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Portland, Tuesday, March 12, 1907. FAITHFUL AMONG THE FAITHLESS.

The New York political scene which will make Mr. Hughes President of the United States is like the girl who married a man to get rid of him...

It is to be feared, or hoped, that the politicians, in making Mr. Hughes President, would suffer a similar disillusionment. They would be rid of that iron integrity which they find so strange and disconcerting in the Capitol in Albany.

The grafters' trust seems to expect two definite advantages from promoting Mr. Hughes to the White House. In the first place, as we have stated, they expect to replace him in Albany by some politician of their own...

Mr. Hughes was chosen Governor of New York. We may remark, not because of his political record, but because of his personal character. Those traits and faculties of his, which the grafting politicians detest, are well-beloved of the people, and they availed to save him from the general wreck of his party at the last election.

This being the case, it is credible that disappointment awaits the grafters' trust. Their hope of being dragged into office at the back of some honest man like Mr. Hughes is much less likely to be realized than such hopes were two or three years ago.

The chances are that if he were nominated for President he would receive the honest vote of the Republican party and perhaps of the Democratic party, too; but very few of the slippery grafters would hope to profit by his success would achieve their ambition.

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seague can be made to serve the crafty purposes of the rogues' combine through the stupidity and indifference of the voters. Mr. Hughes may not be nominated for President. But if he were, the contingency would afford us satisfaction to decent people and would be utterly devoid of consolation for scoundrels.

NORMAL SCHOOL ABUSES. Much of the discussion of normal school appropriations is based upon the assumption that the objection to the schools is their cost to the taxpayers.

It is of secondary importance. The most important criticism is that from the very creation of the schools they have figured in trades upon all sorts of legislation. No other department of state business is made the subject of trades to such an extent as the normal schools.

If some member of the Legislature thought it in the best of the objections that have been urged. While the cost in dollars is worth considering, it is of secondary importance.

Distribution of state institutions over the state gives rise to this feature of legislation. As the state institutions are conducted largely as local rather than as state institutions, as some of the normals have been.

Another objection to the normal schools is that they have been, in effect, local high schools. Other than the maintenance of a system that interferes with legislation of all kinds it cannot afford to pay anything.

It has been asserted that because the people gave a majority in favor of the appropriation bill submitted to vote under the restriction that June, they endorsed the present normal school system. This conclusion is not warranted.

That appropriation bill contained items for the maintenance of the asylum and other institutions at Salem, for college buildings at Eugene and Corvallis, and for other objects besides the four normals. Had the bill been for the maintenance of four normals it would have been overwhelmingly defeated.

The people did not believe that all the state institutions should be left without funds. They do not believe in normal schools, but they do not believe in four schools so located and managed that they form the basis for trades on all kinds of legislation.

Control of all the schools by one board will remove much of the influence of local interests. When normal schools stand upon their merits and the members of the Legislature from Douglas, Jackson, Polk and Umatilla feel it no more of their business than of anyone else to look after appropriations, the evils of the system will be removed.

SHERIFF AND COUNTY COURT. The Sheriff is the proper custodian of the prisoners. It is his duty to be in custody in every county in Oregon except Multnomah. In this county a large number of prisoners are employed in a rock-quarry.

When taken there from the County Jail they are removed from the control of the Sheriff and put in the hands of the County Court. The Legislature at its last session passed a law extending the Sheriff's authority over the prisoners at the quarry, to work them "under the direction of the County Court," thus taking away from the County Court the control it now holds.

The County Court fought the bill in the Legislature, and will now fight it by referendum. It is rather strange that the County Court should consider itself the only body fit to operate the rock-quarry. Even the most efficient man is not in responsible to the County Court. I think he is, but always finds he is not.

Other men come forward to manage quite as well or better. The County Court nor the Sheriff is warranted in thinking that the quarry would be poorly operated if it or he were out of the picture. It is not absolutely necessary for the Sheriff to be absolutely necessary for managing the jail or controlling the prisoners therein.

But the Sheriff's natural duty is that of guarding the prisoners and holding them under his power during the period of their imprisonment. That is what he is elected to do in every other county of the state. And that is really what he is elected to do in Multnomah County. The County Court will not go to ruin if some other authority shall perform this duty nor if some other authority should perform it as well as the Sheriff.

The County Court has certain distinct functions, defined by law and by custom. The function of guarding county prisoners, naturally, belongs to the Sheriff, as chief executive officer of the county, whether the prisoners are in jail or where. That of guarding state prisoners is vested in the chief executive officer of the state, the Governor, for the same reason.

The Sheriff should be recognized as fit to have custody of prisoners from the time they are committed by the Circuit Court to his custody. Imprisonment by the county until they are released or given over to the state authorities. While there are some County Judges and Commissioners who might look better wielding policemen's clubs, the framers of constitutions and of laws generally have not seen fit to vest them with such authority.

The County Court serves as a board for "transacting county business," the quoted words being those of the state constitution. This business is that of entering into contracts, therefore, building bridges, purchasing supplies for the county and generally administering its affairs. Its duties are not executive, as those of the Sheriff.

It is rather presumptuous for the County Court to claim to itself the sole right to elect the prisoners' guardian. The work of crushing stone is no essential part of the road-building duty of the County Court. The County Court built roads many years before it had a rock-quarry, and other counties are doing this now.

crushed-rock product of their labor, while valuable to the public, is not the real object of the quarry. Confinement of the prisoners, with healthful employment, is the main consideration. If the quarry were operated by free labor instead of by prison labor, as a strictly money-saving plant, the County Court would be the proper body to manage it.

But it is conducted as a prison, and the stone-crushing plant is operated for the purpose of affording employment, in a manner that will yield the county some return. For this reason the Sheriff should conduct the plant under the direction of the County Court.

The legislative act, which the County Court is fighting, provides that the Sheriff shall collect from the county 12 1/2 cents for each meal fed to each county prisoner. The County Court alleges that this price is too high and that the Sheriff would make \$4000 annually "graft" out of that.

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At the "middleman" many hard blows are aimed these days, but not many effective hits are made. The late movement against middlemen is the organization of hotel and restaurant-keepers in New York for the purpose of buying supplies without paying a profit to the middleman.

The puny grower and approver and Trust-fund can do some sense in that. Here's hoping that the New York Co-operative Hotel and Restaurant Association, or whatever it may be called, will buy direct from the organizations of Oregon producers, thus saving at each end of the line some of the profits of go-betweens.

A Justice of the United States Circuit Court in New York has ruled that in a libel case the article complained of must be taken and considered as a whole and that it is not permissible to base the charge of libel upon isolated extracts.

As fact is, the entire area is cut up into canyons with very steep slopes. Timber is found over the whole area on the protected slopes, in the coves and in the canyon bottoms, but the conditions are such that a proper system of management of the forest area may be greatly extended.

It is in the New York Legislature a bill has been introduced for the establishment of a closed season for frog-hunting. The newspapers are inclined to treat it as a joke, but the author asserts that the frog-bill mosquitoes and other insects are being exterminated by the protection from depletion by the hunters who find a market for them at fashionable restaurants.

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It is true, as Mr. Trill declares, that he did not read Senator Beveridge's address prior to the day upon which he was to deliver his oration, then it is up to the faculty of Williamette University to apologize for the resolutions adopted condemning their representative. The intercollegiate debate, or else explain how the resolutions got into the Trill oration.

If the newcomers from the East will stay here, it is more than good back to their old homes for a winter with their friends, they will return to Oregon to remain as long as they live. In the enjoyable climate of Oregon people sometimes forget the rigors of Eastern winters, but a short renewal of cold weather is enough to convince the most obturate Easterner that he cannot be excelled by any Eastern state as a pleasant place to make a home.

In undertaking a war upon the opium vice, the United States is leading a van guard that should be undeniably will have very beneficial results. Upon Great Britain this work would most justly fall, but to the cupidry of that country is due the introduction of the opium habit, where it has its strongest hold.

If this should prove to be an off-year for the hopgrowers, owing to a large carry-over stock, most of them are in a position to stand it, for there have been no other years in which they did so well. It is yet too early to predict. The sprouts are barely out of the ground, and there is nothing upon which to base an estimate of the crop in foreign countries.

Germany's upper-london refuses the offer of leading ladies to plead a visit not to commit immoral acts for a period of one year. They deny that they have committed or intend to commit any immoral acts. That settles it. The right way to find out whether the aristocrats of any country are immoral is to ask them.

The woman who entertained a crowd on the streets Saturday night by trying to take her husband away from the company of another woman will be glad to hear that the divorce court has granted her a divorce. She is described as having two principles, "hate your neighbor and love your neighbor's wife."

A Salem woman complained because the law requires her husband to pay for a divorce. She might get some consolation out of the fact that it will cost less to kill the dog than to get a divorce.

On March 21 the world's greatest circus will leave its winter quarters in New York and start on its annual tour. This is merely to let the small boy know it's coming. Twenty-nine elephants, count 'em, twenty-nine!

It may be safely assumed that most of the homeseekers now crowding transcontinental trains into Oregon will stay. Men don't travel for pleasure in March.

fulfilled, then and only then, we are told, will water, sterilized from the micro-biological standpoint, retain its organic properties, remain drinkable, easily digestible and perfectly harmless.

The belief that boiled water is absolutely safe as a beverage is thus rudely dispelled, though a choice between typhoid and other enteric troubles will favor taking chances on the latter by drinking the impure stuff.

A writer in a current medical magazine, in discussing the importance of the preservation of hearing and the need of giving attention to the first sign of a failure of this sense, says that one cause for neglect in this matter is that Nature has given to man many times the amount of perception of sound in a normal condition of hearing that is needed in densely centralized communities.

It is even asserted that if young people may lose 90 per cent of this faculty before he is conscious of its impairment. Noise being one of the great accompaniments of strenuous life today, some dullness of the acute, native endowment of hearing can scarcely be reckoned as a misfortune. Just imagine the impact upon one's nerves if the noises of a great city were 90 per cent more distinct than they are now!

Confusion more confounded would reign, and the person with quiet, meditative mind would be fain to flee to some quiet spot of the earth if he could escape from the infernal din. In this view, a moderate degree of deafness is not to be considered a misfortune, but a blessing, rather.

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NEW FOREST RESERVES DESCRIBED

Additional Withdrawals as Made in Northwest States, by Order of President Roosevelt, March 4

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. Washington, March 6.—(Special Correspondent.)—The President, on the day that Congress adjourned, created permanent forest reserves, which embrace all public timber land in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming.

Known or believed to be chiefly valuable for forestry purposes. There may be other land of this type not included, but if so, the probabilities are that it will never be included within a forest reserve.

The eastern slope is also well timbered, but with timber of a different kind, there being a great deal of pine and larch. This portion is of exceedingly great value for protecting the irrigation projects of the Yakima, Wenatchee, Chelan, Methow and Okanogan Valleys.

The creation of this National forest has long been contemplated and the lands have been withdrawn from settlement for several years. It would probably have been created two or three years ago had it not been for the large amount of alienated land which, previous to the repeal of the Heu selection law, might have been used as a source of revenue.

The recent additions to the Cascade National forest are comparatively small, 514,000 acres, consisting of a number of mountainous, timbered and burned-over areas on the high spurs running out from the Cascade Range.

The lands, except about 1 per cent, are of such a character as to make settlement impossible, yet they are capable, with proper protection, of producing heavy stands of timber.

The small additions on the northeast and south sides of the Columbia River, also small areas on the east near the Tilton reclamation project. The lands included are all either heavily timbered or covered with dense stands of young timber.

By the President's recent proclamation creating the Inmahua Reserve the National forests formerly known as the Wallowa and Chumlay have been combined. Besides the area included in them, approximately 780,000 acres of new lands have been added.

These lands consist of the extremely rugged region which constitutes the headwaters of the Salmon River Canyon. The lands rise precipitously from the Snake River with an altitude of about 1000 feet in one of 500 feet at the summit of the range.

The entire area is cut up into canyons with very steep slopes. Timber is found over the whole area on the protected slopes, in the coves and in the canyon bottoms, but the conditions are such that a proper system of management of the forest area may be greatly extended.

What little agricultural land has already been taken up and settled. This is a rugged mountain region which will never be settled, and it is very advisable that it be placed permanently under the Government management.

These three National forests are situated in the Coast Range of Oregon and extend in the form of a narrow, broken belt from Brakenook to Curry County. Their areas are: Tillamook, 126,000 acres; Umpqua, 800,000 acres; and Coquille, 140,000 acres.

The lands embraced are either heavily timbered or with extensive old burns. The slopes are very steep, the soil rocky, and the country is cut up by numerous canyons, and is thus unsuitable for agriculture.

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By the President's recent proclamation there has been added to the Priest River National Forest, approximately 200,000 acres in the State of Washington. This covers the western slope of Pend Oreille Range, which extends northward about 50 miles from the line of the Great Northern Railroad to the Canadian boundary.

The range is from 5200 to 8200 feet high and much of it is above timberline. Along the edge of the range, outside of the lands reserved, there is a small area of agricultural land. The lands reserved are without exception suitable for the success of the project.

By the recent proclamations approximately 154,000 acres have been added to the Ashland National forest. The entire area added consists of mountain land, burned-over areas, and a strip of land lying between the former boundary and the Umatilla Indian reservation.

With the exception of two or three parks situated in the interior so that they could not well be included, the lands are all forested, and on a portion of it the timber is very valuable. The entire area lies on the headwaters of streams which furnish the water for the irrigation projects of the United States Reclamation Service, and the protection of the lands from overgrazing and indiscriminate and careless lumbering operations is considered a very necessary part of the Reclamation Service for the success of the project.

and extends down the heavily timbered eastern and western slopes to approximately the upper limit of agricultural land. Less than 2 per cent of the area is suitable for settlement. That portion lying west of the divide is of value chiefly for the production of timber and the protection of streams which will be extensively used for the generation of power. It is for the most part covered with a heavy stand of mature fir, cedar and hemlock, though there are large areas of barren land upon the higher portions.

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The range is from 5200 to 8200 feet high and much of it is above timberline. Along the edge of the range, outside of the lands reserved, there is a small area of agricultural land. The lands reserved are without exception suitable for the success of the project.

By the recent proclamations approximately 154,000 acres have been added to the Ashland National forest. The entire area added consists of mountain land, burned-over areas, and a strip of land lying between the former boundary and the Umatilla Indian reservation.

With the exception of two or three parks situated in the interior so that they could not well be included, the lands are all forested, and on a portion of it the timber is very valuable. The entire area lies on the headwaters of streams which furnish the water for the irrigation projects of the United States Reclamation Service, and the protection of the lands from overgrazing and indiscriminate and careless lumbering operations is considered a very necessary part of the Reclamation Service for the success of the project.

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only for forest purposes. The conditions here are very similar to those of the western slope of the Cascade Mountains of Oregon and Washington and the forests are very dense and the stands very heavy. The summer season is dry, and owing to the exposure of this mountain range the lands have been badly burned over after severe fires in this region; the lands grow up to a species of chaparral which effectually prevents reproduction of the forest. The area is not valuable for grazing or agriculture, and is a purely timber-producing tract. If it is ever to be of any value to the community or to the Nation, the remaining forests must be protected from fire and the burned-over lands reforested. This work can best be done by the Government, and under good management there is no doubt that these lands can be made a permanent source of income.

WELSER RESERVE. By the new proclamation for the Welser National Forest, three changes in boundary are secured. The most important is the elimination of 14,400 acres of grazing and agricultural land along the east slope of the canyons of Salmon and Little Salmon Rivers, in townships 23, 24 and 25 north, range 1 east. This area was unwarranted when the National Forest was first established, so that it was impossible to determine exactly the location of the proposed boundaries. A narrow strip of timbered land, approximately 3000 acres, lying along the south slope of Cuddy Mountain, is added to the reserve area. Also the Snake River is for a long distance made the boundary of the Welser National Forest. This will greatly simplify administration, since the line as previously established followed the east slope of the mountain in a country almost impassable on account of its steep and rugged character. The change will be of advantage equally to the stock interests and to the Government.

IDAHO. Big Hole Reserve. The lands recently added to the Big Hole National Forest amount to approximately 280,000 acres located in the northwestern portion of Idaho on the continental divide. The lands are wholly mountainous and without any value whatever for agricultural purposes. The supply of timber in this region is very limited. The water rising in the area is used for irrigation and the interests of the settlers living adjacent to the reserve demand that protection of the timber and water supply which is given by the Government administration of the National forests.

OLYMPIC RESERVE. The additions to the Olympic National Forest are merely a few small areas aggregating 170,000 acres. The lands are wholly withdrawn from settlement for some time. They are heavily timbered, but for the most part lie within old burns. The lands are absolutely unfit for agricultural purposes, and the only value they possess is as a source of timber. All of the additions carry a great deal of dead cedar and a dense stand of young fir, cedar, and hemlock.

COLVILLE RESERVE. The area embraced within the Colville National Forest is 87,000 acres. It lies immediately north of the Colville Indian Reservation and includes only the higher portions of the three groups of mountains which extend southward from British Columbia in that locality. A very careful examination of this territory was made during the summer of 1906, when the timber was mapped and the lands classified. Less than 2 per cent of the area is agricultural land, and the remainder is of excellent quality. The Coquille in particular contains a great deal of young timber, which is probably the best timber on the Coast.

SIKLIYUK RESERVE. The recent addition of 448,000 acres to the Sikliyuk National Forest Reserve includes the area which was originally intended should be reserved and which has been withdrawn from settlement since the creation of the district. The area is situated in the field and is carefully examined in the field and is very valuable. This is primarily a timbered region, and certain portions of the Sikliyuk contain splendid stands of pine, fir, hemlock and Port Orford cedar. Considerable areas, however, lie within old burns and contain only young timber. Some of these lands have great prospective value, and less than 2 per cent of the area is agricultural land, and the remainder is of excellent quality. The Coquille in particular contains a great deal of young timber, which is probably the best timber on the Coast.

WENAHU ADDITION. By the President's recent proclamation there have been added to the Wenaha National forest approximately 70,000 acres. The lands added form a strip of land lying between the former boundary and the Umatilla Indian reservation. With the exception of two or three parks situated in the interior so that they could not well be included, the lands are all forested, and on a portion of it the timber is very valuable. The entire area lies on the headwaters of streams which furnish the water for the irrigation projects of the United States Reclamation Service, and the protection of the lands from overgrazing and indiscriminate and careless lumbering operations is considered a very necessary part of the Reclamation Service for the success of the project.

ASHLAND RESERVE. By the recent proclamations approximately 154,000 acres have been added to the Ashland National forest. The entire area added consists of mountain land, burned-over areas, and a strip of land lying between the former boundary and the Umatilla Indian reservation.

WASHINGTON RESERVE EXTENSION. The addition to the Washington National forest is a very large one, 2,375,000 acres, and includes the country between the old Washington and the Mt. Rainier National forests. It covers the main range of the Cascade Mountains

IF THIS "BRAIN-STORM" INVESTIGATION KEEPS UP



—From the Denver Republican. SCENE IN A CERTAIN NEW YORK COURT ALONG ABOUT 1935 A. D.