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(By Carrier)

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

## ANABCHY.

The logic which Mr. Otto Bobsein nploys in his letter on anarchism in The Oregonian today, is somewhat less igorous than most people will deem ecessary to defend a bad cause. To now how distressingly lax he is it may be as well to quote two parallel Early in the letter it is aid that "Mr. Gaynor himself is more of an anarchist than an archist." Later Mr. Bobsein informs us that as Mayor. Judge Gaynor "made it plain to the police that the law applies to them ust as much as to the private citizen." ow, an anarchist is one who does not believe that the law ought to apply to anyhody, private citizen, policeman, king or peasant. Mr. Gayno cannot believe in anarchy and lawinforcement at the same time.

word anarchy means lawless ess and anarchists are people who lasirs to do away completely with all mernment. Mr. Bobsein himself unierstands the word in this sense, for in the remark about Gaynor which we nave quoted he contrasts "anarchist" "archist," that is, one who does not believe in law with one who does believe in it. His contention that some anarchists are not "terrorists" may pass for what it is worth. They all advocate what they call "direct action." and if this does not imply terrorism when the occasion calls for we are glad to be enlightened. Some anarchists are not openly terrorists, but all terrorists are anarchists, and moreover, every anarchist, however peaceable his disposition may be, preaches the doctrine from which terrorism flows.

The doctrine that government is at evil and law tyranny is responsible for most of the assassinations of pubmen which have occurred during last fifty years. The assassing find in the theory of anarchy the in-citement to their deeds and the philhical justification for them. How ch difference is there morally be a man who preaches a doctrine incites murder and one who actually commits murder? It cannot Mr. Bobsein's plea that A612. M anarchists "are simply unterrified Jeffersonian Democrats" need not mislead anybody. If they are in fact why do they need a new themselves? Why not call for themselves? elves Jeffersonian Democrate, if that is what they truly are? Jefferson great believer in liberty, but not advocate the abolishment government and law. It is true he aid that the best government is the which governs least, but we know te did not mean that anarchy was desirable condition. He only meant that the best government interferes least with the rights of the citizen. He knew very well that without law ent the citizen would

ONE KIND OF CONSERVATION.

The news from Alaska carries a dispatch that is worth reprinting here for the purpose of showing the prac-tical operation of extreme conservation

where and always as soon as they

escaped from the restraint of the

IION: JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 12.-With million of tons of coal bring untouched in the Ka-talia coal fields. Juneau is in the strp of a coal famine. The steamship companies have completely enhanted their retail supply and the situation is becoming scate. The city has a small supply and is seling small the situation with are in greatest need. Coal everywhere, millions and bil-

lions of tons, and not a pound to burn. Are the resources of Alaska for utilisation by its residents, or shall the present generation be ignored and the cal there held for the remote and unborn future? If Secretary Ballinger shall be

to undo the mischlef to Alaska wrought by the amazing folly and injustice of his predecessor, his name will deserve to be placed in history longside Seward's. Seward acquired Alaska, Pinchot enslaved it. Can Ballinger free it?

UNFORTUNATE ULTIMATE CONSUMER. From Topeka, Kan, comes the news that the railway employes have started a movement for increase of freight rates. This is a new tack on an old course, by people who are feeling the effect of stationary wages and climbing market for the necessities of life. As the proper way to change an effect is to begin at the cause, the railroad employes display more fairness toward their employers than is sometimes shown by dissatisfied workers who strike first, and exercise their reasoning powers afterwards. The "higher cost of living" has permeated every avenue of industry, and the ef-fort to shift the load which this increase involves is a problem which is engaging the attention of every one who is affected by it. The great con-suming public that uses transportation and the manufactured products which are the results of labor are caught be-

tween the opposing forces of labor and the employers of labor, and as yet have found no avenue for escape. An increase in freight rates will be distributed between the railroads and

their employes, and the sum total of this increase will be paid by the peo-ple who use the transportation. The The principle involved in the movement of project to horses and even farther. the railroad employes is somewhat perplexing. It may prove all right, providing it is not carried too far. However, it presents a field for speculation as to the unlimited possibili-ties which are offered by the new system for advancing rates. It will not distress the railroad company to adwages to the employes whenvance ever they are requested, providing the employes can induce the public to stand for a corresponding advance in Naturally the railroads could rates. be depended on to fix the increase in rates far enough above the increase in wages to meet any emergencies

which might arise. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the "ultimate consumer," a most important factor in footing the bills and a negligible factor in regulating their dimensions, has no desire to question his worthiness in that respect desire to It is steadily becoming more difficult, however, for the consumer to bear his share of the burden, and there do not seem to be many avenues through which he can escape it. opet

# POLICIES OF SECRETARY BALLINGER

A large and interested audience met Secretary Ballinger at the Portland Commercial Club yesterday. They Istened to the clearest and most closely stated definition of the policies governing his official acts that has publiciy been given. A noticeable feat-ure was that it was affirmative in essence-declaratory, not defensive Personal questions were not raised. Policies were discussed. the clarity and calmness suited to the issues which touch so vitally great

benefits that rightly follow from their citizenship in these young states the Pacific Coast.

# A KINDLY TROUGHT.

Even if General Marion P. Maus should never raise the fund which he dreams of to support worn-out dogs in Alaska, people of kindly feelings will applaud his intention. It must

be a pitiable spectacle to behold these faithful animals, which have spent years in the service of their owners, turned out in their last days to freeze or starve in the rigors of the northern Winter. How would the man who is guilty of such inhumanity feel should he meet one of them in the pangs of a miserable death after all it had earned for him?

In the school reading books there used to be a peem about a horse which had worked many years for a pitiless old wretch, but when its strength failed he drove it out tooth-less and limping on the road to die. The poor beast, in the extremity of hunger, finally wandered into the doorway of the village church and began to gnaw at the bellrope. As it feebly worked for a meal naturally the bell began to ring and all the towns-

bell began to ring and all the towns-men ran to the church to see what the trouble might be. Among them was the old miser. Moved to wrath by his cruelty the villagers gave him the good beating he deserved and bade him take the horse home and feed it as long as it lived. If he did not obey they would duck him in the pond through the ice. Thus happily the was rescued from its misery. But it was only one. There are no poems which tell of all the others be-ing rescued. What becomes of the ses from the farms when they can k no more? Where do the big work no more? dray horses go when their teeth drop out and their legs totter? As long as they are smooth and vigorous every-body pets them. It is not uncommon to see a driver on the street caressing some especially handsome drayhorse but what happens to the poor thing when it is no longer handsome? There is nothing more painful than to see lame old horses limping along the street as they drag a baggage cart or an express wagon with the heartless driver perched on the seat. Often the man is better able to draw the outfit than the beast is. For all except some

# DIXIE

especially happy creatures old age is a time of woe. Perhaps it may occur

to somebody to extend General Maus

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, does not keep himself well informed on American political history. The other night at a Republican meeting he swore and tore around because the band played "Dixle." Men under 50 can remember when it would have been worth a man's life to attempt that stirring tune north of the Ohio River, but ever since April, 1898, when "rebs" and "yanks" fought for the privilege of fighting Spain, "Dixie" has had a place in the patriotic music of the United States.

Sectional feeling in politics, unfor-tunately, has not died out, but we have no sectional melodies now. Per-Senator Heyburn will be surhaps prised, not to say shocked, to learn that on Memorial day last year in Portland the Grand Army of the Republic in procession marched to the tune of "Dixie." If these gray veterans were not offended, the Idaho Sen-ator need not be. It is more than forty-five years since Appomattox.

SENATOR GORE'S DELICATE VIRTUE. The delicate virtue of Senator Gore was so sorely assailed that he needs must advertise his immaculate innocence. This he considers a grand political stroke. It is full of buncombe and sensational demagogism. The Senator has no personal knowl

edge that Vice-President Sherman was "interested" in the Indian land contracts: against his hearsay assertion stands the flat denial of the Vice-Pres-

More prune orchard owners were dis-

guated and more prune trees dug up. Fortunately for this, one of the great orchard industries of Oregon. many faithful men were left who believed such troubles, due to insufficient knowledge of the art and mystery of prune-growing, drying and marketing, were curable. So these men set to work to cuitivate their and cultivator were kept at work. Trees were pruned close, diseased ones cut down, well-grown and vigorous young ones set out. The orchards took on fresh life. Better fruit was grown and much more of it to the tree.

Probably the opinion expressed by Mr. Tillson, of Salem, in The Oregonian yesterday, is right, that the Douglas County orchards, especially those in the Umpqua Valley, bear the prize. Certainly in vigorous growth, and proof of care, they would be hard to match. But prunegrowers gener-ally may take heart throughout Ore-Quality and price have so risen gon. that comparison with California fruit is no longer to be feared. Recurring, for a moment, to the early mathrity and equally early aging and dwindling of many of these trees, it would be interesting to have tried out the suggestion of the late Professor Cooke, of the Oregon Agricultural College, that our plan of budding prunes on to peach stocks, instead of on to plums of various kinds, affected the longevity of the trees.

Since the days of the old Oregon Steam Navigation Company the transportation lines, which for the past ten years have been commonly designated as the Harriman lines, have played an important part in the development of the Pacific Northwest. Judge Lovett, whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of power formerly worn by the late E. H. Harriman, is now looking over the immense field in which the Harriman interests have always been the dominant factor in transportation The new railroad king has not yet had an opportunity to estimate thoroughly the magnitude of his domain, or arrange for all of the necessary changes and improvements therein. But the frank, outspoken manner in which Mr. Lovett an-nounces his intention of doing whatever is necessary to do in order to protect the interests of the lines for which he is the executive head leaves room for doubt that he will do what is right for Oregon. The field is too great and there is too much at stake for Oregon to be longer neglect-ed. As it was the ability of Judge Lovett to cope with large problems that placed him in one of the foremost railroad positions in the United States. t is a certainty that Oregon will re ceive full and proper consideration at his hands

Theories, no matter how fantastically or carefully constructed, never did have much standing in the face of cold, hard, incontrovertible facts. Our foreign trade repeatedly offers examples which prove this. For in-stance, we find the ship-subsidy seekers deploring the lack of shipping in which to handle our foreign trade, and lugubriously predicting that we can never secure our full share of the business until we get a ship subsidy. Meanwhile there is so much more shipping than there is freight to ship that Oriental liners running out of Pacific ports are carrying North freight clear across the Pacific, more thau 6000 miles, as low as \$2 and \$2.50 per ton, with \$3 per ton openly quoted to all comers. As this is less than the usual rate for carrying freight a few hundred miles along the Amer-ican coast, it would seem that if our foreign trade ever was really hampered by lack of shipping, now was the accepted time for it to be turned loose. Unfortunately or fortunately, the statement that our foreign trade is suffering from lack of tonnage is fic-The low rates to the Orient are tion. facts.

The "poor, benighted Hindu, who does the best he kin do," is again attracting public attention on account of the large and rapidly increasing numbers of the race attempting to enter the United States. While it would puzzle most people to discover in the Hindu any points of advantage over the Japanese and the Chinese, the protection of the British flag extends farther over him than either of the other races. The Hindu is a British subject. and in some respects he has points of advantage over some of the Caucasians, who sail under that flag. For all that, he possesses traits that bar him from the ranks of desirable citizens, and if the Government can discover means for keeping back the swelling tide of somber-faced, turbaned children of the Far East, it will have conferred a benefit on society in general, and the laboring man in particular. Old Jupiter is somewhat careless the distribution of his favors. While forest fires are destroying property and even life in the Pacific Northwest and there is a great shortage in the rainfall, great floods causing heavy property loss are sweeping over Japan. In Tokio alone 30,000 houses are sub-merged, and thousands of people are hungry and homeless. The loss in the aggregate runs into millions. A distribution of moisture much nearer equal would have left the American continent with sufficient rain to bring the Spring wheat along to maturity and put out the forest fires. This would have relieved the pressure in Japan, so that there would have been no loss by floods. As yet Nature has shown no disposition to favor either localities or countries in her distribution of rainfall

## WHY DON'T MEN KEEP CLEANT Unpleasant Things That Women Must

Unpleasant Things That Women Must Endure From the Other Sex. PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Edi-tor.).—By way of reply to an article in a recent issue, under the caption, "Needed: An Arbiter of Fashions," I wolld submit the following: "I believe the United States needs an arbitrator, but not to prevent women from wearing "reinforced stocks" or sending their shirtwaists to public laundries. But we do need an "arbi-trator" to look into the general filthy condition of men's wearing apparel that you are forced to sit by in the crowded street cars, lunch tables, of-floes, work shops and thousands of

that you are forced to sit by in the crowded street cars, lunch tables, of-flees, work shops and thousands of other places where one has to mingle with his fellow beings. Just think of a shop girl, stenogra-pher or a woman or girl in any line whereby she is earning an honest dol-lar going to work every working day for six months, a year or perhaps two years with the same dress, same hat, same smelling sog and shoes, even to a whole celluloid collar. Just stop and think of it. Would the men give her a seat in the street-

a whole celluloid collar. Just stop and think of it. Would the men give her a seat in the street-car? Would they like to see their daughter with her collar limp and a dirty shirtwaist on, standing first on one foot, then on the other, while she was hanging to a strap? No, indeed: but if a woman or girl should neglect her personal pride enough to wear her scrub clothes back and forth to work she could hang on the bottom step or to a strap until she fainted, and the same men who are wearing 1953 clothes without ever having sent them to the cleaners or washtub would get up and give the neat, clean, well-groomed girl with a "reinforced collar." with celluloid stays (manufactured by man, fashloned by man, and a man drawing a royality on) the seat or give her two to four inches of width of the seat to sit on. Many of us are forced to be packed in a crowded car carrying an average of 120 people every morning and even-ing with the above sort of men—good, honest, noble-hearted fellows, some smelling of various odors not so high-priced—for instance, cigarettes, tobac-co, drinks of all odors, free lunches

priced-for instance, cigarettes, tobac-co, drinks of all odors, free lunches seasoned with onions, garlic, etc., etc., spearmint chewing gum, cloves and several unmentionables even more numerous. You ask, what are the poor working-

men to do? Change their clothes like the women have to do; put them in the wash tub at least once a week or soak them while they take a free bath

in the river. The Good Book says, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

next to Godliness." We will forgive Dr. Wheeler for finding "tubers" in our fried chicken or even in our watermelons if he will cleanse the patrons of the streetcars. I think it not unlikely that someone of these individuals "got wise" and sent a bundle to the laundry (and wants to lay it on the women after the old Adam style) and the blow nearly killed the woman. AMELIA.

CRIPPLE AND MILLIONAIRE'S DOG. One-Legged Man Is Refused the Chance

One-Legged Man Is Refused the Chance to Earn a Living. PORTLAND, Aug. 10.—(To the Edi-tor.)—In The Oregonian today appears an item of a dog whose friends and companions hired a special Pullman car at an expense of more than \$2000 so that he might cross the continent in comfort rather than be consigned to the hagrange-car.

so that he might cross the continent in comfort rather than be consigned to the baggage-car. About the same time that this item was being read by thousands of people through the medium of The Oregonian, an ordinance was up in the City Coun-an ordinance was up in the City Coun-to permit a ona-legged man to sell popcorn on the streets of Portiand without paying a license. This ordi-nance was defaated and the man con-signed to pick such a living as he council were interested and willing that this one-legged human derelict should have an opportunity to live, and t although the man had lost one leg, he bravely went on the street and sold rather than become a charge on tho so voted. The story of the case is, that t although the man had lost one leg, he bravely went on the street and sold rest the substate is the act separating the bravely went on the street and sold rest the substate is the act separating the bravely went on the street and sold rouncil were interested and the man the bravely went on the street and sold rest the substate is the act separating the bravely went on the street and sold rest the substate is the act separating the bravely went on the street and sold rest the substate is the act separating the helpiess plight, and to get him out of the pelling Winter rains, bought a special ordinance was asked for, sim-ply for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to start until he could get enough money together to pay the cide that this man should not have the privilege of earning a living.

# EVERY ACRE IS ESSENTIAL

Secretary Ballinger Points Out Fallacies of Policy That Would Put Valu able Resources in "Cold Storage."

linger's address delivered before the Commercial Club yesterday:

linger's address delivered before the Com-mercial Club yesterday: Perhaps more people are curious to know what conservation means than anything else. A propaganda or crusade has been pursued throughout the country for some time, confusing rather than elucidating and simplifying this question. If it does not mean frugality and economy in the use of all things which make for the happiness of man. It means nothing. We all know what-frugality and economy mean in the what-plication to life in its varied phases. Primi-tive man had few waits and they were spplied by animal effort and instinct rather than through the combination of physical and mental struggles within commercial requirements as in civilized communities. As man emerged from his early beginnings und his social and intelectual qualities were developed his wants increased, his am-bitions advanced, and his needs became vasity enlarged. It is no longer food, rai-ment and shelter which makes up the essen-tial needs of man. The march of civiliza-tion has none the less made food, raiment and shelter necessary. It has, however, made commerce and industrial pursuits, re-ligion, education kelence, art and sovern-ment and many other qualities are equalities physical welfare, morality, energy, patriot-ism and many other qualities are equally essonial to the progress and happiness of the race. What then, is there in conser-or, for that matter, a National issue, any more than it has always been an issue, fur-tars always been an issue, furthe race. What then is there in conservation that can be made a political issue, or, for that matter, a National Issue, any more than it has always been an issue, just as pairiotiam, civic virtue, and rightcoul-ness have always been issues. What is there about it that calls for excitement, bitterness of spirit or contention? Noth-ing? The explanation of popular excitement is in the fact that many poople have been faddist are cruading under the banner of and holds the attention of the heart of the margine, money and time might be equally employed on any other human virtue with the same argument, but such reformers are damage by floods than by the steady flood and holds the attention of the heart. Their employed on any other human virtue with the same argument, but such reformers are damage by floods than by the steady flood and so do our resources can be put the right to waste our natural resources. But that is waste?. There is no use to that does not resources can be put that does not resources can be put hat be equally decomer and the some wate. The set definition of the some wate. The set definition

Conservation Includes User.

wate." **Conservation Includes User.**Or master there has been, we all regret to the finit, a profligate degree in many inatances, the mast sagravating examples are in the impethods of mining and lumbering—the existing examples are in the inpethods of mining and interiment of our sells and the slovenly ming of the cream with a reckless disregard for the future; but we witheress for include of proper safeguards and concern a one of the sells and the slovenly ming of the cream with a reckless disregard for the future; but we witheress for include of proper safeguards and concern a one of the sells are the sells and the sloven of the sells and concern a sells are any sells. The atternant the solids and are likewise wasting the electric power. Any scheme of conservative development of users, which omlis the electric power in their immediate or proximate, can never sells and how to utilize, how to conserve and how to utilize, how to conserve and how to utilize. Now to conserve on the sells were any between the sells are only for unbor.

Land Is Needed. In view of the growth of population in the United States and the increased demand for agricultural products, together with the ad-vanced cost of living, there is no phase of development that should interest the Ameri-can people more than the development of

Following is the text of Secretary Bal- forests, and has no application to the un reserved public domain. Water Power Is Vital. The relative importance of the use of water powers may be classed as-First. municipal; second, irrigation; third, mining and commercial. Each is of vital interest to the large body of our ettlasms. Where-ever a demand exists for the use of elec-trical power for any of the purposes above outlined, development should not be for-bidden, or bindered but should be et-

nindered. for should but sho Ing to the estimates of the Geological Sur-vey, the total maximum water power still undeveloped in the United States equals 66,300,000 horsepower, of which about one-third is in the basins of the Columbia and Sacramento Rivers. The total hydro-elec-tric water power now developed is 5,356-000 horsepower, of which one-tenth is at Niagara Falls, New York, and a very large proportion in the Eastern States.

Niagura Falls, New York, and a very large propertion in the Eastern States. It is also estimated by the same authority that the coal supply of the United States. exclusive of Alaska, amounts to about 2,000,-000,000,000 ore tons, of which about 1,000,-000,000,000 ore ions, of which about 1,000,-000,000,000 are in the public domain. With 1290 square miles of known coal area in Alaska, containing an estimated amount of 15,000,000,000 tons of coal, some of the very best quality. Alaska buys most of her coal in British Columbia, and the United States Navy on the Pacine obtains its coal from the Pocahontas fields of West Vir-ginia at a cost to the Government of \$7 a ton, of which about \$5 per ion is represent-ed by the freight charges around Cape sinia at a cost to the Government of \$7 a-ton, of which about \$5 per ton is represent-ed by the freight charges around Caps Horn. In addition, the colliers which carry this coal consume during the voyage about one-fifth of the coal they carry. I am in-formed that 'a good quality of soft coal costs the people of your city from \$9 to \$13 per ton, and that coal of equal or superior quality could, if the mines of Alaska were in operation, be laid down at Portland at from \$1 to \$4 per ton. Surely none of our people prefor dark-ness to light, or cold to warmink, sy hunger to food. If they desire and need these es-sentials to contort, they cannot be obtained easily and cheaply with our National re-sources "bottled up" or in "cold storage." They should be obtained by permitting and evelopment under laws Federal and flate, which will prevent unnecessary waste and mopolisite extortion. **Alaska's Laws Inadequate.** 

## Alaska's Laws Inadequate.

The older states, as they ceased to be ablic land states, have had the full benepublic land states, have had the full sene-fit of the generosity of this Government, and the Government is bound in good faith to extend the same generosity to those who are to settle upon and build up the unim-proved public lands of the newer states. Alaska is in about the same latitude as the south half of Greenland, and but for the newer states of the newer states.

The to settle upon and build up the state. Alaska is in about the same initiation as the south half of Greenland, and build for for habitation as that frazen country. Re-state conditions, so that Alaska would be as near Boston as to Portland, and a dif-ferent view would prevail in the East re-sources. They would not long remain un-or inadequate laws, and withdrawals from commercial uses, as they are today, thus its preventing the development of her coal re-sources. They would never has had ad-commercial uses, as they are today. It is and operation of railroads and other inprovements necessary for the welfare of the territory. Alaska never has had ad-development is one of the build mouthers be met and solved as other resources to proper development is one of the build mouthers of this diministration of the Interior Department fails of preventing for the welfare of the territory. Alaska never has that ad-development is one of the build mouthers of this diministration of the Interior Department fails of prevent is one of the build and the solved the sector interest to the Welf damation and for reactor interest to the Welf and the solved is may been expended in various projects for the West. About 30 projects have been many of which, because of lack of sufficients reacter to facilitate the speedy completed and for the periodent from this city a better rescontending that lack and solved the president from the data solved the speedy of the west about 30 projects have been many of which, because of lack of sufficients in order to facilitate the speedy completed and settlers have about the interest of the indust of the periodent from this city a better freedominending that legislation be for the president from this city a better freedominending that legislation be for the president from this city a better freedominending that legislation be for the periodent resulted in the head the other fails within her certificients above mentioned con-many the expended in proves tures.

have no rights. The world would riot in blood and lust, like Europe at the end of the thirteenth century, when With

for years there was practically no government, either ecclesiastical er civil, in some countries, and the ery of their condition drove men mad by the million. It is only a fool would try to escape the undeniable errors of most governments by detroying civilization altogether. What Jefferson desired was to make government serve the public welfare, we learr from the entire tenor of his writings.

This is what Mayor Gaynor also It is little short of dalous to call him an anarchist because he wishes to make government wise and beneficial. The anarchists wish to destroy government. Every act of Judge Gaynor since he became Mayor has been in the direction of strengthening the law, extending its control to every class and condition and enlarging the usefulness of the governmental machinery. He objects to the perversion of the machinery. not to the institution itself. This is true of most of our rising statesmen. With few exceptions they are on record against the futilities and abuses of musdirected governmental machin-ery. Mr. Taft says our criminal jurthe sites their value? General laws may fitly prohibit and forestall inprudence is a disgrace. Mr. Roose-velt says the laws have been devised to exalt money above human life. The press teems with words of this import from public men of high stand-Ing. Does that make them anar-Certainly not. They strive to make the laws just, to make the government rigorously impartial, throw open the courts to rich and the same terms. In other words, they purpose to establish gov-ernment on enduring foundations of

justice and righteousness. This is mething very different from destroying it. One might as well say that the ship carpenter wrecks a vessel when he builds it as to say that Mayor Gaynor is an anarchist. Persons who wish to obtain the ost favorable view of modern anarchy which truth allows will be inter-

ted in an article on the subject in the current number of the Hibbert one of the most scholarly philosophical periodicals in the world. The writer admits that the latest tendency of the propaganda is away from terrorism and toward a system of extra-legal organization. The dream ms to be that mankind may be induced to unite in purely voluntary groups which shall perform all the services of government without its expense and compulsion. Whether any ch dream is ever likely to be real-d each person must decide for him-f. How much warrant does the elf. history of the world afford for ex-Have not men murdered. pecting in7 n, ravaged and run wild everyOregon and the other states of the sontative McGuire and Senator Curtis

be exercised by the state having juris-

jurious monopoly and fraudulent ac-quisition. But there the limit stands

Island mines?

government.

diction over the water which gives to

that they were "interested." The only confirmatory evidence is that of Rep-With the speaker's commendation of economy and frugality as the handmaids that should wait on the admin-istration of all departments of the Nation's public life, we shall all agree and wish him good luck in their application to all the work of the great department over which he presides. The line being then drawn between the extreme theories of conservation and the practical development of that Ical. policy adopted and practiced by the Administration of President Taft, the following points were made: Shall the extreme conservation be adopted which leads straight to the control and even ownership by the Federal Government of unused and undevoloped natural resources, within the territorial boundaries, and, when veloped, falling under the admitted jurisdiction of the several states? Or shall the states' great interest in all guarantee the wise and prudent use of such undeveloped and unused re-sources through the states' control and supervision of the same? Shall not the control of water-power sites Shall

resentative Creager, also of Oklahoma, who says that Hamon offered him a "share" same way, as Gore says, Ha-mon offered him. But the tale looks "fishy," ever though Senator Gore may be honest in an Imaginary recital. That Hamon should attempt to bribe Gore to defeat the latter's bill does not sound log-

Hamon is not counted a senseless fool; nor on the other hand would defeat of Gore's bill have helped the \$3,000,000 contract business; it never had any show of going through. The President and Secretary Ballinger re-garded it as excessive, and so did everybody else.

It is impossible for the investigating committee to verify the Gore charges. They are obvious hearsay. They tell nothing precise, nothing definite.

All that there is to the charges is an imaginary test of Senator Gore's vir-tue. While in any event all of us are glad Senator Gore came out of the or-deal so proudly, many of us wonder why he has seen fit to make such loud parade of his escape. Can it be that virtue is not sufficiently its own reward?

# THE PRUNE INDUSTRY.

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Not many years since quite a mania between the National and the states' for setting out prune trees overran The common-sense view of the Oregon and part of Washington. ple and pear-planting was neglected, and prune orchards were seen on hills Alaska coal situation was taken thus: The gigantic total of 15,000,000,000 tons of known Alaska coal are waiting and in valleys and in well-nigh every kind of soil. Culture of the tree and for the work of the miner. How soon its needs in soil and exposure were can enough be brought to market to not thoroughly understood by the comsave the Nation the difference between the \$7 a ton of West Virginia coal mon man. When, in three or four years' time, Oregon prunes ¢ame paid by the Navy on the Pacific and the market in competition with Calithe \$4 price of the Alaska coal? How fornia fruit, the usual thing happened soon can the people of these states be furnished with Alaska coal instead of Prices for the new product fell until little profit was left for the grower. relying on British Columbia and Van-California fruit held its own in qual-

ity, quantity and 'price. And the millions of acres of land Whereupon many Oregon growers set to work to cut down their prune now held in forest reserves which are not forest land, but will meet the need of thousands of homescekers, trees and plow up their orchards. The wiser sort held on and studied causes now crowding to these Western States; shall not the boundaries of all these for comparative failure and their rem-The first thing proved was reserves be so redrawn as to open such edies. that areas in which perfect prunes could be grown, and especially where lands for public use? These questions The Oregonian ha the trees prospered as years passed.

been placing before its readers for months past. With reasonable con-servation-that is, the frugal and ecowere not so extensive in Oregon as first imagined. Then different pro-cesses of drying were compared, and nomical development and the guar-dianship from destruction of all these many of the first bought driers were thrown out. The early dangers of the fruit cracking in drying, of too quick evaporation, of want of uniformity in undeveloped resources, waiting in these Pacific States especially, for the progress of the Nation to justify and demand their early use, the people of product from uneven distribution of heat, were overcome. Then again in Oregon have no quarrel. But the de-aire-the anxious wish-of this paper many orchards seemingly trees began to pine and is to uphold the hands of those who branches dried out and withered, and are loyally striving to give the men of generation their full share of the | roots failed to give due nourishment.

It may sound harsh, yet some of these unfortunates who attempt to leave this world might better be al-lowed their way than to bring them back to more years of misery. of them must ere long repeat the attempt.

Oregon's political "Who's Who?" to be issued by the State Printer next month, when all the candidates shall have furnished their portraits and 'obituaries," will be valuable as a reference in years to come.

The world is probably as much in terested in the love affairs of the Duke of Abruzzi and Miss Elkins as it is in those of the policeman on the beat and the cook. Why don't they marry

has been fined for expectorating. Let

In a crusade against gun "toters," why not disarm local Chinese?

license, but the Council saw fit to de-cide that this man should not have the privilege of earning a living. I have no criticism to offer. The reader is left to draw his own conclu-sions. The sympathy of the majority of the Council would undoubtedly be with the poor dog compelled to cross the continent in a warm Pullman car in dusty Summer weather. The men on the roll of honor who voted to grant a permit in the above case are Driscoll, Dunning, Concannon, Baker, Watkins, Belding and Rushlight. Belding and Rushlight.

L. SAMUEL.

LOSS DEEPLY FELT IN SEATTLE

Residents of Washington as Well as Oregon Are Personally Bereaved.

Oregon Are Personally Bereaved. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 12.—Speaking for the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and reflecting the sentiment of this city and this state, we desire to give ex-pression to a deep sense of loss in the death of Harvey W. Scott.' No other man has been so intimately and so influentially identified over such a long period of time with the progress of the Pacific Northwest. The abrupt end of his career while yet in full pos-

end of his career while yet in full pos-session of his wonderful talents and in a position to exert more potently than ever the wholesome influence of his intellect and personality is a misfortune to the entire Nation and assumes al-most the nature of a personal hereave-ment to the residents of Washington as

well as of Oregon. J. D. LOWMAN, President. C. B. YANDELL, Secretary.

## Mostly Right, Always Meant to Be.

Mostly Right, Always Meant to He. CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—I am very sorry for The Oregonian, for Portland, for Oregon and the whole Pacific North-west and for myself as a fellow-coun-tryman, owing to the passing of Har-vey W. Scott. I shall always be giad that I was privileged to know him and count him as my friend. We did not always agree, but he was mostly right and always meant to be right. J. C. STUBES.

### W. J. Furnish Mouras.

SPRINGMONT. Gibbon P. O., Ang. 10. —I am deeply grieved by the death of Hon. H. W. Scott. By his death this country has suffered a great loss, one

country has suffered a great loss, one which for Oregon, and Portland in par-ticular, is irreparable. I have esteemed and enjoyed his friendship and shall sincerely mourn him. Please he kind enough to con-vey to his bereaved family my sincerest sympathy. W. J. FURNISH.

Mr. Selling Sends Sympathy.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Aug. 12.-Have HEVELSIONE, BUCKER STREAM STRE

## Alphabetical.

capital golfer was G. te drove from a capital T. And the words he lat fall When addressing the ball up began with a capital D

that conservation means that all minerals shall remain the property of the Govern-ment and be developed on a royality basis and that water power shall be leased for short terms, or developed by the Govern-ment; and appended to the article is a blank form which the editor suggests his readers fill out and mail to candidates for election to the 62d Congress.

## Not All Officers Wasteful.

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development time than the development time can people more than the development of her agricultural resources. Every acre of land that can be feasibly irrigated, or land that can be result of the second of required to feed our own people, and every acre that can be added to our cultivated areas will not only add to the wealth of wear commonwealth; but also to that of the

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When He Lets Them Whiz.

Indianapolis Star. Mr. Roosevalt still says "no politics" when interviewers approach him, but his two months' limit will soon be up, and he can take the lid off of his ac-cumulated political opinions and let them whis. them whiz.

Literary Note.

Life. Instead of the Outlook, why not call it the Outlet!

One Day.

The leadened East in paling shows A million gold-tipped spears; That day, to herald coming, throws, and lo! the sun appears.

A rugged oak that stood alone Unheeding tempest's blast In caim, clear noonday, stark and prone Upon the earth is cast.

The golden glare h.s turned to gray-Deep shadows slowly fall. It is the requiem of day. Night softly spreads her pall.

2275 Ban 260 CS

God. it is beautiful! the day. Limned by the Master's stroke, And glorious the sunset's play. But, oh, we miss the oak!

EUGENE CARROLL

and have done with it? Another loafer on the dirty corner

the cleaning-up process continue.