief of another. If one has a conviction and another opposes that conviction it is idle for them to seek to change each other. Men die for those things. They have been burned at the stake. Bloody wars have been fought over them, and at the end, both sides were just where they began.

It will be the same at the end of this religious controversy in Oregon. Men will not relinquish their religious beliefs even for fire, death or calamity. In this Oregon dispute, the true course is not to encourage it but to discourage it, not to agitate it, but for both sides to be tolerant and charitable. Newspapers and others, instead of declaring it to be the supreme issue and doing things to exaggerate and to embitter both sides, can exercise a true leadership by an endeavor to direct the public mind to issues more constructive.

* * * * *

On account of the drouth many Eastern Oregon stockmen are rushing half fat cattle to market and selling them at starvation prices. The hay crop is short and the grass is burning up. In a little while these men will be called upon to pay the last installment of their taxes and to pay the banks for loans incurred to prepare their stock for market. With taxes outrageously high, how and where are they to get the money? Is a religious issue more important to them than taxes?

Is a private quarrel between two groups over a sectarian question to be the sole thing over which the election is to be held? If so, why hold the election, since it will cost heavily and fail to decide a debate that has never been settled and never will be settled?

"The religious issue is the most important issue?" Who is saying that? Is somebody to profit by creating the impression that the tax issue should be sidetracked and everybody join in a religious debate?

Even granting all that both sides say about each other were true, which it is not, what could either side do if it won the election?

What could a few thousand Catholics do if they won the election? What could a few thousand Ku Klux Klanners and members of allied secret societies do if they won? Overthrow the constitution? Ditch all the laws? Pull down the flag and hang everybody on the other side? Certainly not.

The "klan and allied secret societies" could not overthrow the constitution, could not ditch the laws, could not hang their opponents, even if they wanted to. The Catholics could not overthrow the constitution, could not ditch the laws and could not hang their opponents even if they wanted to.

* * * * *

The trouble is that each side takes the other too seriously. In imagination, each side exaggerates the intentions and purposes of the other. Leadership on both sides is pushing the religious debate as the main issue to the exclusion of real issues. A few politicians on each side keep the feud stirred up for their own benefit; and thousands of very honest and very sincere people follow their leadership.

There, for example, is the bitterness in Jackson county. We have the regular order of an election interrupted by a contest in which both sides charge fraud and demand recount of ballots to determine which side in the debate is to have the candidate.

Instead of proposing plans to cut down taxes that are more than 500 per cent higher than a few years ago, instead of undertaking to do constructive things to bring farm and town together for the greater prosperity of both, instead of broadly and harmoniously planning to make Oregon a greater and happier state, there is a call for us to drop these things and make the state election hinge on the strife, bitterness and hate of an irrepressible and never-ending religious conflict.

It is a call to stop development, arrest progress, split the state into turbulent factions and nurse and fan the fires of hate.

The advice of the up-state newspaper is wrong. Taxation, and a constructive program of progress, prosperity and peace are the issue.

GROWING CHURCH ROLLS

CHURCH membership is not on the decline in America.

On the contrary, the muster roll of communicants is lengthening.

Moreover, the church rolls are growing by percentages larger than is the percentage of increase of the country's population.

This is a heartening fact, in a time when it is a habit to view the future of religion with misgiving.

"Because iniquity shall abound the love of many shall wax cold," said the Master to His disciples. The churches, by aggressive endeavor, are not only standing the strain of an unusual surge of iniquity but are recruiting the ranks with a success not often recorded in church annals.

On December 31, 1921, the total membership in the 203 denominations, embracing 227,487 church organizations, was 46,059,500, which was 42 per cent of the country's population.

On December 31, 1916, the number was 41,926,854, or 41.3 per cent of the population. The increase in membership in the five years ending in 1921 was 4,133,646. This was a gain, for that period, of nine tenths of 1 per cent in the ratio of church membership to total population.

On December 31, 1906, the total number of church members was 35,068,058. The rate of increase to 1916, a period of 10 years, was 19.5 per cent. The rate of increase in the population of the country for that period was 17.1 per cent.

The total church membership in 1906 was 40.4 per cent of the population of the country. In 1916 it was 41.3 per cent, an increase in the ratio of membership to population of nine-tenths of 1 per cent. In 1921 it was 42 per cent, an increase in the ratio of church membership to population of seven tenths of 1 per cent in five years.

The financial operations of the churches are one of the marvels of their work. They are spending yearly upward of $300,000,000 in religious work at home and abroad. It is a sum approximating the entire expenditures of the government of the United States for all purposes a generation ago.

The investment in church property for church uses in 1916, was, according to official figures, $1,676,609,582. The church debt at the time totaled less than 10 per cent of the total investment. In 1921, the total investment had risen to an estimated two billions. On top of this great investment, American churches spent, in 1916 alone, $328,809,999 in religious work at home and abroad.

These figures are given by Dr. Walter Laidlaw, registrar of the Clergy club of New York and special agent of the United States census bureau, whose article appeared in the New York Times and is reprinted in the Literary Digest.

Speaking of the figures of growth and disbursements, Dr. Laidlaw says: "Religion is not a negligible element in America, even in market terms, and it must be conceded by the most skeptical that the American people believe in its social utility."

And it is true. If church statistics were declining in the midst of this after-the-war social and industrial turbulence, there would be shadows across the national outlook. With the church rolls growing and church membership gaining on population, there must be a feeling among all communicants, and millions of non-communicants, that all's well.

In expelling a radical from Colorado, General Hamrock, in charge of the ceremony, said: "This dangerous radical was expelled for the best interests of the state and no law was consulted." The czar did the same thing with Lenin, but Lenin came back and with him the deluge.

A STENCH

YESTERDAY it was the Swanson divorce and the day before the Bill Hart divorce. The day before that it was the separation of Blanche Sweet from her husband of two months. They are three in a row and only a small fraction of the divorce colony at Hollywood.

Here is a sample news story:

Mrs. Myriam MacDermott, once a member of Ada Rehan's company, caused the arrest today of her husband, Marc MacDermott, a well known actor and motion picture star, as one step in her separation suit. She will petition tomorrow for $10,000 alimony and $5000 counsel fees, alleging that her husband last year earned $35,000.

It is a rare day when the turbulent marriage relation of some motion picture star is not carried in the newspapers. Hollywood has become the synonym for broken marriages and easy divorce. It is as if the marriage state at Hollywood were entered with full expectation that the marriage vows were not to be kept long. If it were the unwritten law that the nuptial relation were only temporary and to be maintained only so long as convenient or expedient for the principals, the condition could not be more shameful.

If those at Hollywood were alone involved it would not matter much. But every well known film star has a following in almost every community in the country. Names among them could be mentioned for which admiration is unbounded. The roles they play and the personalities they display upon the screen cause multitudes to look upon them as heroes or heroines.

And when these greatly admired folk are heralded over the country as playing fast and loose with marriage, as abandoning one wife to marry some other man's wife, and vice versa, what else can there be but a damaging moral effect upon the minds of many of their ardent admirers? What else can there be but a destructive effect upon young minds and average minds concerning the ethics and sanctity of marriage? What else can there be but a loosening of marriage vows and a broadening of the path to easy divorce?

The matter is respectfully recommended to the attention of Will Hays, the czar of the movies.

A PUBLIC PROBLEM

THE United States is threatened with a wave of strikes. In the midst of the gigantic railroad and coal strikes, smaller walkouts have taken place and several more have threatened.

Fundamentally there is no reason in the world for conflict between capital and labor. Their interests are naturally interwoven, their futures are dependent each upon the other. They are partners in the business of production and distribution. As one party prospers the other should.

Capital cannot operate alone. It cannot mine coal by itself. It cannot operate railroads. It cannot produce lumber, nor food, nor clothing. There must be workers.

On the other hand, there can be no plants without capital, no machinery, no equipment and no railroads. Therefore, there cannot be jobs. Without jobs, there can be no wages.

But the industrial disturbances go on. The strikes follow one upon the other. To capital, strikes mean tremendous losses. To labor they mean losses. To the public they mean losses. There is no gain, save the principle involved, which, of course, is often worth the losses incurred.

The strikes go on because greed has invariably demanded an unfair advantage. Power has all too often encroached upon the rights of men. In industry, that power has been in the hands of capital, and capital has too often abused that power. The abuse has caused a reaction and sometimes that reaction has gone too far. But it is only natural that the reaction should come, with consequent losses to all parties concerned—capital, worker and public. And that reaction will always come until greed is placed in the background and the returns to capital and labor are equitably divided.

The public as a whole is vitally interested in finding a solution of the industrial conflict. The public as a whole suffers tremendous loss from disturbances. It suffers when social unrest results from industrial turmoil. It suffers when the reaction from abuses is so strong as to become uncontrollable.

And matters are reaching the point where the public must throw its whole weight into the scale for an immediate and just means of settling the differences between capital and labor that are proving so costly to all parties.

Apparently the public will have to find the means to end the trouble. There seems to be no spirit of conciliation and no eagerness for cooperation in the houses of greed.

ACT TODAY

EVERYBODY talks these days of the "crime wave." Everywhere there is a long procession of human wrecks through the courts and into the jails and penitentiaries.

Is anybody interested? Is there much thought of ways to correct the conditions? There is a time when most of the wastage of society can be salvaged. That time is childhood. From friendless and untutored childhood are recruited, through our inexcusable negligence, the outlaw, the drug addict, the morally weak, the vicious and the sordid failures of life.

Why not help the Children's Farm Home? The committee has sufficient funds for a cottage to give a real farm home and real life to 20 homeless girls. It wants enough more money to erect at the same time a similar cottage for 20 homeless boys. The two can be built at the same time at a saving of several hundred dollars. The site is near Corvallis in the open country, far from the scenes of vice, criminality and temptation.

How could there be a nobler enterprise? What better investment than a few dollars spent to rescue homeless waifs from the backwash of civilization and convert them into steady, intelligent, upright citizens?

Make your check to H. Hirschberg, treasurer, and mail it today to Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, 413 Stock Exchange building, Portland, Oregon.

While the American Bar association was explaining the causes of crime in America and why America is the "most lawless nation," the indictment of those responsible for the collapse of the Knickerbocker theatre in Washington, where scores were killed and injured, was quashed on technical grounds. That kind of court procedure is one reason why America is the "most lawless nation."

THE GOLDEN RULE WAY

Only Way That Resolves All Enmities; Which Truth All Men Admit in Principle, But Are Prone to Make Each His Own Case the Exception—An Illustrious Example of How It Works When Tried in Great Industrial Affairs.

(From the Chicago Evening Post.)

The last news we had from Kansas reported the state authorities still considering whether William Allen White and the merchants of Emporia might lawfully display in their windows signs which read, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets. We believe this is interpreted in this strike by justice and peace and fair working conditions."

Possibly permission has been given, and the fact has escaped our notice; but we have Editor White's word for it that it was not given immediately, as one might have expected. The matter was taken under advisement. The hesitation of state authorities to grant consent for the display of the Golden Rule during an industrial controversy is an interesting and illuminating footnote on modern civilization.

* * *

For centuries men have agreed that these words of Jesus Christ hold the secret of harmonious and advantageous human relationships; but when their application to specific situations is proposed there is objection and even dismay. An unintelligent selfishness obstinately prefers to follow the way of controversy and strife, exploitation and compulsion.

The Golden Rule would settle every strike disturbing the American public today, and, in continued practice, would prevent the recurrence of such warfare—and there is no other rule which will.

For it we have substituted on the one side the rule of gold and on the other the rule of labor power. As long as this senseless policy obtains there will be repeated conflicts, with government more and more involved in vain efforts to restore peace and to secure the rights of the people.

It is true that all of us are for the time, and to greater or less degree, involved in a social and economic mechanism ill adapted to the application of the Golden Rule principle. Even those most eager to see it operating in the affairs of life find themselves compelled to employ temporarily methods which fall short of its measure, in order that the mechanism, imperfect though it be, may fulfill in part the hopes and needs of men. But the modification and readjustment of the mechanism to serve higher ends must be the constant effort.

We do not, for example, support military preparedness because we believe in war; we do not advocate drastic dealing with organized and defiant labor groups because we believe in the subjugation of labor. Far from it. These are emergency measures, demanded by the barbarism of modern society in its international and industrial aspects—measures to be abandoned eagerly and gladly whenever and wherever men are willing to follow the better way.

* * *

The Golden Rule way is open. Some have found it. Adventures upon it multiply. The volume of testimony for its practicability, its amazing possibilities for peace and efficiency and increasing human happiness is daily growing.

The Golden Rule way is the way which emphasizes human values. It makes the effect of diplomacy, politics, business and industry on life the paramount consideration. "You must consider the other fellow's welfare," is its big idea, and that requires cooperation. It means that the other fellow, whether he be the employer or the worker, must be looked upon as a human being, having other ends and interests than are expressed in the narrow interpretation of the terms "employer" and "worker" or "capital" and "labor." Only on this basis of mutually recognized human interest is cooperation possible.

* * *

Tom Mitten revolutionized the local transportation system of Philadelphia by following the Golden Rule way. A working alliance of men and management, recognizing mutual interest and public obligation, has doubled transit service, cut the accident list in two, re-equipped the system with cars, paid dividends—this in 11 years, following the practical breakdown of the system under the old plan. Last year the men and management alliance voluntarily reduced wages from 72½ cents an hour to 64 cents, without a day's interruption of service. And the people pay 5 cents.

The men have $250,000 invested in the company. They have a general savings fund which has passed the million mark, and which they offered to lend Mitten without interest during the difficult financing period of two years ago.

Like things to this are being done in many industries. The Golden Rule way is open as the one road to peace and efficiency and the development of human values—upon which all other values depend. The impractical business man or wage earner is he who still follows the old road of hard, dollar selfishness. Tomorrow will recognize as the practical man he who accepts the ideals of Jesus as the rule for all life's activities and relationships.

Letters From the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length, and must be signed by the writer, whose mail address in full must accompany the contribution.]

STERILIZATION EXTENDED

This Writer Would Include the Over-Greedy With the Insane, the Imbecile and Criminals.

Portland, Aug. 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—Dr. Owens-Adair, one of Oregon's most noted citizens, now over 82 years young, has long been known as an advocate of legislation calling for sterilization of insane, feeble-minded and habitual criminals. Her intention may be good or bad, according to the viewpoint assumed. She evidently has a limited vision as to cause of criminality of conduct. Many believe poverty largely helps in the perversion of character. Granting this, it naturally follows that those who cause the spread of poverty, and the crimes it engenders, should be held responsible, and to prevent their operating on future generations they ought to be included within the range of the sterilization law, which, if it be perpetuated, should be national.

Your editorial in yesterday's Journal on the Chicago street railway strike brings to light the agency responsible for much poverty and distress, and their concomitant crimes. The financiers who demand wage cutting and longer hours of work cannot escape from this list. Therefore the public may reasonably demand that the progeny of the great oppressors of the people be so treated, to the end that no further successor to their personal greedy spirit be likely. And all known to be so tainted should be included, so that future years may know less crime from that cause.

John Williams.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

E. A. Webster of Hood River is making a brief business visit to Portland.

* * *

Everyone but the victims will believe the figures which show American women getting stout.

* * *

We continue to have third parties, despite the long-standing belief that two is company.

* * *

It's a nice mess of pottage when Kaiser Bill has to sue to keep the public from hurting his feelings.

* * *

After all, an optimist is a man who can be flanked on all sides by pessimists and keep on grinning.

* * *

The old sun usually can be depended upon to provide very frequent salubrious Sundays for picnickers.

* * *

However, a golden wedding anniversary occasionally interrupts the monotonous grinding of the divorce mills.

* * *

Government attorney has been asked to prove that a man is not working when he's asleep. How about the chap who builds castles in his dreams?

* * *

When the bandits make so bold as to take the artillery and authority away from deputy sheriffs, what small hope is left to the layman.

SIDELIGHTS

Vernonia needs a hundred new residences built immediately for renting purposes.—Vernonia Eagle.

* * *

Jackson county is sure getting some free advertising, but we could wish the "copy" read better.—Ashland Tidings.

* * *

After enough money has been loaned so that everybody has a pleasure car, it is believed the farmer's needs for developing food production will be financed.—Powers Patriot.

* * *

The county has recovered from the exercising of its electoral prerogatives, and there ought to be a recall election every month of the year, as they are so conducive to community unity, on the whole.—Medford Sun.

* * *

The editors in convention assembled at Newport voted to back the Roosevelt highway measure to a man. The scribes saw the need for coast development and will never forget their pledges.—Coos Bay Harbor.

* * *

Hillsboro has no name in the "Who's Who" list. Hillsboro should worry. The Argus and its contemporary will take care of who is worth while, as well as those not worth while—and that is a full duty, not a partial one.—Hillsboro Argus.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

Random Observations About Town

Grant C. Angle, editor and publisher of the Mason County Journal at Shelton, Wash., accompanied by Mrs. Angle, motored to Portland today for a trip over the Columbia river highway. Mr. Angle used to "stick type" in Portland in the early '80s. At the recent session of the Washington State Press association at Pullman he was elected president of that organization. In the 36 years since the Washington editors organized, Editor Angle has missed only two sessions.

* * *

Among out of town visitors is W. B. Cameron of Hood River.

* * *

George P. Winslow of Tillamook was among the arrivals of Saturday.

* * *

George L. Smith of Hood River is a guest of the Imperial.

* * *

Ernest E. Vehrs of Elgin is transacting business in Portland.

* * *

S. S. O'Brien of Eugene is spending the week-end in Portland.

* * *

A. F. Blades of St. Helens is registered at the Multnomah.

* * *

H. Holgate is registered at the Multnomah from Corvallis.

* * *

Mrs. C. B. Frayer of Bridge is among out of town visitors. Bridge is a small town in Coos county on the Coquille river above Myrtle Point and on the Coos Bay-Roseburg highway.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Currier of Summer Lake are visiting friends in Portland and the Willamette valley, having motored in from their Lake county home.

* * *

Alex Johnson, one of the leading merchants of Fossil, returned home Saturday after a participation in Buyers' week.

* * *

Senator Jay Upton of Prineville is making a business visit to Portland.

* * *

Frank Seufert of Celilo is spending the week-end in Portland.

* * *

Among out of town visitors is C. F. Harrison of Eugene.

* * *

A. R. Johnson of Lewiston, Idaho, is transacting business in Portland.

* * *

Among week-end guests is R. M. Walker of Independence.

* * *

John L. Hoblitt of Silverton is among the guests of the Multnomah.

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

The character, career and achievements of a man noted in many ways but supreme as an apostle of good roads are here celebrated by Mr. Lockley, who quotes his subject in a vigorous statement of his conception of man's best use to himself and to his country and the world at large.

Sam Hill is in Portland for a few days, with the emphasis on the "few," for he is a bird of passage and never stays long in one place. He has just returned from Japan and is headed for Siberia. If the Wandering Jew had to be his traveling companion he would have to go to a rest cure establishment. How many times has Sam Hill been across the water? I have lost count, but the last time I asked him he had made over 40 trips across the Atlantic. Sam Hill is like a Kansas cyclone except that a cyclone is a destructive force and Sam Hill is a constructive force. Both of them get obstructions out of their path with celerity and dispatch.

* * *

"Sam Hill was born a thousand years too late, for at heart he is a Crusader. He is a dreamer, but he makes his dreams come true. He is an enthusiast, but he hard-fistedly hammers away and translates his enthusiasm into action. He is an apostle of good roads, but his good intentions are converted into permanent highways here in place of pavement in the hereafter.

* * *

Mr Hill was born at Deep River, Randolph county, North Carolina, May 13, 1857. His father was a Quaker of the old school, and so is Sam Hill, and he will fight at the drop of a hat for his convictions. He is for peace, and if you don't want a black eye and a broken head it will pay you to be for peace also. His grandfather, Samuel Hill of South Carolina, was one of the big men of the South in the old days, and built the first cotton factory in the Carolinas. To be an abolitionist in North Carolina in the '50s and early '60s took a lot of courage; also, incidentally, it took the not-inconsiderable savings of several thrifty generations of the Hill family. The Civil war crystallized the sentiment against the anti-slavery activities of the Hill family and they had to escape to the North.

* * *

Sam Hill, as a boy, piled slabwood at 15 cents a cord in Minneapolis. In 1879 he graduated from Harvard college, and the following year he was admitted to the bar. He entered politics and was soon a power in the councils of the Republican party of Minnesota. He became associate counsel for the St. Paul & Northern Pacific railway and also for the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. He became president of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota; also of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and of the Montana Central railway. He became secretary for James J. Hill and in 1888 married Miss Mary Hill, the daughter of James J. Hill.

* * *

Sam Hill is a member of more than 40 clubs, scattered all over the world, and is a director in numerous transportation and trust companies, and yet all these are merely incidental to his one consuming passion—good roads. He never has really taken time to make money, and yet money has rolled in; though if you saw him in his broad-brimmed gray hat with a red bandana around his neck, wearing his well-worn corduroys, stopping his auto to shovel a sharp-cornered rock out of the road, you would think he was a road supervisor. He works on the roads as if he were on a salary and afraid he would lose his job if he didn't put in full time at hard work. I have ridden a good many thousand miles with him over the highways, over mountain trails and through the sagebrush desert, and he is always the same—start at from 4 to 5 a. m., stop somewhere for breakfast at about 7 o'clock, eat some doughnuts and raisins for lunch, stop for supper, and travel a couple of hours after supper. If he doesn't work or travel 16 hours a day he feels he has wasted the day.

* * *

"Don't waste your time making money," he said to me recently. "Time is the most valuable commodity in the world. Money is only a means to an end. Time is valuable if you will make the most of it, for it gives you opportunity to serve humanity, and the longer you live the more fully you will realize that the only permanent satisfaction you will get out of life is in making the earth a better place for men to live on. Monopoly and tyranny are synonymous terms. I was a director at one time in 25 corporations, so I know what I am talking about. Monopoly inevitably results in oppression of the public. System, organization and cooperation—those are the things that make for efficiency. I spent some time in Mongolia, China, Russia and Siberia while examining the route of the Trans-Siberian railroad for the French government before it took the bonds of the Russian government, and I had a chance to study the roads of those countries. In China they are using roads that were built before the birth of Christ. Freight and passengers are transported over these roads on a one-wheeled vehicle. These human horses that propel the wheelbarrows are called ku-li, which means 'he who sells his strength in bitterness.' From this word we get our term coolie. We do not want an American class of coolies. We do not want our laborers to sell their strength in bitterness. We want to breed self-reliant, self-respecting Americans. We don't want to turn our government over to the adroit political manipulators nor to the soapbox orators. We want it in the hands of plain, every-day, clean-minded, wholesome Americans. I believe in the man on the land. We can not afford to have our producers leave the land and come to the city and become parasites. We want our girls to stay on the farm and become the mothers of a virile race of men and not drift to the city and become manicurists, stenographers and variety actresses. We want our boys to stay on the farm and not succumb to the lure of the great white way or become chauffeurs and clerks. The safety of the republic lies in the hands of the man on the land. That is why I believe in good roads, water transportation, parcel post, cheaper express rates, rural free delivery, better rural telephone service and all the other comforts and conveniences of farm life. We cannot keep the ambitious boy or girl on the farm unless we make farm life attractive and comfortable. They are entitled to frequent mail service, easy access to markets, and the other conveniences which their labor helps to earn.

"Good roads are more than my hobby; they are my religion. The safety of the republic is involved in the building of better highways. Without good roads the drain on the best blood of the nation will go on and the boys and girls from the farm will come to the city. We shall have a top-heavy and one-sided population. The farms will be poorly worked, for those who stay on the farms will be those with less ambition and courage. The city will be overcrowded, the cost of living will rise, we shall have a discontented and underpaid class of laborers, and social unrest will increase. We must have our roots in the soil if we are to survive. We must keep the American on the farm and not draw him to the city and have his place on the land taken by foreigners. In the West many of our farms are now being worked by Chinese or Japanese. Good highways will put and keep on the land a prosperous, contented, industrious and productive people. Our nation will not survive if you force upon it an artificial, hothouse, abnormal city life. The earth is the mother of the strong nations. We get our vitality and virility from the soil. To get strong, men and women must wrestle with nature. You can't grow a tough-fibred oak tree in a hothouse. If our race must earn its bread in the sweat of its brow let us not make the lot of our fellow-man hard and his bread bitter. Let us give our time and our best thought to making our country a better place for our fellow-man as well as ourselves to live in."

* * *

When Sam Hill talked about building a highway along the shore of the Columbia river most people smiled tolerantly and said, "Don't pay any attention to him. It can't be done. If it could have been done it would have been done long ago. He is just a dreamer." Today, thanks to Sam Hill, Sam Lancaster, Simon Benson, Johnny Yeon and a few other dreamers, one of the most picturesque and permanent highways in the world—the Columbia river highway—winds along the bank of the majestic River of the West as a result of the vision of these "dreamers."

The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

OREGON

Silver cups will be awarded for winning hogs at the livestock show in Washington county this fall.

John B. Natter, one of Heppner's earliest pioneers, a business man and banker, is dead in that city, aged 87 years.

A preliminary survey of the proposed Weston-Elgin road shows that the project will cost approximately $310,000.

Four miles of concrete sidewalks and one and a half miles of curbing will be completed in Dallas by the middle of September.

A threshing outfit belonging to John Torgeson was destroyed by fire a few days ago on the Torgeson ranch near Nansene in Wasco county.

A report from La Grande states that the Old Oregon Trail is being finished this week and that the road has already been opened to travel through Union.

The Shaw-Bertram sawmill, located at the lower end of Lake Ewauna in Klamath county, has started a night shift, running with two nine-hour crews each day.

Joseph C. Inman of Skamokawa, Wash., was found guilty at Astoria of operating a whip seine in Oregon waters without having a license and fined $50 and costs.

Fat cattle are scarce in Umatilla county, due to the late spring and the lack of good early range feed. Shipments, which are generally moving fast at this time, are still very few.

Prune Chautauqua, a gathering of all the prune orchardists in the county as well as outside delegates from Oregon and Washington, will be held in Forest Grove August 15.

Mrs. Mary Malheur Watson, born in the Malheur desert in Eastern Oregon in 1853 while her parents were en route to Oregon, died a few days ago in Kings Valley, Polk county.

The jail at Klamath Falls is overflowing with prisoners, and police express the opinion that a few more arrests will make it necessary to provide barbed wire for a "bull pen."

Catheryn Escol Emmons, arrested in Los Angeles, is wanted in Eugene on a charge of complicity in the theft of two automobiles and the burglary of a number of dwellings in that city about a year ago.

William H. Colwell, well known pioneer of Gilliam county, was fatally injured at Mikkalo when he became entangled in the drive chain of a combine he was driving. One leg was broken in three places.

WASHINGTON

So far this season 170 carloads of red raspberries have been shipped out of the Puyallup valley.

Puget Sound sawmills and shingle mills are dispensing with their night crews because of a shortage of cars.

Fifty to 60 cars of blackberries are being received daily by the Washington Berry association's cannery at Sumner.

Six persons were injured, one fatally, in a series of automobile accidents at Seattle Wednesday afternoon. George Frank Rae, 17 years old, is dead.

With the opening of the Bothell road October 15 motorists will be able to travel the entire circle around Lake Washington on a 50-mile scenic boulevard.

Leaving a note to a brother in Colorado bidding him "good-bye forever," Nick Orneros, 40 years old, shot himself through the head in his room at a Seattle hotel.

Frances Diorchard, 25, a stenographer, while being searched for valuables at the city jail in Seattle Wednesday night, swallowed a two-karat diamond ring valued at $500.

A large threshing machine, a straw stack and 600 bushels of grain were destroyed by fire on the farm of Robert Divers, near Goldendale, caused by a smut explosion.

Students placed through the vocational training department of the University of Washington earned $1,025,447 in salaries and wages last year, according to J. G. Fletcher, secretary.

Charles Champ, 36, well known Grays Harbor county logger, dropped dead Wednesday at the door of the cook house of the Humptulips Logging company immediately after the evening meal.

While painting the roof of his home in Seattle, James R. Deaver fell from the ladder on which he was working and received injuries which may result in his death.

Arturo Castelani values two quarts of his blood at $5000. He has filed suit at Seattle for this sum against Dominic Bozzello, whom he says he furnished with half a gallon of blood in a transfusion to save the latter's life.

IDAHO

A report of Idaho's 119 state banks shows resources of $40,909,328.12, while a year ago they were $52,237,477.37.

A sturgeon weighing nearly 500 pounds is on exhibition at Nampa. It was pulled from the Snake river by W. S. Walker.

C. L. Duke died suddenly at the Arnold hotel in Nampa Tuesday, and the police are trying to locate a Mrs. Griffin, his only relative.

New grain is being delivered at the warehouses in Grangeville. The yield is reported as exceeding expectations and of good quality.

One of the bath houses at the municipal bathing beach at Sandpoint was broken into a few nights ago and all the bathing suits, together with other property belonging to the city, were stolen.

W. E. Johnston, a farmer residing near Grangeville, was fatally injured last Monday when the wheel of a binder passed over his body as his team became frightened and started to run away.

Twenty Years Ago

From The Journal of August 13, 1902.

Tacoma—Forest fires have destroyed the Dennis shingle mill at Montesano and the Blair mill at Arlington and are raging about the Connell mill at Elma. Lumbermen are fighting the fire in many places.

* * *

Twenty-four applicants for state and 110 for county school teachers' certificates are being examined at the high school building today.

* * *

The local bicycle field is very dull. No more runs are being made and there are no more bicycle parties. The bicycle is being used now more as a means of conveyance than anything else.

* * *

Tomorrow is thistle-cutting day, and all the good people of Portland are urged by the Civic Improvement association to devote 10 minutes of their valuable time to cutting down the Canada thistle.

* * *

The 20 inch dredge of the Port of Portland will be completed next month. This will be the largest dredge in the United States. It will be 224 feet long and 42 feet wide.

* * *

The election contest of C. W. Kern against Daniel T. Sherrett, involving the office of councilman of the Eighth ward, resulted in Sherrett's retaining his seat. The original count gave Sherrett a majority of 16; the recount, 12.

* * *

The large wooden building at Tenth and Yamhill streets, which was for several years the home of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic club, is being moved to the grounds of the Portland academy, where it will be used for school purposes.

* * *

The council committee on streets will recommend the use of cement, repressed brick or asphalt for street crossings.

* * *

Otto Metschan, son of Phil Metschan, the well known hotel man, has returned from Blalocks, where he has been in the cattle business.