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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1910.

# WHERE IS THE TRUTH?

President Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University, in a recent address, spoke of high prices and their "Take meat, for example," he said, "and see what the truth is. The truth is that the meat trust has been able to control the meat market to such an extent that scores of ranchmen have been driven out of the cattle-raising business because it was unprofitable. The short supply of meat is due to the monopoly created by the meat trust. It is true, therefore, that the supply is short compared with the vast demand, but it has been made short by the operation of a trust fostered by the legislation of the government."

All want the truth on this subject, the sheer truth; but President Wilson made only general statements, and offered nothing to support them. All trust, and whether, or how far, it is the cause of high prices.

We think it probable that Judge Samuel H. Cowan, of Texas, representative of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and of the National Livestock Association, whose object it is to promote the interests of those who raise livestock for the markets and keep the meat trust and the packers from getting too much of the profits, may have better knowledge on such a subject than President Wilson. Judge Cowan is a representative of he producers, as against the packers; and a few days ago he delivered testi-mony before the Senate committee on

high prices of meats and their cause. He explained that meat animals cannot be grown at as low prices as formerly and enterted into details to show why. Into the problem, he ex-plained, enter the price of land, the price of corn and hay and the price of labor. The days are gone by, he explained, when the ranchman could pasture his herds on public land, and so bring steers to a condition in which they would be salable at a profit. He must now buy his pasture land or for it in either case than ten or twelve years ago. No longer is there 30-gent corn, but 70-cent corn; to herders and other helpers much higher wages must be paid; and a 1200-pound steer that brought \$65 on the ranch in 1898 arings over \$100 now.

Judge Cowan's business is to speak the stock-grower, not for incker; but he entered into certain dealls about the relations of these tw pterests to each other. The profits of the packing industry, he said, are from by-products rather than meats. by the methods employed in great stabilishments profits are made on ildes, tallow and lard. The witness cited a case where the packer sold a bureass that cost him \$83 to the reiler for \$84.70. His knowledge was nly general, but he believed the profit o the butcher for killing and dresshg was about 80 cents a head for cattle, but the profit from the by-products was much more considerable. At large, though there may be ex-Steaks at 25 to 30 cents a hound certainly are high, but the reareass at one-third of these prices What, then, is the matter?

the trouble? The railroads are der very strict regulation, by the Interstate Commerce Commission. moreover responds quickly complaints about high or unequal It would seem that the inquiry to the cause of the high cost of and labor, with consequence of higher prices of forage crops, higher taxes nd general expenses on the farm as sewhere. That the meat trust, sofalled, gets some share need not be oubted, but it is very questionable whether it is the main factor in the higher prices. Land values have adanced greatly; the area of "open nge" is diminishing fast and its proetivity, too; farm and ranch labor higher and in less supply, and corn d other forage crops bear much higher prices than in former times. heap beef and pork and mutton would seem to be an impossibility without cheap land. Rise in land valics, moreover, is one of the main huses of the advance in wages that must be paid to workers on the land.

THE COUNCIL AND THE FOURTH. The Mayor's project of a safe and ane Fourth of July meets with some unexpected opposition in the City Founcil. One member "knows there is much harm by accidents," but he thinks "the game is worth it." That is, the fun of the firecrackers and toy much harm by accidents," stols is worth all the wounds and ughter they cause. ideas of comparative values are singu-Another Councilman thinks the noise and danger instil patriotism into the young people. Evidently this pubbetween patriotism and the germs of lockjaw. It is the latter which the fireworks and miscellaneous shooting

really instil. A further pit of councilmanic wisom upon this subject is the opinion that the riotous uproar of the hoodcelebration, with the wounds and deaths which result from it, "is" the best way to teach the children that we are celebrating the Declaration of Independence." Is there in-deed no other way to impress them important knowledge? Would not they learn it equally well they were given the opportunity to witness a pretty pageant in which the signing of the Declaration played a ing with February broke all previous conspicuous part? Might not intelli- records for the period and for the gent poems and recitations convey

fully as much patriotism 's firecrackers to the youthful mind? Would it not contribute to the National understanding of this natter if some one would explain clearly just what the relation is between Chinese firecrack-ers and the American Declaration of Independence? Upon the whole, the reasons which various Councilmen advance for opposing the Mayor's plan do more credit to their hearts than to their heads.

## TAFT AND ROOSEVELT.

It is impossible to conceive that there can be or will be any dissension between Taft and Roosevelt. Between them there can be no difference on any matter of importance. Roosevelt warmly recommended Taft for his successor. Taft isn't play-ing second fiddle, but is pursuing the general course and policy marked out by the authoritative declarations of his party. Some other man than Taft may be the Republican candidate in 1912 but how can it be Roosevelt? would say it cannot be Roosevelt

One scarcely wishes to Roosevelt made Taft President; but it is certain that Boosevelt commended him and supported him for the posi-tion. Taft has individuality and abilities. He is the President, on his own character and merit. Can those persons who assert or intimate that Roosevelt is to supersede Taft realize or imagine what position it would place these men-either of them and both of them?

Roosevelt cannot be a candidate against Taft. If Roosevelt were to have been a candidate again the op-portunity was in 1908. But he de clared he had had two terms and would not be a candidate for a third. He would respect the unwritten law as to two terms. The law has the same force now that it had then. True, in his case, there has been a break of the continuity in the series of terms: yet against a third term there remains the same objection as before would like to know about the meat It is an objection that defeated Grant as a candidate in 1880, after the interval of the Hayes term. It was de-cided then that the "interregnum" didn't remove the objection to a third term

There's no assurance that Roose-velt could be elected in 1912. From many springs and sources opposition would rise up against him. Perhaps Taft can't be, either. That will de-pend a good deal on the spirit and conduct of the opposition. Should Bryanism still dominate the Demo-Should cratic party, Taft probably would be

The conditions are such that we should expect the Republican party during the next three years to stand or fall with Taft.

# FORTY-FIVE YEARS, AGO.

On this night, April 14, forty-five ears ago, Abraham Lincoln was shot by an assassin. A crime as foolish as horrible. It changed (not for the better) the whole course of American political life, from that day to this, and it may be doubted whether we shall ever escape from the conse of that horribly mad and criminal act.

The irrational division of political parties today is a consequence of this. rime; and no one can see far enough into the future to imagine when the course of our history, set awry by this act of an assassin, will resume any rational or normal line of action

THE HOUSEWIFE'S OCCUPATION. The order to the census takers to classify women who keep house among those "having no occupation" has ex-cited much justifiable indignation. Probably the departmental clerk who invented the order never undertook to run a household r he would have been of a different opinion about it. The chances are that he would have found himself fully occupied from morning until night for seven days of the week. The truth of the matter is the farm, and the value of which apthat housekeeping is not only an ocpears in Secretary Wilson's totals as that housekeeping is not only an oc-cupation, but a very trying one. It makes severe demands upon the time price of the stock that consumes them. Of course, this treasonable to retailers' profits, they can hard'y and strength of those who practice it and it requires a high degree of intelligence, so much that capable house-keeping is a comparatively rare accomplishment. Almost any woman can manage a household without ac-Where | tually driving her husband insane and starving her children, but there are very few who can conduct the affairs of a home competently and econom ically. The history of mo. domestic establishments, if it were to be written, would present a sad tale of neglect, waste and ignorance

When the mystery of the present hard times and high prices is fully explained, conspicuous among the causes of the trouble will stand the fact that the American housewife is not mistress of her occupation. man's world when a given task is found to be disgusting or dangerous a machine is invented to do if without much human intervention. When a housewife finds any of her tasks disgusting she does not invent a machine to do them. She simply shunts them off upon low grade laborers of her own sex, and if she cannot afford to do that she lets them go unper-formed. It is not the lack of servants which is breaking up the American home so much as the lack of intelligent thought applied to its problems by the American housewife, Instead of facing her tasks she too often flees from them to the secure refuge of the boarding house or the furnished flat There never was before such a universal admission of defeat as American women are making by their negira from the home to the hotel. Can the woman who spends her nights playing bridge and her days eating candy and reading novels in a rented bedroom be said to have an occupa-

The balance of trade, which is the difference between the amount of exports which we sell the foreigners and value of the imports which we buy from them, has this year shrunk to such small proportion that it is feared the end of the fiscal year will witness its total disappearance. Naturally, this unsatisfactory condition of affairs by which we are obliged to ship gold t. Europe to make up a deficiency which we usually pay in wheat, corn and cotton, has created unfavorable comment. A close an-alysis, however, of the business for the first eight months of the year, features that throw a better light on the foreign trade as

Imports for the eight months end-

\$1,000,000,000. Exports for the eight onths were, on the contrary, nearly \$150,000,000 behind the record. Imports included material for use in manufacturing to the extent of \$562,-627,925, or about 55 per cent of the total. These figures, of course, mean that we are increasing our manufacturing business at a very satisfactory rate, and so long as our own manufacturing enterprises are handling this imported material at a profit to them-selves and supplying American citizens with employment, there is an economic advantage even in a seemingly gloomy adverse balance of trade. That we are reaping some benefit from this class of imports shown in the export trade. Manufac tured articles for the eight months were 41 per cent of the total com-

pared with 37 per cent in the preceding year.
Of the February exports, 50.94 per cent were manufactures. There has been a corresponding decline in the percentage of foodstuffs exported. While the totals for both exports and imports for the fiscal year ending June 30 will undoubtedly break all records, the gain will be in the imports, for it is now practically certain that the exports for the few remaining months will be insufficient to swell the total to record proportions. There are so many factors to be considered that it is difficult to determine exactly whether we are gainer or loser by this shifting in the percentages of imports and exports, but the manu-facturing item on the totals is certainly reassuring.

IS THIS TREASON? Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department has held his seat in the Cabinet for a greater length of time than any former occupant of that position. The firm hold which he seems to have on that particular seat among the mighty is due to the skill-ful manner in which he has succeeded making the farmers believe the department was run by a farmer and must perforce be as near perfection as is possible. The grain trade, the men engaged in buying and selling grain, chartering ships and ordering cars on the basis of advance informa-tion on the size of the crops, have for years regarded the Agricultural Department as a good deal of a joke, so far as its work touches them and their interests; but up to the present time, the grangers have stood val-iantly by the greatest granger of them all.

Now comes an advance note treason, for the State Grange of West Virginia has drawn up and passed a memorial protesting against the mis-representations of the Agricultural Department. Taking Secretary Wilson's impressive total of \$8,760,000,-000 as the alleged value of the products of American farms in 1909, they divide it among those actually engaged in agriculture and dependent on the industry for support, and get it down to a per capita basis of but \$250, which, in the language of their memorial "does not look like abounding wealth." But the grangers will not even admit that there were enough farm products last year to provide even a per capita of \$250. They pro-ceed to a charge of \$1,000,000,000 on interest account on the investment on interest account on the investment in farms. Another \$1,000,000,000 goes glimmering in the purchase of seeds, fertilizer, and the like, and taxes, depreciation and insurance make further inroads on the great pile which Farmer Wilson has credited to the form account.

the farm account. The strongest point made against the glowing report, however, is where the grangers' memorial charges du-plications. For example, the enormous corn crop figures to the limit in the total, but there are also im-mense valuations placed on cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and other animals which eat up the greater part of the corn crop, while it is still on the farm. The same is true of oats, hay and other crops which are fed on spirit and inclination to question the accuracy of the statistics supplied by "Tama Jim" has not spread very extensively as yet; but as the increased cost of living continues to attract larger attention, and the consumer and the middlemen continue to pass the respor ibility on to the man on the farm, there may be further signs of restlessness, and the campaign ora-tors will be asked to revise their statements regarding the hilarious prosperity of the farmers of the coun-

COEDUCATION AT TUFTS. Tufts College, Massachusetts, bus finally effected the much discussed change in its organization and will cease from this year to be a coeduca-tional institution. Women students will be provided for in the new Jackson Coilege, which is to be established as soon as practicable. The reasons for this radical change at Tufts College are not all of them openly naraded. Much is made of the patent fact that courses of study suitable for boys are not always suitable for girls It is also said that the same code of discipline ought not to be applied to both. Girls need certain concessions and a mildness of rule which would be injurious to boys. In general the effort to govern students of either sex by the same principles has resulted in more or less harm to all of them. The young men tend to become more rude n their manners than they do in colleges exclusively for their own sex while the young women acquire a cer-tain mannishness of demeanor which adds nothing to their charm and little to their efficiency. The old notion that men educated in co-educations colleges are tainted with effeminacy is far from correct. The reaction against womanly ways makes them emphasize their native roughness to the point of

All this may or may not be true thu he real reason why Tufts College has banished the girls is because they made it unpopular among young men One would generally suppose that stu-dents of the sterner sex would be attracted to co-educational schools but they are not. They are disposed to shun such places, and Tufts has ex perienced a sad failing off in its attendance on that account. That is to say, the enrollment of men has fallen of. If has been in a fair way to become a woman's college pure and simple. Just why men dislike co-educational colleges in the East, it would be difficult to say. Probably it is a matter of fashion. Yale, Harvard and Princeton admit no women. Therefore it is in the nature of things im time in our history exceeded proper for them to attend the same

seems to be about the way the sub-ject is reasoned out, and the train of logic compares favorably with most of those upon which educational prac-tice is founded.

All records for traffic on the lakes were broken last season, but the business for 1910 is opening up on such a great scale that it is confidently ex-pected that a corresponding increase will be scored this year. The American Shipbuilding Company has orders for thirty mammoth freighters, which are to cost \$10,000,000, most of them being 600 feet long and with a carrying capacity of about 2000 tons. These big freighters are built on the lakes at smaller cost than they could be built elsewhere. When completed they handle freight at a lower cost per ton mile than it is handled anywhere else in the world. For the present, American capital finds plenty of employment in railroads and lake craft, but some day our shipbuilders may enter the field on the high seas, with craft built in the lake yards. We shall then have a merchant marine of which we can be proud, and which will require

Barnum's "wild man of Borneo," deaf, dumb and ninety, is dragging out a solitary existence in his little home at Waltham, Mass. In his prime he was forty-three inches high, his brother and companion, who died five years ago, was thirty-six, and together they weighed ninety-four pounds. Curlosities in human form, they were on exhibition for many years and made rich those who profited by the pitiful trick which Nature had played upon them, and the fate that literally tore them from their native wilds. These little wild men were captured on the coast of Borneo forty-three years ago. An exile for nearly half of his long life, Plutano, the little old survivor of the two, waits in silence and loneliness the end of a life of wonderful vicissitude, ranging from naked poverty to affluence, and from the most primitive surroundings upon his native island to the wonders of worldwide travel.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine Rail-roads are end-to-end, not competitive systems. To unite them for nurnoses traffic and management cannot. therefore, violate the National law against combination and merger. Since the Legislature of Massachusetts, the state in which the roads meet end-to-end, has authorize! a proceeding to bring the roads into operation to-gether, there can be no reasonable ground for the objection raised by a nator (La Follette) from a distant state. But it's La Follette's way. Yet was just as well that the Senators from Massachusetts and New Hamp shire should have taken the trouble to tell the Senate and the country that the Senator from Visconsin didn't know what he was talking aboutthough nobody, perhaps, could have

supposed he did. Not all of the foreign nobility wastes its time lapping up brandy and soda and Scotch highballs in the oldworld clubs, nor in title hunting in America. Here we have a story from Nome, Alaska, of a 400-mile dog race on which \$50,000 was wagered, and in which the two leading teams were owned by British lords. One of the titled foreigners actually drove the team himself. Dog-racing may not be a very commendable pursuit, even for a British lord, but it is so much bet-ter than the mercenary chase for American heiresses, which attracts so many titled lords, dukes and other offscourings of old-world nobility that Lord Ramsey and his "sporty" uncle, Sir Charles, ought to become American citizens

is the rejection of representative govern-ment, or representative methods, neces-sary to maintenance of the political rights of the people? It is so assumed by those who approve the assembly representative

This was the introductory paragraph in an article in The Oregonian The word "approve" should read "oppose." It is a mis-take pardonable to the haste of compositors and proofreaders-when the handwriting of the copy is a rapid scrawl.

Since Senator Reveridge, of Indiana admiration of the Democratic press of the country, will the Democratic members of the coming Legislature of Indiana stand right in for his reelection, next year, when the Legislature is to meet? "I trow not." This admiration is the political game

A proper bill to keep Old Glory stered was up in the House committee yesterday. It prohibits any kind of advertising. That is one kind of milltarism the whole country will agree

Over in the Grand Ronde, where been growing fine fruit for nearly half a century but have been too modest to talk of it, a snow flurry is welcome this early in April

The Kaiser and Roosevelt believe in having large families. The Kaiserin and Mrs. Roosevelt may have opportunity to exchange views on the aubject.

We suppose, if Mr. Bryan were or the stump, that Roomvelt's conduct abroad, compared to his own, would be something awful.

Jeffries plans a trip abroad after "licking" Mr. Johnson, Foreigners will be delighted to see the next greatest American. A flat money man got what was due

him five years for uttering forged Senator Beveridge and some others will find that other Republicans can

sport as insurgents with Democrats Speeding is a disease that requires treatment. Solitary confinement

disappointed when they see the comet. The State Inspector of Washington has found that oil has a tendency to

taint. Bryan is regreasing his old sliver

The Lafean apple bill has been

colleges with men anywhere else. This WHAT SHOULD OLD-AGE LIMIT BE? Historical Facts Presented in Congressional Debate.

Congressional Record. In the House: Remarks upon the ad visability of establishing an age limit for

visability of establishing an age limit for Government employes.

Mr. Sheppard (Texas)—It occurs to me that in the noisy onsweep of an intensely material era we are perhaps not sufficiently familiar with the capabilities of age. Indeed, it has become too much a habit in recent years to disregard and put aside our older men and women. A celebrated physician—Dr. Osier—expressed the opinion only a short while ago that the effective work of the world is done between the ages of 25 and 40. A more colossal error could not possibly have been made.

colossal error could not possibly have been made.

Let us consider what has been achieved by men beyond the age of 80. Titian, master of Venetian painting, produced his most wonderful canvases after 80, painting his famous "Battle of Lepanto" at the age of 98. Fontenelle, one of the most versatile of men; Cobaro, the great disclple of temperance; Pope Lee XIII, John Adams, Theophrastus strode into the 90's with intellectual vigor unimpaired. Michael Angelo at 89 atili held the sky a Michael Angelo at 89 still held the sky a prisoner in his brush, having executed his "Last Judgment," perhaps the most famous single picture in the world, and his celebrated freecoes in the Sistine Chapel between 60 and 70. See Von Moltke in full uniform at 88, still the Chief of Staff of the Prussian Army, hav-ing crushed France at 72. Hear John Wesley preaching with undiminished eloand power almost every day

Mr. Keliher (Mass.)-I desire to ask the gentleman from Texas if he can tell us how old the Speaker of the House was when he outgeneraled the House re-

when he obligenerated the House recently.

Mr. Sheppard—He is now nearly 74.

Whether the Speaker outgeneraled the
House or not on that particular occasion,
he is a conspicuous instance of the accomplishments of age. See Guizot and
Hobbes and Landor with active pens at
87. See Talleyrand and Thomas Jefferson, Herbert Spencer, Newton and Voltaire, all fruitful in the 89's. See Bancroft, Buffon and Ranke writing deathless history after 50. See Palmeraton,
Prime Minister of England at 81, and
John Quinev Adams, stricken in the full-Prime Minister of England at 81, and John Quincy Adams, stricken in the fullness of his strength on the floor of Congress at the same age. Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" was composed at 82, Goethe's "Faust" at 80. See Gladstone conducting one of his most exciting political campaigns at 80, taking control of a nation and becoming its Premier at 82. See Cato learning Greek; Plutarch, Latin, and Socrates, music, all at 80, and tell me no more that the old are no longer capable of high and useful achievement. me no more that the old are no longer capable of high and useful achievement. Think of Joseph Jefferson portraying Rip Van Winkle with added effectiveness at 75, or the Irish actor, Macklin, actually taking part in a performance in England at 26. Think of Browning, brilliant and complex as ever at 71, or Whittier and Bryant issuing new volumes at 73. Think of Grimm, Laplace, Lamarck, completing tremendous tasks in the neighborhood of 80. Think of Perugino, at 76, painting the walls of a vast cathedral, or Humboldt deliberately postponing until 76 the best work of his life, his immortal "Kosmos," completing it at 90. Think of Gallieo discovering the daily and monthly vibrations of the moon at 73. Think of fiving and Lamartine, Hugo and Holmes, Wordsworth and Longfellow, Hallam and frving and Lamartine, Hugo and Holmes, Wordsworth and Longfellow, Hallam and Grote, George Buchanan and Samuel Johnson, Kant, Savigny and Littre, all astounding mankind with masterful productions between 70 and 80. Think of Henry Clay, Calhoun, Metternich, Bismarck, Crispl, Thiers, Franklin, Morgan, Reagan, Roberts, Allson, Morrill, Cannon, all towering figures in politics after 70.

The average age of the Chief Justices

The average age of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court The average age of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Upited States, perhaps the greatest legal tribunal on earth, is nearer 70 than 60. Marshall having concluded his prodigious lebors of more than three decades at 80. Taney at 88. Walte at 72. Fuller still presiding over that august body today at 76. It is safe to say that the average at which all the more than 50 associate justices who have occupied the Supreme Bench since its organization were still in the full exercise of their functions is nearer 60 than 60. In the words of Mr. James Q. Howard, one of the most gifted officials in our Congressional Library, himself an example of the possibilities of age, a man is as a rule "Immature, unripe, callow, vealy, verdant, sappy, bumptious, batblind and grass-green" until he reaches the age of 40 years. I repeat that there has been of late too much of a disposition to neglect and disregard the old. tion to neglect and disregard the old.

### Prayers for Pittsburg. New York World.

The Episcopal bishop of Pittsburg has designated next Sunday as a special day of prayer for the redemption of that city. To attempt to accomplish the spiritual regeneration of a city of \$50,000 souls at a stroke is an ambitious project, and a peculiar efficacy will be required of the prayers which are to "save this whole community from political corruption, greed, intemperance, lawlessness, the descration of the Lord's Day, the violation of the sanctity of marriage, and every false way."

No harm and perhaps some good can he Episcopal bishop of Pittsburg has

overy false way."

No harm and perhaps some good can come from the plan. But it is through secular agencies, such as a fearless grand jury and a vigilant District Attorney, backed by an honest public opinion that the purification of Pittsburg must be accomplished. The indistinguished for britance. complished. The indictments for briba-giving found sgainst bank and corpora-tion presidents are worth a whole litany as a practical remedy for civic corrup-

If these indictments are followed by others, and bribe-givers and bribe-takers of all ranks are prosecuted with refent-less impartiality, there will be no need of supernatural assistance in redeeming Pittsburg.

### Spring's Vocal Uplift. Baltimore American

With the full flowering of the season with the spread of vernal leafage, with the bursting of the blooms, the birds ex-pand their theme. It is a grand theme; it is full of the finest imspiration; it is the subtlest and most charmful of all the things that enter into the appreciation of the senses. Music distilled by the breezes, bathed in the sunshine, modulated and modified by the various earth-sounds—such music is beyond the reach of the regular and orderly notation of the composer who seeks to develop one sub-ject and can never rise to the universali-sation of all the harmonic impulses of the wide open in which bird and tree, the wide open in which bird and tree, sun and shower, combine to preserve art from decay. Civilization owes much to the bird; it owes vastly more than could be set forth to the melody of the feathered tribes. The dead silence of Winter is broken and the welcome flight of nature's merry mistrels is turned this way. Their pinions cleave space in an eager endeavor to arrive in time to give each fair Spring day its celebration. esterday when Judge Morrow gave

# Scinnors Needed.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times On account of red tape, Capt. Peter C. Hains, of the United States Army, now in prison serving a sentence for murder A great many more persons will be to the War Department.

> Two Kinds of Lions. Kansas City Ster.
> "Swat the dandeilon" is the slogan in many Kansas communities. That's what Roosevelt was doing in Africa for nearly n year.

> Has Friends Among Both. Kansas City Star.
> As for Mr. Roosevelt, he is neither a atholic, nor a Methodist, but he knows lots of nice people who are.

# STREAMS NOT CONSERVED BY FORESTS

Water Flow, Rainfall, Floods and Climate Not Affected by Trees, and Timberland Should Not Be Withheld From Food Production by False Ideas in These Matters, Says Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather

That forest conservation and water conservation should each stand on its separate merits is the keynote of a report made by Willis L. Moore, chief of the united States Weather Bureau to the committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

This may be startling dectrine amid the dogmatic assertions of Pinchot conservationists, that preservation of forest areas is necessary to conservation of water flow in streams; to protection against extreme floods on the one side and against droughts on the other; to maintenance of soil productivity and climatic salubrity for future generations; and to prevention of wastes in America, such as are alleged to have followed destruction of forests in the Old World.

We winds and on their seaward slope falls the heaviest precipitation in America of the heaviest pre

followed destruction of forests in the Old World.
Each of these dogmatisms of extreme conservationists is rejected by Mr. Moore, who declares that they are not substantiated by facts in the Old World or in the New. And while he himself endeavors not to be arbitrary in his conclusions, still he holds to them as the fair judgments of wide scientific evidence and practical observation. tion.

The obvious meaning of which is that forests should be preserved for their value as timber, alone, and should not be made a pretext for "conserving" lands against agricultural use. The question therefore narrows down to whether a given area of forest land is more valuable for timber production than for food production. "Forested land," says Mr. Moore, "yields not a handful of wheat nor of corn and makes not a wretched substitute for the pasture upon which to feed milch cows and beef cattle." Mr. Moore thinks—and here he states in a sentence the Far Western opposition to Pinchot conservation—that there can be no valid objection to decreasing a forest area, so that "homes and a well-fed people so that "homes and a well-fed people can take the place of wild animals and the wilderness." "I believe forests should be preserved for themselves alone, or not at all," he says.

Mr. Moore's conclusions are as fol-

lows:
First—The cutting away of forests
has had nothing to do with the creating
or the augmenting of droughts in any
part of the world. And marked climatic changes that may have taken place are of wide extent and not local and are appreciable only when meas-ured in geological periods. Second—Rainfail controls forestation, but forestation has little or no effect on

precipitation.
Third—Rainfall is the result of con Third—Rainfall is the result of conditions that exist at such altitudes as not to be controlled by or affected by small thermal irregularities of surface air surrounding forests. Any local modification of temperature and humidity, caused by the absence or presence of forest covering, the building of villages and cities, could not extend upward more than a few hundred feet. Fourth—During the period of accurate observations, the amount of precipitation has not increased nor decreased to any extent worthy of consideration.

reased to any extent worthy of con-sideration.

Fifth—Floods are caused by excessive precipitation, and there has been neither increase nor decrease of floods as forests have diminished.

Sixth—Even if deforestation were the

as forcats have diminished.

Sixth—Even if deforestation were the cause of floods over a watershed, it would be necessary, in order to prevent them, to reforest the lower levels and their vastly greater areas—an impossibility unless valuable agricultural lands are to be abandoned as food-producing areas. The area of the headwaters of a stream is small compared with the total drainage basin, and its run-off would not be sufficient to cause floods, even if deforestation allowed a greater and quicker gin-off.

Seventh—High waters age not higher and low waters are not lower than formerly. In fact, there appears to be a tendency of late years toward's slightly better low-water flow in Summer.

Eighth—Floods are not of greater frequency nor of longer duration than formerly.

formerly.

These principles of conservation are little understood by the public, especially in Eastern states as to their application to Far Wostern regions. Extreme conservationists of the Pinchot type, have dinned into the cars of the public for several years that forests must be saved not only for themselves alone but also for the sake of the way. alone, but also for the sake of the waters, and large part of the people have come to accept their assertions as established truths. In Oregon and Washington, for example, it seems to have been forgotten that water-laden winds from the south, bringing up against the lofty barrier of the Cascade Mountains, deposit their contents on the western slopes of the mountains in copious rains, which are wholly independent of and uninfluenced by forests, and are in fact the creator of the great forests of this country. slone but also for the sake of the wagreat forests of this country.

The Coast Range of mountains, on vided for the margin of the Pacific Ocean, is the first obstacle to these rain-bearing rimental."

## UP-TO-DATE NOTES ON SCIENCE. Several Late Discoveries by the Genial Office Statistician. New York Times.

Research proves that the smallest men push the heaviest loads, while the big fellows hold down the office chairs.

A cubic foot of water is a load for one man. A cubic foot of near-whisky will make a load for forty men, Pure still-ale should assay not more

than ten cross words to the barrel. One of the most peculiar optical illusions is the fact that a small front yard looks larger than the State of Indiana when viewed from the rear of a dull

lawn mower. Out of the 26,222,615 haircuts administered in this country last year 37 were cut just as the patrons desired they should be.

Wild geese fly in the shape of a V—

even on the restaurant menu. even on the restaurant menu.

The first green thing to show after
the melting snow is the labels on
the empty tin cans in the back yards.

It is a peculiar fact that the Chinese
of this country forget their English as

soon as they are arrested and do not recover it until they are free again. Halley's comet first appeared in the newspapers last October and will be visible in the magazines about the first of next May-north-by-east of the rear

advertising pages.

The driest thing on earth is a Dutch picnic on a July day in a temperance township. The diamond is so hard it will make

large dent in the hardest heart.

The destruction of our old apple rees threatens the supply of genuine rench briar.

The boll-weevil has wrought untold havoc with this year's importations of pure clive cli.

With the invention of the bath tub
in 1823 the number of perfume factories decreased 90 per cent.

The easiest thing to touch is someone

who wants a favor.

floods may recur, still this will not be proof that deforestation has been the

Mr. Moore quotes scientific students of Asia and France in support of his opinion that deforestation does not preopinion that deforestation does not precede drought nor extreme floods. "The
fact that dend forests stand long after
streams have receded, seems to prove
that they are the last to disappear
rather than the first. Unmistakable evidence is found of the existence of extensive, forests in Arisona and New
Mexico, where only the petrified trunks
of trees now remain. It cannot be said
that man removed these forests and
brought on the drought." Furter, Mr.
Moore quotes French authorities in support of the view that agricultural improvements take up water and retain port of the view that agricultural im-provements take up water and retain it and diminish floods more than do forests. Mr. Moore quotes a number of authorities who aver that deforestation has had little effect in America or other countries in increasing frequency or height of floods.

These opinions of Mr. Moore were corroborated in Portland last Sunday by John T. Whistler, civil engineer, formerly an engineer for the Reclamation Service, who delivered an address at the Unitarian Church. Mr. Whistler cited examples of street in the Control of the Street Control of the Street International Control ice, who delivered an address at the Unitarian Church. Mr. Whistier cited examples of streams in Oregon, those flowing from forested sources and others from non-forested, to show that trees have no esential influence either an volume of streams or on their evenees or variation of flow. He cited examples of streams flowing from timber sources whose variation of flow greatly exceeded that of streams of the other kind. Donner and Blisten River and Silvier River both flow, into Harney Larke. Silver River comes from a heavily-forested basin and the other river from a watershed almost nude of forests Records of 1995 show the maximum flow of Silvies River to have been 125 times the minimum and the maximum of Donner and Bliszen River to have been but 12 times the minimum.

In Central California, Kings River drains a heavily-timbered region on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Owens River drains a corresponding region on the east slope that is contract without forests.

tains. Owens River drains a corresponding region on the cast slope that is almost without forests. The maximum discharge of the timberless river in 1905 was five times the minimum, while the maximum of the other stream was 130 times the minimum. The timberless river is the one from which Los Angeles plans to draw its water supply. Forestry officials have advocated the forestation of its watershed, in order to make its flow more uniform. "It this comparison is any indication," said Mr. Whistler, "it would be well to let well enough alone."

In the Middle West, Mr. Whistler cited In the Middle West, Mr. Whistler cited the examples of Niobrara River, flowing from Wyoming through the northwestern part of Nebraska; Republican River, flowing from Colorado, and Frenchman River, a tributary of Republishin River. All three watersheds are treeless. The ratio of maximum to minimize flow in each case is much less than the ratio of the forested areas mentioned in the forested areas mentioned.

the ratio of the forested areas mentioned in the foregoing. In 1996 the ratio of Niobrara was five; of Republican 34 and of Frenchman 11.

In Oregon again, the Willamette, the Deschutes and the Crooked rivers all have dense forests at their sources. Although forests, according to the tenets of radical forest conservationists, ought to make the flow of these streams uniform, we find that in 1998 the maximum flow of the Willamette was 57 times the minimum; of Crooked River 111 and of Deschutes five.

Ill and of Deschutes five. "There is no doubt that if we could place all these streams on the same basis, we would find that the heavily-forested areas would deliver less water in proportion to the rainfall received than the non-forested areas. In fact it has been shown from recent experiments in Switzerland that the run-off from forested areas is frequently but 60 per cont of that from cleared watersheds, all other conditions being the same. It is admitted by all, I think, that the total run-off of a stream is lessened by forests on any stream devoted to irrigation or power, therefore, where storage is pro-vided for the entire run-off of ordinary or low years, forests niight be very det-

## ANDREW CARNEGIE AS EDITOR. He Might Start Mollycoddle Newspaper to Rap Certain Critics.

to Rap Certain Critics.

Washington (D. C.) Post.

Andrew Carnogle, according to reports from Pasadena, is seriously considering the problem of starting a newspaper, which shall be non-sectarian, non-political and non pretty nearly everything else in the calendar. If the number of nons has not been overstated it would seem that the Carnegie maner is to be a molivooddie.

stated it would seem that the Carnegle paper is to be a mollycoddie.

Not yet, however, has Carnegle made up his mind. A delegation of women from Pasadena called to see him and suggested the idea. At first glance, he sald, he liked it. Yes; he liked it very said, he liked it. Fee; he liked it very much. If he owned a newspaper he would be an editor. Perhaps he thought John D. Rockefeller might establish a foundation every five minutes, and he Editor Carnegie, could bury the news

on an inside page.

Had Carnegie owned a newspaper when he was advocating the removal of the duty from steel, he would have heen able to give himself an exclusive story. Then, when captious critics consured him for his splendid altruism, he would have been able to come out with double-leaded editorials defending his own position. Perhaps Mr. Carnegio's temperament is

Perhaps Mr. Carnegie's temperament is not quite suited to newspaper proprietor-ship, but he might find it an entertaining way of avoiding the accumulation of more money-something which he may he fears. And he would find the company great. What would be better, for instance, than an exchange of amenities between Editor Carnegie and Editor Roosevelt, to say nothing of a little chitchat with Editor Watterson, whose two-column pert paragraphs are the pride of column pert paragraphs are the pride of

the craft? Surely there is work for Editor Car-negie to do-the abolition of war, for example. If he insists upon putting an end to war, let him start a newspaper. After that he will not care whether there is war among the nations or not. He will have troubles enough of his own.

### Conservative Socialism. New York World.

Maybe He Will.

Washington Herald.

"If the Colonel would go around to the Reichstag while he is in Berlin and tell them how to run the emplre—." begins the Richmond Times-Dispatch. Well, it is no sure thing, by any manner of means, that he will not!