# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1910.

#### BALLINGER AND HIS DEFAMER.

Secretary Ballinger will make a intention to prosecute Collier's Weekly for libel. That publication has misrepresented, accused and Hed about him atrociously-beyond any sort of doubt or question. But the country perfectly understands its motive and as completely discredits its accusations. It is a muckraker for notoriety. a seeker of "circulation," to which it has supposed these persistent attacks and venomous defamations would open the readlest way. It has been raking over every story about Ballinger, both before and since he came into office, that malignity could invent or mag-nify. At the beginning the purpose was to make a show of journalistic virtue, by accusation against the Taft Administration. Ballinger happened to be selected as the chief object, but any other members or department would have served the purpose as well. From trifling accusation, started mere-ly to attract attention to itself, the paper has proceeded to assail the man's entire life and character, drawing the names of others, notably Judge Hanford, of the United States Court

at Seattle, into a series of charges that,

of course, are without foundation

There is a story about a petty law-yer at Scattle, who seems since to have vanished from public view, who accused Ballinger of improper conduct at the bar, involving infidelity on his part to the interests of clients, a ship-building firm at Seattle, which, it was alleged, was ruined by Ballinger's traitorous conduct. This lawyer, one J. L. Finch, brought the charge against Ballinger, presenting it not only in court, but to the Bar Association of Judge Hanford appointed a special referee, who went over the case in detail, exonerating Ballinger completely; and the Bar Association, a full hearing, did the same The details of the story of this miserable effort and failure to blacken Ballinger's name are used by Coilier's in its latest effort—perverted, of course, to suit the purpose. On the showing attempts to make, Collier's charges Ballinger with "an unpardonable breach of professional honor." Incidentally, there is reflection on the honor of Judge Hanford, and on the Bar Association of Seattle. It seems that this is the matter on which Ballinger now proposes to employ the law of libel against his assailant.

At Seattle undoubtedly he would

get a speedy verdict and vindication. But at New York it would be difficult to bring the prosecution to an issue. The case would be worn out by wasions, demurrers and delays, which the defense would employ to the utmost. It would drag along, with diminishing interest, till forgotten; or, If judgment ever should be reached attention as not to be worth the effort. For the public cannot believe the acbeen grossly libeled by Collier's, no verdict or judgment against the irreeindication or any kind of satisfac-Whether one calls it wolfish jaurnalism or polecar journalism, or a combination of the two, it can't really injure; and Judge Ballinger will mistake, should be "g law" about it, either by civil or criminal procedure.

For an unscrupulous paper, purming such a course, there is no pen-alty except that of public contempt. Some indication of Collier's indus trious method in its pursuit of Ballinger is supplied by the statement before the Congressional committee on Saturday that an agent of the paper at Juneau, in search of testimony, had narked there that it would be worth \$5000 to \$10,000 to a particular witness to go to Washington to testify, to revamp and pervert the Se attle story must have cost a considerable sum of money. But publication of the facts about that matter, including the results of the examination at Seattle. is all that can be needed for Ballinger's vindication.

### THE BUCKET-SHOP EVIL.

extensive raid on the bucket-shops operating throughout the country. It is not surprising to note that a num drag-net covering such a wide scope of country. A conveniently-located bucket-shop running on full time, when other gambling games are can in a short time a long way towards making the table." One of the bucket-shop operators arrested was a one-armed gambler who murdered a man at Albany, N. Y., six years ago, and was acquitted on the grounds of insanity, and then was discharged from the asylum after two months' Incarcerashop industry ventured the opinion that the raid was "only a play of the 'big fellows' on the Stock Exchange

to divert attention from themselves."
This might be true, yet there would still be nothing improper in the ar-tempt of the "big fellows" to call attention to the nefarious operations of the bucket-shop gamblers. treme difficulty encountered in draw-Hiegitimate speculation in stocks and train on properly-conducted exchanges is well understood. But the very existence of the lawful exchanges dewill prevent crooked trading and mini-mize the possibilities of working corners or creating unnatural depressions

any restrictions such as legitimate traders insist must be enforced on the regular exchanges. Tim, the boot-black, brings in his hard-earned \$5 and "buys" stocks and grain at the bucket-shop. The low-salaried clerk around the corner "sells" at the same time. The bucket-shop, having neither grain nor stocks to sell or buy, merely crosses the orders, collects the com-mission and watches the market until the quotations show that the bullish bootblack or the bearish clerk has lost the amount of the diminutive

It is this class of "trading" that has brought much unmerited odium on the legitimate exchanges where every contract for future delivery or acceptance of a commodity is guaranteed by a responsible organization that exists for the purpose of facilitating trade, and not for the promotion of gambling among bootblacks and clerks who can ill afford to lose the money. If the "big fellows" on the legitimate exchanges can get rid of the bucketshops, they will have accomplished a service of no small proportions.

#### PRIMER LESSONS IN BANKING.

A bank is an establishment wherein trusting persons deposit money for mistake if he persists in his announced safekeeping and wherefrom worthy persons borrow on safe security and at rates of interest which the public has learned to regard as proper. Bankers are men who conduct such

an establishment.
A speculator is a man who puts out money on chance games; plays for high stakes, and sometimes "realizes" but oftener does not; resorts to schemes of "high finance" and "getrich-quick;" converts himself into dummy corporations and plays whatnot other smart tricks that may be criminal if he lose, yet honorable if

The banker and the speculator have their fit places, and the public and the law regard them charitably when they full in their proper spheres. But when the banker turns speculator or the speculator turns banker, the devil

A man who receives the trust of the public as a banker and employs that trust as a get-rich-quick operator is a worse enemy of society than the thief that comes in the night. He ds more disaster and wee and ruin. Though he would scorn to rob the money vaults at night, yet he makes off with the stores of toil and saving, which are entrusted to his care, in a manner that leaves worse effect.

A speculator who poses as a banker may be a person who would not play false, yet he would win through wrong methods. His trusting depositors take all the chances of loss and he takes all the chances-such is the way it

oftenest works out-of gain. The bankers who made improper use of the public trust in Portland, and failed, belonged to the get-richquick class of speculators. Their banks were "trust" companies—but receiving money. scattering money, they were some-thing else. One of the promoters has just escaped prison at the hands of a jury that tacked on to its verdict a scalding rebuke for his "guilty knowledge and participation in unlaw ful and dishonest acts" in connection with the affairs of an insolvent bank; another, some time ago, was convicted for misappropriation of State school

When a man uses money in speculation with the full knowledge of the owners thereof, he acts within the duct. But when he diverts their money from safe and legitimate uses, without their knowledge or consent he becomes a "confidence man," one who obtains money under false pretenses, not the more respectable cause his gloves cover manieured

It is to be hoped that men in the banking business will be more strict hereafter in conforming with the

# PORTLAND NOT COMPLAINING.

is so very unsatisfactory to the Astorian (newspaper) that it devotes much space to criticism and complaint. It is almost distressing to note the ugubrious fears that the Astorian (newspaper) expresses for the future of Portland, unless we suspend out attempts to engage in shipping at this point and move our business down to Astoria. "Year by year," asserts Astorian, "the Columbia grain fleet is diminishing, and what is left of it is being gradually deflected to Puget Sound, thanks to the anti-Astoria feeling swaving the Portlander

Let us see to what extent this business is being "deflected to Puget Sound." We have before us Bulletin No. 8 of the Department of Commerce and Labor, giving the wheat exports of the United States for the eight months of the current cereal year, which began July 1, 1969. Exports for the United States for this period were 28,000,000 bushels less than for the same period last year, and 44,000,period in the season of 1907-1908. port of importance in the The Government Saturday made an United States showed a decrease, but the Astorian will learn with regret that the decrease in the Portland shipments was smaller than that of any other prominent port in the United Portland's grain business has been turned. The official document mentioned presents the figures for Portand and Puget Sound for the past

three years. For the first eight months of the season of 1907-1908, Puget Sound shipped 12,153,093 bushels, and Port-land 9,978,584 bushels of wheat, Portland's share of the Business thus be-ing 45 per cent, while the Puget Sound

ports secured 55 per cent. The business was "deflected to Puget Sound" to such an extent that the corresponding eight months of the season of 1908-09 showed exports of 4,361,966 bushels from Puget Sound and 6,240,875 bushels from Portland, this city handling 59 per cent of the business, while Puget Sound handled 41 per cent. A poor crop in Portland territory and a large crop in Puget Sound territory out down the business of the current season, but, according to the Government figures, the ship ments to March 1 were 3.254,269 bushels from Puget Sound and 4.867,istence of the lawful exchanges de- 196 bushels from Portland. The perpends on enforcement of rules that centage ("deflections" included) handied in Portland was thus 60 per cent compared with 40 per cent from Puget Sound. These facts, of course, were

bothered by any such rules nor by Portland, but facts have seldom entered into an Astoria view of Port-

land's trade. It will not be news to the Astorians, but The Oregonian will again repeat that the cost of maintaining a tug and pilot service on the river and bar is a matter of small concern to the people who are paying the bills. The Port of Portland was organized for the purpose of protecting the shipping business of this city. One very noticeable result of its assumption of the tug and pilot service is shown in the keenest activity for work that the independent pilots have engaged in since they ran opposition to the late Captain Flavel nearly thirty years ago.

The bar pilotage service, since the Port of Portland entered the field is the best in the history of the port, and pilots who were indifferent about going outside the heads to meet vessels under the old regime are now making hurried trips to California, to Puget Sound and to British Columbia. For this improved service the Port of Portland is entitled to all of the credit, aithough it is not securing all of the pilotage fees. The latter loss, however, in comparison with the interests at stake, is a mere bagajelle, and, despite the gloomy forebodings from the Astorian, is not troubling anyone in Portland

A STRAW. Portland building permits for Fri-day and Saturday were \$91,756 com-pared with \$65,140 for the first two days of March. Bank clearings for the first two days of this month were \$4,084,571, which was \$1,003,301 in excess of the clearings for the first

wo days in March. Two days, of course, is hardly sufficient time in which to determine the course of the month's business, but it is much more agreeable to note gains of more than 33 1-3 per cent in these important commercial factors than it would be to chronicle a decrease even for the first two days.

Portland bank clearings for the month of March showed a gain of \$10,345,151 over those of March, 1909, the increase being 29 per cent. Seattle's gain for the month was \$10,720,-000, but the percentage of increase over March, 1909, was but 23 per cent. If April maintains the strong stride at which the start was made, more bank clearings and building permit records will fall as the month closes.

#### TELLING THE PEOPLE.

Now of course a railroad, or two rallroads, into Central Oregon great thing for Oregon; but it cannot a great thing for the railroads un less that vast territory supplies traffic. There can be no traffic without in-dustry and there will be no industry without people. The people will come certainly, if it appears to them that it is worth their while; but it cannot be taken for granted that they will

know unless they are told.

Telling the people about the advantages and opportunities of a given ection or state which the Great Northern Italiroad, or any of its allied lines, penetrates has been from the first a fixed Hill policy. The state of Oregon is now to receive the benefit of a Nation-wide scheme of advertising undertaken by the Great Northern, under the personal direction of Louis W. Hill. All the immense machinery of that great system is to be used to bring immigration of the home-building class to this country. It is good news that Louis W. Hill is to come personally to Oregon this Summer to undertake this work. It will be thoroughly

We suppose, of course, the Harriman system will not be behind its mighty ompetitor in advertising Oregon, The time has gone by when the management of that road has any motive or reason for keeping quiet about Oregon,

# EARTH BURIAL AND CREMATION.

Rev. Alexander Irvine, of the Fifth-avenue Church of the Ascension, New York, advocates strongly the crema-tion of the dead. He arraigns cemeteries as unsightly, unsanitary and foroverted into building lots. While this minister is correct in his contention in favor of cremation as the sanitary, safe and clean method of posal of the human body after death. form he might otherwise forward in this line by his proposal to turn cemetery lots into building lots.

Earth burial may be stopped in meteries like Greenwood and Mount Auburn—as a sanitary measure—but public opinion will not sanction the conversion of burial places hallowed by grief, made sacred by custom and aintained as beauty spots by wealth into sites for homes and business ouses until burials have ceased therein for one or two generations at least. A well-kept cemetery is neither unsightly nor forbidding, but the most carefully kept one among them would doubtless prove to be unsanitary if excavated to any extent for building purposes. It is recalled in this connec-tion that a frightful epidemic followed the digging of a section of Regent's Canal, London, through an old graveyard-a statement that is at once a strong argument in favor of cremation and permitting an old cemetery to re-

WHOM OREGON DELIGHTS TO HONOR. Birthdays of two veperable pioneers last week in Portland revived mem of the men and women who planted the power of the United States Oregon country. F. X. Matthieu, pioneer of 1842, and Ben Simpson, of 1846, each passed the ninety-second

nilestone of life's journey. Here are men whom the younger generations are proud to think of. They are types of early ploneers, without whose service the whole of the states of Washington and Idaho and probably most or all of Oregon would now be British. Mr. Matthieu came to Oregon in time to take part in the American occupation of this country While Mr. Simpson arrived just after the treaty settlement with England in 1846, still he belonged to the movement that, between the years 1842-45 Inclusive, occupied this country with American citizens and planted the authority of the United States here Though Mr. Matthieu was Canadian-born, he sided with the Americans at Champoeg in 1843, when Americans by a narrow margin carried plan of provisional government

against British opposition. This was a crucial time in the Pa-cific Coast history of the United States. Oregon was the Nation's first outlook on the Pacific. Its settlem The bucket-shop is not as easily ascertained in Asteria as in gave the Nation its first idea of Pa- tints of this beautiful Spring sunshine. stronger every day

cific Coast possession. California was sentired in pursuance of this idea and vas occupied and built up largely by means of the Oregon trail. The Oregon settlers that came here up to 1845 heralded a sequence of events that annexed to their Nation California, Alaska, Hawali and the Philippines Oregon is the only land that cost the Nation nothing to acquire in the way of war or purchase. It is the only territory that the United States has gained through discovery, exploration and settlement. In the diplomatic dealings with Britain, leading up to final acquisition of Oregon, the U States first asserted the Monroe doc trine. In the treatment of Oregon's needs the United States evolved the system of land laws which has pro moted the settlement of the west-

Mississippi region.
So that Oregon has had lasting in-fluence in the affairs of this Nation. Two of the men who came of the critical period and participated in it are Mr. Matthieu and Mr. Simpson. There are a few other survivors whose natal day will also be honored in the course of the year and of succeeding ears as long as they shall be spared to receive the tokens of the younger generations. It is a sentiment of the best feeling of today's and tomorrow's citizenship.

After a long period of inactivity Portland exporters last week chartered three ships to load wheat for Europe. These transactions again remind us that under natural condition the world's wheat prices are still fixed in the great consuming markets of Europe. For several weeks a brisk home demand and an organized effort on the part of the farmers to force prices to unwarranted heights brought the export trade to a standstill. But we are unable to consume all of the wheat remaining in the country, and in about 90 days the harvesters will begin work on the 1910 crop. has forced the farmers to reduce prices to a point where business can again be worked on an export basis. The long period of idleness in the market has resulted in many ships being diverted to other parts of th world. Even should there be a good advance in the foreign market, the greater part of this advance would necessarily be taken up by the few ships still available,

Mrs. Russell Sage, whose benefactions always remind the public of her deceased husband, because they are so unlike anything he ever did, is now arranging to establish a chain of loan agencies through which poor people can secure money at the legal rate of interest. The plan has been prepared by the New York state superintendent of banks, who has been waging bitter war on the loan-sharks that from the scanty earnings of the poor. It would be a great thing for the country if this plan should prove so successful that it would be inaugu-rated in every state in the Union. There are very few large cities in which none of these alleged "bankers and brokers" are engaged in the para sitical work of extracting usurious toll from the victims who, in desperation are driven into their clutches. Public sentiment heaps contumely on this class of leeches, but as yet no successful method for putting them out of business has been evolved.

International conciliation, universal peace and reduction of armaments sound well in phrase; but to no ex-tent are they realizable ideas or ideals. Germany frankly declares that must maintain her armaments, England the same, France the same; and we of the United States have no powerful neighbors, yet there are few of our own people who would think it wise or safe to allow our naval arm-ament to deeline. Armaments are not so much for purposes of war but for guarantees of peace. Bundles of fine essays emanate from the American Association for International Concilia-tion, at New York, but there is little practicability in their suggestions. Every important nation believes asbidding, and says that the large areas surance of peace is in strength of arm-now given to them might well be ament that will deter attack. Armaturned over to real estate men and ment, therefore, is a most necessary method and instrument of international conciliation in the present state of the world's affairs.

Mrs. Emma Samuelson, who fled from Chicago with a soul-mate and several thousand dollars, has become separated from both the affinity and the money. In the circumstances, she is probably something ahead, of the game by the departure of her affinity; but money costs more than soul mates, and as the departure of money and mate was simultaneous, she is suffering the pangs of remorse. Inasmuch as the woman who would deert her home and clope with one affinity might at any time be expected to repeat the performance with another one, it is not clear that Mrs. Samuelson is not receiving about her just dues. Whenever there is an affinity handy, it is almost a certainty that a fool and her money will soon be

Not even in the prairie states can the record of the Columbia River water-level haul be broken. The freight train of 130 cars that rolled nto Vancouver Saturday is probably without a precedent.

Roosevelt still refuses to talk American politics. And yet a lot of so-called friends of the people are not ontent to let the people rule.

While we are voting for normal chools in Oregon, there is no reason why every town that wants one should

Gifford Pinchot discovered something about the same way as Dr. Cook did, and both heroes have gone abroad.

Government weather men are learning to respect old superstitlons. predicted a rainy Sunday next after a sunny Easter.

Montavilla is the best point from which to view the comet in the early morn. Grandstand free. Nonunion men are said to be profiting by the miners' strike. So,

Hood River expects to need thou sands of men to thin its fruit. That is optimism sublime.

Happily for some persons, it will soon be a year until the next Spring sowing.

The Festival roses will have all the

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

One More Oregon Product. "B. C. M.," of Salem, in St. Charles (Minn.) Union.

I verily believe the song. "Let the Oregon.

#### Satisfactory Bulance.

Lebanon Criterion.

During February there were 25 hirths in the county—13 girls and 12 boys—and 12 deaths, which is at the very low rate of about six in 1000. Let 'Em Secede

Grants Pass Pacific Outlook. Out of the 205 Oregon teachers who took the February examinations for state diplomas and certificates only 50 were successful, and out of these 50, Josephine County boasts but one, and Jackson County none. Where is South-ern Oregon "at" in the matter of pedagogy ? The Knock Terrific.

# week. This was an improvement, but if Sloan will give his subscribers the paper hereafter without any printing on it, they will no doubt be grateful to him.

Another Lusty Ploneer Corvallis Gazette-Times. C. M. Vanderpool, of Wells, has on his place a winesap apple tree that is 60 years old. The tree is fully three and one-half feet in circumference and is in the most thrifty condition. Last year the crop was 40 boxes of first-

#### Frank's Busy Winter.

Spray Courier. Frank Cason brought in another lot of coyote pelts today. Frank has caught 104 coyotes since November, and the sheepmen will be greatly benefited by his work, and they should see that he continues his good work. It is safe to say that Frank has exterminated more of the pests than any of the hunt-ers employed by the Government.

#### You'll Have to Hurry.

Condon Times.

James A. Kibbey brought us in a monster Easter egg on Friday. It was presented to him by one of his Rhode Island Red hens, and measures nine inches round the long end, and is seven inches in circumference; it weighs over one-quarter of a pound. If you doubt this, come in and see the phenomenon the editor has it bolled for breakfast.

#### A Prohibition Tale.

A Prohibition Tale.

Kansas City Journal.

Jerome Beatty lays the responsibility for this story on a Hutchinson minister:

It is all about an Irishman who had never taken a drink and who was attacked by a heavy cold which he found himself unable to throw off. He visited the family doctor, who advised him to take a hot toddy before retiring. O'Reilly demurred on the ground that he would lose his standing with his spouse.

"Well, it's either whisky or pneu-monia for yours," said the physic'an.
"If thot's the case, thin," said the yiellm of the grip bactilt, "Of guess Of'll hov to take the whisky. But how shall I kape the ould lady fr'm foinding it

The physician advised him to get the hot water for the toddy by sending his shaving mug down to be filled. O'Reiliy thought it a good plan and went home. The next day the doctor stopped at ils house to find out how the treatment was working. He opened the door and found Mrs. O'Reilly and all her brood standing in the hall talking together in hushed tones.
"What's the matter?" inquired the

man of pills. "Oh, doctor," sighed Mrs. "Oh, d O'Reilly, wringing her hands, "I'm afraid Pat's gone crazy entolrely. He's takin' a shave ly'ry foive minutes!"

# A Democratic Opinion.

Richmond Virginian, Dem Mr. Roosevelt is now in private life. He holds no office under the Federal

McMinnville News-Reporter, The assembly proposition continues held a prominent place in the minds the pe the people, and Republicans are ch more of a unit upon the question than any one supposed when it was first broached. From very few, indeed, has there been any criticism of the holding of a state assembly and a large majority, so far as investigated by News-Reporter, are also favorable to holding a county assembly, not only for nominating delegates to the state assembly, but to indorse a set of local candidates.

# Great Increase in Whistler Values,

Great Increase in Whistler Values,
Vogue.

Whistler's portrait of his mother, called "Arrangement in Gray and Biack," which it is said the Metropolitan Museum could have had for \$2250 and which was purchased by the French government and is now in the Luxembourg, would bring considerably over \$109,000 if it were put on sale. Next to the Freer collection in Detroit, the most important single Whistler collection is that belonging to Richard Canfield, and from both of these many examples are shown at the present New examples are shown at the present New York exhibition.

# The Clubbing of Pincho

Eugene Register. The Register is in receipt of a letter from Chicago asking us to organize a "Watch Pinehot Grow" Club for the purpose of helping to boom said gentleman for President in 1212. Now, what man for President in 1912. Now, what would Taft and Teddy think of us if we would rait and ready think of is if we should indulge in such political malfeasance? Besides, the "Watch Pinchot tio" Club, recently organized at Washington, under President Taft's direction, seems to have the precedence.

# A Record Price Paid for a Print.

New York Cor. Kansas City Star.
About the highest price ever given in
America for a print at public auction— \$000—was paid by a New York collector
last night for a dingy colored lithograph
dated 1825, showing Wall street at the
corner of Broadway.

# No Assistance Needed.

Princeton Tiger.

As the train neared the city, the colored porter approached the joyfal-faced gentleman, saying, with a smile:
"Shall Ah brush yo' off. sah?"
"No," he replied. "I prefer to get off in the usual manner."

# Substantial Recognition.

Condon Times.

Ten new subscribers since we began make a stand for the assembly. The sentiment in its favor is growing

# WHY EAST AND WEST DIFFER ON CONSERVATION

How the Pinchot Policy Discourages Settlement and Retards Progress—Is It Better to Leave the Country in a Savage State or to Provide Ways by Which It Can Be Developed and Civilized?

The following article by Leslie M. Scott, printed by the New York Independent. March 31, is introduced with the statement that it is "by a member of the stan of The Oregonian, and gives an admirable summary of the Far Western view of the grant problem of National conservation."

The purpose of this article is to suggest that the Pinchot conservation idea of Eastern states antagonizes the Far Western idea of that subject.

In the East, Pinchot conservation means resistance to private greed and corporate fraud that have sought to despoil and waste the public domain, at the expense with

Cottage Grove Leader.

Sloan P. Shutt, the versatile editor of the Joseph Herald, sent us a copy of his paper printed on one side only last

from the United States at \$1.25 or \$2.50 an acre for settlement is in accord with

an acre for settlement is in accord with the good and lawful policy of the Nation and should continue.

More than one-fourth the land of Oregon-16.22.000 acres—is locked up within Government forest reserves; also more than one-fourth the land of Washington—12.065.000 acres. The Government holds other large slices in withdrawais for water power slices, unopened Indian reserves and irrigation projects, which latter, especially in Oregon, will be carried forward, goodness knows when. The class fruit, besides over 10 bushels of forward, goodness knows when. Southern Pacific Railroad holds in southern Pacific Railroad fictors in Ore-gon, as a big reserve of its own, 2,000,000 acres of the finest land in the state, granted by Congress in the early 70s, and refuses to sell. Private and corpor-ate timber land tracts aggregate many million acres more. Five wagon road companies in Oregon own immense areas of Congressional acres; land

of Congressional-grant land, In brief, out of 61,0000 ncres of land n Oregon, fully one-half, if not more, is ocked up from settlement and much of locked up from settlement and much of the remaining half is arid, barren and bleak. Much of the forest reserve land could be opened to settlement without wasting timber wealth, for a large part of it has few or no trees, and other areas, extending down is the base of the moun-tains and into the valley, will produce more wealth with cows and potatoes than with forests. Vast mountain regions are unfit for farming; fit only for forest. These conserved will yield the people timber forever. Pinchot officials say the law authorizes homestead settlement on law authorizes homestead settlement on Government reserve land which is suit-able for agricultural use, but determina-tion of this matter rests with Pinchot officials, and few admissions into forest reserve land are desired by settlers, under conditions that prevail, and very few are allowed.

These same restrictions exist in other Western states, but the effects are no-where more glaring than in Oregon. Here Americans organized their first political community on the Pacific Coast in 1843.
Yet in population and growth Oregon is last of the Pacific Ocean states. Its aggregate area barred from settlement amounts to 50,000 square miles. This exceeds the total area of the State of New York, or Virginia, or Pennsylvania. It exceeds the combined areas of Connocti-cutt, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware and New Jersey. It almost equals that of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois or Iowa. The

Alabama, Arkansas, Illinols or Iowa. The Nation has bestowed vast parcels of Oregon on grabbers and selfish corporations; and now "Pinchotism" steps in to lock up the rest from the people's uses.

The taming of land requires patient, hard work and is accompanied by privation and stress bordering on poverty. This development Oregon and Washington need and demand. Land laws allow it, but officials have suspended the laws in answer to a clamor in the East from persons who know little and care less about Far Western efforts for progress about Far Western efforts for progress about Far Western efforts for progress and upbuilding, and imagine conservation means simply protection of the public domain from "spoliation." Meanwhile, tens of thousands of the most vigorous citizens of the Nation-of the type that "saved" Oregon and Washington-are going to Camada to make homes under the British flag, on bleak and wind-swept wastes. This land they obtain by payment of a nominal sum of money—the Canadian government virtually gives it Mr. Roosevelt is now in private life. He holds no office under the Federal Government. He is a plain citizen without authority. He has no more to do with the affairs of government or with Mr. Taft's Administration than any other citizen. Yet one would inferfrom reading the reports that Theodore Roosevelt is the regulator of affairs in the United States; that he had left matters in the hands of President Taft during his absence and that now he is about to return to his domain, the Administration must report to him what it has oeen doing in his absence.

Our Caesar has been feeding on strong meat since he left and has become more arrogant, if not more great.

Attacks. This land they obtain by payment of a nominal sum of money—the Canadian government virtually gives it to them, but they pay a higher price than any gold is worth, in frontier toll and is suffering. The laws of the United States also virtually give wild land to settlers also virtually give wild land to settlers also virtually give wild land to settlers also virtually give wild for it amply in hardships and so they must still do. Yet a howl goes up in Eastern states against this application of the old, law, from persons who do not understand. Busy officials think themselves called upon to stop this settlement of the public domain—this "robbery of the people," they hear it called.

The real robbery was perpetrated by land-grabbing syndicates, working under stupid laws of Congress. That law-making body and officials in the Nationa's capital blazed the way to the Nation's fine timber that stood land-fraud scandal. The lieu land law metropolis of Oregon.

in Oregon. PORTLAND, Or, April 3. — (To the Editor.)—"Empire is retained by the same arts whereby it was won" goes

the maxim.

So with everything worth retaining. Republican institutions and democratic government are retained by the same arts whereby they were won, and by

A brilliant lawyer of the old school has written in the preface of a standard textbook on the common law: "If the blind lead the blind we are informed what will be the consequences. But no one has ventured to predict the 'hideous ruin and combustion' that would ensue, should the blind undertake to lead those who see, and should those who see accept the guidance."

Man in the unit is not employing second-rate, minds and third-class lawyers to retain his liberties and property rights under the constitution and laws; neither is man in the aggregate, which

neither is man in the aggregate, which is the state, except, perhaps, those who know not liberty nor the great labor and thrift by which property is acquired. Men must and will continue to seek guidance in serious matters of state, as they do in serious matters of their personal business, for statecraft is a business and a serious business. It is true that legislation has been

enacted into laws that seem to mock the very genius of a free democracy, but there is no government now or in the past where the individual has more freedom and opportunity than in this republic of ours, and there is no "official gazette" where right and wrong can be more forcibly presented with more variant views than in the daily press.

Eastern states antagonizes the Far Western idea of that subject.

In the East, Pinchot conservation means resistance to private greed and corporate fraud that have sought to despoil and waste the public domain, at the expense of the public.

In the Far West, Pinchot conservation is held to mean obstruction of settlement and public progress that comes from opening of new lands.

Far Western states, like Oregon and Washington, which contain the largest water powers in the United States, prefer state conservation to Pinchot or National conservation by showing how busy they servation. growth of this Northwest country. They wish to "hold their jobs," and to do this they seek to piease their superiors in Washington by showing how busy they are preserving the public domain from "spoliation." But hey are men who keep the stable door locked after the horse is stoien. Big frauds have taken vast areas of the public domain, but on this account are settlers to be barred out of the remaning land, the laws suspended and a land system reversed that has made other states great and wealthy for generations past?

The people of the State of New York own 1.841,522 acres of forest reserve in the Adirondack shid the Catskill Mountains, according to the last message of Governor Hughes. The Governor urges a project for increasing this total area to 4,000.00 acres, and for developing 26,000 horsepower from waters of Hudson River. This work in New York will be state conservation. It will be carried on for lasting benefit of the State of New York, Local deaires and needs will be conserved along with the resources. The people of New York, of course, would not hand this business over to the Pinchot bureau in Washington; they have their own ideas of how they wish their resources conserved and what other things are to be safeguarded along with them. Resources of Oregon and Washington, and other Western States, however, are managed to suit non-resident ideas in the National capital. They are taxed to pay salaries of a host of officials whose purposes are elsewhere. The people of Oregon and Washington, unlike those of other states, must pay toil for the use of their own streams and torests to the people of the United States and a swarm of high-salaried officials.

Water power is a local utility; it cannot be transmitted long distances; its conservation is naturally a local matter, and the laws of the Nation and the

conservation is naturally a local matter, and the laws of the Nation and the states have always regarded it as a subject soiely of state supervision and legislation. The laws of Oregon and Washington are fully adequate to protect the public, perhaps more so than those of New York State are adequate to protect the public of that commonwealth. Just think of taxing the people of New York to pay an army of inspectors and agents and conservers in the National capital to look after the public forests in the Adirondack and the Catskill Mountains and the water powers of the Hudson

River!
National control of state resources is assumption of authority unauthorized by the Federal Constitution and violation of the laws and the precedents of the Nation. This authority is not con-tained in the enumeration of powers con-ferred in the National Government. To make this doubly sure, two amendments to the National Constitution specifically declare: "The enumeration in the Con-stitution of certain rights soall not be construed to construe or disparage others retained by the people"; and "The pow-ers delegated to the United States nor prohibited by it to the states are received. to the states respectively or to the pec-

If Pinchot conservation is unconstitutional it is also contrary to the statutes of Congress. Although the public domain is supposed to be administered according to the acts of Congress, the Forest Bureau makes rules and regulations which have all the force of such acts and even take precedence over them. and even take precedence over them. The laws guarantee every adult citizen the privilege of acquiring tracts of the public domain by complying with the laws, but the Pinchet bureau steps in and suspends the acts of Congress. This is wrong palicy. The old method should be restored. Settlement should be encouraged. It has built up every state in the Union. Then why not these Western States? The "people" would not hise. Receipts from land sales have fully indemnified the Nation already. New land should be put to uses of wealth demailed the Nation already. New hand should be put to uses of wealth production. Cheap land, sale and use of lands containing the great resources of the country have given the Nation its immense development. The policy has increased our population by tens of millions and our wealth by hundreds of millions. Yet Pinchot conservation tells us now that this was wrong; in substance, that the country would be better in its savage state. We are led to believe that it was a mistake to destroy the original fine timber that steed on the site of the fine timber that stood on the site of the

# SHALL BLIND LEAD THE SEEING! pie, who realized full well, upon calm reflection, that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are retained by the

no other way.

A brilliant lawyer of the old school

It is true that in the transitions from war to peace, from financial panic and industrial depression to public confidence and prosperity, and in the present confusion arising from powerful combinations of organized wealth and the unsettled relations between labor and capital, freaky and loud-mouthed men of medicere ability have ridden into political power, but their tenure of office has been brief, will be brief; likewise the nostrums now put forth by U'Ren and his collaborators have from time immemorial appeared in one form or another, to be quickly discretely discretely and the common sense of the peoperation of the rank of the political sidestepper. The managers, the mean things, "Chicago Record Hereid." and every time your friends, said the political sidestepper. "Yes," replied to have carded by the common sense of the peoperation of the political sidestepper. "Wes," replied to have carded by the common sense of the peoperation of the political sidestepper. "Wes," replied to have carded by the common sense of the peoperation of the political sidestepper. "Wes," replied to have carded by the common sense of the peoperation of the prospection of the prospection of the prospection of the prospection of present and park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me three sanch and a final park propose to me the sanch and a final park propose to me the sanch and a final park propose to me the sanch and a final park propose to me the sanch and a final pa It is true that in the transitions from

same arts whereby they were won.

Hence a return to representative government by which the people's rights have always been preserved, by which present injustice may be remedied, new problems met and regulated, and not by turning over the present injustice. problems met and regulated, and not by turning over the government and upsetting the wisdom of the ages and experience of mankind by lunacles and mad caprices of a lot of windy and scatterbrain utopians calling themselves the people, who would blindly lead these who can see.

J. H. M.

# The Same Old Hoodoo.

Baker City Hergid.

If, as Harry Brown states in The Oregonian, the Republican leaders see satisfaction in a Democratic Congress, then the Republican party is indeed in a weakened condition. We do not believe any Republican who is carnestly in favor of Republican principles can feel that a Democratic victory would benefit anything or anybedy. Democratic and the conditions of the conditio feel that a Democratic victory would benefit anything or anybody. Democ-racy has ever been a hooden to pros-perity and good times.

# And the Sphinx Never Blinked.

New York Sun.

No doubt thousands of worthy people will differ with us, but from our "point of view," as John Allen, of Mississippi, used to say, the most astounding and

American into French—Lady (at railway restaurant)—Depechez, sarcon, ou je serail gauche derriere—Life.