crop that grows. Fortunately the

opportunities are many and the conditions such that each system need

demand no extravagant cost. But to deal with the whole question hundreds

of thousands of dollars will require to

estimate shows figures that it

and the rest rough pasture.

The returns? So great that a fair

courage, even more than faith, to quote. A donation land claim of 640

acres under the old plans had, per-

haps, a hundred acres of wheat land

years ago wheat products might average twenty-five bushels to the acre,

or perhaps thirty. Wheat was worth about 85 cents per bushel, or \$2137

gated land in the Willamette Valley

will be too valuable to grow wheat

as a main crop.

The only parallel on this wide earth

to the Willamette Valley, in soil, cli-

mate, water or rather river supplies,

and crops adapted, is the Valley of

the Po in Northern Italy. Irrigation there has been practiced from the

times of the Romans down. The irrigation systems in use today are diver-

tion laws are strong and plain, and from them we could learn much.

Let the eyes of irrigators, present

or prospective, be turned on the Willamette Valley as the greatest field

The wheatgrowers of the Argentine

eem to have followed much the same

system as that of the American farm-

ers in holding their wheat over through last season's high prices. At

no time during the Argentine shipping season last year did the exports from

the southern country approach those

of the preceding season, and the nat-ural assumption was that the most

extravagant early claims of crop dam-age were accurate. But the Argen-

tine, right on the eve of another har-

vest and at a time when exports are

supposed to cease until new-crop wheat arrives, has suddenly come to

weekly, an amount sufficient to min-imize the effect of any crop damage

4243-year independence and throw off

the yoke of annexation," as mentioned

by Dr. Kimm. The United States has indulged in much of this relief work

for the oppressed since the Monroe

Doctrine was promulgated for that

purpose, but, whether in the peppery Central American republics, in Cuba

or the Philippines, we have received such scanty thanks that the incentive

for taking up the brown man's bur-den in Corea is not strong. It will be

States, and not Japan's treatment of

The two-minute harness horse has

Pointer as a joint holder of the

The

arrived. Minor Heir is no longer obliged to share honors with the great

record of 2:00 % set by Star Pointer in 1897 remained unchallenged for

eleven years, but in 1908 Minor Heir

fraction of a second, but his wonder-

ful performance at Galesburg Thurs-

ness horses. It was October 6, 1908, when Minor Heir tied the Star Pointer

record, and as there still remain more

than six weeks of ideal racing weather

in the East, a further reduction of the record is not improbable.

game two years from now, as it is re-

ported he will do, popular govern-ment will survive. This applies to

standpat, Democrat or Statement-No.-

In view of the numerous explana-

tions, including the latest from Tim

Woodruff, it may be asked in all sin-cerity, Was this knockdown of Roose-

How distressing it must be to ladies

like Margaret Illington Bowes and

Maybelle Gilman Corey to have impu-

dent, heartless reporters divulge their

having been demonstrated that

police whistle will put to flight a

Not to introduce an unpleasant

topic, but merely to fix a date in the

minds of 29,000 Portland youngsters,

"If," says Senator Bourne, "I am

here at the November election, I shall

vote," etc., etc. What's your hurry, Senator? Here's your hat.

should the hoopskirt come back, there will be a deal of waste in the femi-

"Chaos rules Nicaragua," reads

headline in yesterday's news. When

Return of Mrs. Corey to the stage is prima facle evidence that Mr. Corey

as a failure in the Taming of the

ticket did he run on?

The big hat will continue,

the public schools "take up" Septem-

highway robber, let every Portland citizen so arm himself when he goes

velt a fake fight?

professional plans.

forth at night

ber 13.

If Sherman should quit the political

with the world's race record for

leaves him alone in his glory

world's race record for pacers.

the sons of Nippon.

day

on this side of the ocean.

for them today.

Thirty

be invested.

The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Gregon, Postoffice as Rates-Invariably in Advance.

(BY MAIL).

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Without Sunday, three months 1.75
Without Sunday, one month 1.00
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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1910.

THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

The Oregonian prints a letter today which is a fair sample of many that come to the office. Written by a man of affairs whose conscience is active and his intelligence keen, it exhibits deep interest in the subject of prohibition. The writer, Mr. J. Allen Har-rison, cannot understand why it is that The Oregonian should be unable to favor prohibitory liquor laws. He reminds us, no doubt with perfect accuracy, that the liquor business is responsible "for most of the crime and misery of our Nation" and "notes with regret that so able and prominent a journal should take the stand" The Oregonian does "on the liquor question." Mr. Harrison, like many other excellent citizens, confuses op-position to prohibitory laws with favor for the saloons. We do not be-The Oregonian may and does see clearly the evil caused by the sale and use of liquor, while at the same time it believes that prohibition is not the best remedy for them, indeed that it is no remedy at all. If Mr. Harrison had a child lying sick of diphtheria and a visitor offered to cure the pa-tient with catnip tea, would it follow that the father desired the death of his infant if he administered some ther medicine?

People who think that oppos to prohibition necessarily implies fatheir error by looking round the world a little. Nobody on earth desires the welfare of her fellow men more arintelligently than Jane dently or Nobody hates vice more Addams. deeply or pursues it more relentlessly But Jane Addams is not a prohibitionist. Indeed she has a good word to say for the saloons now and then. us for instance that they provide a social resource for the city poor and give innocent outlet to passions which might become dangerous under suppression. It is well to add a caution here. Miss Addams sees the evils of the saloons as clearly as anybody and labors to abate them, but she is not on record as a prohibitionist. The same may be said of Dr. Lyman Abbott, who has advocated local option,

but never state probibition. It ought to be evident from exam-ples like these that there are conscientious people in the world who prefer other remedies for the drink malady than prohibitory legislation. One is not necessarily a friend of drunkenness and crime because he thinks it will require something else besides legislation to eliminate or even cleanse the saloon. When a wise physician undertakes to treat a disease he first tooks for the cause. As long as the cause is unknown or neglected, it is sopeless to treat the disorder. All remedies which are administered in ignorance or indifference to the root from which the malady springs are from which are temporarily results which are temporarily They may produce pleasing, but in the end the patient is sure to be worse off than he was in the first place. Now prohibi-tion as a remedy for the drink evil and the saloon totally ignores the cause of the disease which it is ex-pected to cure. How many of our belligerent prohibitionists ever asked themselves this question: "Why is the American saloon so much worse than the places in France and Italy where quor is sold?" And again, "Why liquor is sold?" degenerate into drunkenness so much oftener in the United States than in most European countries?"

It must be conceded that the Amerfean saloon is an ulcerous sore on civic body. It is so essentially bad that one blushes to concede what rigorous truth demands in its favor. Why is it so bad? Of course there are many reasons. One of them lies in our National temperament. The virtue of moderation seems to be impossible for us. Either we must abstain altogether or we go too far. This is just as true in politics and many other directions as it is with reference to strong drink. For long years we lie perfectly inert, making no progress whatever in our politics. then all of a sudden we rush to the other extreme and try to remedy accomulated mischiefs by one grand feat of legislation. Continuous and rational advance is something we never dream of. If we drink at all we get drunk. If we differ from wives on the price of a new be net, we rush into the divorce court. If we fall to make as many converts as we think desirable in a revival we and the destruction of the public What surt of statesmanship is this? Can prohibitory laws make us studious, thoughful and moderate?

But there is something else which may be said on this subject. As a Nation we are guilty of another sin. and that is the sin of indiscriminate condemnation. We have been in the mblt for a hundred years of lumping together innocent amusement and corrent vice as if they were one and the same thing. A village dance, a party at whist, a game of ball on afternoon, we have been taught to believe, were just as wicked as drunkenness and theft. The effect of this senseless teaching is now ap Since rational enjoyment and gress vice are equally sinful, why not plunge into vice? Morally, so our teachers say, all pleasures are equally Then what is the use of making any distinction in our conduct? It follows that the average American when he seeks enjoyment runs too state is entitled to "payment of rea-

often into bestial induigence.

The saloon is an easy deduction.
Can we correct the fallacies of puritanism by prohibitory legislation? It tanism by prohibitory legislation? It iton, so as to insure justice both to the interest and the subsoil is easier to pass laws than it is to reinvestor and to the public." To sufesource false teaching and modify funguard the interests of the state and waterlogged. Irrigation being the

fear that the latter tasks must be ac-complished before we shall ever make headway against the evils of strong drink. There are some other things that must also be done, tists tell us that poverty is helnously responsible for intemperance. we cure poverty by passing prohibitory laws

IS PRIMARY LAW TO BE UPHELD?

It is important to note what Sena tor Bourne says only so far as he voices and embodies the spirit and purposes of a large body of Oregon voters. This is the element that seeks to control and dominate the Republican party, and at the same ime repudiates any obligation to do anything whatever for the Republican It completes alliances with party. Democrats, Populists and the dissatisfied and irreconcilable remnants all parties and of all factions of all parties, to make common cause at the Republican primary or at the election later against the Republican party. The aim and effort of these allied forces is to destroy the Republican party. They scarcely pretend now that they care anything about party, or party organization, but they seek to break down party lines everywhere that the "gang" may run things to suit themselves.

The Oregonian does not preach the doctrine that "every voter should vote blindly for the nominees of his party," as has been declared from one of many Democratic sources, that is conspicuous chiefly for the constant concern it displays about the conduct of Republican primaries. Nor does it agree with the opinion that the threat of Senator Bourne to repudiate the result of the Republican primary if it should fail to nominate the candidates be supports is the "view of all intelligent, progressive citizens."

Senator Bourne, speaking for him self and undoubtedly also for his following, said he would not vote at the regular election for any candidate recommended by an assembly of Republicans, even if the candidate should be duly nominated at the primary. Very well, Republicans know exactly

The Bourne contingent goes into the Republican party with the openly-proclaimed purpose of wrecking the party if its own nominees shall not be successful. Yet we are every day bombarded with the false appeal of this same insincere crowd of intriguing politicians, and their self-anointed leaders, to "trust the peo-ple" and to "keep hands off the primary" and "leave everything to the

will of the sovereign voter." Is the primary law to be upheld? Or is it to be destroyed? Is any man a friend of the primary, or the principle of the direct primary, who says in advance that it cannot be trusted and that he will not accept its judgment?

PESTERING THE PEOPLE.

Here are lawgivers in Oregon many of them-who are unwilling to submit their measures to parlian tary treatment; so they offer them by initiative "to the people." Yet these bills, whose authors fear the Legislature, are the very ones that ought to be tested by the methods of representative, deliberative legisla-In frequent cases, authors think it a mark of merit to refuse to go before the commonwealth's cho-sen delegates with their measures; they "appeal" to the people, declar-ing the people should rule and that

the Legislature is no good anyway. But the people rule best by the system that enables them to declare their majority will and to repudiate minority fads and isms. That system is known as parliamentary representative government. None better ever was discovered. Oregon's "improvements" mark no advance; they reveal regression in the strife of factions, the activity of agitators, the anxiety of conservative citizens, the stimulation of minorities, and the practical abolition of constitutional government. Generally, the reason ascribed by

promoters of new-fangled bills for refusing to take their measures to the Legislature is the real reason why they should be forced to go there and be denied access to the

Verily, Oregon is a choice haven for agitators of fads and isms. It is the easiest of all states wherein to pester the people.

RATIONAL CONTROL OF WATER POWERS.

Control of water power is one of the most important features of the any water powers in the United States that can be developed and brought into condition for practical use except at a very heavy expendi-ture of money. This naturally limits the field of development to those who have capital. But while there may be comparatively few people who control sufficient capital to develop this power that is running to waste there are thousands who might have use for it after it was harnessed and who would be willing to pay for the power generated. These people are entitled to the advantages to follow the development of a water power which they were unable to develop themselves. It is the duty of the Government, National or state, to permit such development as is necesworked into shape for general utility

in the September number of the World's Work, Major Henry L. Higginson, a Boston financier, whose firm has invested in many waterpower developments, offers some in teresting and valuable suggestions for handling these water powers without keeping them forever in a ctate of Pinchotized inactivity and uselessness. Major Higginson believes that United States, or a state which grants the use of its water power, may fairly ask for a royalty if it seems worth while to do so." He very properly while to do so." He very properly takes the stand that the men who are willing to invest their money in the development of these water powers should be received "not as enemies, but as friends in whom the guardians of the state and Nation's property can trust. If the majority of the human race were not (on the whole) honest, the business world would

have been smashed long ago."

Major Higginson suggests that capitalists who are willing to invest money in developing water powers be compelled to not promptly, on pain of forfeiture of the grant, and that the conable compensation for the benefit granted by the people, with periodic readjustment of the rate of co

damental traits of character, but we the Nation against loss through heavy proposed to limit all such grants "to periods not exceeding fifty years, and reservation of the right to terminate and reconvey the grant for proper cause and upon equitable compensation; together with proper inspection and publicity of records and accounts." This Eastern view on con-servation and control of Western water powers is so radically different from anything proposed by the Pinchot faddists that it will hardly fall to altract attention and commendation among all fair-minded people.

THE ANTI-WEED CAMPAIGN.

The city of Tacoma has nov ranged itself among those which are determined to get rid of weeds. Vegetable weeds are meant. The human variety is still to be permitted to flourish unchecked and is even encour-aged by divers charitable institutions. The campaign in Tacoma will be waged against burdocks, thistles and similar rank phenomena. Naturally vacant lots will be the scene of the most vigorous onslaughts upon the pests, since it is on these depressing spots that dire vegetation doth most luxuriantly flourish.

The vacant lot belongs commonly to an absent owner. He sits at his ease in some distant town and smokes his pipe while the inbors of the people round about his lot raise its value for him. Every stroke of work they do, every building they erect, contributes to this beneficent end. By and by, when the value of the lot has been inflated to the point which satis-fles his avarice, the absentee owner sells and pockets the proceeds. While he is waiting for this blessed consummation the thern and the thistle grow broader and higher on his property. It is an asylum for skunks and catamounts, and if it is bordered by a high billboard hold-up men make it their headquarters.

The absence lot-owner contributes little more than his good will to the growth of the town as things are now managed, but it is possible to make him do something more substantial. A new system of valuing real property has been devised in some of the Eastern cities of the United States which appreciably swells the amount of taxes he pays. The increase would be sufficient to pay for keeping his land clear of weeds and leave a hand-some surplus for the public use besides. Really, when one thinks the matter over, there is no sound reason why absentee lot-owners should be indulged with especially light taxes and allowed to keep their property in the condition of an eyesore as well The public has some rights, though perhaps not many, which the individual is bound to respect even if he lives in some other city.

IBRIGATION FOR THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

Why think of irrigating 4,000,000 acres of land enjoying an average annual rainfall of 20 to 47 inches? Has it not been a repeated story that crops have never failed in the Willamette Valley, and that the climate is so even that injuries from frost or from drouth have never been reported? Has not this great Willamette Valley been the earliest cultivated and the most continuously cropped district in Oregon? Is not land there worth today from \$50 to \$150 an acre? All true, and yet the report of A. P. Stover, the engineer of the Department of Agriculture, who has for three years been investigating the conditions of farming in this great Valley, and the possibilities of radical improvement in methods and results, shows that unless irrigation is pro-vided and the new style of intensive farming is introduced and generally practiced, the reputation of the Willamette Valley as the garden of Oregon will take to itself wings and flee

This Government expert is not alone in the foreboding. Many other ob-servers have taken note of the facts on which his deliberate and reasoned tied that record. Last year Minor laboratory opinion rests. When wheat was the Heir was unable to get rid of that farmer's mainstay, warehouses were filled to overflowing, and the farmer's year ended with the harvest that paid his debts and furnished the living for the family for the coming year. fact that for two months and more after the wheat had ripened no fell, the pastures dried up, and farming stopped until the hard ground was softened by the Fall rains was

of little import and less consequence. But the wheat farmer of those days was drawing on a bank account that was fed by no deposits. Year by year mother earth honored his drafts on her stored resources. He laughed at the idea that the wheat field he had plowed and harrowed and sowed twenty or thirty years would ever fail His farm consisted probably of his donation land claim, where he and his wife got title to 640 acres of level or gently rolling land. the basaltic walls that bordered the Valley the rains of centuries had washed phosphates down the little creeks and spread them over the alluvial lands. Year by year the brush fires of the Indians had strewed the ground with ashes before the white settlers made their homes.

No wonder that surface plowing and once harrowing was the extent of the farmer's cultivation. Indeed, five and twenty years ago it was no uncommon sight for the wagon to drawn across the unplowed wheat stubble, and the seed sown broadcast, to be harrowed in for the next year's

Wheat crops dwindled and a remedy was sought. The Agricultural College began its beneficent work and new farming ways, varied crops, new findustries on the farm were diligently preached. Changes were very slow, but gradually the donation land ly preached. claims went into other hands and were broken up into manageable New men, new ways. mer fallowing was denounced and crops were introduced that required feeding, and of all things rain, or rather water, throughout the dry months of early Fall. What was at first merely desired is now proven absolutely needful if the Willamette Valley acres shall not only sustain but reward the new owners' work.

It is a big problem that stares the Williamette farmers in the face. Or each side of the big Valley, from Oregon City to Cottage Grove, streams flow from mountains to the river

It is almost time for some enterprising newspaper to start a guess-ing contest on "What is a Republifrom which the Valley gets its name Brim full in the Winter months, the flow dwindles to a mere rivulet in Summer and Fall. When the Fall can? Well, they can't get the Sherman-Taft fight into the moving picture rains begin the level fields absorb till the surface soil can hold no more Ditches and water courses are the

Shrew.

Dollar butter is headed this way, and oleo is the goat.

"PINCHOSERVATION" IS THE WORD sure remedy for the lack of water in the Summer months, how can it Old Man Bennett's Coinage Spolled by supplied? Dams in the foothills, say the engineers, will store the Winter the Printer. overplus for Summer use, and the supply will be abundant for every

PORTLAND, Aug. 25.—(To the Editor.)—I live at Irrigon, where I edit the Irrigon Irrigator. I also reside at The Dalles, where I edit The Dalles Optimist. And I sometimes stop in Portland, at the Hotel Yorke, where I am land, at the Hotel Yorke, where I am at present, spending some money acquired on a sage-brush-dog trade, as follows: A delinquent subscriber brought to the Irrigator office a load of sage brush, which we use for fuel up there. This being an off season for fisel, I traded it for a dog, a likely brindle pup. He had a voracious appetite, and at the present high cost of living-rabbit gizzards costing 10 cents per dozon—I found the pup's keep expensive, found that I could not board him for less than \$2.58 per year. Then I looked up the canine mortuary and expectancy up the canine mortuary and expectancy tables and discovered that he would in

tables and discovered that he would in all probability live for 19 years and seven months.

Now, that meant an expense of \$30.48, which seemed to me too much for the luxury of owning a dog. So I killed him, and having this cash surplus of over \$30, I came down to see the circus. When I got up this morning at the Yorke and seized The Oregonian lying unused at a neighboring room, I found therein, and on the editorial page, an article copied from the Irrigator on for the crop, or on the 640 acres of the farm, say \$3.35 per acre. Irriarticle copied from the Irrigator on "Pinchoservation," which had become twisted, snarled and tangled into "Pin

Chotservatism."

I wrote that article before leaving Irrigon, and left it to the devil and his wife, who are doing the work in my sified between government, municipal and private ownership, but the irrigawife, who are doing the work in my absence, to put into type and give to the world through that great organ. Now, I feit devilish proud of the word "Pinchoservation." It means something, stands for something, expresses in a foreible way the "servation" that is throttling the West. And I was pained and grieved to find so fit a word of my own coinage so twisted, and I wish The Oregonian would give to its readers this explanation, and to its readers this explanation, and place the word "Pinchoservation" on its to its way to fame and perpetuity in its prop-

r form. I might effectually make this correc tion in the Irrigator, but that great sheet is a daily only once-a-week, on Fridays, and I do not wish to lose any time and have the new word copyrighted and patented by any lesser light than the Old Man.

ADDISON BENNETT.

Graduate of Radeliffe to Work fo Government in Wisconsin.

life and is shipping an average of more than 1,250,000 bushels per week. Russia, despite her record-breaking shipments through the season, is still the most prominent factor in the world's wheat markets, and out of the Russian and Danubian ports there is coming a steady supply of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels weekly, an amount sufficient to minfor aid in the solution of one of the country's problems. Last year she re-ceived the degree of master of arts at Radeliffe for remearch work in paleo-botany, under Dr. E. C. Jeffrey, head of the Harvard botanical department.

Dr. Kimm, representing the Corean insurgents in this country, predicts in an interview that war between Japan and the United States will come within five years. This is a prediction that has been made quite frequently within the past year; but, if it does come, war will not be declared for the purpose of enabling Corea to "regain her 4243-year independence and throw off

in view the ultimate conservation of the country's forests. From the first, as an experimenter in the new labora-tory, she will undertake tasks that shall help in this great and much-de-

Science and Microbes.

Harper's Weekly. In 1892 diphtheria destroyed in what is now Greater New York 2243 lives, and 4530 in 1894. Then in 1895 the bacteriological laboratory reinforced its microscopic work with the manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin. The Japan's treatment of the United deaths from the disease immediately diminished, until in 1907 they had dropped to 1614, although the city had Corea, that will provoke a war with

dropped to 1614, although the city had added 1,000,000 to its population.

In brief, the microbe, by appearing as the true cause of pathological conditions, has shown how disease may be conquered. In New York, as elsewhere when similar methods have been adopted, the general death rate has splendidly fallen—only from 26.68 in the thousand in 1869 to 26.11 in 1891; but then to 25.38 in 1892, when the laboratory began its work, to 19.81 in 1897; and to 18.10 in 1903. If the death rate of 1892 prevailed today the city's annual mortality would be increased by 25,000 souls. by 25,000 souls.

September Delineator.

The practice of allowing the hand-kerchief to protrude from the breast pocket is dying out. It seems to be tacitly understood that a gentleman a handkerchief whether he dis-

carries a handscrenier whether he dis-plays it or not.

European authorities differ as to whether pocket-flaps shall be worn in-nide or outside this season. If a deci-sion is reached we shall stop the press to announce it.

to announce it.

The newer collars have clever elastic bands which are intended to inclose the whiskers on windy days.

The dictarian waistcoat is a new offering. It contains a belt which may be set to the required dimensions. When you have eaten sufficient to fill out to those dimensions the tension on the belt releases a small alarm belt and you order your ceffee. every other great leader-insurgent, and you order your coffee

Two Misused Words

Kansas City Star.
"Under Socialism" conditions would be so and so, wrote H. L. Mencklen, of the Baltimore Sun to R. R. La Monte. the Socialist.

the Socialist.
"Do not, my dear Menckien," replied
La Monte, "write about Socialism as
though it were an umbrella."
The word "under" has a way of
usurping functions. Where another
word has a rightful place "under" is
prone to foist itself upon the tongue
or ben.

Only" is another undisciplined or disobedient word. Where it should modify one meaning in a sentence it is more likely than not to slip into the wrong place and change the idea. Minding one's p's and q's is nothing like so difficult as minding the "onlys" and "unders" and such small deer in the forests of language.

In Demand. Boston Transcript. Wanted—A language in which the devotees of Esperanto, Volapuk, Blu-badub and Hoohoo can understand one

Will Help Some. Boston Transcript.
We can stand being a "billion-dollar country," provided the prospect of a three billion-bushel corn crop is real-

Out of the night that covers me. Black as the pit from pole I whank whatever gods there be, For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance I have not winced nor cried aloud; Under the bludgeoutings of chance. My head is bloody, but unbowed. Beyond this place of wrath and tears Leems but the herror of the shade. And yet the menace of the years Pluck and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how straight the gate, a How charged with punishment the scroll, I am the master of my fate; I am the captain of my soul.—WILLIAM ERNOST HENLEY.

BE TAUGHT BY THE INDIANS. They Kept Forests Free From Inflam

mable Material. PORTLAND, Aug. 24.—(To the Editor.)—The disastrous timber fires in the past few weeks demand serious consideration, and as the Government has adopted a policy to prevent these fires, I would like to make a few re-marks along that line. Since the Gov-ernment adopted, its present policy, some years ago, placing rangers in the field to prevent fires starting and at-taching a severe penalty to anyone who did set one, either accidentally or otherwise, each year fires get more disas-trous and will continue to as long as the Government continues its present

Anyone who has had experience knows how impossible it is to control a forest fire when once well started. While the Indians had control of this country, when the present stand of timber was started and grown, they made a yearly practice of burning the made a yearly practice of burning the entire country over, or as much as would burn. This, however, was not for the protection of the timber so much as it was a business proposition. They wanted the underbrush and litter kept out of the way for the purpose of hunting. But these yearly fires are the protection and the only way of preserving large forests of timber. Ordinary grass fires will not kill young timber, and that is all there is to burn until the leaves. Ilmbs and windfalls until the leaves, limbs and windfalls begin to accumulate, and they should never be allowed to accumulate in such quantity that would kill the tree. there were a few saplings killed occa-sionally, it is far better than to lose several hundred sections, such as has occurred recently.

But in burning over the timbered

But in burning over the timbered areas good judgment must be used, especially now, since we have such an accumulation of inflammable material on the ground. The higher elevations must be burned over first. Forest fires never run downhill, but invariably up, and stop when the top of the hill, or divide, is reached. By this method fires could not gain much headway, and could be fairly well controled. In doing this some damage is likely to occur. Some rancher is liable to lose a string of fence, but better that than lose all his improvements, and possibly he and his family be burned to death, which only too frequently occurs. Fires kept away from large forests for

death, which only too frequently occurs. Fires kept away from large forests for 10 or 15 years, with their immense accumulation of windfalls, leaves and undergrowth, only means their total destruction when a dry summer comes along and fire gets started. No such fires occurred while the Indians had control of the country. Why not do as they did?

A. R. WOMAN IN FORESTRY SERVICE as they did?

REFORM NEEDED IN CITY LIFE Roosevelt's Country Life Comm Out of Business. San Francisco Chronicle. What has become of the Roosevelt ommission on country life?

If it is still extant, it ought to go to Kansas and find out why the farmers want to put \$7,000,000 more into automobiles.

Also to count the farms that are runand to count the latins that are the ning by electricity.

The Roosevelt commission was going to ameliorate country life, but the present era of high prices show that the life is rapidly ameliorating itself. It wants no sympathy.

The hardscrabble farmer with a shack, wife in calloo, five children, seven logs and a mortgage is vanishing. He belonged to the ploneer age and the holdover period and to the communities which practiced the stinginess which

Benjamin Franklin preached.

As cities grow and population in-creases, food prices rise and the farmer, if he knows what he is about, gets most

of the benefit from them.

Among other things, he got a buggy for the boys and a piano for the girls and gave the youngsters good schooling, and as things kept lopking up he refurnished the old homestead, built out some verandah, put electrical power in the barns and then bought an automobile. Now nothing distinguishes him from the gentleman farmer except that he works and makes money.

If the Roosevelt commission wants something to do, let it reorganize and try to ameliorate city life. Let it see if there isn't some practicable way for city people to hit the mid-dleman on the other side and get their share of the profits he is extorting from

The farmer is all right. If he is a good one and has productive land, he is the most independent man in the state.

Age Brings Anthority.

Life.

One reason why we grow more gentle with age—when we do—is that the years themselves bring authority to whom authority belongs, and the need of vehemence is lessened. The young, when they strive to make their will prevail, have need to use force enough to offset the weight of years that is opposed to them. That weight their to offset the weight of years that is opposed to them. That weight their elders have at their backs to aid them in getting their way.

Another reason is that in age we want fewer things, and want them less, and want what we do want less for ourselves and more for the next generation.

Protecting Her Summer Costume.

Atchison Globe. Notice—By special ordinance enacted last night the women of Atchison must

immediately place a sign within 10 feet of the kitchen door on which is printed in big letters. "Stop and whistle." The ice man, the butcher's boy, the grocer, the marketman, etc., will read, stop and whistle, and by the time they reach the kitchen door the woman of the house will have thrown some garments over the two pieces she was wearing while doing the work. These signs, according to the ordinance passed last night, must be put up and maintained from June 1 to September 15.

Harliest Insurgency.

New York Sun.
Adam grew philosophic.
"If it hadn't been the devil it would have been Uncle Joe," he cried. Thus we see how early insurgency Got' 'Em Going and Coming.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Mr. Roosevelt's range is perhaps
best illustrated in the fact that he is
at once the foremost representative of both peace and war.

LINES TO A RAINMAKER. O Hofer, Coloner Hofer,
To whom the "wet" folks pray,
Give up that trip, take a fresh grip,
And send the rain this way.
For how can man fight better than by
quelling fire and smoke,
Instead of chasing phantoms that are
naught but one big joke?

YES, MONKEYS REALLY TALK Professor Garner Learns Secrets of

Simian Language. Cape Lopez, West Africa, Correspondent of Chicago Tribune.

I have just met Professor Richard Garner as he emerged from the African forests after a continuous period of seven years devoted to the study of the monkey

language.
I was standing on the deck of the Afrique, as we were lying off Cape Lopez yesterday. I watched the sturdy man come aboard carrying a chimpanzee, and learned he was Professor Garner. I was interested in this man, who has been spending years here among the tribes of more tribes of learned to learn their larguage. nonkeys trying to learn their language moneys trying to learn their singulage and place it in some form intelligible to human beings. I tried to place myself in the state of mind of an enterprising re-porter and to obtain from him the first word for the world of his progress in his

word for the world of his progress in his strange task.

Professor Garner is a man about 65 years old, and when I saw him was dressed in khaid garments, a helmet, and top boots. He had the appearance of an African hunter. Whatever his peculiar views may be, he is a kindly, courteous gentleman in manner.

On a previous period of study and exploration he had built for timself a case, in order to facilitate closer fellowship with the animals. In this last period of

with the animals. In this last period of seven years, however, he did not use the cage, but studied alone in the forest. Professor Garner told me he was born in Virginia and that his wife was living in Kentucky during his absence from

"How many times, Professor Garner, have you been in Africa?" I asked.
"Three times, and I have stayed in the woods at this point for seven years now."
"Why do you come to this particular locality?" "There are more of the monkey family here than elsewhere, and of the highest type. The chimpanzee is the most ad-vanced, and so the best subject for

"How large an area of Africa have you covered?"

you covered?"
"I have explored through 400,000 square miles in a region where there were only three white men, including myself. This was two too many. A man must be alone to get the best results in studying the language of animals."
"What are the most important results you have obtained this time? Seven years

you have obtained this time: Seven years is a long period."
"I know the monkey language contains 33 distinct sounds. Of these I know the meaning of nine. I am in the dark as to the meaning of the other 19." "What are these nine sounds used to

"Almost wholly pain, hunger and joy."
"Man progress have you made toward conversing with the monkey family."
"I know when they call me from a tree and I can call them." 'Can you converse any further than

'No, practically not. I may be able to do so later."
"Do you regard the chimpanzee with you as intelligent as any you have met?"
"Yes, I do. I value her at \$5500, and she is only a year old."
"What can she do to show she can think, or epeak as the result of her thinking?"

thinking?"

thinking?"
"She can select colors and identify them. I may ask her to pick out a cube from a lot of blocks of various shapes and she will do it readily."
"Do you regard this as her greatest intellectual attainment up to the present

"Yes, I do. But she also cries for me."
"Did your coming here to live among
the animals have anything to do with
proving or disproving the theory of evo-Iution? "Only incidentally, I do not believe

the ape is man's immediate ancestor."
"How will that ancestor be discovered? Is he living comewhere now?"
"No. no. I think the discovery will come with the finding of skeletons. Some have been found already which help to fill in the gap between the ape

and man."
"Do you regard the theory of evolu-tion established by anything you have seen or actually known?"
"I believe it will be established."
"Have you ever studied the language of horses and dogs?"
"No."

"Why not? They are easier to reach and thus far show more intelligence by what they do than the monkey fam-"I don't believe they are as intelli-gent as a chimpanzee." "May not these skulls of which you

speak as a help to finding the connect ing link between man and ape have been the skulls of some degenerate or deformed human beings?" I think not; but I do not know.

"Will you return to Africa?"
"I think so; but for short terms

Demand for Fight News.

The public demand for different sorts of news leads the St. Louis Post-Disof news leads the St. Louis Fost-lar-patch to give some figures that may not be very creditable to this country, but they illustrate the progress of the last half-century in a certain direction. Seven New York daily papers used Seven New Fork daily papers used 121% columns in their report of the Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno. The same papers nearly half a century ago told the entire story of the battle of Gettysburg in 25% columns. The facilities for gathering and printing news have increased since the war, but not to the extent these figures indicate. to the extent these lightes indicate. The papers gave all the details of the brutal prizefight because the people demanded them, and a good many more wanted them than are willing to ad-

He Notes With Regret.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 25.—(To the Editor.)—As a reader and subscriber to The Oregonian I note with regret that so able and prominent a journal should take the stand it does on the liquor question, for it is impossible for me o believe that you do not realize that the liquor business is responsible for the most of the crime and misery of our Nation. As a reader I think I have a right to ask that you at least give a fair representation to both sides of the question. J. ALLEN HARRISON.

> Always Come Back. New York Herald.

Unlike pugilists, actresses who get married and leave the stage always come back. CURRENT NEWSPAPER JESTS.

Charles T Newstatta design.

Cholly—Give me time to collect my thoughts. Miss Keen—Certainly, Mr. Sapleigh. You can have two seconds.—Boston Transcript.

Yeast—Did you ever have the acoustic properties of your house tested? Crimson-beak—Oh, yes, my wife is testing them all the time.—Yonkers Statesman.

'I see by the papers that the insurgent force in Venezuela has been outgeneralled. Can it be true?" "Yep. The insurgents have chiy 3500 generals, and the loyalists have 3500."—Cleveland Leader.

Those polite telephone operators in Paris

guelling fire and smoke,
Instead of chasing phantoms that are
naught but one big joke?

O Hofer, Colonel Hofer,
New out on that big "tower,"
New out on that big "tower,"
Those polite telephone operators in Paris acknowledge a call by saying: "I listen."
Over here lifs the neignbors who listen, but they are not polite enough to mention the fact.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
And pray for one long abower,
While you, O Colonel Hofer, you know the combination.

O Hofer, Colonel Hofer,
Lay by your uneful lyre,
Spit on your mitts and give 'em fits—
For hept to quench this fire.
For how can man do better sgainst these frightful odds.
Than by praying for rainwater and forsaking "Butto my voice this day:
That by praying for rainwater and forsaking in his false gods?

O Hofer, Colonel Hofer,
List to my voice this day:
Arise in might to shed the light,
Come home at once and pray:
The woods are full of surrow and the air is full of smoke.
Come home at once and pray:

—MIKE KAWLEY.

Can it be true?
The list state have only 3500 generals, and the loyalists have only 3500 generals, and the lephone operators in Paris acknowledge a call by saying: "I listen."

Over here lif's the neignbors who listen, but they are not politic enough to saying it listen.

Those politic eleghone operators in Paris acknowledge a call by saying: "I listen."

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Those politic eleghone operators in Paris acknowledge a call by saying: "I listen."

Over here li