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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1910

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

March 3-4, 1910.

Through wood and hill and field and vale and ocean

A quickening life from the earth's heart hath burst

As it has ever done with change and motion, From that great morning of the world, when first God dawned on chaos.

God dawned on chaos.

—Shelley's Adonals.

It is easy to reduce this great poetry to common terms. So let us 'Spring has came.'

The axis of the earth is inclined at an angle of about 23.5 degrees to the of its orbit; that is, to a plane passing through the center of the sun that contains the orbit of the earth. Elarth's seasons depend on this fixed and invariable mechanical arrangement. The movement of the earth around the sun, with the Inclination of the earth's axis constantly in one position or direction towards the ecliptic or plane of the earth's orbit-produces the changes of seasons. The earth moves around the sun, exposing in different latitudes in either hemisphere now more, now less, of its surface to the direct rays of the sun. The result is change of seasons. In our winter the rays of the sun are as a consequence less direct; they fall aslant; the sun, seen from our position, is low, and its rays have less direct power. Yet the earth is nearer the sun in our winter than in our summer. The mechanical arrangement, so simple, yet so potent, controls all life on the earth; consequently all our little politics. As the earth swings round its orbit, at this time of year, in the northern hemisphere, Spring approaches. The earth —the part on which we live—exposes more of its surface to the direct rays of the sun, and the wave of verdure expands towards our pole. The axis of the earth is set at an angle of about 23.5 degrees to the plane of its

revolution round the sun. This is but the primer of astron-But there are more young persons than old in the world; the young must be taught, and all people must learn, or should learn. The schools, for instruction of our youth, must repeat the same lessons from one generation to another, and the newspaper should bear its share, too.

These winds, that prevail so much our Northwest Pacific States from November to March-often till April -have an explanation as simple. sun, in our winter time, warms the southern hemisphere and the great Southern Pacific Sea. Open your window or door and the hot air, causing a vacuum, allows the cold sir to rush in, while the hot air rushes out, till the equilibrium is restored It is the same as to the seasons-on That is, it presents a simple mechanical condition, gives us our warm southern winds in our northern winds in summer, with their dryness. As the winds pass over is, from the great Southern Pacific Sea, the trend or direction of our mountain ranges, and their elevations, chiefly control the precipitation -first, on the Coast and the range of hills that we call the Coast Moun-Then the higher Cascade Range receives the greater precipitaion, in the form chiefly of snow. The interlying valleys of Western Oregon and Western Washington get their rainy season from the same cause. Rain falls in our valleys and snow on the mountains. On the higher (Cascade) range the snow often falls to a depth of twenty feet; and avalanches that bury the railroads follow. Rare these are, indeed; but they are likely to occur any year The way opened by the Columbia through this great mountain range is the only safe and easy passage between the Coast and the in-One winter after another steadily establishes this fact; and traffic, all the year round, avolding

high grades and lifts, confirms it. Great precipitation is the consequence, on high attitudes, swept up by the moist winds from the Pacific Ocean. The valleys lying between the mountain ranges, share it. Remainder of the moisture not wrung out near the coast and first mountain ranges is carried on to the Blue Mountains, but chiefly to the great Rocky Mountain range, to which there is open access for the winds, through Upper Columbia River and its tributaries from the sea. Here, in the snows that fall all winter, are the great sources of the Columbia River's floods in May and June, after the wa ters of all the lower tributaries of

the great river have run out.

All our young people should be taught the physical conditions of the country they live in, the general causes that make our climate what it s; the effect of air currents and of ocean currents, and their main causes; the consequences of the position and elevation of our mountain chains and their effect on temperature and precipitation. The study will nomical and meteorological science. cal geography; and in the long run will do more to acquaint them with things it will be profitable to know than all theoretical or belles lettres studies could ever do. Yet these last are by no means to be neglected.

The first 1910 "Cruise of the Krop-Killers" has apparently ended and the wheat market, which went up like a rocket before the damaging reports that poured in from Kansas and other local headquarters of the annual crop scare, came down like the proverbial "stick." With a nice white blanket

of the wheat belt of the Middle West | to continue so, with all near-by naand keeping the gay young blades of wheat in good order; with receipts at the primary markets running ahead of ships now stationed there. gentine. Australia and the rest of the wheat countries dumping their stocks on the markets of the world, the probtem of sustaining a crop-dama port was a very serious one. Later in the season, when the chinchbug gets the frost out of its joints, and the greenbug begins to nibble, it may be possible to infuse a little more life into the market; but March is too early and the first 1910 crop scare

has fallen flat.

MORE FACILITIES NEEDED In another column, The Oregonian interesting views set prints some forth by President Howard Elliott, of the Northern Pacific, in an address before Harvard students. One point of special interest is made by Mr. Elliott where he says, "in spite of the great work done, there are not enough transportation facilities both in passenger and freight traffic to supply the demand." This is one of the unsolved problems of railroading in which Portland and the Pacific Northwest have a special interest. We need go back but little more than two years to recall a period in which it was all but impossible to secure facilities with which to move our lum-ber east or grain and other products to the coast. Every available piece of rolling stock owned by the roads was pressed into service and every sidetrack on the transcontinental roads was cluttered with freight trains the congestion of which made anything

but slow movement impossible. Since that time the roads have made some additions to their rolling stock and have also added a few miles of passing tracks. These improvements have not, however, been in keeping with the increasing traffic of the country which they serve. Although we have not yet entirely recovered from the panic of 1907, we are nearing a point where lack of railroad facilities will be as severely felt as it was three years ago. is the condition that confronts us at a time when more new traffic-produring territory is being opened up in the Pacific Northwest than at any previous period in its history. Additional passing tracks and additional equipment can be used to great advantage now. Six months or a year hence, with the enormous amount of new business offering. these added facilities will be an urgent necessity, and business will suffer through lack of them as it did

PINCHOT AND THE TRUTH.

President Taft has one recollection of a conversation between himself and Gifford Pinchot; Secretary Wilson gives one version of a discussion between himself and the late Forester as to the Dolliver letter, and Pinchot gives another; Secretary Ballinger makes one statement as to the entire controversy, and Pinchot makes an-Is it possible that Pinchot is right all the time and that the President, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are all wrong? It is not possible; it is inconcelvable that it should be. It would be inconceivable without direct and conclusive evidence that Pinchot equivocates and falsifies. Here is the

Last Saturday, before Pinchot took an oath to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, he read a statement setting forth his indictment of Mr. Ballinger. He fiercely assailed Ballinger for restoring water power sites to entry, for being an enemy of conservation, and for submitting a state-'unningham cases, "shown by undisputed documentary evidence to be absolutely false in three essential par-Now read this from the ticulars.' Associated Press account of the proceedings Tuesday before the Congressional committee:

sional committee:

Mr. Pinchot made the announcement at the morning session that he based his charge against Secretary Ballinger that he had made false statements to the President not upon a letter from Mr. Ballinger himself, but upon a letter written by J. T. Ronald, of Seattle, former law partner of Mr. Ballinger, to Dr. Lyman Abbott. He admitted that the three statements in the Ronald letter, which he asserted to be false, had previously been covered by a letter written by Mr. Ballinger had made what the witness admitted was a true statement of the facts. Mr. Pinchot said he did not attempt to reconcile these two facts.

Pinchot could not reconcile these

Pinchot could not reconcile these two facts with his own previous testimony, for his statement was essen tially false; yet it was and is the basis of his attack on Mr. Ballinger and of the concerted movement to discredit him with the Administration and the country.

PACIFIC FLEET A NECESSITY.

Senator Perkins, chairman of the naval affairs committee, has agreed support the Administration plans for two battleships, three destroyers, two colliers, a repair ship and four or five submarines. Secretary Meyer has promised to give the matter of stationing a large battleship fleet on the Pacific due consideration. There is a possibility that the important po sition of Senator Perkins at the head of the naval committee may result in some protection being afforded this coast. It is a strikingly noticeable fact that nearly every plea put forth for a greater navy and, for more supply ships and colliers is invariably companied by the statement or the hint that our peace is threatened

a foe from beyond the Pacific. Attack from a European power, or at any other point except the "defenseless Pacific coast," is never even alluded to in these requests for a larger navy, and for more ship to keep it supplied with coal, etc Despite this widespread solicitude the welfare of the Pacific coast, in the language of a Washington dispatch in The Oregonian yesterday, Not a single battleship is to be seen from Point Barrow to Panama." is stated that the new submarine will all be stationed on the Pacific coast, and, as this new equipment is expected to be a very powerful factor in coming warfare, their presence will

be of great importance. What is actually needed, however, is a fleet of battleships stationed on the Pacific coast all the time. For more than ten years the "signs of the times" have been pointing to the right arm reached from ocean Pacific as the scene of the world's ocean. His forces fought and won greatest conflicts of the future. this ocean will see the climax of the next great war is freely predicted by the world's greatest students of political situations that lead up to war.

tions, the Atlantic no longer needs the protection even of the battle-Senator a year ago, and with Russia, the Ar- Perkins is fully justified by existing conditions in demanding that nine out of ten battleships be stationed on the Pacific Coast.

A GROUP OF DICTATORS.

What is assembly, any way, that some oppose? Is it the group of a dozen or fifteen persons, who have as sembled and put forth their pamphlet against assembly of their political oponents in Oregon?

This group, says the Hood River

News, "without the advice, suggestion or direction of any party, organization or representative body, so far as known, would seek to dictate the poli tics of the state. The proposed 1100 or 1200 delegates to the assembly of the state must not be assumed to have the right or intelligence that this selfappointed council of a dozen has, Here is a group of self-appointed dictators, wishing to govern or direct or prevail, as an oligarchy. First thing they do is to hold an assembly, and next thing in the programme is to de nounce assembly and party organiza

AID FOR A WORTHY CAUSE. No doubt the public already begin to take an interest in the project of the Woman's Club to raise money for the free bed which it maintains at the open-air sanitarium. No charity could be more disinterested. Nonfeserves more hearty assistance. It often happens that all a sufferer from tuberculosis needs for a complete curis rest with plenty of air and good But if he is a poor man, if he must toll for his daily bread, these are precisely the things which he cannot obtain by his own efforts. Charity must supply them or he perishe and his family falls into want. Or family. It makes no difference; un less rest, open air and nourishing food can be obtained, there is no hope of a cure. If these requisites are forthcoming then in most cases recovery

Contrary to the old superstition of the subject, tuberculosis is a curable disease. In most cases, unless it ha gone too far, it is easily curable. One of the direst consequences of poverty is that it puts the means which are essential for recovery from tubercu-losis beyond the unaided reach of the majority of those who suffer from it.

The entertainment which the Woman's Club has planned for March 14 seems to be of rather a high order. The music is expected to be excellent and some such play as the "Chimes of Normandy" will be acted by competent persons. Later on the other parts of the programme will be published in the proper place. Those who attend at the Bungalow on the night of March 14 will probably see a better show than they often do and have the satisfaction at the same time of knowing that the money they have paid for it goes to a commendable charity.

MR. ROCKEFELLER.

When the time comes for impartial historians to study the phenomena of the end of the last century and the beginning of this one, not the least interesting and instructive problem which they will have to solve will be the strange career of John D. Rocke feller. What social conditions made him possible? What combination of individual qualities was it which so precisely fitted him to take advantage of an economic situation which has never before occurred in the history of the world and can never recur? The superficial may sneer at him, the adherents of ethical formulas vile him as a malefactor, shortsighted students of society may look upon him as an enemy of the human race but to the philosophical observer who tries to see a little below the surface of affairs Mr. Rockefeller is a suitable subject neither for sneers, for revilement nor for enmity. Among the strangest creatures ever born o time, almost a portent, perhaps, he sums up and symbolizes a generation and in his career the aspirations and ideals of millions of his fellowmen devil worship of Central Africa in due time produced the headhunting cannibal, so the worship of success which was our National creed for a quarter of a century or more produced Mr. Rockefeller. Our cult of success was no nove

thing in the world. It was a very old thing masquerading under a new name. It is summed up in the ancient maxim that when a man is working in the highest of causes the sacred end he has in view justifies any means whatever by which he attains it. In the heat and stress of his man hood Mr. Rockefeller was working in a cause which his fellow-countrymen had agreed to call the highest. It was the cause of financial success. Throughout those years when he was defying the law, overriding the rights of his competitors, ruthlessly pushing forward unscrupulous schemes, he was just as much performing a conse crated ceremony as does any robed priest when he chants a ritual at the altar. Mr. Rockefeller was laboring ad majorem gloriam Dei and the God whom he exalted by his deeds was Mammon. He was no more faithful in his devotion to this deity than all the rest of us, or most of us, but he brought to the service a concentrated energy, a mastery of economic opportunities, a relentless purpose a genius for combination which easily made him predominant and naturally won for him the richest rewards the divinity whom he worshiped could be

The life of this remarkable man falls into three distinct periods. First we have the epoch of struggle when life presented its seamy side to him and pennies counted heavily in his store of wealth. He was humble,, dillgent and thrifty. All the wholesome copybook maxims were exemplified in his conduct and the rules of every-day plety were the guides of his conduct He never sinned. He never idled. never wasted a cent. Then came the more interesting but not less edifying period of financial success, which to Mr. Rockefeller meant warfare with his fellow-men on a magnificent scale and on a world-wide field. His strong ocean. His forces fought and won on battlefields in both hemispheres. There never was such a financial general as Mr. Rockefeller. His strategy was consummate, his success unbroken, and if he had cared to become the The Atlantic coast is well fortified owner of the earth there was nothing throughout its length. With the to hinder him. Whatever he desired owner of the earth there was nothing of snow resting over the greater part | country at peace and almost certain | in the way of money and the power it | Oregon.

interval Mr. Rockefeller stormy passed gently on to that period of calm reflection and philosophical study of human affairs which seems likely to last for many years to come He has become, as it were, beatified. The rough warrior is the gentlest of mankind. The ruthless invader of other men's possessions has blossomed into a venerable poet who dreams away the Summer afternoon on a golfing green. The fighter who set suc cess above everything else finds solace for his reverend age in lecturing young men on the vanity of riches and the futility of earthly struggles. The avaricious grasper who seemed eager to possess himself of all the money in the world has made it his last ambi-

tion to devote his enormous wealth to

'furthering the progress of the human

Was ever such a story heard be

some other American millionaires.

Never except in the lives of

Mr. Carnegie's biography is not essentially different, and there are many more of the same kind. Studying the careers of these men, one would be moved to say that the genius of America inspires two contradictory tendencies in their souls. One domi nates their years of physical strength. The other comes out when age begins to tell upon them. The first is a ruthless materialism. The other is an exalted idealism. And as it is the idealism which reigns and triumphs in their riper years, so we may believe that our country is destined in its maturity to pass beyond the dull worship of success and live for nobler things. When the crude energy of youth has been lowered, perhaps as a Nation we shall think as much of the things of the spirit as Mr. Rockefeller does in his beneficent age. He is doing what Jesus enjoined upon the man who wished to inherit eternal life. "Sell all thou hast and give it to the poor." It is announced that Mr. Rockefeller intends to give away substantially all his fortune and for the noblest of pur-What finer restitution could he make? The victims of his early struggles are dead or forgotten. find them is out of the question. So in atonement for the wrongs done years ago to nameless sufferers, and very likely with aims before his imagination even higher than atonement he bestows his possessions upon the human race. We envy the historian who in a hundred years or so shall sit down to estimate the worth of Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions and judge of his career in the long extent of time.

The fearful disasters culminating within a few days in avalanches that have buried two towns and one passenger train, makes one appreciate the sentiment of the sailor who congratulated himself during the raging of a fierce gale that he was not among the unhappy folks on shore, as he conceived, "must be quaking in their beds for fear the roof would fall in." Still, one month with another for the past months, neither sea nor land has any cause to boast over the other in freedom from disaster in which human life has gone out. The catalogue of calamity, beginning with the fire in the Cherry mine in November and ending with the avalanche in which March was ushered in, is an unusually gruesome one, heavily charged with horror, suffering and death. is also one in which the financial loss will run well up into the millions. Flood and fire, wind and wave, singly and in combination, have taken heavy toll in human life, human habitations, human enterprises. A shuddering world can only hope that so heavy an assessment will not soon again be

Another of those periodical revolutions in Nicaragua has about ceased According to advices from Bluefields the insurgent campaign in the west has practically ended and about the only traces of trouble still remaining are a guerrilla warfare which is being maintained in the hope that the United States will intervene before the Nicaraguan authorities succeed in restoring order. In this hope the insurgents are likely to be disappointed, for the United States has throughout the trouble shown a disposition to keep its hands off. Had the tyrannical Zelaya remained in power and persisted in his objectionable policies, it is not improbable that American sympathy for the insurgents would have reached a point where this Government might have taken a hand in the trouble President Madriz, however, seems to be inclined to do what is right, and he will undoubtedly be given an opportunity.

A new indictment has been found against F. Augustus Heinze for alleged violation of the National banking Reasoning from the experience thus far encountered, the return an indictment against Heinze should not trouble the redoubtable antagonist of Standard Oil to any great extent. This is the Govern ment's fourth attempt to get Heinze behind the bars, and it will probably end as the previous attempts have ended-with Heinze still at large.

Chicago is debating a change of the name State street to "Roosevelt." The question at issue is whether that name would be appropriate for the stylish, race-suicide avenue of the

This is the season when Spring sproutings are trying to reduce the high cost of living. With proper assistance they could solve the problem.

There is one certain, decent and dignified way in which to get rid of the tip nulsance. That is to live at home and board at the same place.

A lot of organs and persons talk as if the grandest object of conservation is to make Pinchot the Democratic nominee for President. Among the terrible consequences of

war's end in Nicaragua will be the loss suffered by generals and colonels of their titles It is comforting to the stockholders that these Northwestern roads de-clared dividends before the season of

Now is the time for Mr. Knox to cut oose from diplomacy. The Nicara-

The groundhog may stay indoors six weeks in Missouri, but not in

guan rebels are howling for help.

QUESTIONS OF THE NEXT CENSUS. | OHIO A LITTLE STATE; OREGON BIG ORIGIN OF THE NAME AMERICA These Are the Things You Will Be

Expected to Answer. Thirty questions will be asked by Fed eral census enumerators of every person in the United States. The enumeration this year will begin April 15 and end

Correct answers to these questions are ompulsory sunder the law. Refusal to maker may be punished by fine or im-

For the first time since the Governent undertook the taking of the census in 1790, the department engages to get trustworthy information on three indi-vidual points, namely: How many em-ployers of labor there are in the United ployers of labor there are in the United States, how many employes, and how many persons working on their own account. It will also learn how many persons were out of employment on the 18th of April, 1910, and the number of persons who were out of employment during the year 1900, and how many weeks the enforced idleness lasted.

Additional to "counting noses" and the age, sex and color of every person, the department will inquire:

epartment will inquire: Whether single, married, widowed or vorced, also number of times married or divorced, and number of years of pres

ent marriage.
In case of married women, how many illdren and how many are now living Birthplace of every person and of the father and the mother of said person. Where not native-born, the year of im-migration to the United States, and whether naturalized or allen; whether able to speak English; or, if not, the language spoken.

The trade or profession of or the par-ticular kind of work done by every person, as salesman, laborer, etc. General nature of the industry, business or establishment in which every person works, as dry goods store, farm, sawmill,

Whether an employer, an employe, or wrether an employer, an employe, or working on his own account.
On the foregoing new questions enumerators are especially instructed that any one who receives a salary or wage is an employe. For example: The President of the Union Pacific Railway and a track hand are both employes. The president of the North Pacific Mills is an employer. The head of a family where domestic servants are engaged is not an employer. servants are engaged is not an employer, though the servants are employes. Law. yers, doctors and others who receive fees but they are deluged by excessive legislation of the foolish kind. This legthose who render professional services on a salary, such as civil engineers, prospensions, actors and winterfers. sors, actors and ministers, are em-byes. A newsboy works on his own count, while a newspaper carrier is an ployes. oye. A person conducting a hotel or

estaurant is an employer.

If a person has two occupations, only he more important one should be given, that is, the one from which he receives the more money, or the one to which he devotes the more time. The new question as to how many workers were out of employment during 1909 is intended to gain information as to

the extent to which men wanted work and could not find it; it is not applicable

Elach person will be asked whether he is able to read and write, and for each child it will be asked whether it attended it will be asked whether it attended school any time since September 1, 1906.

Bach householder will be asked whether the home is rented or owned, and if owned, whether mortgaged or not. Every man will be asked whether he is a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy. Every person will be asked whether he is billed in both eyes and whether deaf or dumb.

At best the time of a census enumerator is very short. Therefore prompt answers

is very short. Therefore prompt answers to the questions here stated will expe-dite the work. They should be given cheerfully and without delay.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH MILITIA

Artillery Lieutenaut, Regular Army, Says "Hands Off" to Labor Unions. FORT STEVENS, Or., March 1.—(To the Editor.)—I see by The Oregonian of February 28, that the labor unions of the State of Washington are preventing their members from enlisting in militia companies. What will they be doing next,

leaders realize how great a necessity a good and well-trained militia, especially one devoted to coast artillery work, is to this Pacific Coast? Apparently they lieve that we have already enough of the military. If so, little do they understand in what a defenseless condition the Pa-cific Coast is. Let these leaders read the "Valor of Ignorance" (peculiarly adapted to their intéllects) by General Homes Let them ponder over the words of our senior general officer, Major-General Leonard Wood, who is daily trying to educate Congress and the powers that be up to a proper appreciation of our coast defense needs. Then, maybe, an inkling of the lack of defense may be driven into certain heads.

There are not enough regular soldiers on the Pacific Coast to fully man one-half the batteries already built on it. In time of war, we need enough men to man them fully twice over. The militia is where these additional men must be obtained from, as Congress will not increase the Regular Army. What is to happen, then, if available men are prevented by labor unloss from enlisting in vented by labor unions from enlisting in militia companies and receiving the training necessary to fit them for their duties in time of war? Labor unions are excellent organizations when they stick to their own field of work, but when they begin to interfere with the develop of our militia, they strike at the very safety and personal welfare of the citi-zens of the Pacific Coast. Most emphatically let every honest-minded citizen say, "Hands Off,"

W. JACOBS. First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps.

Flowers Under Ultra-Violet Light.

Pittsburg Gazette.
"I have found that, in general, most white garden flowers are black, nearly so, in ultra-violet light," writes Professor Robert Williams Wood in the Century. "Next Summer I am going to raise some white flowers under glass, which will screen them from the ultraviolet rays during their development, and see if this makes any difference, for it has recently been found that the color of flowers is related to the color of the light which fells upon them. of the light which falls upon them."

Compressed Flour in Brick Form. Indianapolis News.

A new method of preserving flour as recently been adopted with success in England. It is done by means of compression. With hydraulic apparatus the flour is squeezed into the forms of bricks and the pressure de-stroys all forms of larval life, thus pre-serving the flour from the ravages of insects, while it is equally secure from mold. Three hundred pounds of com-pressed flour occupy the same space as 100 pounds in the ordinary state.

Chemical Profits in City Garbage. SALEM, Or., March 2—(To the Editor.)

The March issue of Munsey's Magazine
page 779 says: "The City of Antwerp,
according to Professor Austen, once paid \$5000 a year to get rid of its refuse. It now sells that same refuse for \$200,000." Would it not be good policy, in the Portland officials, to investigate this state-ment, coming, as it does, from a reliable source, before contracting for that \$100,000 garbage plant, and the inevitable cost of maintaining it? R. M. PHILLIPS.

absolutely stable smokeless powder has been discovered and is now at the ser-vice of the French Army and Navy. Chemical agents, heat, excessive cold, humidity, light and Herzian waves have no effect upon this powder.

resident Elliott, of the Northern Pa-

cific, Makes Some Comparisons. President Howard Elliott, of the North-n Pacific, in a lecture before the Harvard udents on "The Northwest and the Rail-ads." said, in part:

There are more chances today in the railroad business than there were 50 years ago. New England has 66,465 square miles and 6,455,000 people. The square miles and 6,435,000 people. The population in New England is 130 to the square mile. The six great states of the Northwest have 550,250 square miles, nine times that of New England. The population is 5.335,000, or en to the square mile.

You can put Ohio inside the middle of Oregon, and it won't be touched by a railroad. You can put Ohio and Pennsylvania inside Oregon and still have 10,000 square miles of territory left. Oregon is walting the magnetic touch of transportation. Montana can take in all New England and New York. It has fine barley, oats, Irrigated valleys producing fruits. Idaho is hardly touched by a ratiroad. It has more touched by a ratiroad. touched by a railroad. It has wonder ful wheat lands; the finest lead mines in the world. North Dakota also can take in all of New England, as can Washington, which has also untold op-portunities for development. Minnesota has timber enough to last for 25 years and the best wheat lands in the world. What is needed for the development of the Northwest? One thing is ade-quate moisture. There must be better use of the moisture by greater development of irrigation, more thorough farming methods to feed the people of the United States for the next 50 years, more acres must be put under the plough, and there must be greater production per acre. There is needed a better conception of the relation of capital and labor, a wiser conception of legislation, rational, sober and care-ful laws. Hereafter, there must be a ful laws. Hereafter there must be a more careful expenditure by the indi-vidual, by the state and by the Nation. Wasteful expenditure must be cut out. We shall have to get along with less quantity, as the older nations do. The

Northwest needs greater transporta-tion. Above all, it needs hard work, carried on by trained minds.

The major portions of the railroads throughout that part of the country are good, governed by efficient men. relating to interstate commerce alone. Let us look at the amount of rall-roads in the country. New York has 17 miles, Ohio 22, Massachustts 26, per 100 square miles. In New England there are 830 people to a mile of railroad, while in Minnesota there are 236, in North Dakota 118, in Montana 91,

in Idaho 152, in Washington 237.
France has spent \$126,000 per mile to aid its transportation system: Germany, \$107,000 per mile; Austria-Hungary, \$190,000 per mile; the United States, \$59,000 per mile. Passenger rates in Europe are lower than they are in country, though it must be admitted that the first-class rates are higher, and the service not so good. In Eng-land the rate is about 50 per cent more. American railroads have done an

normous amount of work and it has een only since the Civil War that practically the present American rallroad system has been produced. There are 1,500,000 employes, 1,000,000 owners of stocks and bonds; in all, 12,000,000 people are interested directly or indi-rectly in the transportation business. This gives some idea of the magnitude railroad work.

Mistakes have been made as they have been made in other walks of and in spite of the great work done there are not enough transportation facilities, both in passenger and freight traffic, to supply the demand. There should be a wider margin in time of stress so that all branches of the bu ness could go on without interruption.
To get the best out of the railroads
you must use as much traffic over the lines as they will bear.

AN EARLY SPRING FORECASTED. I wonder how many of the labor union | Suggestion Comes From the Fact That Easter Is Early, March 27.

uggested by the fact that Easter will ome unusually early this year (March 27), which, to the minds of some people,

The earliest date upon which Easter may fall is March 22, but in a period of over 200 years the conditions brought it upon that day but once, in 1818. The dates have been calculated from 1786 to 2013, both inclusive, being 12 cycles of the moon. Only four times in that extended period has Easter come as early as March 23. It may come as late as April 25, as it did in 1886, but it will not again strike that late date until 1943. In 1791 it occurred upon April 24, but it will be the year of grace 2011 before it is again as late. The next early Easter will be 1913, when it will fall upon March 23.

Whether the prompt waxing of the moon after the sun has crossed the vernal equinox has any bearing upon Spring weather is problematical, but there are

more or less dependent upon lunar phases and shape their season's predictions accordingly. And they may be equally reliable with the groundhog's shadow and the breastbone of the goose. The day for Easter is the result of an astronomical calculation. It fails upon the first Sunday following the first full moon after the vernal equinox. The sun crosses the Spring equinoctial line on March 21. If that day should be a Satur-day and the moon reach the full that night, the next day, March 22, would be Easter. This concurrence of events, as stated, has been recorded but once in a

those who believe weather conditions are

calculated period covering beyond 200 Increasing Drunkenness in Maine. Lowell Courier-Citizen

Maine for a long time has had state wide prohibition, but many of her peo-ple get intoxicated and arrested thereple get intoxicated and arrested there-for just the same. Arrests for drunk-enness are in fact increasing much faster than the population. In thirteen years ending in 1908 they increased 45 per cent, while from 1900 to 1908 the growth of population was only 14 per cent. Arrests for intoxication are not an infallible criterion of the significant. For example, when records show that in twenty-five cities and towns in Maine there were 6600 such arrests in 1906 and 9627 in 1908 it is clear that the down-easters are drinking more rum of a worse character or that the rum of a worse character of that the police are more vigilant in taking them to the lockup, or both. At any rate the figures are not creditable to prohibition or the way it is enforced in the state. They certainly would not be so bad under a decent license sys-

Radium Changes Primrose Color

Philadelphia Dispatch.
Plants may be made to order, according to Professor C. Stuart Gager, who for two years has been experimenting with radium at the University of Missouri. An entirely new species of prim-rose has been originated by the use of the radium, and it has held true to the new form through three genera-tions of the plant. The color of the flower was changed and the leaves changed from broad to narrow.

Would Be More Popular.

Washington Times. If the ladies' tailors will make it the fashion for a woman to wear dresses she can put on without the help of her husband, the cook and a monkeywrench, they will be popular with the fellows who pay the bills.

It Came From Tribe of South American

Indians, Says Major Sears' Data. PORTLAND, March 2.—(To the Editor.)-I deeply appreciate The Oregonlan's courtesy in sending me the slip from the New York World. Prescott's name was misprinted, and I have corrected it on the accompanying slip, which contains the facts regarding the paper. The subject is one on which I have spent years of labor, delving in the four languages, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and French, as well as English, containing anything of value

as authority.

ALFRED F. SEARS.

The clipping from the World is:

To the Editor of The World —In The World appears, under the heading, "Ask Monument in Hay to Namer of Our Country," an account of the naming of America by Mathias Ringmann. It is alleged that Ringmann coined the word in 1507.

In an account of the first transatiantic voyage of Albericus Vespucius, hy Major Alfred F. Fears, the following note is found: "The finme of the navigator who sailed on this voyage as cosmographer has come down in us as Americus Vespucius, and has been credited as having suggested the name of America to the great western continent. There is evidence, however, that the name has a more just and natural origin as applied to the continent. The learned historian Ricardo Palma, director of the National Library of Lima, Feru has clearly shown the error of the tradition which gives the name of Vespucius to the discoveries of the age; a fact that will appear in the story of Columbus' last voyage. The navigator's original name was Alberico Vespuci." In an account of the fourth and last voyage of Columbus, the following appears: "This gold had been brought out of the mountains of the region now known as the Chontales by savages, who descended the River India, which rises in those hills, to the little settlement they called America, at the river's mouth, upon the coast. The name on this account sounded all over Europe after the return of Columbus from the voyage and so became a synonym of the continent as a terra deseads, because of its wonderful wealth in the precious metal. In the year following this return of Columbus from the voyage and so became a synonym of the continent as a terra deseads, because of its wonderful wealth in the precious metal. In the year following this return of Columbus (1505) the name of America first appeared on maps as the designation of the lands discovered in the western ocean."

The writer's own understanding is that the name, with an accent on the penultimate, and that written records were found by Ricardo Palma. He could had its origi The clipping from the World is:

and its name

and its name.

If the name America had its origin in Nicaragus, not in Costa Rica. Central America, and if the name appeared upon Spanish charts published in 1505—and those who have made a special study of early American history tell us such is the fact—it is difficult to understand why we should honor the memory of american before the more of the memory of a many weakers and is difficult to understand why we should more the memory of a man who first used to name two years after it had become well down in Spain and other parts of Europe Before erecting a monument to the mem-ry of Mathias Ringmann would it not be divisable to consider all the evidence that an be found which bears upon the subject? The writer believes that a tribe of Central American Indians is entitled to the monu-ment. If anyone.

New York, Feb. 21. SYDNEY PRESCOTT.

Note by Major Sears: Captain Prescott and I are collabor-tors on a historical atlas of which Captain Prescott is the cartographer, and of which the manuscript is now in Boston seeking a publisher. The object of the work is to illustrate the evolu-tion of American coast line by maps and text in chronologic order of the voyages making the discoveries, until finally appears the complete outline of the Western Continents. The story of each voyage is told on the same page as the map of the voyage, making thus a perfect system of mnemonics for the student. Captain Prescott is a grand nephew of the great historian Prescott. If you look on the map of Nicaragua you will find the old Indian name at the extreme south of the coast line. the extreme south of the coast line. The Nicaragua canal route began at a point just south of this little fishing port on the San Juan Bay.

Australia Tries a Church Smoker.

London Chronicle. A "smokers' pavilion" attached to a hurch is somewhat of a novelty in the British dominions. A recent visitor to Kalgoorlte, the famous Western Aus-tralia gold fields, made and proclaimed this discovery. It seems that in the early years of the gold field there were many diggers dwelling in tents who never burdened themselves with Sunday lothes, and consequently never to attract this class, the minister of the Congregational Church fitted up an open air inclosure in which the men ould listen to the services in free and easy fashion without being embar-rassed with the formalities of indoor worship. A large archway was opened up in the side of the church facing the inclosure, and the pulpit was so placed that the preacher could be heard by both congregations. The idea was successful, and the "smokers' pavilion." (the occupants of the open air inclosure exercised the privilege of smoking during the sermon) became a popular Sunday resort.

Washington, D. C. Cor.
Rabbi A. L. Levy, pastor of a large
congregation in Chicago has purchased
35,000 acres of farm land in Pierce
County, Ga., to be used in the Jewish agricultural movement. The 'nian is to gather Jews who are dissatisfied with conditions in the larger cities and to furnish a wholesome agricultural life

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY

OREGONIAN

PROPER POSITION OF LIMBS DURING SLEEP

Popular thesis on one phase of the public health, together with side remarks on distorted modern ideas, by May Kelly.

OLD-TIME STEAMERS IN OREGON WATERS

Willamette River boats that have romantic hictory connected with early days.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY

OF DESERT DESERTERS Picturesque fighting force in the great reclamation service who are living the frontier life.

DETECTIVE CONNOR

AND THE GOLDEN RULE Story of another sort in which erime does not figure, except as incidental to a manly act.

TOGO HELPS CONGRESS

ABUSE THE TRUSTS The Japanese schoolboy breaks into Cannon's preserves and re-

ORDER EARLY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER

ceives the kickout.