

HERBERT HOOVER'S REMARKABLE LIFE

He is "Greatest Adventurer
In Human Welfare of
Our Times"

(Charles C. Greer has written a remarkable brief sketch of the life of Herbert Hoover, Salem boy who has become the "greatest adventurer in human welfare of our times," touching only the high spots; the outstanding events and accomplishments of Mr. Hoover's great career. It is worth reading. It is as follows.)

May I briefly outline the story of the "greatest adventurer in human welfare of our times," whose name is even now almost a household word the world over, to refresh our memories of his unique record?

The touchstone of his career probably lies in his Quaker ancestry of which our latest contemporary philosopher "Trader Horn" has this to say: "The Quaker, Ma'am, I've always held to be above par whether in trade or in religion or in ordinary life."

Born in the Quaker village of West Branch, Iowa, his father, a country blacksmith, died when he was six; his mother, a woman of unusual mentality, died when he was eight. Devoted Quaker relatives carefully brought him up, among them a farmer-doctor who made possible his attendance at a small Quaker academy near Portland, Oregon.

At fourteen he was earning his own living, and meeting a mining engineer while an office boy, learned from him something of the outside world and the opportunities afforded for the study of science and engineering. Leland Stanford was just then being established in California and David Starr Jordan became its president; on its faculty was also Joseph Swain, a Quaker, later president of Swarthmore college.

Entering as a member of its first freshman class, majoring in geology, which department then included mining engineering, he graduated in 1895. In the lecture room he not only became acquainted with the study of geology and engineering, but also with a California girl, who later became his wife and the mother of his two boys.

His sheepskin not proving a practical tool, he laid it aside for a miner's pick. The foreman of the Mayflower mine in California delights to tell of the days when young Hoover was "just a common laborer in his gang." Then followed an engineering job in west deserts—which meant working also with water supplies and transportation (unconscious preparation for his future work, let us hope, in solving the problem of control of the Mississippi). Then China beckoned; thither he went with his bride to develop its mining interests, just in time to be bottled up for four weeks in the siege of Tien Tsin in the Boxer rebellion of 1900.

This was his baptism in war but also his introduction to foreign affairs and diplomacy. It may be fairly assumed that the attitude of our government through its great secretary of state, John Hay, in insisting on the "administrative entity of China" and in influencing the powers to declare martial law on the young Chinese, was vividly registered in his memory as an example of diplomatic square dealing.

Leaving China he went again to California, the agent of governments in engineering matters in Australia, in Russia, India and the United States. These undertakings included not only mining but questions of transportation on land and water, of housing and feeding industrial communities, of economic and social plans for improvement in the living conditions of workmen and their families.

In Russia his work included "Everything from the extraction of rare ores and lumbering to the manufacture and sale of the finished product, the conduct of landed estates, various dealings with the Russian government—with officials for the community committee where in between."

And similar experiences in training for public service which flowered in his unparalleled performances for all the embattled peoples during the World War.

Were a slogan to be suggested, none more fitting could be found than "Hoover, the Humanitarian"—one who holds that man's duty is limited to right doing toward others and an interest in public welfare. In the language of one of his intimates "a new kind of engineering and administration not paid for in money but in the tearful gratitude of human millions was to occupy completely the time, energy, brain and heart of Herbert Hoover for the next five years."

Happening to be in London when in 1914 the war broke, he found thousands of Americans held up, as frontier boundaries one after another closed; penniless abroad although with unlimited credit at home.

Organising a committee of Americans, together they sent home over 165,000 stranded fellow citizens in two months. Ambassador Page will ever shine in the annals of American diplomacy but no wiser action was ever taken by him than in making Herbert Hoover head of the commission for relief in Belgium.

Could practical statesmanship and diplomacy be better exemplified than in the "treaties" made

with both the Allies and Germany whereby 5,000,000 tons of food stuffs, worth \$400,000,000 were made available through Rotterdam, Belgium and northern France to their 10,000,000 inhabitants—followed by an accounting showing the whole overhead cost of distribution to be less than one per cent of the money involved! This unprecedented performance has rightly been termed the "first food administration in the world." Hoover has but one prototype—Joseph, the food administrator of the Pharaohs, with the essential difference that Joseph was not a philanthropist.

This great work, unique in the annals of the world, continued after our entrance into the war. Hoover remaining its guiding hand and brain, and eventually in the remarkable fact that 2,500,000 children emerged in health above the normal.

President Wilson drafted him for services at home. None of us will forget our braves and middling ratings, but we do not hold that against its author, for it was voluntary self-denial in which we took perhaps too much pride. The United States grain corporation, Hoover's own creation, protected us from profiteering and at the same time protected our farmers from foreign domination.

The food problem did not end with the war. The territories once held by the central powers were all in need of sustenance. Chaos such as we have no faint conception of reigned in these war-torn states. Humanitarian measures were imperative if millions were to be saved from starvation. Our government formed the American Relief Administration—congress appropriated \$100,000,000—loans were later made by our own and other governments in even greater amounts to set the needy nations upon their feet.

"Hoover Missions" under the immediate direction of the great organizer made quick surveys followed by administrative workers all over Europe. Nice questions in diplomacy, requiring constant and instant solution, were met and the needs of all nations relieved. Mr. Hoover, as the leading member of the Supreme Economic Council, saw to all the details and was given by unanimous consent carte blanche as to methods and agreements affecting the whole problem of transportation, finance and distribution of foods. Again quoting from an associate, "Germany and Austria were in dire need and fighting against bitter war prejudice. Hoover broke down the blockade, found them food in huge quantities, and lived for months under the stigma from the more bitter groups of being 'pro-German,' who was in reality pro-human, pro-women, pro-children and pro-helpless."

Provincialism may be our besetting sin in the eyes of Europeans, but the term may never be applied to Hoover; to him he is a citizen of the world who knows and sympathizes with them—our ambassador of peace to 23 European countries. In addition Hoover led in the administration of the European children's fund, which saved millions of orphans of central and eastern Europe.

These children are becoming the men and women of tomorrow—the moral influence of Herbert Hoover in these countries must be enormous and the best guarantee of fraternal relations in the future.

Called by President Harding to his cabinet as secretary of commerce early in 1921 he gave to his new position all the experience gained in his war and post-war activities. The department under his vigorous and farsighted administration has resulted in bringing about a complete reconstruction which is now recognized both at home and abroad.

Late in the same year conditions in Russia called again for immediate outside assistance. Nearly 20,000,000 were in danger of starvation. Europe, busy in binding up its own wounds, was unable to give aid. America, under Hoover's direction, stepped into the breach. After getting the facts and obtaining assurances from the unstable Soviet government that his work would not be interfered with, Congress appropriated \$20,000,000 for Russia's immediate relief, which sum was supplemented by private subscription, in this country by Red Cross supplies and from other sources, including \$10,000,000 pledged by the Russian government. Nearly 12,000,000 tons of food were distributed, under conditions rendered most difficult because of Bolshevik rule.

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POSTOFFICE ROBBED YOUNG LAD BLAMED

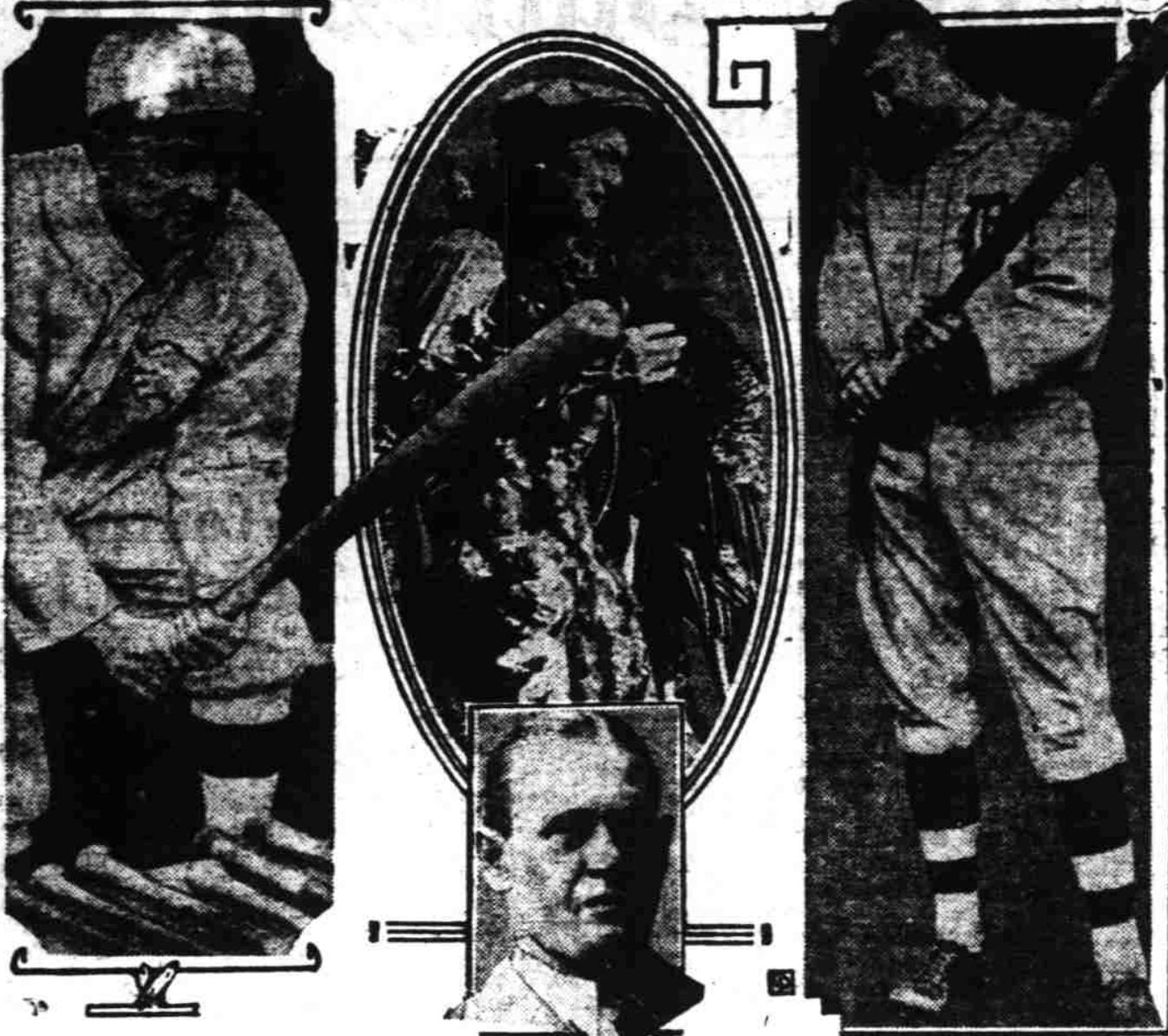
Klamath Falls Youth Bound
Over To Grand Jury
At Portland

PORLTAL, March 17.—(AP)—Isaac Larkey, 13, was bound over today by Kenneth F. Fraser, United States commissioner to await calling of the federal grand jury when charges of breaking and entering a government post-office will be placed against him.

His father, Ronald Larkey, is a Klamath county logger and the boy had been living with his grandmother in Klamath Falls.

About three weeks ago he and a nine year old boy are alleged to have stolen an automobile and to have driven it six miles beyond Keno. There Larkey went to sleep, leaving the switch turned on with the result that the battery ran down and he could not start

COBB MUCHLY MISUNDERSTOOD, SAYS LOU BLUE



Ty Cobb, fiery tempered and brilliant ball star, is not the martinet fans long have thought him to be, but a good handler of men, according to Lou Blue, former Detroit infielder. Here are three views of Cobb—as an Athletic, a huntsman and in Tiger uniform. Inset is Blue.

the machine. He was soon arrested.

Reprimanded by officers the two boys were sent home but were afraid to appear before their families and spent several days around Klamath Falls living by selling junk. They were again arrested and ordered committed to St. Mary's home at Hillsboro after they are said to have broken into the office of a Klamath county planting mill and stolen \$4.50 from the cash register.

The confinement at St. Mary's was not to young Larkey's liking, so a week ago he left. Last Sunday afternoon he is said to have entered the postoffice at Hillsdale by way of a window and to have taken \$51.06.

Young Larkey's case presents somewhat of a problem to Forrest E. Littlefield, deputy federal attorney to whom the prosecution has been assigned. The prosecutor says the prisoner admits everything he is charged with. It is expected he will be sent to one of the approved reformatories if he is found guilty.

BRITISH OFFICIAL LAUDS FREE STATE

BALTIMORE, Md., Mar. 17.—(AP)—The birth of the Irish Free State out of years of tragic conflict presents to Ireland a long sought independent government and an avenue to constant peace between that country and England, said Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador, in an address tonight before the Hibernian society of Baltimore.

"I realize," said Sir Esme, "all the tragedy that lay in the long struggle of kings and parliament—it was as much the fault of the one as the other—to turn Ireland into a country on the English model, an effort which Ireland always opposed and rejected. I was only 21 years old when I became an ardent home ruler before Gladstone pronounced in favor of home rule and formed the belief that neither Great Britain nor Ireland would be peaceful and happy until Ireland was free to govern herself in her own way and according to her own ideals. I may say I never swerved."

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Sports Done Brown

SOMEWHERE SOUTH—One of the most familiar figures of minor league baseball is ready to start his 24th year in the game—at the same old stand. That of unlimping.

That man is Ollie Anderson,

signed for another year on the unlimping staff of the South Atlantic league.

Anderson broke into the game as an umpire in 1905 in the northern league. Since that time he has umpired ball games from Winnipeg, Canada to Galveston, Texas, and from New York to San Francisco.

He has called balls and strikes in the Pacific Coast league, the American association, the Western league, Texas, New York state, and then of recent years the South Atlantic. He also served as arbiter in the Federal League during its short but hectic existence.

The first 10 years of his career he umpired "single"—the only official in the game. Then came the double umpire system, which lightened his work.

The first six years he labored he was the only man to complete the season in his league.

But here is the most marvelous part of his career.

He has not missed a single ball game—or even one-half of a double header—as he puts it.

Getting tired of the game?

Anderson says not. As a matter

of fact he has just added new responsibilities to his daily duties.

He has broken into the development end of the game by designing new baseball plants for various minor league clubs. His latest effort was that of laying out the new park in the city of Augusta, Ga.

Anderson has kept up with the game. He is now laboring to make the club owners and officials of baseball see the logic of his solution of the much discussed foul-ball problem.

Two or three changes have been made in the rules governing long hits over outfield fences or into grandstands, which start fair and may end in their flight outside an umpire's vision.

The rule which left it to the umpire to determine the nature of the hit at the point at which it passed over the fence was found to leave too much room for discussion.

Then it was altered to permit the umpire to determine the fairness or foulness at the point at which the ball disappeared from sight. This solution has not proved satisfactory.

Anderson urges the erection of a 60 foot flag pole at each corner of the field—left field and right field, at the junction of the foul line and the outfield boundary.

These poles would carry a white band on the side facing the home plate. All balls passing inside this pole would be classed as fair hits, and all passing on the foul side, foul hits. Balls striking the poles would be called fair balls.

Anderson urges as the principle merit of this plan the fact that it would at least eliminate all calls.

And What's More

"Since last season we have added batting strength in the acquisition of Speaker, Hauser, Bing Miller, Ossie Orwoll, and possibly Bevo LeBourveau. There is every reason to believe that Al Simmons and French will hit as hard as they did last year.

"Then there is Joe Hauser. If he plays through the season as I expect him to, he will improve the batting strength of the team, as well as strengthen the infield.

"With Ed Collins, Jim Dykes, and Young Fox on the bench, in

addition to the men named, we will have five .300 hitters waiting to step into the lineup at any time I want to change it.

"I'm going to give our pitchers as nearly the same kind of hitting that the Yanks give their hurlers. Then it's up to the hurling. It was discouraging for any mound staff to face the Yankee batters last year."

It's Up to Pitchers
Connie treats his pitching staff kindly in his discussion of his hopes. He has had what appeared to be a great delivery crew on paper for several years, but once more, last season, the squad failed to click at all.

Mack has hopes, but only hopes for the coming season, as far as pitching is concerned. He had added Ossie Orwoll, all-around star of the Milwaukee team. Orwoll, while signed as a pitcher, was acquired partly because of his fine batting and general utility ability. He is a left-hander, however, and should he come through in the box will aid Mack's team immeasurably. Then there is "Jing" Johnson, who, at 33, is seeking to do a comeback after years away from the majors.

Bush and Jeannard
Old Joe Bush and Claude Jeannard are the only other important additions to the pitching staff. Bush is a long shot. He seemed through years ago, but brilliant sports have given him new hope. Should he start off the season with a few good games, or fill a gap for a period during the summer, he will help a whole lot. Jeannard has been trying for years to get into a regular major league team. He is either ripe this year or definitely not a big leaguer.

LEHIGH TEAM
CAPTURES MEET

PRINCETON, N. J., Mar. 17.—(AP)—Lehigh grapplers captured the intercollegiate association championships today with a total point score of 20. Cornell took second place with 15 points; Penn

State third with 13 and Yale fourth with 11.

TRACK MEET WON BY FRISCO TEAM

LOS ANGELES, Coliseum, Mar. 17.—(AP)—The San Francisco Olympic team won the track meet held here today in the coliseum. Score: Olympic club, 69 points; University of Southern California, 62 points.

BOSTON, Mar. 17.—(AP)—Clarence Demar of Melrose, veteran marathon runner, today won a 44 mile road race from Providence to Boston. None of the other runners was in sight when he finished.

BOXING

At Salem Armory Arena Wednesday, March 21

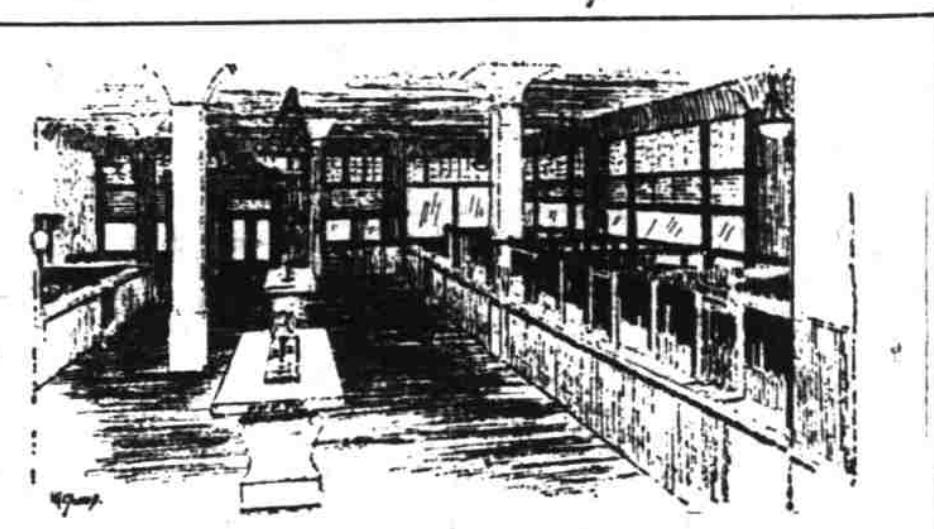
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