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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1907.

WHY PROSPERITY BEMAINS.

Not since the returning sunshine of prosperity began dissipating the clouds of depression which hung over Portland in the dark days of the "ninehas the wail of the pessimist been entirely silenced. Perhaps it is knowledge that nothing of earthly nature can endure forever which induces a certain class of chronic croakers to continue in season and out of season their dire predictions of coming trouble. But in spite of all this "knocking," which is all but drowned by the rush and roar of industrial activity, Portland keeps booming sinchening. Two very significant items in this subject appeared in yesterday's news columns. One told of a gain for the month of February of more than 170 per cent in the value of building permits issued this year as compared with the number issued in February The other announced the arrival in the city of more than a thousand sekers who have left the East and Middle West with a view to bettering their condition.

These two items show different and interesting phases of the remarkable development now taking place in this city and in the surrounding territory of building is in response to a demand from the thousands of people who are pouring in to find homes and engage in business in this city and the thousands of homeseekers who are taking advantage of the prevailing colonis rates and coming here to share in the prosperity which is so apparent on very hand. Portland and Oregon have such superior inducements to offer to the newcomers, whether they arrive with capital for investment or with labor to sell, that under existing conditions it is practically an impos to check the growth of the city. The man coming with capital can find opportunities for investment in a score of dustries which will yield large returns. The laborer can find plenty of ment at wages far in excess o those paid in other parts of the counwith no proportionate increase in

the cost of living. If the skeptic has difficulty in under standing how Portland continues month after month to break all previous records for building permits, bank clearings and other financial and commer cial features, he will do well to look around the vast territory tributary to this city. In every town, city or ham-let he will find the same evidences of good times and the same proportionate gala in bank deposits, in new buildings and in all other branches, which infallibly point to the presperity of the people. There has been no abnormal creation of fictitious values by "high finance" or manipulation of real estate The sound, substantial basis which this prosperity rests lies in the constant and never-ending creation of new wealth from the forest, field, farm and mines of this wonderful land.

These matchless natural resources and the possibilities for wonderful development in the transportation busi-ness are responsible for the present prosperity of Portland and all other Oregon citles and towns. This develputent has been so rapid and the numto such an extent that the pessimists are sadly outnumbered, and from now on it will make but little difference whether they "knock" or "boost.

High finance is ever presenting itself in new aspects, and some of them are startling. For example, we learn that The meaning of his coming is quite Mr. Adams, the Seattle Assay Office thief, who was sent up for five years for stealing gold from the Alaska miners, will come out of prison a rich No owner can be found for about \$200,000 of the money which he is sup-posed to have stolen, and as a result must be given back to Mr. Adams. will allow him an average of about \$40,000 per year for the time he

seemingly unending chains of red tape which make a screaming farce of many

SECTION-LINE ROAD PRANCHISE. The Section-Line road is a public highway, none too wide for the people's use, and no part of it should be given up for an electric railroad. A streetcar line on that road, as on the streets of Portland, might be a proper convenience. But any company that seeks to use that highway for a railroad and asks the County Court to allow it to do so is endowed with a superabundance of greed or gall, or both. The public should beware, and understand fully what it is doing when it signs a peti-

tion to the County Court asking award of a franchise to the McCorkle electric ne to Mount Hood. There should be a clear understanding as to what the franchise is to be used for—whether for a passenger streetear line or for a railroad. If for railroad, the Section-Line road is place for it, nor is any other public righway. A line to Mount Hood, being nearly sixty miles long, would probably be a railroad, like the Oregon Water Power or the Oregon Electric Company's Salem lines, If not, the pubic should know it well, and the franhise should state the conditions clear y, so that there shall be no dispute

The public should not be asked to provide a right of way for any railroad. The day of such doings is past. Congress gave right of way to three railroads in Oregon and to five military wagon roads, in the shape of land grants. The recipients violated flagrantly the terms of the grants and the public interest has suffered ever since A railroad should provide its own

way. This principle be estublished in Oregon as to all railroads, steam and electric: The imme-diate gain to near-by landowners, coming from grant of railroad franchises on county roads, should not be allowed to sacrifice the future interest of the

A railroad on the Section-Line road either steam or electric, would be a nulsance, and there is no room for it in that narrow sixty-foot highway It may be an argument, convincing to the promoters of such a railroad, that use of the public road would save them the money they should have to pay for purchase of private right of way, but that will have no weight with the peo If the franchise is to be for a street-

car passenger line, adequate compensation to the county should be required. It will not be enough compen-sation that the recipients of the franchise should haul road material for the county along the road where used free, and elsewhere at low rates. Tha would be too cheap for the car company. It would be enough for the present, perhaps, but not for the future. And the future must be always looked to. Had the city authorities of Port-land done this in giving away free streetcar franchises, the city would have secured some part of the \$4,000,000

for which those franchises were sold two years ago, and all that money would not have gone into the pockets of the exploiters of those franchises. And the burdens of taxation would have been considerably reduced. There should be provision also, at the end of the term of the franchise for disposing of the car tracks. Should this not be done, they might stay in the road indefinitely. The tracks ought then to become the property of the Franchises should no more be

future.

granted for exploitation and capitaliza-

tion by their possessors. The public has been victimized by this practice in

be a byword and a caution for the

A PRACEFUL INVASION. The great American tradesman has nvaded England. More specifically, he has invaded London and in quiet defiance of the broad, self-complacent British sneer at American methods, is preparing to set up shop on a large scale, just to the west of Duke street on the north side of Oxford street. Mr. Self-Field's huge store in Chicago, is at

of the firm is Selfridge & Waring. the rankest folly-a folly of which a sagacious tradesman would never be dignified and friendly business way to build up a trade among them that they will appreciate and support. "Under no circumstances," says this politic misiness man, speaking to a represent ative of the Dully Telegraph. thought occurred to me of teaching you anything. That would be impossible. I have come here because I am attracted, as many another American has seen before me, by the opportunities afforded for a large and dignified busiess that will not interfere with existing English concerns, but that is intended to introduce something new '

"Something new" in British trade ustoms! Is the proposition a feasible one? These enterprising Americans evidently think it is, for the invasion is being planned on a colossal scale. The building under construction—many time-worn structures having been re moved to make place for it-covers an than those in effect when the Dakota aren 250 by 200 feet; the front is to be decorated with graceful Corinthian pliasters: the material is to be of Portland stone and American steel throughout, and to be as nearly fireproof as the ingenuity of American and English architects can make it.

Every detail for the comfort and conrenience of shippers that experience the necessity of ships for transport has evolved from the department store service in time of war. We had some has evolved from the department store idea in this country will be worked out in this English establishment. Its sucis at present problematical, but it is believed that if it is run on lines that are elastic and adaptable; if it relies upon the essential virtues of hard work. usiness sagacity and honesty; If It deobserted tries to please and is not constitut of the elements of change that it introduces into the old-time British methods, it will find and make or itself a profitable place in the great

The idea has already taken serious hold upon Englishmen of the more pro gressive order. It is realized that, however Mr. Seifridge may phrase his attitude toward existing conditions in London, he will be there for business. \$10 per day for extra sessions. clear. It is a definite challenge; it involves a very deliberate competition. "It will, no doubt," says the journal above quoted, "teach us a drastic les-

The trend of this lesson is clear. The English vendor and producer is fixed in his attitude toward trade. He has District Attorney Jerome is a fighter, never taken the tropble to change his He will leave no stone unturned to methods of sale or to alter his pattern serve as a shiping lilustration of the lif they con't like what he offers them, but because Jerome himself does no unexpected terminus of some of the they can go-is a matter of fact have want to be beaten in this bitter legal rain.

article: British pride will not admit this, but for the article they want which England would not sell them. "Not content with losing the markets of the world" says the Telegraph. the actual trade of London itself chal-

he commercial vengeance that, being on the road, is at length to overake hidebound conventions, which re- gard to them. fuse to recognize that a buyer is a human being, entitled to his choice in making purchases. He wants what he most suitable for him. To this broad oportunity for the exercise of individnal judgment the great, modern American business idea caters. It is an idea that has not had an unobstructed path in American cities, though American rgy has pushed it to rapid develop-nt. It has been blocked in London by the repugnance of the British mind

American invasion, in the line of trade, based upon new methods, may be resisted, but it is not likely that it will be overcome. On the contrary, the effort that it embodies will almost surely succeed. The writing has been long upon the wall, says the Telegraph, and

few who ran have read, adding: Those few have profited accordingly. But the majority, who will lose their trade be-cause they will not change their old habits, will suffer; and it will serve them right-The warning was uttered to ears scaled it erforous slumber. Now it is the sleeper's ockets that will suffer, and the appeal may rove more intelligible. The competition is

EXPOSING MORAL CORPSES.

It is recorded in classic literature that at one time, in the ascendant days of ancient Greece, an epidemic of suicide seized upon the fair women of Athens and all efforts to stay the movement for self-destruction were unavailing. no apparent reason and with no concerted action. evidence omen of Athens took their lives and left friends and kin to mourn over the disgraceful manner of their departure from the world. At last a remedy was devised and the mandate went forth that, thereafter, when any hould commit suicide her dead body hould be exposed nude in the public thoroughfares. This edict had the deired effect, for the innate modesty of he women of Greece was sufficient to estrain the desire for self-destruction

This story is related because it may have some application to the contro-versy that has been going on concerning the right and duty of newspapers in publication of news of revolting rimes, such as the Thaw-Nesbit-White transactions. Protest is made that the life of Evelyn Nesbit should not be laid bare and that newspapers should be prohibited by law from printing dealls of such crimes; in other words, hat when a person has committed that moral suicide the corpse should be carefully wrapped and hidden from view. If the thought of exposure of their odies after death was sufficient to stay the destroying hand of the women of Athens, will not the probability of exposure of self-destroyed character exert an influence upon those tempted to enter upon lives of shame?

If there is one principle more vicious caught at it," it is "Whatever you do ou shall not be caught at it." this latter rule is one that some misguided people would have adopted. Far better might the edict be "Whatever do, you shall be caught at it." In other words, "Be sure your sin will find you out" Let but the mandate Portland, until the second of it should go forth that when any man or woman commits moral suicide, the moral corpse shall be exposed to public gaze, and there will be a sudden decrease in the work of self-destruction. There has been too little rather than too much publicity of moral delinquency,

MR. HILL'S HANDICAP.

James J. Hill will not replace his wrecked Dakota with another Amerijust to the west of Duke street on the can ship, and it is reported that he will north side of Oxford street. Mr. Self-ridge, who practically created Marshall This news will be easerly selzed by the the head of this invasion. Associated the usual attempt to show that lack with him is Mr. Waring, and the name of a subsidy has resulted in the Ameriof a subsidy has resulted in the Ameri-can flag's being hauled down from the Mr. Selfridge does not go there to Hill line. It must not be forgotten, antagonize the British. That would be however, that Mr. Hill is on record as being opposed to ship subsidies, al-though he has always been an earnest He goes in a pronounced but pleader for the repeal of our ancient navigation laws and for the privilege of buying ships at as low a price as his

empetitors could purchase them The loss of the Dakota and the sale of the Minnesota is to be regretted, but their fate offers no text for ship-subtheir fate offers no text for ship-sub-sldy sermons. The ships were too big, unwieldy and expensive to operate even with their Japanese crews, ever to prove financially successful, and if, eported, Mr. Hill will collect \$2,509,000 nsurance, he might well afford to give away the Minnesota to any one who would take it and operate it in connec-tion with his rail lines. Meanwhile it will perhaps interest the Humphreys Gallingers and other advocates of the subsidy graft to learn that American commerce can still find an abundance of trans-Pacific tonnage ready and willing to carry freight to our Oriental markets at rates fully a third lower and Minnesota were built for the aleged purpose of "developing our Oriental commerce.

The threatened extinction of our ommerce, with the disappearance of the American ship, is not the only scare" that the subsidy-seekers trump up. There is that other bugaboo about experience during the Spanish-American War, and if the Government had bought all of the fine steamers then offered by the British, Germans, Norwegians and other nations, there would have been a shortage under all flags except the American. The Americans will never have any difficulty in secur ing plenty of cheap ships if Congress will permit us to get them the way every other enlightened nation on earth her enlightened nation on earth them—that is, to buy in the open market.

The California Legislature has adopted a constitutional amendment fixing the salary of members of the Legislature at \$1000 for regular sessions, with political and industrial history of California shows quite plainty that some of the past Legislatures contained som very "cheap" men, but it remains to be seen whether the increase in salary will improve the standing of the appli-

convict Harry Thaw-not because he would like to have the man executed

He will marshal a host of allenists against the "brain storm" theories evolved by the experts of the defense The coming week of the great trial promises to be one of technicalities says the Telegraph, that prove nothing and of assumption pitted against assumption. If the mind of the jury is not already beforred. It is likely to become hopelessly s This, it is officerly but truly said, is the time nine alienists called by the prosecution have spun their theories and been duly cross-questioned in re-

tons of earth are being removed from simself wants, not what another thinks the excavation in progress at Eleventh and Washington streets, serves the threefold purpose of moving the dirt rapidly, of relleving straining, half-exhausted horses of the task, and of causing persons humanely disposed to rejoice in its coldblooded efficiency. Its peration is regarded with interest both from an industrial and humane standpoint, while from a financial standpoint it can hardly fail to be success ful in the present rush of excavation for buildings and of street grading.

The Government has succeeded in "standing off" Germany for a few months longer, on tariff revision. It since Germany served notice that there would be some drastic retaliatory measures enacted unless this country showed more disposition to play fair in The course of Germany in this matter has been eminently more genrous and conciliatory than that of the United States, but it would not be surprising if German forbearance must be strained very near to the breaking point by this time.

Another aged woman-Mrs. Mary Mc Laughlin, of Silverton-has been burned to death. Casualties of this kind have en unusually frequent in this state during the past few months. They convey a warning which those having charge of the aged in their homes may well heed. First, there is practically no reason why aged women should be dressed in cotton stuffs in the Winter time. A good woolen dress would most likely in each of the distressing cases ecently noted have prevented death in this most shocking form.

Medical science seems to have comoff victorious in the encounter with diphtheria in the case of Archie Roose relt, just as it did against pneumonia n the case of Rudyard Kipling a fev years ago. Under old methods of treatnent death would have certainly resulted in both of these and in many ther cases of which there is no publirecord. The result is gratifying-first, of course, because valuable lives have been saved, and again because the triumph over disease is a triumph of human intelligence.

Citizens of Oregon should form them ves into a committee of the give information that is sought by the large numbers of home eekers who are now reaching this state by every train from the East. A. little kindly interest will be greatly ap preciated by these people. They have been invited here. They are welcome. Let this last fact be made manifest by attentions such as strangers appreciate everywhere, and by careful and accurate answers to questions that they

The Texas Railroad Commission having much trouble in enforcing the has caused a fearful freight congestion at terminals and junction points, and now the Southern Pacific is cutting out passenger trains which are unable to obey the law and run within thirty minutes of their schedule time.

Mr. Kuranaga, a California Japanese has been arrested for buncoing five San Francisco banks out of \$21,000. The method by which the trick was turned is not stated in the dispatches, but the amount is sufficiently large to indicate that some of the Japanese are not both-

There ought to be a good market in ortland the next few of any clever man who can write original campaign mottoes. mand for votes at the coming pri-

Governor Sheldon, of Nebraska, does ot believe in rubbing it into the railroads, yet he signed the 2-cent-fare bill because, as he says, the legislators represent the people. There are other Governors.

the Dakota, sell the Minnesota and go out of the business. Mr. Hill is a prairle railroader, and not a skipper, and has the wisdom of knowing it. Some of the developments of the intercollegiate oratorical contest at Mc-Minnville prove that a Trill may turn

Mr. Hill will take the insurance on

All over the state ample funds are

being subscribed for publicity purposes. There never was a time when such investment promised richer returns. It wipes away all the nastiness of divorce court records to read that an Oregon couple are about to celebrate

their sixtieth anniversary It knows the right time to rain in Oregon; also the right time to stop raining, all cranks to the contrary not-

It will not be long before the blight put on Second street by Chinese occu-pancy forty years ago will be entirely removed.

The Bellingham Herald thinks money wasted at the mouth of the Nook Lots of money is wasted at other

Talk about your Oregon progress:

The peripatetic merry-go-round

has three horses abreast for this sea-Puter still thinks that other men, of ligher station than himself, who stole

public land, should go to jail also.

The incoming colonists will observe that Oregon can back up all it says by delivering the goods.

The doctors are trying their best to ave a hard time of it saving Archie Roosevelt.

Just lend your umbrella for a day

The rain fell alike yesterday on the strikers and the millmen Just spray the trees again after this when

SPECIFIC FOUND FOR THE GRIP

Discovery in Medicine of Countless Value If It Proves Real.

New York Times.

Don't let the disease "run its course,

ut when you feel the oncoming symp

coms of influenza, consult your physi-cians. A writer in the Medical Record of February 23 has announced that both a prophylactic remedy and "pracically a specific for almost every step stage, and variety of la grippe, ree from serious early complications, The steam crane, by means of which are now a part of the medical treat-ons of earth are being removed from ment. The specific is gelsium, the tincture of the fresh root. The fresh plant tincture only is endowed with medicinai virtue, the ordinary fluid prepa-ations of the dry root being quite val-neless in cases of influenza. The plans s highly poisonous, and the disease re-quires careful douge, which must be reduced as the patient improves. Of course, any attempt at self-administration of this drug would be criminal folly. The important fact to the lay mind is that a specific exists, and that it may be successfully administered by a competent physician. folly

immunity to patients who have pre-viously suffered from repeated at-tacks of influenza is given by a like cautious treatment with arsenic as a Sometimes the dosnge of this powerful agent must be sus poented at intervals, for not a few pa-cients become more sensitive to its action than to the disease; but it rare-y fails, and it conquers the missm in more than 94 per cent of cases.

Epidemic influenza, says the writer in the Medical Record, invaded the United States "in a pestilential wave from the overflowed banks of the filthy Neva and other open sewers in Russia."
That must have been a long time ago.
In the days of President Jackson and
his opponent. Tyler, the infectious catarrh was known as "Jackson itch." and the "Tyler grip," by their respec-tive partisans. The Russians call it Chinese catarrh, the Germans name it the Russian pest, the Italians refer its origin to Germany, and in France it is known as the Italian fever and the Spanish catarrh. The name 'influen-za' comes from Italy. Doubtless we shell be afflicted with the epidemic so long as immigrants continue to pour in from European countries, or until our public sanitation shall be perfected. Meanwhile it is comforting to know of the announcement in a reputable medical journal that a specific has been found

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY Wall From Crook County.

Princyllie Review.

If Mr. Roosevelt would devote only one-third of the time to the building of the Panama Canal that he has to preventing the taking up of timber lands, he would be doing the country a real survive and would be to the country a real survive and would be to the country a real survive and would be country as real survive. service and would earn the everlasting gratitude of somebody eise than the long-eared Gifford Pinchot. There is a limit to all things, and there certainly should

Walla Walla Argus.

Mrs. Ella George was this week granted a divorce from her husband, G. W. George, who disappeared suddenly De-cember, 1905. Mrs. George does not beleve her husband met with foul play, that he simply deserted her, as he had done several times previously.

Just Needed to Be Shown Phllomath Review.

One day last week Mr. Ish was at the Gove mill and saw the donkey engine work and he was so well pleased with it that he is going to buy one for himself

Proud of His Town.

Wasco News.

From the time Bill Barnett erected his old frame store building Wasco has grown every day and will continue to grow.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A modern system of hydrotherapy, or the water cure system for insanity, will be installed by Director Coplin in the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane. It s asserted that in many cases of chronic neanity a marked improvement, and often cure, is wrought. "Just as a Turkish oath seems to absorb from the system the polson of liquor, so the water treatment seems to absorb the elements which, di or indirectly, cause insanity," says telephones, roads, trails and byplin. "I have heard of cases where protects the forests from fires. patients who had to be strapped hands and feet when they were first placed in the bath, were so much improved after an hour or two that their violence disan peared."

Club Members Must Wed by Lot.

Wilmington (Del.) Dispatch, Frominent men of Little Creek, near Dover, have formed a bachelors' club, with Thomas E. McDaniel as president: John Dillaha, secretary; John Argo, as-sistant secretary, and William N. Davis.

treasurer.

It is announced that a drawing will be held within a week. The miscrable fellow drawing No. 1 must marry within a year or get out. No. 2 will have two years to do one or the other. The men failing to wed must not only

get out, but must banquet the entire membership, while the fellow who obeys he mandate will receive a luxurious bed oom set as the club's wedding gift admission fee is \$10, and the monthly dues are \$1.

Saves the Bank's Good Name.

Kansas City Star.

The new Senator from Delaware, Harry A. Richardson, was once the president of a bank which was wrecked, the teller having stolen \$107,000, which was \$7000 more than the capital of the institution. After taiking over the matter with his wife all night, Mr. Richardson appeared on the bank steps in the morning and told the throngs of depositors that he would guarantee their accounts with every dollar of his fortune. Inside of a year, the bank was solvent,

Chancellor Day In an Eclipse. Philadelphia Ledger. Chancellor Day is so constituted that he presence of his foot in his mouth loes not impede the flow of isnguage.

Da Boy From Rome. Catholic Standard and Times, Today ees com' from Betaly A hoy ees leeve een Rome, An' he ees stop an' speak weeth m I weesh he stay at home.

He stop an' say 'Hello'' to me, An we'n be standin' dere I smell da smell of Eetaly Steel stackin' een hoes hair. Dat com' weeth heem across da sea, An' een da clo'es he wear. Da peopla hump heem een da street, Da noise ees ware beem, too, He ees so clump een da feet He don't know w'at to do. Dere ees so many theeng he meet Dat ees do strange, so new.

He sheaver an' he ask eef here
Est ses so always cold.
Den een hees eye ees com' a tear—
He ses no vera old—
An' O' heer voice ees soun' so queer
I have no heart for scold.

He look up een da eky so gray. But Of hees eye een he So far away, so far away, An' w'at he see I see. At home een Eetaly.

see da glada peopla seet Where warma shine da sky-while he ecsa look at eet He ses begeen to cry. of I no growl an' swear a beet So, too, my frand, would I.

ARE FOREST RESERVES A BENEFIT?

Defense of the Government's Policy-The Honest Settler Loses Nothing, but Is Fully Protected-How the Timber Baron Thrived Under Old Methods-Grazing Permits-The Miner.

The segregation of 16,551,728 acres of state is naturally of vital import to the settler, lumberman, rancher and miner. How does and will the exclusion of this great area under Federal control affect these people and consequently the development of the state? In every discussion of the forest reserve policy two view points must be considered, the present and the future.

The statement has been made that cattered throughout Oregon, Washington or Idaho are thousands of honest settlers, who, falling, to find homes to suit them in the surveyed districts, braced in the forest reserve withdrawal and have hewn out homes in anticipation of the opening of the country and the recognition of their squatter rights; furthermore, the withdrawal of such an immense area at this time, it is said, will not only work a hardship on these settlers who are entitled to con-sideration, but it will also retard im-migration to this state. Now as to the

The right of an entryman to prove up on a squatter's right within a for-est reserve has not, is not and never will be interfered with so long as he complies with the provisions of the homestead laws. When his entry has been surveyed and the plat accepted, he has 90 days in which to file on the land and if he has lived continuously on the land for five years he may ob tain patent. If, however, he does not wish to wait for the survey of his entry he may apply to have his land immediately examined under the act of June 11, 1906. This act provides for the entry and patent of agricultural lands within forest reserves. The statement, therefore, that any hardship will be worked on the honest settler within a forest reserve is not sup-ported by the facts. Since the rights of a settler already within the boundaries of a forest re-

serve are not interfered with how do the withdrawn areas affect the home-secker? Since some tracts of agricul-tural land were necessarily included within the reserve boundaries, the for est service has advocated and helped to bring into effect two methods by which cultivable forest reserve land an be used:

One—It has arranged that any fill-able land might be leased and culti-vated at a reasonable rental charge. Two—On June 11, 1906, an act was passed making it possible for the Secretary of Agriculture to list with the Secretary of the Interior any areas within forest reserves chiefly valuable for agriculture, these areas after formal opening to be subject to settlement and entered under the homestead laws. Thus again it is seen, that the statement that immigration will be retarded is not borne out by the facts.

This law will mean that Oregon will obtain settlers that are honest, men who ntend to build and maintain permanent nomes, pay taxes, support schools and construct roads. These settlers will create construct roads. These settiers white communities, neighborhoods and villages, perhaps cities. It will mean the progressive and extensive development of Gregon and not mere exploitation. The orest service under this law will zealousguard the rights of bons fide settlers and will not tolerate the "improvements' thereon by so-called patriots on their "homesteads." Such patriots never have "homesteads." Such patriots never have and never will be of benefit to the State of Oregon. Do such men develop a c munity, do they support the dis schools, do they work on the roads? inswer is necessary.

The forest service not only welcomes the influx of settlers to develop the till-able portions of the reserve, but it provides that they shall receive the necessary timber for the construction of farm buildings and for fuel, absolutely free of charge, and furthermore that 10 per cent of the revenues derived annually from the sale of timber and grazing of stock shall county from which the moneys are obtained. Then, too, insofar as the Congressional appropriations will permit, the forest service constructs roads, trails and bridges and

Seattle that the action of the President in enlarging the forest reserves to pre-vent the timber on the public domain from falling into the hands of the timber and lumber barons, has in reality given to the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and to other rich corporations absolutely un-disputed sovereignty over some of the richest and most valuable timber lands; that a power has been placed in the timber barons' hands that they never dreamed of having, since the Weye hacuser and other blg timber land ownly corporations either now have ownership of all the lands surrounding these re-serves or will soon have them; and that serves or will soon have them; and that the small logger owning no timber lands reaching to the reserves and without means of transportation of any kind, will be absolutely and effectually barred from bidding for the Government timber; that only the timber baron and the logging

magnate can apply to purchase.

In the first place, granting for sake of argument, that this assumption is true, how much better off would the small logger be without the reserves? In the past, a man took up a timber claim often with the money advanced To the the angel rask is given

, baron, or, if he had exhausted his tim The segregation of 16,551,728 seres of the right, he too often did not hesitate and within the forest reserves in the to file on timberland under the homs-stead law and swear that he had maintained a five years' residence in an possible 2x4 shack. When he rece his patent, who got the land?

timber baron. A concrete example in the State of Washington itself will show how the timber baron cannot absolutely and ef-fectually bar out the small logger in his desire to purchase from the Govern-ment timber within the forest reserves, Washington West forest reserve is cut by many streams, reached by feeders from the main lines of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. Such rivers are the Nooksack, Skagit, Sauk, Snoqualmie, etc. These rivers have numerous tributaries within the reserves, containing millions of feet of merchantable timber. Manifestly then for physical reasons alone, it is unrea-sonable to assume that the small logger can be barred by the corporations. Furthermore, in timber sales amount-ing to more than \$500, allotments may be made to several bidders to prevent monopoly.

The principal objects of the grazing regulations are:
(a) The protection and the con-servative use of all forest reserve land

adapted for grazing.
(b) The best permanent good of the livesteck industry through proper care and improvement of the grazing lands.

(c) The protection of the settler and the home-builder against unfair competition in the use of the range.

There is no need to discuss the rea-

sons for the regulation of grazing for the effects of the indiscriminate use of the range are apparent. The chief objection has been on account of grazing fees charged. A fee is not only a just charge but it is absolute-ly necessary to maintain an equitable use of the range in order to fix responsibility. When a stockman is allowed a certain range and pays a fee for the privilege, it is to his interest to guard his range and keep it in to guard his range and keep it in shape. Were it otherwise, in spite of regulations, he would not be so keen outside stock. to prevent over-feeding and trespass of

Development of the mineral re-sources within the forest reserves is absolutely unrestricted. The mineral laws apply within the reserve exactly as they do on the outside domain. ctor can explore and locate his without the slightest restric tion. Furthermore, the advantage of an accessible supply of timber for development work is readily apparent.

The future will well demonstrate the wisdom of the forest reserve policy The time will come when the "inex-haustible" supply of timber in Oregon will be confined to the forest reserves, if for no other reason than from the fact that land will become so valuable for agriculture, with the great increase in population Oregon is bound to enjoy, that practically all timberland in pri-vate ownership will be cleared for cul-tivation. It will then be that the worth of the President's forest reserve policy

will assert itself.

It is noteworthy that with all the caustic criticism of the forest reserve policy, no suggestions have been offered other than those emanating from

fered other than those emanating from the Government officials themselves.

The problem, with the limited appropriations available, is an important one and it cannot be expected that the ideal can be reached at once in the administration of this department. Germany, about 150 years ago, was confronted with the conditions that are presented in Oregon today. However, with a in Oregon today. However, forest reserve acreage of 15,000,000 (approximately the forest reserve acreage of Oregon), the forests in Germany are today producing an average net rev enue of \$2.40 per acre annually. In other wor ; every acre, without re-gard to quality, represents a capital of \$50, paying five per cent interest, and this constantly improving. This showing has been largely brought about by the application of the principle of the substantiat yield, that is to say, only the wood interest is cut (the amount which in the aggregate grows each young and immature trees) is left un-impaired. Market conditions 150 years hence will produce like conditions in Oregon. That is, instead of selling the Oregon. That is, instead of selling people's inheritance of timber for an acre straight to be slashed burned over and rendered worthless, net revenue of \$2.50 will be received and this amount will be increased from year to year.

James L. Elderice.
Not thine the task to frame out laws.
To lead to war a valerous host.
To win a statesman's loud applause.—
Thy victories he can never hosst.

The magic of thy tenderness Conquers where kings can ne'er subduct The mightiest own thy power no less Than weak and clinging natures do.

Thine is the dignity that charms, The love that lighted Paradise, The faith that quiete all alarms, The purity that purities,

e smile on him thou holdst in To point and guide him unto

