# The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1910.

FOR WHAT REASON AND FOR WHY?"

"Conservation" on the Pinchot plan means, in effect, that there is to be no further practical use or development of the natural resources of the Western country. The policy of the United States will be to sit tight and heavy on the "natural resources." There is to be no more sale of timber, of mines, of water powers; but a bureaucratic superintendence is to be established, under which such trees may be cut, or such minerals lifted, or such water powers used as "the department" may allow-on payment of estimated values. An immense army of officials is to be supported by the scheme, eating up all the proceeds of forests and mines and waters. No scheme more complete or effective for using the public resources for support of an im-mense officialdom could be devised.

Cheap land, sale and use of lands containing or covering the great resources of the country, have given the country Its immense development. The policy has increased our population by tens of millions, and our wealth by thousands of millions. It seems now that this was wrong. The country was better in the savage state. Why have we so disturbed the order of nature? The timber that was growing on the site of Portland-what a re-source it would be had it been conserved! And the water power of Willametic and Clackamas-if there were no towns and cities to use if! It would be a great national resource, indeed!

Do men know what they are talking about? Have they any conception of what they are talking about? Nay, verily-they are theorizers and sophis-ters, in love with the pictures presented in their own dreams. They never have been "up against" con-ditions presented in a new country, abounding in natural resources; which, however, are good for nothing until brought into use by the mind and hand and energy of man. They are theo-rists, not only, but bureaucrats, sub-jects of officialdom, or aspiring to be its kings. Already they are absorbing the natural resources of the country at the rate of millions of dollars a year in salaries and in time will ab-sorb them all. The appetite of "conservation" grows by what it feeds on and cost of administration of the Pinchot system would presently devour the carcase, flesh and fell.

Did not the country have some prosperity before these modern bureaucratic conservators appeared, to change its policy and to introduce these thousands of new office-holders to prey on its resources, to stop its industrial development, to arrest the growth of its towns and cities and to prohibit the use of its timber and minerals and stones and ores and water powers? Yet the regulations and charges that would be prescribed at Washington would be virtually pro-

typhold fever. Medicos, sanitarians, bacteriologists and other savants of health boards, have taken note of the situation, studied carefully the conditions and acknowledge ruefully that no explanation can be offered as to the real source of the disease, and the cause of its persistence. The conditions are as distressing as they are baffling. They suggest, above all, things, the value of prudence and vig-liance in keeping what is known as filth diseases from obtaining lodgment.

# EASILY EXPLAINED.

There can be little use to grum ble about the high cost of Hving, as certainly there can be no doubt about the main causes of it-namely, the general extravagance and the disinclination of increasing numbers to pursue productive industry. Secretary James Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, said recently

Too many people are engaged in the busi-ess of distribution. What we need is more arming. Too many persons are rushing to wan and city and trying to make a living here, and not enough are staying in the unity. Too many are trying to get along thout work and not enough of them are the business of producing something. One an could do the business of distribution here 20 are new engaged in it. That is the ason why the onst of living is high and o people are complianting.

True, absolutely true. Yet not the whole truth. For, besides these reasons, there is general extravagance and luxurious living. The house fur-nishings of former times will not do now. Nor the table ware, nor the kitchen supply, nor the dress or clothing. Most people don't buy as care-fully as formerly. They order by tel-ephone, and the telephone itself is an additional cost. Then social expenses of all kinds-and musical instruments and music lessons, and tallor-made suits and gowns. Travel, too, is a big Item for every family in the run of the year, and cost of amusements. The list is endless.

Add to the extravagance on the one side the disinclination to work at productive industry on the otherthe positive and growing dislike of farm and farm work and the prac-tical impossibility of hiring farm labor-since men prefer to work in railroad and logging camps and about the streets of the city-and you have reasons enough for full explanation why the cost of living is higher than in former times.

## PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

Enterprising residents of a number of California cities are engaged in a somewhat heated controversy over the best location for the propesed Panama-Pacific Exposition. With a view to peaceful settlement of the problem, a conference will be held in Los Ang-eles this week. With the Lewis and Clark Exposition, held at Portland, and the Alaska-Yukon Exposition at Seattle, California is naturally enti-tled to precedence in claiming dates for a great celebration in honor of completion of the canal. For this reason our California neighbors will have the unqualified support of Ore-

gon and Washington. Completion of the canal means more to Portland and Puget Sound cities than it can ever mean to California, as it will open a highway by which the practically unlimited supply of timber of these two states can reach the world's markets. This commodify will supply a greater freight tonnage for the steamers that come into the North Pacific than can be se-cured from any other source, and the assurance of return cargoes of lumber will enable them to make very low rates on inbound freight. California will, of course, supply a large tonnage of fruit and agricultural products, but this traffic is small in volume when compared with the immense lumber business that will follow the opening of this short and economical trade route.

It is a matter of indifference to most of the people of Oregon and Wash-ington which of the California cities is selected for the honor of holding hibitive in the new country. In the the Panama-Pacific Exposition, but we are naturally desirous that the location should be agreed upon and the "family row" now on in California peacefully settled at the earliest pos sible moment. The Panama-Pacific Exposition will draw visitors to the coast from all parts of the world and no internal dissensions should mar the pleasure of their visit.

business entering and leaving the Argentine on the west by way of the trans-Andean railroad. European shipping will also find it most advantageous to use the Panama Canal in handling the Chilean trade. The extent to which the United States will figure in this trade will

depend largely on our ability to meet competition of the foreigners. If we can sell goods at as low prices as are made by the foreigners, we will in-crease our trade. If we cannot, the trans-Andean tunnel, the Panama Canal and all other remodeling of nature's work will be of small avail as an American commercial asset.

#### UNIFORMS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

May Arkwright-Hutton, of Spokane President of the Washington Political Equality League, strongly advocates a uniform costume for children of the public schools, as a measure to quell the envy and strife between puplis of these schools in the matter of dress. That is to say, the state should step in and, by arbitrary enactment, com-pel parents to dress their children in the simple garments that are becom-ing to their age and their station in life as beneficiaries of the public school system.

In support of this plan, Mrs. Hutton cites a mother in Spokane, whose husband earns \$5 a day and who is com-pelled to sit up far into the night sewing for her children in order that they "may look as well in their school clothes" as do the children of her presumably wealthy neighbors.

With all due respect for Mrs. Hut-ton, it may be insisted that she is tak-ing this matter too seriously. Without knowing who this overworked mother is that deprives herself of needed rest and sleep that her girls may ape in their appearance the girls of wealthy parents, it may be freely asserted that she is a foolish woman and an unwise mother. Why should she not teach her girls the simple lessons of loyalty to their father and consideration for their mother? To adapt themselves to the conditions of their home life and circumstances as ordered by the earning capacity of their father and the administration of household economies by their mother to meet these conditions?

Mrs. Hutton tells us further that children will not go to school now un-less they are dressed as well as their

mates. Will not go to school, indeed! Why not settle this question once and for all by dressing them suitably and accordance with the circumstances of the family and sending them to There is no better or surer school? way than this to teach them to respect, honor and obey their parents and to cultivate the virtues of selfpersonal independence and that are the basis of American citizenship

#### RESPECT FOR SCIENCE.

In his address to the Economic As-celation, President Lowell, of Harvard, regretted that our American statesmen do not "turn to professors of political science" for advice. The New York Times, commenting on his remark, translates it into a wall over the fact that neither Roosevelt nor Taft permitted the railroad magnates to dictate their recommendations concerning interstate commerce. We do not think this was what President Lowell meant. Railroad presidents and practitioners of high finance are not "professors of political science." Their advice would seldom be wise and never disinterested. The proba-bility is that counsellors of this sort have been listened to at the Capitol fully as much as the welfare of the country permits. The President may not heed them, but there are those who do.

What Dr. Lowell had in mind was our National inattention to the dem-onstrated results of scientific investigation. This is displayed in all its crude barbarism, not toward political science alone, but toward all the sciences equally, and it accounts for

season without any pronounced scar-city of supplies in the foreign market. Then, if Russia should come to the front with another crop of the size of that which, for the past four months, has been dumped on the market in record-breaking quantities, it might become necessary to consume all of our wheat at home in order to

maintain present prices. A dissolution of the Harriman merger of railroads is reported to be un-der consideration by the New York interests in control of the Harriman lines. Economy of operation, and in some cases elimination of compe-tition, were the principal reasons for

the merging of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and other Harriman properties. While the lines for the greater part of the distance across the continent were physically unable to enter into such close competition as would be possible on many Easterny lines which escaped Government attention, under separate ownership they might have presented advantage to their patrons. It is not clear, however, that a dissolution of the mer-ger, will change the service or rates, unless there is a change in the owners of the stock. An individual who owns both Union Pacific and Southern Pa-cific stock, and there are many such

will hardly sanction any hllarious of petition between the two roads. Just where the public will profit by the change is indistinct.

# "A large percentage of them are

non-residents, many of them are foreigners, and no small percentage absolutely illiterate," is the statement of Governor Hay, of Washington, regarding the Industrial Workers of the World, who have been conducting a law-breaking campaign at Spokane. This description would, undoubtedly, fit an overwhelming proportion of the alleged "citizens" who clutter up street corners and rail against the Government and the efforts of hard-working, respectable people to maintain a sys-tem of law and order. Perhaps the weakest point in the armor of these "workers" of the rest of the world is the fact that the shortcomings of the American form of government have never proved so unattractive that this foreign trash is willing to abandon us to our fate and return to the land from whence they came.

Great concern among the Demoratic politicians and newspapers of Oregon about the course of the Republicans of the state-whether they are to hold assembly-conventions, or not. Probably the Republicans of the state will do as they think best, with-out consulting the Democratic poll-ticians and newspapers. These, moreover, may probably find it as well in the long run to mind their own business, since they are likely to have troubles of their own.

A Portland firm, though lowest bidder for delivery of 2,140,000 feet of lumber to be delivered at Manila, couldn't get the contract. There was an opposite "pull." Portland has two Senators at Washington; but all their efforts are devoted to Statement One and the rights of the people. No time to attend to the vulgar details of com-

rce and business; and no influence, if they had time.

Farmers of California, especially those growing fruits and vegetables, oppose exclusion of Japanese. The reason is that Japanese are specially fit for the work to be performed, while our people are little content with rural employments and can obtain better wages in other lines than fruitgrowers and market-gardeners can afford to pay.

A good many illicit elopements or cur these days, and lovesick weaklings are lured into forbidden paths. "Soclety" seems not to have removed enough temptations. The first "affair" was in the Garden of Eden.

JASON LEE, FATHER OF OREGON PAITA, A SOUTH AMERICAN PORT Major Sears Writes About a Harbo His Claim as Such Contrasted With That of Dr. McLoughlin. Where He Formerly Lived.

That of Dr. McLoughlin. PORTLAND, Jan. 11.--(To the Edi-tor.)--A recent editorial in The Ore-gonian contains these words: "Dr. John McLoughlin was a pictur-esque figure in the pioneer history of Oregon, and next to Jason Lee he was the most important factor in its affairs up to 1843. It is true, very likely, that the real worth of Dr. McLoughlin is better appreciated roday than that of for Palta that "the port is a new one and has never been visited but once by a vasel flying anything but the Peruvian flag." The truth is that Palta is the oldest and one of the most important ports of the South Pacific Coast. It is true that Plaarco did enter Peru the first time by Tumbes, a point farther north, but once in the country, and learning its highways, he used the port of Palta. Only Callao and Valperalso on that coast scoel in amount of commerce the port of the rich department of Plura. In 1873 I located the railroad line from the port 50 miles into the interior. The line crosses the desert from Palta to the rich valley of the Rio Chira, In which it continues for 20 miles and leaving that beautifully fertile zone recrosses the same desert to the valley of the Rio Plura. The wealth of the region is beyond com-parison, in excess of any equal area of the cauth's surface I have ever visited. Thence come the Panama haits, so-called because they were made for the Panama market, whence they were shipped to Cuba. From that department comes that wonderful cotton, which grows in 13 colors from white, through grays and pink to a dark red brown; a option not markiet dill our Civil War forced Eng-lish manufacturers to look all over the world for more cotton or its subatitute, and which was first known as vegetable better appreciated today than that of Jason Lee. In all fairness, the latter deserves to be called the 'father of Oregon' as well as the former, and perhaps better. He was destitute of McLoughlin's more than the former of Oregon'

perhaps better. He was destitute of McLoughlin's suave accomplishments, but be had other qualities equally ad-mirable in themsolves, and more use-ful in founding a commonwealth." Oregon history is being rapidly re-viewed and revised, and ultimately every man will come to his own. Dr. McLoughlin, chief factor for the Hud-son's Bay Company, subscrät in a vast McLoughlin, chief factor for the Hud-son's Bay Company, autocrat in a vast wilderness domain, towers majestic and picturesque. Large of heart and kind of spirit, he charmed all who came within his influence. No brighter page liluminates our history than the off-toid tales of the pioneer emigrant, re-ceived with unbounded hespitality and sent rejoicing on Fis way to make a new home and bless the hand that lent him ald. Dr. McLoughlin ruled wisely and

him aid. Dr. McLoughlin ruled wisely and justify his great domain, and worked with fidelity for the highest good of the Hudson's Bay Company, sought to uphold its supremacy and extend its influence, and to preserve in a state of nature the wild hunting grounds of the Old Oregon country. This was his duty. But had the Pacific empire fallen to the lot of Great Britain, and had the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company perpetuated the wilderness "Where rolls the Oregon," then without doubt would Dr. McLoughlin be the father of Oregon. But in a commonwealth whose institutions bear no impress of his hand, whether they be sivil, po-litical, social, religious or educational, his paternal providence does not ap-pear. lish manufacturers to look all over the world for more cotton or its substitute, and which was first known as vegetable wool; but now sold at a higher price than the famous Egyptian cotton and used both in England and the United States for the adulteration of woolen goods. In that department, too, grows the famous occon, exported in bales from which comes the drug cocaine. I lived four years in the department, engaged in irrigation studies and as in-pector of public works for the governengaged in irrigation studies and as im-pector of public works for the govern-ment, and spent a good deal of my time in the port, where I had a beach house and several American families for neigh-bors. There never was a day that the harbor was without a foreign vessel. The English line of the coast has its ships in the port at least four times a week, the Chilean twice and the American line

his paternal providence does not ap-pear. In the kindness of his heart Dr. Me-boughiln relieved individual instances of disress, and thereby incurred the enmity of his countrymen. That was his misfortune. Perhaps it is the com-mon meed of men who serve their fellows in a large way. In the struggle for Oregon, Dr. Me-Loughlin pushed the interests of his company and of Great Britain with such success against all competitors that a historian exclaims of the last man left on the ground: "So Nathaniel J. Wyeth sold to the Hudson's Bay Company for what it was willing to give and left the country in defeat," and then immediately adds: "But though he left, an important man re-mained. That man was Jason Lee, the missionary."

Oregon Exhibits. ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 11.--(To the Editor.)--An event of considerable commercial importance, in which Ore-gon may be interested, is the first American exposition ever held in a foreign country, which commences in Berlin, Germany, May I. George Kaboth, of this city, is the accredited representative of Clatsop County, by appointment of the Chamber of Com-merce, and will leave in March for Berlin. He will take, or have sent to him, a small exhibition of the resources of this county, and is anxious that every county in the state be represent-ted, if only in the way of descriptive literature, and would be pleased to have products of various sections ex-hibited. There has been little said in the

hibited. There has been little said in the newspaper press of the West concern-ing this exhibition, and few people are aware of its being held. It is pos-sible that a little publicity given through The Oregonian might develop interest and result in various sections desiring to be represented. Several of the prominent citizens of the East are interesting themselves in the matter

though he left, an important man re-mained. That man was Jason Lee, the missionary." Jason Lee and his little colony alone remained to continue the contest and stand by the claims of the United Statea. "He was regarded in a special sense as the non-commissioned repre-sentative of the Government of the United States." Before embarking on his missionary enterprise he had ob-tained the inforsements of the Presi-dent of the United States, the Secre-tary of States and the Secretary of War. These passports were necessary to shield him from interference un-der the terms of the treaty of "joint occupation." After four years' residence in the country no man was so well qualified to represent the interferes of Oregon as Jason Lee. In 1828 he car-ried a memorial to Washington, D. C., which was the first appeal for protec-tion over Oregon and ald in its coloni-sation. His correspondence with Hon. Caleb. Cushing. of Massachusetts, brought Couch in 1840 to Oregon with the first cargo of goods for trade. On arriving at Peorfa, HL, from his overland journey in 1838, Jason Lee en-tered upon a campaign in behalf of Oregon which occupied nearly a year, in which he lectured in all the prim-cipal cities of the United States and corresponded with all the prominent publications of the day. From Peoria, III, he sent the first emigrants over the plains to Oregon. By his personal efforts the ship Lausanne was char-tered to bring his colony around Cape Horn. In ald of this expedition the President contributed from the Secret Service fund a sum more than twice that appropriated for the Lewis and Clafk explorations. motosting to show that Oregon is an integral part of this great com-monwealth might result advantage-ously in the future development of this section of the country. C. J. CURTIS. Westminster Gazette. Westminster Gazette. Recognizing that this is an age of hurry and hustle, a Frenchman has just put on the market a new postcard. In-tended for correspondents who have not too much time to spare for letter writing. The back of the card contains 48 stock sentences, and all that the purchaser has to do is to put a cross against those which are appropriate to the occa-sion. Specimen sentences read:

that appropriated for the Lewis and Clark explorations. On his return to Oregon, Jason Lee presided over the first assemblage for action looking toward a civil govern-ment for Oregon. In 1840 he com-menced the erection of grist and saw-mills and saveral dwellings at his new

# LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

PORTLAND, Jan. 11.-(To the Editor.) -The Oregonian of last Sunday contained the statement, probably on the authority of the captain of the vessel about sailing for Palta that "the port is a new one and has never been visited but once by Mark Twain once approached a friend, buainess man, and confided the fact hat genis of thought were forming in his tain with such rapidity that they were even beginning to sparkle in his eyes, and that he needed the assistance of a

and that he needed the assistance of a stenographer. "I can send you one, a fins young fel-low," the friend said. "He came to my office yesterday in search of a position, but 1 didn't have an opening. I am sure you will find him all right?" "Has he a sense of humor?" Mark asked cautiously. "Oh, I am sure he has—in fact, he got off one of two pretty with things him-

off one or two pretty withy things him-self yesterday," the friend hastoned to

assure him. "Sorry, but he won't do then," the writer said, with a disappointed shake of his head. "Why-er-why not?" was the surprised

query. The would-be employer assumed a con-

The would-be support fidential air. "Till tell you," he suid. "You see, I had one once before with a sense of humor, and it interfered too much with the work. I can't afford to pay a man \$2 for laughing."-New York Times.

In view of the almost universal com-plaint as to the United States customs service by returning Americans, it imay be well to ask our citizens to justify their reputation for standing for principles by initiating the example of Mr. Labouchers in dealing with such annoying experi-ences. "Labby" was held up by the Ger-man customs service and all his belong-ings pitched out of his trunk. "Put those things back," said he to the German customs officers who had emp-ted his trunk. "That is your affair." they answered. "I stay here until you do," he replied, "but give me a telegraph blank." In it Mr. Labouchere wrote: "The Prince Bismarck Berlin: Regret cannot breakfast with your highness tomorrow. betained here indefinitely." Quick as a fash the German officers packed his trunk and Labouchere wrent on his way peloting," and with "no thought of the incrow."-London Telegraph.

norrow."-London Telegraph.

Senator Robert Love Taylor, of Ten-nesses, while Governor of that state, at-tended a banquet which extended far into the night, and when he went to his

the Chilean twice and the American line of Grace from New York twice—all these in addition to sailing vessels visiting the petroleum fields, near at hand, and call-ing at Paita for their supplies. ALFRED F. SEARS, C. E home he attempted to gain his room without awakening his wife. He was un-successful in this, however, and she AMERICAN EXPOSITION IN BERLIN successful in this, however, and she called out through the darkness, "What time is it?" It Will Be Opened May 1; Chance for

"Just 10, my dear," he answered. At that moment the clock sounded two strokes.

"Told you hear that? It's 3 o'clock," said his wife. "But, my dear, are you going to take the word of a nickel-plated clock against that of the Governor of Tennessee?" National Monthly.

Farmer Brown and Farmer Jones were near neighbors, and many a dispute took place as to who was the earlier riser. Both maintained that each excelled the

One day Farmer Brown determined to One day Farmer Brown determined to put the subject to the test. Rising very early one morning, about 2 o'clock, he proceeded to visit his friend. Great was his astonishment when he saw Mis. Jones hanging out the clothes in the garden. "Farmer Jones about?" he wasked, "Well," replied the lady, "he was the first part of the mornin", but I dunno where he he pow."

where he be now.

ASININE QUESTIONS ASKED AT SEA

Nine Inquiries to be Answered by the Skipper Every Voyage.

Westminster Gazette. The captain of one of the American liners has been relating the troubles of his responsibile position. The chief among these seems to be that he is continually these seems to be that he is continuatly having unnecessary inquiries put him by anxious passengers. There are nine questions, he says, that are invariably asked him on each voyage as soon as the ship leaves port. The nine matters on which information is demanded are as

"Have you ever been ship "Have you ever been shipwrecked?" "Are there any whales in this latitude?" "What tips should one give, and to whom?" "How many times have you crossed the Atlantic?" "What is the best cure for seasickness?" "Why are they always painting the ship?" "Will you let me come up on the bridge one day?" "Do you remember my could who croased over with you in '06?" "I suppose the pss-sengers ask you a great many silly questions?"

Another very common inquiry is "Where is the nearest land?" One harassed captain, on being asked this question for about the 50th time, pointed over the vessel's side and blandly re-

History Writing in Dollars. J. F. Rhodes in "Historical Essays." I cannot recommend the profession of historian as a means of gaining a livelihood. Bancroft and Parkman, who

Inveinced, Bancroit and Paraman, who had a good deal of popularity, spent more money in the collection and copy-ing of documents than they ever re-ceived as incomes from their histories. A young friend of mine, at the outset of his career and with his living in part to be earned, went for advice to Carl Schurz who was very fond of him.

Carl Schurz, who was very fond of him, What is your aim?" asked Mr. Schurz, I propose being a historian," was the reply. "Aha!" laughed Schurz, "you

reply. And inducted Schurz, you are adopting an aristocratic profession one which requires a rent roll." Every aspiring historian has, I suppose dreamed of that check of a hundre, thousand dollars which Macaulay re-ceived as royally on his history for fu

sale during the year 1856, but no such dream has since been realized.

Human Kinship Through the Calf.

the Paris Anthropological Society & memoir on the size of the calf of the leg as an anthropological character. Its relative smallness, not only in the negro but also in the Ethlopian, the

Australian, the Papuan, the Weddah,

Athenaeum. Dr. Adolphe Bloch has contributed to

"Madame, the nearest land is at

questions?"

the bottom of the sea."

plled:

# THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1910.

older states, where the ancient policy always been in operation, they would not apply; for private owner, ship, necessary to development, there has always been in force. The lands and minerals and water powers of the new states belong only nominally to the United States. The equitable title is in the several states; and the just right of the United States extends no further than treatment of these land in the new states on the basis or policy long pursued in the older ones He is a traitor to Oregon, traitor to Washington, to Idaho, to every new state, who desires discon-tinuance of the old policy, withdrawal of opportunity here-opportunity that the older states have always poss -with payment of extraordinary trib-ate to the General Government for use of the resources of the country use that other states have had without limitation and by use of which they have grown to greatness in wealth, in population and in prosperity.

#### PERSISTENCE OF TYPHOID.

Something seems to be wrong in he diagnosis of the conditions prevailing at Willamette, a village of a few hundred inhabitants, on the west bank of the river a few mlies south of Oregon City. Typhold fever broke out in the settlement soon after the November freshet and has literally run rlot there ever since. Consensus of expert opinion was that the spring from which the water supply is had become contaminated by overflow from the swollen river. Samples of water were submitted to the proper health authorities and were found to contain colon bacillus.

Corrective measures were at once applied and the people were warned to boil drinking water until fur-ther notice. Still the disease continued to spread and again the water both of the Oregon City and Willamette supply has been analyzed, with the result that no germs were found in the samples. The puzzled sanitarians of the city and state health boards who have been called to consider the matter announce, after hearly two months' close observation, that, as yet,

no explanation can be offered as to the real cause of the appearance and per-sistence of typhold in the community.

Science has discovered the germs of typhoid and other deadly diseases conditions under which they multiply have been declared and the manner in which they gain entrance into the human body has been made known. Yet, here is a community situated in a healthful location, with ideal conditions for drainage, and with a water from a spring, the source of which is hiddon away in the depths of the hills.

#### REMODELING THE WORLD

Twentleth-century genius, with prac-tically unlimited capital at its command, is remodeling the physical structure of the world. It is opening up new trade routes and closing old wherever ships and trains are moving. The modern engineer may ot have the "faith that moves mountains." but he has the men, the money and the dynamite that blows commer cial highways through them. One of the greatest of these modern undertakings in the Southern hemisphere i the building of a tunnel through the Andes Mountains, connecting Chill and Argentina. The east and west forces on this great work met in the heart of the mountain a few weeks ago. One of the early events of 1910 will be the running of trains between Val-

paralso and Buenos Avres, the two great ports of South America. The building of this line, following so closely construction of the Tehuantepec Railway and to be followed in the near future by completion of the Panama Canal, cannot fall to have a most important bearing on the relations of the two countries and also upon the world's trade. These new highways between the two great ceans will have dimmed, indee stroyed, the prestige of the round-the-

Horn route, which has been one of the world's great highways since Drake, Magelian and others of the old freebooting days sailed into the Pacific in search of plunder or glory or both. The opening of this trans-Andean route will, among other things, mark the doom of the sailing ship in one of the few remaining trades in which it has thus far managed to make a fairly good fight against the encroachments of the tramp steamer.

By the new route it will be pos sible to ship that vast tonnage of nitrate, which is Chill's most important export commodity, by rail to Buenos Ayres and thence, by steamer, to Europe, at a great saving of time

and expense over the present sailingship route. While Valparaiso and other Chilean ports may lose some prestige by the new road diverting ex-port business to Buenos Ayres, completion of the Panama Canal may of other nations. more than offset this loss by bringing of great and moving volume, the west coast port so near to American ports in the North Atlantic that a fine business may be developed with

many of those halting and ineffectual efforts which we make to accomplish esuits that are obtained in Germ almost as a matter of course. Ger many and Japan seem to be the only Nations in the world which take science seriously and systematically, apply its results in manufacture, in dustry and statesmanship. This may account for their unrivalled progress

Germany has caught up with ancient competitiors in almost every field and surpassed them. Japan is doing the same thing. Both these nations foster and esteem science in a way which is seen nowhere else. The leading German scholars enjoy a social prestige which Americans accord to none but successful lawyers and ticians. The consequence is that Germany stands at the head of modern civilization.

### SHRINKING WHEAT SUPPLY.

The American visible supply of wheat reported on Monday was 27,077,000 bushels, the smallest total recorded in a corresponding date in the past enty years. The nearest approach to this figure at this season of the year was in 1899, the year following the spectacular Leiter deal, when the figures were 27,858,000 bushels. Even the figures of 1899 showed an increase of 465,000 bushels over the preceding week, while those reported Monday were \$59,000 bushels less than for the preceding week. It is in the American visible supply figures that the remarkable change in the wheat trade is most strikingly shown. Fifteen years ago the visible supply on January 8 was \$6,617,000 bushels, an increase of 1,271,000 bushels.

This enormous supply was on hand after the American people had been consuming and shipping wheat for nearly six months, and it had been accumulated from a crop of 466,000, 000 bushels and the carry-over of a preceding crop of even smaller pro-portions. Not all of this enormous shrinkage in the American visible sup-ply can be traced to the increased consumption that has been steadily gaining on the production of the cereal, for it is undoubtedly true that, in proportion to the size of the crop the "invisible supply" at the present time is near the largest on record. This is due to the prosperity of the farmers and the increasing strength of their organizations, which have become thoroughly imbued with the "hold-your-wheat" idea. Whether this policy of holding will yield greater profits than it has already placed to the credit of the farmers, is a matter that will be largely settled by the growers

If the Argentine and Australia aell new-crop wheat in sufficient quantities to keep the foreign demand supplied until India is again a free seller, w that has for weaks been wrestling with | Valbaraiso, a distributing center for | may drift over into the new American

Americans touring Europe, who object to the time-honored charge of two bits for a cocktall, are in the "cheap skate" class. There should be no limit to patriotism when abroad.

The system of allowing fwelve men try a servant of the people for fraud will probably be abolished when the people come fully into their own. All the people will then judge versity.

Prophets who predicted a cold Winter are saying "I told you so," but they are probably the same persons whose predictions in other seasons didn't "make good."

We think our own John Barrett could have handled the Nicaraguan problem in a way that would have en hanced the dignity and glory of all parties concerned.

geles?

ever-if they knew how,

ists in the city until Gypsy Smith re-

eather this Winter has made any

Once King Cotton, later King Corn,

Why doesn't Gypsy Smith tackle

and now the Nation bows to King Hog.

some genuinely wicked city?

No man is safe.

to the people.

veals it.

difference.

must direct.

menced the erection of grist and saw-mills and several dwellings at his new station, thus becoming the founder of Salem, the capital of Oregon. January 17, 1842, he called a meeting to con-vene at his own house to prepare the way for the speedy establishmnt of a literary institution which should meet the wants of the growing community. The result was the Oregon Institute, and it developed into Williamette Uni-versity.

it appears, then, that Jason Lee in-augurated the era of settlement in the old Oregon Country, 1834; carried first memorial to Congress, 1889; started first emigrants to Oregon, 1839; brought the largest colony in the Lausanne, 1839; founded the City of Salem, 1840; led the movement to establish civil government, 1842.

government, 1842. With such a record, neither spectacu-lar nor sensational, Jason Lee should be better appreciated, and his work should receive some kind of recogni-tion by the State of Oregon. In an especial sense, he is the "Father of Oregon."

A PIONEER Oregon."

Burglars broke into a Philadelphia able, why not compromise on Los An-

residence. The sleeping family remained uncon-scious of their presence. Nobody knew how long the marau-ders remained in the room below. There was much sliverware lying on the massive sldehoard. There were bowls and pitchers and platters and countless spoons—and it was all the real stuff. Secretary Knox, jubilant over "regulating" Nicaragua, would try his hand on Manchuria. But the little brown

Did the burglars take the silver? Did the burglars take the silver? Did they make a huge package of the precious material and slip away with it over the back fence? No, they did not. They took the fragments of a cold turkey, and the remains of a bolled

Mr. Pinchot, with his inherited gains, has turned reformer. But he tations. doesn't restore the "people's wealth"

They took the real stuff of the stuf-flest kind. Moral: Never mind the silver-lock up the food.

Portland will probably never know

### A Little Chapter on Eggs.

A Little Chapter on Eggs. Indianapolis News. The eggs and poultry produced on American farms in 1909 reached a value of \$625,000,000. Half of this value was in eggs. The farmer has received from 18 to 26 cents a dozen for eggs, and the consumer has paid from 30 to 36 cents a dozen. One billion, five hun-dred million dozen eggs, or 15,000,000,-000 eggs, are to be credited to the hen since last New Year's day.

A Wire Worked to the Limit.

Philadelphia Record. A feature of a new German system of telephotography is that the wire used to transmit a picture may be used for tele-phoning at the same time.

# Machines to "Mother" Books.

Baltimore News. Several French schools are using ma-chines which will auck dust from the leaves of books, spray them with disin-fectant and dry them with hot air. Again a judge rules that directors

Second-Send me some money Third-This is a good hotel. Fourth-This is a bad hotel. Shall stop a week. Sixth-Shall come back by next train. Seventh-Fine weather. Eighth-Rotten weather.

on. Specimen sentences read: First-Just arrived.

Oregon Exhibits.

nteresting themselves in the matter

Ready-Made Correspondence.

fact, with this code and a supply of stamps one can be quite chatty with the minimum amount of pen labor.

Deduction Extraordinary.

Modern Society. Like a bloodhound upon the scent Sher-lock Holmes, in a long dressing-gown, and smoking a hookab stuffed with nox-ious opium, bent down and examined the

Two dead cows lay across his path. Fifty dead ducks and chickens strewed the thoroughtare. Heavy wheel-tracks showed themselves in the dust. A strong atmosphere of petrol pervaded everything. Sherlock Holmes sprang up with a

sherlock Holmes sprang up with a wild whoop of triumph. "Surely," exclaimed Watson, "you can have made no discovery from this?" "My dear Watson," said the detective, impressively, "there has been a motor-car on this high road." Watson gasped. "My dear Holmes," he murmured "you are a wonder."

Watson gasped. "My de he murmured, "you are a w

#### Look Out; Square-Toed Shoes Next.

St. Louis, Mo., Dispatch. Look out next season for the square topped toe in shoes. According to a sales ian for a St. Louis firm which make lasts, something entirely new is to ap-pear. During recent seasons the toes of men's shoes have had a sort of upward bulge, giving a full appearance. Lasts are now being made for a square toe which will resemble the end of a box,

which win resemble the end of a box, with the corners well defined. "It's a freak shoe," the traveling man said, "but manufacturers are going to try it out and it may take." Tan shoes will be entirely tabooed next Summer and patent leathers will not be

Australian, the Papuan, the woodain, the Dravidian and (according to the monuments), the civilized Egyptian of antiquity, constitutes, in his opinion, an atavistic character revealing the negro origin of all these races, though their urged. The correct shoe will be of gun-

### Colorado Springs Garden of the Gods.

origin of all these races, though their subsequent evolution has been different, under different media and conditions of existence. The smallness of the calf is thus, he thinks, an anthropological character of great value, since it en-ables us to assign a common origin to races which would otherwise have been considered as common strengers to each Deuver, Colo., Dispatch. The famed "Garden of the Gods," by gift of the late Charles E. Perkins, has become the property of Colorado Springs. It comprises 480 acres, and is valued at \$200,000. regarded as complete strangers to each

## France May Tax Wigs and False Hair

Baltimore News. France needs \$40,000,000 to balance her France needs 2000000 to balable he budget, and does not know what she car inx' to get it. It has been suggested i the Minister of Finance that he hax wig and false hair. The amount of artifica hair worn by the French women in thei colffures is enormous. One woman r cently ran up a bill of over \$30,000, ar many women who cannot be called ris spend \$200 to \$300 a year on hair white becomes their own only through put

#### Britain Builds Cheaper Vessels.

Pittsburg Despatch. By the introduction of improved me chinery it is claimed that Great Brits is new in a position to build vesse cheaper than ever before. A Londe journal says the steamers of from s theoremus to cloth theorem of thousands to eight thousand tons of now be built at \$5 5s per ton of the deadweight currying capacity.

Something like \$840,000 is due the Colville Indians. A great many auto-mobiles can be bought for that sum. Wherever there is loot, there will be looters. So there is another scan-dal in the Indian Service.

None of our fussing about the

man will stand for no philandering. Price of logs is very high, but perons who complain could produce

Miss de Janon avers that she persuaded the walter Cohen to run away turkey, and the remains of a bolled ham, and a dish of baked heans, and a box of bisguits, and a chunk of do-mestic cheese and a can of olives. They knew what they wantad. They were familiar with market quowith her. These be parlous times.

how much wickedness there really ex-

# If the differences between San Fran-isco and San Diego over the Pan-Up-to-Date Burglary. ama-Pacific Exposition are irreconcil

residence

them on the farm just as cheaply as

Other Varieties. Naghville Tennessean. "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," Too briefly thus the poet sung-Inadequately it must be With such a broad variety.

For I, a lesser poet, might Add to this tip, by day and night, "The Woman with the Puff and Rat" "The Woman with the Bushel Hat."

"The Woman in the Growded Jar"-Who makes us stand, though riding far; "The Woman with the Voice of Scorn" When we hump in at early morn.

"The Woman with the Hipless Hip"-All corset-covered, up to the: "The Woman with the New Receipt"-Which some poor luckless dub must cat "The Woman with the Appellie," Whom after show we feed at night; "The Woman with the Resolud Paint' Although we know the natural ain't.

If we were much inclined to knock, Or strong enough to stand the shock, we'd add, while Watson one type sings, "The Woman with a Lot of Things."