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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1907

FAITHFUL AMONG THE FAITHLESS to make Mr. Hughes President of the United States are like the girl who married a man to get rid of him. From one point of view she accomplished her purpose, for the man no longer popped the question every time he saw her, but reason for his silence was not en-

tirely satisfactory. He no longer en-treated; he was now able to command

politicians, in making Mr. Hughes President, would suffer a similar dis-illusionment. They would be rid of that iron integrity which they find so strange and disconcerting in the Capitel in Albany, and they might possibly though not probably, succeed in replac ing Mr. Hughes, by some invertebrate puppet of the sort they so dearly love, but they would ultimately be submerged in a rising tide of popular sentiment, which would sweep them and home and they are bound to go there,

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 religitate the ancient methods of backstairs government and serpentine counwhich Hughes has abolished, and ual cause of woe. In the sec-Thus they would make prisoners therein. of his promotion a double advantage the public. Are their calculations cor- them under his power during the period entirely fallactons, but there are one he is elected to do to every other e more or less doubt upon them.

Mr. Hughes was chosen Governor of ty. The county will not go to ruin if New York, we may remark, not be-some other authority shall perform cause of his politics but because of his duty nor if some other authority st ticians detest, are well-beloved of the Court have certain distinct function people, and they availed to save him defined by law and by custom. the last election. Should the Repub-licans nominate for his successor some chief executive officer of the county. complement simulacrum of a man, is whether in the County Jail or electic cancelvable that the people would where. That of guarding state prison forgotten their haired of graft? Has the em to discriminate between good and bad in candidates which the voters fit to have custody of prisoners from displayed at the last election been sub-merged again? We do not believe it. The American electorate is not a fickle prisonment by the county until they mob, either in New York or in any are released or given over to the state other state. The moral awakening was authorities. While there are some reads an evanescent mislon of public opinion, but a stead- might look better wielding policemen's fast change of heart. It was an inward clubs, the framers of constitutions and It was the result of deep thought upon problems that had long perplexed.

This being the case, it is credible that disappointment awaits the grati-ers' trust. Their here of being dragged into office at the heels of some honest man like Mr. Hughes is much less likely to be realized than such hopes bridges, purchasing supplies for the years ago. The chances are that if he were I for President he would receive the honest vote of the Republican party and perhaps of the Democratic party, too; County Court to claim to itself the sole but very few of the suppery gang who litness for managing the rock-quarry hope to profit by his success would. The work of crushing stone is no essenachieve their ambition. If his name tial part of the road-building duty stood among his fellow-candidates on the County Court. The County Court voters would give him their ballots, but doing this now. The County Court of the muck they would reject. The time Multnomah established the quarry for has sone by, let us hope forever, when the purpose primarily of affording compounds. When these conditions—stay. Men don't travel for pleasure in the honesty of an upright and cour- | work for county prisoners.

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 un-mingled satisfaction to decent people and would be utterly devoid of consola-

NORMAL SCHOOL ABUSES.

Much of the discussion school appropriations is based upon the assumption that the objection to the schools is their cost to the tax-That is the least of the obctions that have been urged. the cost in dollars is worth considering. it is of secondary Importance, lost important criticism is that from 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 Their distribution in schools. ounties, away from the capital, affords the opportunity for trading.

If some member of the Legislature has a bill which he is anxious to have enacted and finds himself short of the equired number of votes, he threatens defeat of a normal school appropriation for the purpose of "lining up" member from a normal county for his The trading once begun accumu lates as it proceeds, like a snowball rolling down hill. It affects legislation removed from the subject of ormal schools as peanut politics is

from statesmanship. Distribution of state institutions over the state gives rise to this feature of legislation, especially when the institutions are conducted largely as loca! rather than as state institutions, as me of the normals have been,

Another objection to the normal chools is that they have been, in effeet, local high schools rather than state normals. The locations of two were not such as to make them good formal schools. For the maintenance of a properly-conducted normal school doing purely normal school work, the state can afford to pay a liberal sum For the maintenance of a system that interferes with legislation of all kinds t cannot afford to pay anything. The amount of money spent is of minor

mportance. It has been asserted that because the eople gave a majority in favor of the appropriation bill submitted to vote oder the referendum last June, they dorsed the present normal school sysem. This conclusion is not warranted. That appropriation bill contained items for the maintenance of the asylum and ther institutions at Salem, for college improvements at Eugene and Corvallis and for other objects besides the four normals. Had the bill been for the naintenance of four normals it would ave been overwhelmingly defeated. The people did not believe that all the state institutions should be left with-

The people believe in pormal 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 interest. When pormal schools stand upon their own merits and the members of the Legis lature 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

SHERIFF AND COUNTY COURT.

The Sheriff is the proper custodian of the county prisoners, and is such custodian 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 pupper away to the driftpile of from the control of the Sheriff and put under that of the County Court. The ly of late and is certain to grow faster | Legislature at its last session passed and factor. That is their predestined a law extending the Sheriff's authority over the prisoners at the quarry, to work | description. sident them "under the direction of the Counor not, but his succession to Mr. Roose- ty Court," thus taking away from the elt would undoubtedly accelerate the County Court the control it new holds. The County Court fought the bill in the Legislature, and will now fight it

It is rather strange that the County Court should consider Itself the only body fit to operate the rock-quares by some gelatinous creature who would | Even the most efficient man is not indispensable to a business. He may think he is, but always finds he is not Other men come forward to manage whose loss is to the grafters a perpet- quite as well or better. The County Court nor the Sheriff is warranted in and cause of wee. In the sec Court for the Sheriff is warranted in thinking that the quarry would be unbounded copularity would draw poorly operated if it or he were out of after him into office a whole host control. We take it, also, that the of questionable shapes who have Sheriff is not absolutely necessary for otherwise not the shadow of a chance managing the jail or controlling the

But the Sheriff's natural duty is that to thomselves and a double disaster to of guarding the prisoners and holding We hesitate to pronounce them of their imprisonment. That is what he is elected to do in Multnomah Coun-

well-known character. Those traits and perform the fundtions of the County faculties of his, which the grafting pol- Court. But the Sheriff and the County from the general wreck of his party at function of guarding county prisoners, obediently go to the polls and elect oners is vested in the chief executive officer of the state, the Governor, for

The Sheriff should be recognized as County Judges and Commissioners who 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 making and maintaining roads and entering into contracts therefor, building county and generally administering its affairs. Its duties are not executive,

minated affairs. Its duties are he hon- as those of the Sheriff. It is rather presumptuous for the built reads many years before it had a rock-quarry, and other countles are

The

ageous man can be made to serve the crushed-rock product of their labor. fulfilled, then and only then, we are crafty purposes of the rogues' combine while valuable to the public, is not the told, will water, sterilized from the mireal object of the quarry. Confinement ployment, is the main consideration, If easily digestible and perfectly harmthe 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

the stone-crushing plant is operated or the purpose of affording its inmates imployment, in a manner that will yield the county some return. For this eason the Sheriff should conduct the under the direction of the Coun-

The legislative act, which the County

Sheriff shall collect from the county 1214 cents for each meal fed to each county prisoner. The County Court aland Sheriff Word when they collected 1715 cents a meal from the county. That was 5 cents more than Sheriff Stevens would receive, and was paid by the county when the Sheriff did not have o pay as big prices for provisions as Under stress circumstances it loes not seem reasonable to assert that Sheriff Stevens would make \$4000 annual graft. He might make a small margin of profit, but certainly nothing to approach that which accrued to other Sheriffs.

The 12½-cent meal price is not ex-cessive, and the Sheriff's claim that he should have custody of the prisoners is reasonable. The legislative act should me a law. The county court probfrom becoming a law during the present term of the Sheriff, since a referendum will hold it up until the election of June, 1908, when Stevens' successor will be elected. In the acrimonious fight between the County Court and the Sheriff, this in itself will be a triumph for the County Court, and the latter evidently thinks it worth trying

BRIMSTONE IN PARADISE

The odor of boiling brimstone which permeates the atmosphere of the Willamette Valley is not to be taken as evidence that this beautiful region has any characteristics in common with those infernal regions, where brimston forms the land and sea and fills the air with its deadly fumes. Far from it In Hades brimstone burns; in the Wil-lamette Valley it boils. That is a distinction with a difference. And yet, I reasoned out by far-fetched arguments, there might be found some distinct reationship between the conditions, which give rise to the noxious odors floating over the hills and dales of this garden-spot of America, and the conlitions which are supposed to exist in he lower regions.
An illustrious American warrior is

authority for the assertion that "War And there is war in the Willamette Valley-war upon San Jose scale, moss and other enemies of Oregon fruit. Hence the odor of brimstone, which is boiled in making the with which the trees are No sinful soul that ever went to the lake of fire was more certain of destruction than is the hapless scale insect that falls victim to the lime-sulphur bath. If man could see this diminutive insect and understand language as the shower of spray falls about his defenseless head, beyond a doubt the last audible despairing cry would be, "This war is hell."

A few years ago an enterprising city up the Valley issued an advertising pamphlet, entitled, "Adam and Eve Lost Paradise-We Have Found it." To be more in accord with truth, the assertion should have been, "we are finding it." Paradoxical though it may seem, the fact is that liberal use of brimstone is necessary to make a para-dise out of the Willamette Valley. Diseased and dying fruit trees, gnarled and scrubby, have no place in the Edel of Holy Writ and of Milton's poetle There was no San Jose scale in Eden, else the apple tree would have borne no fruit that could have tempted Eve or her spouse. The Willamette Valley can lay claim to possession of the condition that prevalled in paradise until it has exterminated the pests that mar the beauty and productiveness of its fruit trees. When vigorous use of the prun-ing-knife has removed the tangled twigs in the tree-tops, and liberal application of lime-sulphur spray has loosened the long drapery of moss and deansed the limbs and branches of scale, then it will be time to put forth the claim with some assurance that the people of the Willamette Valley have found paradise

In the meantime let the odor of boiling brimstone be wafted on every preeze throughout the length and preadth of the Valley. It may be an unpleasant odor to the casual passerby, but to those who know that it means the regeneration of Oregon or chards it will not be offensive. Let unave some of the fumes of Hades to day, in order that we may enjoy the frults of paradise tomorrow

THE EVILS OF BOILED WATER.

Many communities in stress of epinic or menace of typhoid have had ourse to boiled water as the only known means of safety from infection through water-borne germs of that most justly dreaded fifth disease. That water thus treated is rendered unfit to drink from the standpoint of taste everybody knows who has been forced to use it, as a means of safety. In addition to its insipidity and unsatis-fying qualities as a beverage, it is now asserted, upon French medical authority, that many troubles of the stomach

This is absolutely startling. The general belief hitherto has been that boiled water was absolutely safe, and that its flat, insipid taste was atoned for in its hygienic qualities. Now we are told that boiling the water, while it sterilizes it, makes it unfit to drink, first, because it is thus totally deprived of the air which water normally n solution, and is made heavy and indigestible by this lack of aeration; in lime are precipitated, which injures its flavor, and finally, the earthy matters

suspension are also precipitated, making it insipid. To obviate these many disadvan tages, a French scientist tells us that we must discard the water that has been boiled and use water sterilized by heat under pressure, which is alone able to answer all hygienic demands. Numerous devices have been invented, by means of which it is possible to raise the water to a temperature of 302 degrees F., preventing escape of the dissolved air and not allowing the sepimpossible in the ordinary home-are March

cro-biological standpoint, retain its or-gaule properties, remain drinkable

less.

The belief that boiled water is absolutely safe as a beverage is rudely dispelled, though a choice But it is conducted as a prison, and tween typhoid and other enteric stone-crushing plant is operated troubles will favor taking chances with the latter by drinking the insipid 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 Court is fighting, provides that the one cause for neglect in this matter is that Nature has given to man many times the amount of p leges that this price is too high and dition of hearing that is needed that the Sheriff would make \$4000 a make the state of the state ulty before he is conscious of its impairment. Noise being one of the great accompaniments of strenuous life today, some duliness 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 89 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 the very ends of the earth if thereby ind respite from the infernal In this view, a moderate degree of deamess is not to be considered misfortune, but a blessing, rather,

At the "middleman" many hard blows are aimed these days, but not many effective hits are made. The latest movement against middlemen is the organization of hotel and restaurantseepers in New York for the purpose of buying supplies without paying a profit to the middleman. The prunegrower and applegrower and fruit canner can see some sense in that. Here's hoping that the New York Coperative Hotel and Restaurant Association, or whatever it may be called will buy direct from the organiza-tions 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 takand considered as a whole that it is not permissible to base the charge of libel upon isolated extracts. And such a ruling is no more than common sense. To pick out a single common sense. To pick out a single sentence of a publication to show the libel would, in many cases, be a direct misrepresentation of the general thought and purpose of the whole ar-

In the New York Legislature a bill has been introduced for the establishment of a closed season for frog-hunt ing. The newspapers are inclined to treat it as a joke, but the author asserts that the frogs kill mosquitoes and other injurious insects, and should be protected from depletion by the merciess hunters who flud a market for them at fashlonable restaurants. There is more merit in the bill than in many ensures that find their way into legislative records.

If it is true, as Mr. Trill declares hat 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 Willam-ette University to apologize for the resolutions adopted condemning their epresentative in the intercollegiate debate, or else explain how the Beveridge expressions got into the Trill oration. If part of the Beveridge speech was stolen and Trill did not do it, who

If the newcomers from the East will stay here 18 months and then go back to their old homes for a Winter's visit will return to Oregon to remain as long as they live. In the enjoyable climate of Oregon peosometimes forget the rigors Eastern Winters, but a short renewal of old experiences is enough to convince the most obdurate that Oregon 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 movement that should, and undoubtedy will, have very beneficial results. Upon Great Britain this work would most justly fall, for to the cupidity of that country is due the introduction of the opium habit, where it has its strongest hold. Co-operation in an aggressive campaign against this evil affords the most promising outlook for success.

If this should prove to be an off-year for the hopgrowers, owing to a large carry-over stock, most of them are in position to stand it, for there have profitable crops in recent years But 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-tendom refuses the efforts of leading ladies to pledge them 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

The woman who entertained a crowd on the streets Saturday night by tryng to take her husband away from he company of another woman will remember that there is still in exist ence a system of ethics long ago de scribed as having two principles, "hate our neighbor and love your neighbor's

the law requires her husband to pay more for a dog license than he did for a marriage license. She might get some consolation out of the fact that it will cost less to kill the dog than to get On March 21 the world's greatest cir-

A Salem woman complained because

ous 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 stay. Men don't travel for pleasure in

NEW FOREST RESERVES DESCRIBED

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

ngton, March 6 .- (Special Correspondce.)-The President, on the day that ongress adjourned, created permanent forest reserves, which embrace all pubc 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, because the agricultural appropriation bill, signed March 4, prohibits the creation of further reserves in the six states

Adding the area of reserves just created the area of those created in the past, t is found that the total reserve area of Oregon is now 18,552,728 acres, in Washngton 12,076,600 and in Idaho 20 acres.

The Forest Service has issued a state. ment giving a general description those recently created, as follows: 1 OREGON.

Cascade Reserve

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, excep about 1 per cent, are of such a characte as to make settlement impossible, they are capable, with proper protection, of producing heavy stands of timber.

The small additions on the northeast and east sides will be of value in protecting the irrigation projects which are developing near The Dalles and in the valley of Des Chutes River.

Imnaha Reserve.

By the President's recent proclamation creating the Imnaha Reserve the National forests formerly known as the Wallowa and Chesnimnus 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 consist tutes the breaks of the Salmon River Canyon. The lands rise precipitously from the Snake River with an altitude of about 1000 feet to one of 6000 feet at the summit of the range. The entire area cut up into canyons with very ste slopes. Timber is found over the who area on the protected slopes, in the cov and in the canyon bottoms, but the conditions are such that under a proper sys-tem of management the forest area may be greatly extended. What little agri-cultural land is included 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,

Tillamook, Umpqua and Coquille Reserves.

These three National forests are situated in the Coast Range of Oregon and extend in the form of a narrow, broken belt from Tillamook County to Curry County, Their areas are: Tillamook, 165, 200 acres: Umpqua, 802,000 acres, and Coquille, 140,000 acres. The lands embraced within them are either heavily timbered or lie within extensive old burns. The slopes are very steep, the soil rocky, the and is thus unsuitable for agriculture.

and is thus unsuitable for agriculture. As factors in the future lumber industry of Oregon, these National forests are going to be very important. Practically all of the land included within them is covered with the heaviest kind of a stand of young timber, and most of it bids fair to be of excellent quality. The Coquille in particular contains a great deal of young Port Orford cedar, which is probably the best timber on the Coast. ably the best timber on the Coast,

Sisklyou Reserve.

The recent addition of 445,250 acres to the Siskiyou National Forest Reserve includes the area which it was originally intended should be reserved and which has been withdrawn from settlement since 1963, when the district was carefully examined in the field and the lands classified. This is primarily a timbered region, and certain and certain portions of the Siskiyou contain splendid stands of pine, fir. hemlock and Port Orford cedar. Considerable areas, however, lie within old bu areas, nowever, lie within old burns and contain only young timber. Some of these latter areas have great prospective value. Less than 2 per cent of this national for-est consists of agricultural land, for the lines were drawn with a view to excluding everything that would support a

ing everything that would support a bons fide settler.

There was considerable opposition to the creation of the Siskiyou National forest on the part of the people who desired to obtain title to the valuable timberlands.

The southeastern position of the Sicil.

The southeastern portion of the Siski-you is of great importance in protecting and encouraging irrigation development in the Rogue River Valley and up the tributaries of this stream.

Wenaha Addition

By the President's recent proclamation there have been added to the Wenaha National forest approximately 70,600 acres. The lands added form a strip varying from four to six miles in width lying between the former boundary and the Umatilla Indian reservation. With the exception of two or three parks situ ated in the interior so that they coul not well be excluded, the lands are al forested, and on a portion of it the timber is very valuable. The entire area lies on the headwaters of streams which fur-nish the water for the Umatilla project of the United States Reclamation Service and the protection of the lands from overgrazing and indiscriminate and careless lumbering operations is considered absolutely necessary by the Reciamation Service for the success of the project.

Ashland Reserve.

By the recent proclamations approxi-mately 154,000 acres have been added to the Ashland National forest. The entire area added consists of mountain land, not valuable for agriculture, but of an extraordinary value for growing timber. Like all Western Oregon, the climate is mild, the seasons very long and the precipitation great, exactly the condi-tions under which timber grows most rapidly and reaches the greatest development. A very large portion of the area has been burned over and the timber has been burned over and the timber de-stroyed, which accounts for the fact that it has not yet been taken up under any of the land laws. Under proper adminis-tration, such as the Forest Service pro-poses to give it, these lands will be pro-tected from further destruction by fire and conditions necessary to reforestation secured. Under good management the burned-over areas will, after 40 years, yield commercial timber, and the area rield commercial timber, and the area will thereafter bring in a permanent in-come to the community and to the Government. If it is not properly managed the probability is that fire will practical ly prevent the production of a commer clai crop of timber.

WASHINGTON

Washington Reserve Extension The addition to the Washington Na tional forest is a very large one, 2,375, 999 acres, and includes the country be tween the old Washington and the Mt

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash- and extends down the heavily timbered only for forest purposes. The condimately 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 for the production of timber chieffy and the protection of streams which will be extensively used for the gen-cration of power. It is for the most part covered with a heavy stand of mature fir, cedar and hemiock though

mature are large areas of barren land upon the higher portions.

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, We-natchee, Chelan, Methow and Okano-

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 allenated land which, previous to the repeal of the lieu se-lection law, might have been uned as base for scrip. Both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads cross the area. A great deal of the timber, therefore, is accessible and will at once come into the market, to be cut under appropriate regulations.

Rainler Reserve. The additions that have been made to the Mount Rainier National forest, 730,000 acres, are the Ashford and the Mount St. Helens additions on the west side, and a number of small areas on the south near the Columbia River, also a small area on the east near the aiso a smail area on the east near the Tieton reclamation project. The lands included are all either heavily timber-ed or covered with dense stands of young timber. Most of the new area lies within burned-over regions and is lies within burned-over regions and is situated on steep, rocky spurs of the Cascade Range. There is less than 1 per cent of agricultural land included, for the boundary was drawn with great care to exclude all lands suitable for homestead settlement.

The addition on the east is of value In protecting the reclamation project, but the protection of the timber is the main reason for the additions.

Olympic Reserve.

The additions to the Olympic National Forest are merely a few small areas ag-gregating 119,000 acres which have been withdrawn from settlement for some time. They are heavily timbered, but for the most part lie within old burns. lands are absolutely unfit for agricu purposes, lying as they do on high, slopes of the Olympic Range. All of the additions carry a great deal of dead cedar and a dense stand of young fir, cedar, and

The additions on the western side were formerly included within the Olympic, but were thrown out together with a great deal of similar heavily timbered lands, the unfortunate elimination of 1900. The main reason for the additions is to protect the young timber, which is in dan-ger of being destroyed.

Colville Reserve.

The area embraced within the Colville National Forest is \$57,200 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 Co umbia in that locality. A very carefu examination of this territory was made during the Summer of 1905, when the tim-ber was mapped and the lands classified. Less than 2 per cent of the area is agricultural. The greatest care has been exreised in drawing the boundaries so as to exclude practically all of the agricultural land which in this part of Washington is already quite valuable and will ultimately be in great demand.

The Colville contains a large quantity of excellent timber, including yellow pine, fir, and larch, which becomes immediately available. The higher portions have thick stands of lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and alpine fir. The limber will largely be needed for local use when the country is settled up, for it is expected that the rich land under irrigation will present, but many small projects are under way and there is every indication that all of the streams, and there are a great many of them which rise in these mountains, will be used to irrigate grain and fruit ranches in the lower valleys along the Columbia and the Okanogan. The Okanogan project of the Reclama-ion Service will depend in some measure on this National forest.

Priest River Additions.

By the President's recent proclama. By the President's recent proclama-tion there has been added to the Priest River National Forest approximately 300,000 acres, lying in the State of Washington. This covers the western slope of Pend d'Orelle Range, which slope of Pend d'Orelle Range, which extends northward about 50 miles from the line of the Great Northern Railroad to the Canadian boundary. The range is from \$300 to \$500 feet high and much of it is above timberline. Along the Pand d'Oreille River, outside of the lands reserved, there is a small area of agricultural land. The lands re-served are without exception suitable

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 the stands very heavy. The Sur season is dry, and owing to the posure of this mountain range the lands have been badly burned over. After severe fires in this region the 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-preducing tract. If it is ever to be of any value to the community or to the Nation, the remaining forests must be protected from five and the burned-ever lands. ed 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.

Weiser Reserve.

By the new proclamation for the Weiser National Forest, three changes in boundary are secured. The most important is the climination of 14.40 acres of grazing and agricultural land along the east slope of the canyons of Salmon and Little Salmon Rivers, in Salmon and Little Salmon Rivers, in townships 23, 24 and 25 north, range 1 cast. This area was unsurveyed when the National forest was created, so that it was impossible to determine exactly the location of the proposed soundaries. A narrow strip of timbered land, aggregating about 8090 acres, lying along the south slope of Cuddy Mountain, is added to the reserve area. Also the Snake River is for a long dis-Also the Snake River is for a long dis-Also the Shage liver is to a long dis-tance made the west boundary of the Seven Devils Division. This will greatly simplify administration, since the line as previously established fol-lowed along the breaks of the river in a country almost impassable on account of its steep and rugged char-acter. The change will be of advan-tage 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 appreximately 280,000 acres located in the north eastern portion of Idaho on the conti-nental divide. The lands are wholly mountainous and without any value what-ever for agricultural purposes. The sup-sly of timber in this region is very lim-ted. The water rising in the area is used for irrigation and the interests of the set tlers living adjacent to the reserve de-mand that protection of the timber and water supply which is given by the Gov-ernment in its administration of the National forests.

The Port Neuf lies in Bannock County 15 miles east of Payette, and covers about 100,000 acres. The highest peaks run up to over 9000 feet and the Port Neuf River ast, south and west. The overa application is about 12 inches and this is snow. An open growth of lodge pole pine, red fir and quaking aspen oc-curs in stripe, usually above the 6000 foot level. The timber is of value chiefly for fuel, house logs and fencing. The reserve is a most important part of the water-shed of the Port Neuf River, in the valley of which the ranches are entirely de-pendent on irrigation. The protection of the forest cover on the mountain is there-fore of vital importance.

Palouse Reserve.

The Palouse National forest contains approximately 18,000 acres on the head-waters of the Palouse River in Northern ldaho. These lands are natural forest lands of very high value for their timber and of ne value for agriculture. This National forest covers the headwaters of the Palouse River, whose waters the Réclamation Service proposes to divert to desert lands in Washington. The en-tire watershed of the Palouse River lies stream flow is very irregular, since there are no snow fields above timber line from which it is fed during the Summer. It is, therefore, more than usually important to secure those conditions which tend to provide a steady flow, and the reservation of the forestwaters of the stream and the protection of the lands from overgrazing is the only practicable means of accomplishing this end. Under the management of these timberlands under the management of these um-berlands under the regulations of the De-partment of Agriculture, the mature tim-ber will be removed but without injury to the forest or to the water supply and the lands grazed under regulations which will insure the greatest protection to the water supply and to the stockmen a range which will be kept permanently in

IDAHO, MONTANA, WYOMING.

Yellowstone Reserve. The lands added to the Yellowston tional forest by the recent proclamation of the President amount to about 348,-000 acres situated in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. They are identical in character with those already within the reserve, and the same conditions which led to the creation of the original reserve, the necessity of the protection of the water supply and the timber, brought about the addition of this area.

IF THIS "BRAIN-STORM" INVESTIGATION KEEPS UP



-From the Denver Republican

SCENE IN A CERTAIN NEW YORK COURT ALONG ABOUT 1935 A. D.