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Daily, without Sunday, one year.

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Daily, without Sunday, six months.

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Daily, without Sunday, one month.

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Daily, without Sunday, one month.

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUG. 20, 1910.

DIVINE RIGHT IN GERMANY. The ghost of divine right which the Kaiser has evoked from the tomb where many people supposed it was sleeping its last sleep is not enjoying a very peaceful visit to the glimpses of the moon. What William told his loving subjects was that his right to reign is entirely independent of the wishes of the German people and depends entirely upon the choice of the Since he was appointed Almighty. by the Creator it follows that William is responsible to him and nobody else for what he does. If he rules be nignantly and wisely, let his subjects rejoice at their good luck. If he reigns cruelly and foolishly, let them cast all the blame upon the Almighty who could have given them a better ruler if he had so desired.

Thus far, if the reports are true, not a single newspaper in Germany has ventured to commend the Kaiser's outburst very warmly. Even the extreme conservatives deprecate his indiscretion and try to make out that he said something else. Naturally the Socialists are on tiptoe with delight. It means many thousands of votes hem at the next election in all likithood, for though the Germans tolerate absolutism, they insist that it shall be modestly veiled. When it stalks nodestly velled. When it stalks taked into the garish light of day and begins a scalp dance, they rebel

The Kaiser never has been notable for his democratic sentiments. On the contrary it has usually been more or less difficult for him to keep his distike of modern ways and methods in politics and religion under the cov-er of silence. Now and then his un-conquerable belief that he is divinely inspired as well as chosen has cropped out and made international mischief. Not long ago one of these ebuilitions brought him into grave difficulties, and he had to draw in his horns rather swiftly. Ernst Haeckel, the eminent German scientist, said lately in a public speech that the Emperor's reactionary religious views had been the greatest hindrance to progress that has existed in the empire for the last quarter century. William is of the opinion that the Almighty revealed to him the deepest secrets of religious truth at the same time that he bestowed upon him unlimited pow-er over his subjects. He holds in his cret heart to the old maxim which was current in Germany in Luther's time, "Cujus regio ejus religio," that is to say the king may impose any religion he likes upon his people.

Divine right is like the tall of

snake. It dies very hard. Long after the head has been pounded to a jelly the tail still wiggles. We are not without suspicions of its existence here in America now and then. Everybody remembers the words in which the distinguished Mr. Baer declared that the Creator had given to mines of the United States, and much other property, to the present owners because they were so much wiser and better than the rest of the population. When Mark Hanna after much tribulation finally landed safely in the federal Senate he telegraphed the President that "God still ruled," meaning that the divine purpose had at last triumphed over the wiles of The Adversary of souls was supposed to be deeply concerned to diminish the greatness of Mr. Hanna. The fact of the matter is that any system of government which manages to exist for a generation or two is very apt to begin to plume itself up-on divine favor. If it lasts a century the claim of an appointment by the Lord is certain to be made.

The dynasty to which the Emperor William belongs has reigned for much longer than a century. It is one of has passed through many vicissitudes. Upon the whole, it has ruled wisely, though occasionally it has shown signs of imbecility. In Napoleon's day William's predecessors had failen pretty lew. They were nothing but wax in the fingers of the mighty macian who dominated Europe. am's father was a man of genius, and had he lived he would have avoided much of the trouble with the Socialists which has harassed William essently and caused many of his foolish outbursts. But Frederick was stricken with a fatal disorder which may have passed on to his son in the form of mental eccentricity. No doubt the Kaiser is slightly touched with the malady known a the mania of greatness, but it would a mistake to underrate his ability he is inclined to rule absolutely he has for the most part ruled in-telligently and Germany is indebted to his statesmanship for many bene-

The Germans are perhaps the best educated people in the world and certainly they yield to no nation in in-Why then do they subn to a monarch who is not far from absolute, or thinks he is not, while Italy. France, Spain, Scandinavia, are all marching toward democracy? Why is Germany the most backward nation in civilized Europe politically? We assume for the moment that Russia is not civilized. One reason lies in the extreme sentimentality of the people. Thay love their institutions because they are old, because they are encircled with a halo of poetry, victory ind commercial success, and because they are German. Another reason is that the present German government is probably the most efficient in the world. It is economical. It accom-plishes results. It is not unbearably tyrannical. When some royal simple-ton steps into William's shoes we shall see the specter of divine right five-in which Nature had provided a creased expenses of operation and differentiates from T. B

ing from Germany with the same speed as it escaped from England over two centuries ago.

FOR AN HONEST ISSUE. Undoubtedly the Democratic party has a mission; and it should fulfill its mission by attending to its own business. The Democracy is entitled to name a ticket, and a whole ticket, county, legislative, judicial and state; but it is not justifiable that the Deshould participate in the naming of any so-called Republican ticket or of any ticket other than the Democratic ticket.

No exception even need be taken to the Democrats holding caucuses, or writing out a ticket in the primary booth, but there is objection to Demo-crats mixing in Republican primaries nd controlling Republican nomina-

Let us have an honest primary, and an honest issue between the Republican and Democratic parties; then we shall not need to go through the burlesque of getting the "popular will" as to Senator through so fallacious and disphanous a device as Statement No. 1.

THE INDIFFERENT PORTLAND MAN. With but 13 days remaining, in which voters can register for the prinary election, there still remain in the city more than 15,000 unregistered voters. Even with the customary hur-ricane finish, the total registration will andoubtedly fall several thousand short of the actual voting strength of the city. It would be less surprising if this indifference were displayed by It would be less surprising newcomers or foreigners. Unfortunately, most of the procrastinators are our "good citizens" who have unconsciously drifted into a habit of postponing, neglecting, or refusing any duty that involves effort on their part. Many of these good citizens will wake up the morning after the registration books close, and be surprised that the registration was no greater. This lack of interest in a very important public matter, is a fair sample of the disposition to 'let George do it".

Every resident of Portland should know that the million-dollar stock in this city next week, is of inestimable value. It wil ladvertise this city and state and one of the greatest resources in the best possible manner. Hitherto the show has not received the support to which it is entitled. All that is needed to make it success-ful is the attendance of a good average baseball crowd, although its economic value entitles it to ten times the attendance that is attracted by baseball. The good citizen of the slow-registering type should not forget the stock show as he is forgetting to register, nor console himself with the thought that "George" is attending.

HIS CORRECT STATUS.

Of course there is a Bourne legislative slate in Multnomah County and a definite Bourne propaganda pushing along the whole anti-assembly move That is the Bourne game. That others happen to be playing the game without invitation from the original author and grand custodian of Statement Number One, and perhaps in the ultimate hope of defeating him, does not alter the situation. They have made common cause with Bourne and with all his Democratic allies and are affording him his only possible opportunity of re-election, and he is making the most of it. They sit in the game with the Old Dealer, with the cards all stacked, and the cappers all duly stationed, and think things are going to fall out evenly. It is to laugh.

Bourns openly says he will not support the assembly candidates if they shall be nominated. This proposition includes Hawley and Eilis, his Republican colleagues on the Oregon Congressional delegation. He works in notorious alliance with Senator Chamberlain, his Democratic colleague. There is the true status of your Statement No. 1 Republican.

THE NORTH JETTY.

The Government will build the north jetty at the entrance of the Columbia River, thus confining the mighty volume of water that sweeps seaward into a space so narrow that a depth of forty feet will be easily obtainable. This north jetty has been recommended by the engineers and by the Secretary of War, and as the project will receive the unanimous supof the Pacific Coast delegation at Washington, provision for its con-struction will no doubt be made at an early date. The importance of the great river which drains such an imnense territory was never better understood than at the present time, when every railroad leading into the Pacific Northwest is seeking to follow the river or its tributaries. will be no opposition to the improvement sought and there will be a mighty demand for the carrying out of the work.

Critics, animated by motives which will hardly bear careful analysis, have at times sneeringly represented the Columbia River as an artificial waterway because the work of the Govern-ment and the Port of Portland has changed it from a stream of many shallow, sigzag channels into a straight, deep highway over which 10,000-ton carriers pass unhindered where vessels of 500 to 700 tons were where vesses of a both the second of their cargo. But artificial waterways have built some of the world's greatest ports. London and Liverpool, at the start of their careers as maritime centers, suffered a greater dicap than was in evidence on the Co lumbia River, even when that stream ings." For more than a thousand years London has been one of the world's greatest seaports, and for half a thousand years Liverpool has for een a great clearing-house for waterborne traffic from all parts of the Centuries before the age of steam the fleets of these great ports roamed the seven seas, and the an-cient windjammers brought home cargoes of "slaves, spices, gold and gum," for which the crude manufactures of early England were exchanged. This commerce increased as larger and faster ships "drew the world together and spread the race apart," and the flight of centuries has failed to dim or

weaken the prestige of the two big perts of the Old World. Liverpool and London came into existence by reason of their convenient location where the traffic of the land could to best advantage meet and

greater depth of water; but the traffic and as the traffic increased Liverpoo and London continued to improve their facilities. It has been dig. dredge and dike for centuries on the Thames and the Mersey, but the value of the improvements has never been questioned, nor will it ever again be questioned on the Columbia River, An ever-increasing stream of traffic will be moved in and out of this great river, and there will always be an adequate channel for handling it. The building of the north jetty will assure a forty-foot depth of water at the river entrance, and if the time comes when that will be insufficient to meet the demands of commerce, it will be further deepened.

TEACHING GIRLS TO PLUMB.

Superintendent Ella Flagg Young's project of teaching plumbing to the girls in the Chicago schools need not frighten anybody. If the idea should spread to Portland and other cities it would do no harm. Plumbing may very well be classed among the arts which are called "women's". While it presents a difficult problem occasionally it is not in the main excessively hard to learn and practice. Any woman with two hands and fair common sense can plumb. She can cut threads on pipes, put packing in faucets and do almost everything for which plumbers charge the magnificent prices that all householders admire so much. The only genuinely difficult trick in plumbing is to "wipe a joint". This consists in delicately holding the ends of two pieces of lead pipe together in a cloth and wiping enough molten solder upon them to hold them together. It looks like magic, but it is nothing more than experiness. Still one may doubt whether Miss Flagg can teach it to the Chicago girls in school.

Most women who do not roll in gold and pass their days in fashion's giddy whirl have occasion to regret often-times that they were not taught to use tools when they were young. Men al-so experience the same regret when it falls to their lot to saw a board straight across or chisel out a little mortise. Few people who are not trained carpenters can saw straight. Only a rarely endowed genius can drive a nail properly. It would be safe to wager that out of ten men selected at random on the street In this thriving city not a single one can drive thirteen nails into a pine board without splitting the board and pound-

ing both his thumbs.

How seldom do we behold a man who truly relishes putting up shelves for his wife. Had he been educated properly he would have enjoyed it. We all like to do the things we can do skillfully. The old copyboodiscovered this great truth and The old copybooks ought not to be forgotten now that the typewriter has driven copybooks out of existence.

THE DAIRY COW.

Can it be true that Oregon farmers are going back on the dairy cow and selling her off the farm by the carload in the full tide of her usefulness? It is incredible, surely, yet true if the Deputy State Dairy and Food Com-missioner and Dr. Withycombe are to be believed. Here is an agency that not only conserves but increases the fertility of the soil, puts money in the farmer's pocket, keeps the boys and girls at home and busy, gives the whole family an interest, and does just what Colonel Roosevelt is preachingthat is, raises the standard of the farmer's life.

But in the Willamette Valley especially the pastures are dry and feed is dear, while stock prices are high; so the short-sighted farmer sells his cows. When the cream checks that have been coming in each month fail, the pastures are bare and the barn empty; when the dairy work stops and the cream separator rusts; when the pigs and the chickens look in vain for their daily meal, then will come, first regret and later repentance. But far easier it is to empty the cow barn than to fill it, as many will find who have acted in haste to repent at leis-In other states there might be excuse, where the dairyman depends on purchased feed-but not in Oregon, since vetch and rape and kale and alfalfa and clover, all or most of them, can be grown on every dairy farm.

It must not be forgotten that labor in the dairy that is reliable and expert is as hard to get here as in the states of the East and Middle West. It is no easy thing to suggest a remedy, nor one to be lightly undertaken. There is this to say, that of all work on the farm the best wages can go to the dalry, for that gives the best and

INCREASED COST OF RAILROADING.

The statement of railroad earnings for the month of June, as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commis-sion, offers an ample explanation for the difficulty that is experienced in floating new railroad securities. For months it has been practically impos-sible to induce foreign capital to take more than small quantities of American railroad securities, al-though both England, France and Germany are investing heavily in rail-roads in other parts of the world. The current number of the New York Fi-nancial Chronicle prints June returns on 687 separate roads or companies, covering an aggregate of 204,596 miles of road, or about \$8 per cent of the mileage of the country. This report, which is compiled from the official statements filed with the Commission, shows a gain in gross earnings over June, 1909, of \$23,565,112; of this heavy increase all but \$627,-025 has been wiped out by the increased expenses.

In percentages the gross earnings of \$208,364,918 showed an increase of 12.21. The operating expenses in-creased 19.36 per cent, and the net earnings 0.95 per cent. As a reflec-tion of the general prosperity throughout the country, the material gain in gross earnings is quite satisfactory. It shows clearly that the railroads are doing more business than ever before and in consequence their patrons must likewise be sharing in the increased business. The statement, however, when submitted to the men from whom it is necessary to secure the new capital for extensions improvements and new lines is less attractive. One of the strongest ineign capital is the possibilities of fu-ture growth and development of a new country for which railroad capi-If all of the advantal is sought.

maintenance, the incentive for investment has been greatly lessened.

If it is impossible for the rallroads

to make a net gain of even 1 per cent, with a record-breaking volume of business, what assurance can capital be offered that a year hence this 0.95 per cent gain will not be replaced by Wage increases on a numbe of the roads are responsible for this transformation of heavy gain in gross earnings to a very scant gain in net. As there are still pending a number of applications for increased wages on a number of large roads, and as many of them will no doubt be granted the outlook can hardly be said to favor any immediate improvement in that striking difference between the gross and het earnings increases. In transportation as well as in other branches of business the West seems to be showing up bet ter than other parts of the country and nearly all of the Western roads make very good showings, although here, as elsewhere, the gain in gross, earnings was out of all proportion to the gain in net.

One reason, perhaps the only reason, why the Weather Bureau at Port land misses it occasionally in the daily forecast, is that we get our normal weather almost simultaneously with the "symptoms." The entire region west of the Cascade Mountains is affected by conditions out on the ocean where Uncle Sam has no stations. If there were, say three between Portland and Honolulu, we could get much valuable advance information. As there are no intervening islands, stations are impossible. Still, it may be practical to receive weather reports from the bosom of the Pacific by wireess at small cost. If vessels within 500 miles of the coast sent in a bulletin every day at noon, the caster would be supplied with facts now altogether inaccessible. The message would get here from twelve to twenty-four hours ahead of an approaching storm. With the steady growth of ocean commerce there would nearly always be a steam or sailing vesel within "halling" distance.

What's the matter with the traditions of the Old South? In the old "before the wah" and for some time thereafter, whenever an irreconcilable difference arose between two gentlemen they either shot it out on sight or at a stipulated number of paces, without taking the public into their confidence beforehand. Now comes Tom Watson, of Populist fame. Now their and publicly announces that one of his enemies has a "mind so disordered by long years of intemperance" that he thinks the killing of Watson and avoidance of a penalty would be easy. Watson informs the public that "my blood is not ditchwater and my life is worth something to my fam-ily and my country." Watson is making a fight against Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, and seems to be afraid that Hardwick's objections will take the form of physical punishment.

The rolling deep continues to supply the stage settings for affairs fully as thrilling, bloodthirsty and romantic as those of the good, old days when Morgan salled the seas and Captain Kidd "most wickedly he did." Clark Russell has few equals and no superiors in providing thrilling and killing in the fiction he wrote of the sea, but his wildest romancing ceived nothing stranger than the tragedy on the steamer Buckman a few days ago. Some of the "blockade-runwho have been smuggling arms ners" into Nicaragua and Honduras have all of the nerve and daring that made the men of Morgan and Kidd terrors of the sea. Less bloodthirsty, but not lacking a high degree of nerve and daring, was the attempt of a Scattle barber to take a schooner away from the custody of a United States Marshal and sail to the South Seas on a treasure-hunting expedition.

The prospect of a public utilities commission to replace the multitude of expensive and largely useless commissions which prey upon the state ought to please the people of Washington. In that state, as in Oregon there is a separate commission to regulate almost everything that exists, but with no particular results. A sin-gle body competent and business-like would accomplish more than all of them together, while the expense would be very much less.

When two acquaintances happen to be riding on the same streetcar, why should either feel obliged to pay the other's fare? John pays for himself and James. The next time they meet James pays for himself and John Neither gains anything. Both suffer a little in their self-respect. The Scripture which urges every tub to stand on its own bottom is still worth remembering.

Let's keep local history straight. The man killed by lightning at Oswego Sunday was not the first victim While fatalities of this kind Oregon. have been very rare in this favored state, they are not unknown.

Wyoming and Colorado women are giving Mr. Roosevelt a royal wel-come, but only Oregon has Mrs. Mary Woodcock, who knows how to ap proach Teddy Rosenfelt.

Idaho experiments today with first and second choice, which seems ri-diculous in an equal suffrage state, for woman is not frivolous when she gets down to business.

The fact is, so seldom does light ning kill anybody in the Valley that people disregard it as a danger and onsider thunder an atmospheric diversion. Although Portland is not in his itin-

erary this time, we shall still hear from the Colonel several times during As fifty years ago, so today it is true that John Brown's body— Lies a mouldering in the grave, But his soul goes marching on.

The migration of hop-pickers has begun, and is the first sign of the approach of Autumn, regardless of

The 8-year-old child in San Francisco who can converse in five lan-

RICHEST MAN WINS IN A PRIMARY. Representative Government Remai Best Which Man Has Devised.

Philadelphia Enquirer, Rep. Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, and president of the first Philippine Commission because he had visited and studied those Islands he had visited and studied chose island, long before most Americans had even heard of them, has been talking right out in meeting about primaries. One would suppose that one of those misera ble college reformers who learn so much of practical affairs by reading Plate at midnight, would come out for a system by which representative government should be abolished. On the contrary, Dr. Schurman has had a lot of exper-ience in practical life and he has studied ns past and present to no little advantage.

He says that he believes that primaries

are good in small communities, town-ships and villages, but that they have no value beyond these limitations. It is generally recognized that the New Eng-land town system, which the West has adopted to a large extent, is the heat de-mocracy that hap been established in adopted to a large extent, is the next de-mocracy that has been established in the history of the world. Where every man knows every other man, where every public act, every cent of expendi-ture can be scrutinized, it is evident that the community must get just the sort of government it wants or deserves But when it comes to the larger field the situation is by no means clear. Our fathers did not believe in democracy; they had a horror of it. They believed in representative government, and were not in the least backward in holding that the best government consisted of representatives selected from the most cultured, richest and best educated as well as the most honest in the community. When Nathaniel Lyon walked into the House of Representatives at Sixth and

Chestnut, clad in homespun, he shocked our fathers almost beyond expression. Practically, the primary in many in-stances seems to have become an engine of bossism or an opportunity for great wealth to selze power, not because the scople can be bribed by wholesale, but because publicity costs in a state-wide campaign. Wisconsin's last Senatorial campaign. Wisconsin's last Senatorial primary cost the aspirants in the neigh-berhood of \$400,000 and the richest man borbood of \$400,000 and the richest man won. In Oregon a Democrat was nominated in a Republican state. In Illinois a man was indorsed who did not get elected. The reason is that all of the people cannot possibly know the exact ratio of merit in all of the aspirants for office and they do a lot of guessing based on peculiar conditions.

Government by primary has been much

based on peculiar conditions.
Government by primary has been much lauded by academic politicians, but Dr. Schurman is right in saying that its achievements up to this time have been meagre and that representative government still remains the best which an has devised.

OUR NATIONAL WEALTH. Its Comparison With Our Increase of Population.

Wall Street Journal. Census indications now point to a population for the current year of \$2,000,000 and an estimated National wealth of and an estimated National wealth of \$125,000,000,000. For purposes of compari-son we now bring together below the results of previous decennial censuses, to-gether with such computations for the intermediate years as were made at the time by economists and statisticians of repute. The figures are in millions and decimals thereof. decimals thereof:

	76.8 69.0 62.6	- 1	Mith. 25.000 24,000 79,111 36,354	Wealth per Capita \$1,555 1,235 1,146 1,056
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	76.8 69.0 62.6	- 1	14,000	\$1,335 1,235
	76.8 69.0 62.6	- 1	14,000	\$1,335 1,235 3,146 1,066
	62.6	1	9.111 9.111 96.356	1,235 1,146 1,066
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*Value of slaves deducted. †Value of mortgages and other incur-ances deducted. The result is an average wealth per capita of \$1339, or about \$8300 an average family of rive persons for 1810 if the nominal dollar were always of the same purchasing power, we would be nearly eight times richer than were the founders of the Republic; but such is not the fact. Measured by the price is not the fact. Measured by the price of labor, or of any of the great products of labor, we are perhaps two or three times as rich; and that ought to be sufficiently gratifying.

Reflections of a Bachelon

New York Press. The man who thinks he does the marrying is easy game for any woman who The way a hero makes love on the stage is cold-blooded sanity to the way any man writes a love letter off it. any man writes a love letter off it.

There are no more Summer fools than
Winter fools, only more of them are outdoors where they can be seen.

The most wonderful thing about how
natural a young woman can be is how
different ber naturalness always is with
different men. different men.

different men.

If a man can be lucky enough to inherit a house to live in, he can be unlucky enough to have the taxes and repairs amount to more than the rent he

Population of the World.

Puck.	
Actors who played with Booth and Barrett	11:456.189
People who knew you when you were poor	78.508,987 56.187,345 336,456,100
People with a grievance	76,345,567
"Old subscribers" Damphools (all varieties)	64.457,732 783,453,657
Total	457,378,902

Everything in the Wash Louisville Courier-Journal. "Family all back from the S

"I hear your wife is confined to her

room. What does the doctor eay?"
"We haven't employed a doctor. The
laundress promises to have her out if
about four days." A Tie.

paid for something you didn't ark hir

Pittsburg Leader.
"Pa, what is a tip?"
"A tip, my son, is a small sum of money which you give a man because you're afraid he won't like not being

Aldrich's Wicked Partner. Washington Herald.
What has become of Mr. Sereno Payne?
What he not in on the wicked tariff deal?
Anyway, the impression lingers persistently that he was connected with it

Will History Repeat Itself!

In the annals of 1894 and 1892 there is written very plainly what Republican quarrels in New York State may do to the electoral college.

Extravagant Economy.

Atlanta Journal. Economy often consists in doing with-out something you want now in order to get something you don't want in the

Conservation.

Roosevelt Defines His Stand on Conservation

Colonel Declares Nation Rather Than States Should Regulate and Control Lands, Forests and Streams—Urges West to Profit by Lesson of East— Says Alaska Coal Mines Should Be Leased by Government, and Not Sold— Oregon Lumbermen Praised.

is the place of the Nation rather than of the individual states to take the lead n matters regarding control of public lands, forests and streams, Colonel Roosevelt discussed at length the subject of conservation at Denver this afternoon. He said that the West should take warning by the East's bitter lesson of the results of wasting its should profit by it, and urged that the should profit by it, and urged that the Alaskan coal mines be leased by the Government and not sold. He also declared that not a single acre of public land should hereafter pass into private ownership except for the single purpose of homestead settlement.

Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Conservation does not mean nonuse or nondevelopment. It does not mean the tying up of the National resources of the States. It means the utilization of the States. It means the utilization of those resources under such regulation and control as will prevent waste, extravagance and monopoly, but at the same time not merely permit but encourage such use and developments as will serve the interest of the people generally. "This country has shown definite signs of waking up to the absolute necessity of handling its natural resources with foresight and common sense. The Conservation question has three sides. In the first place the needless waste of the natural resources must be stopped. It is rapidly

place the needess waste of the natural resources must be stopped. It is rapidly becoming a well-settled policy of this people that we of this generation hold the land in part for the next generation, and not exclusively for our own selfish enjoyment. Just as the farmer is a good citizen if he leaves his farm improved and not impaired for his children, and a bad citizen if he skins the land in his own selfish interest, so the Nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next

assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value, and behaves badly if it leaves the land poorer to those who come after us. "In the second place, the natural re-sources must be developed promptly, com-pletely, and in orderly fashion. It is not conservation to leave the natural re-sources undeveloped. Development is an indispensable part of the conservation indispensable part of the conservation plan. The forests, the mines, the water plan. The forests, the mines, the water powers and the land fixelf must all be put to use. These who assert that conservation proposes to the them up, depriving this generation of their benefits in order to hand them on untouched to the next, miss the whole point of the conservation idea. Conservation does not mean depriving the men of today of their natural rights in the natural resources of natural rights in the natural resources the land. All it means is that we of this generation shall so use our rights as not to deprive those who come after us of their natural rights in their turn. "In the third place, so far as possible these resources must be kept for the whole people and not handed over for extension to make the property of the second of the second over the second ove

plottation to single individuals. We do not intend to discourage individual enter-prise by unwisely diminishing the reward for that enterprise. On the contrary, we believe that the men of exceptional abili ties should have exceptional rewards up to a point where the reward becomes dis-proportionate to the service, up to the point where the abilities are used to the detriment of the people as a whole. are for the liberty of the individual up to and net beyond the point where it becomes inconsistent with the welfare of the community. Thus our consistent aim is to favor the actual settler—the man who takes as much of the public domain as he limself can cultivate, and there makes a permanent bome for his children who come after him; but we are against the man, no matter what his ability, who tries to monopolize large masses of public

Now, to preserve the general welfare

see to it that the rights of the public protected, and the liberty of the in dividual secured and encouraged as long as consistent with his welfare, and curbed when it becomes inconsistent therewith, it is necessary to invoke the aid of the Gövernment. There are points in which this Governmental aid can best he remdered by the states; that is, where the exercise of states rights helps to secure popular rights; and as to these I believe in states rights. But there are believe in states rights. But there large classes of cases where only the hority of the National Government will secure the rights of the people, and where this is the case I am a convinced and thorough-going believer in the rights of he National Government. Big for instance, is no longer an affair of any one state: big business has become nationalized, and the only effective way of controlling and directing it, and pre-venting abuses in connection with it, is by having the people nationalize this control, in order to prevent their being ex-ploited by the individuals who have na-tionalized the business. All commerce on a scale sufficiently large to warrant any control over it by the Government is nowadays interstate or foreign commerce, and until this fact is heartly acknowledged and acted upon by both courts and legislative bodies, National and state alike, the interest of the people will suf-

fer. "In the matter of conservation, heartily approve of state action where under our form of government the state only has the power to act. dially join with those who desire to see the state, within its own sphere, take the most advanced position in re-gard to the whole matter of conserva-tion. I have taken exactly this attition. I have taken exactly this acti-tude in my own state of New York. Where the state alone had power to act, I have done all I could to get it to act in the most advanced manner, and where the Nation could act, I have done all I could to get National action in the same direction. Unfortunately, in the East we have in this matter paid the penalty of not having our for-est land under National control; and

in the East we have in this matter pald the penalty of not having our forest land under National control; and the penalty has been severe. Most of the states, although they are old states, have not protected their foresta, each have not protected their foresta, have not protected their foresta, each have not protected their foresta, each have not protected their foresta, each have not protected their foresta, have not will be possibility of all have the very translated governments in the East, we are doing our best to get National log-leilation under which the National Government at the expense of millions of doilars, shall undertake to do as regards the Appalachians and White Mountains of the East who doing in the Rocky Mountains here out West. It would be both a calamity and an absurdity for the National Government now to do in the West the very? In this at a heavy pecuniary cost it is trying to undo in the East. We have found to our cost that the Nation, and not the several states, can best guard the interests of the people in the malter of the forests and the waters, and not the several states, can best guard the interests of the popular government who in the portance of water power sites. The enormous importance of water power sites to the future industrial development of this country has only been realized within a very few year. Unfortunately, the relation has come tool late as regards many of the power sites to the future industrial development of this country has only been realized within a very few year. Unfortunately, the relation has come for the future industrial development of this country has only been realized within a very few year. Unfortunately, the relation has come for the future indu

DENVER, Aug. 29.—Declaring that it the people as a whole. The fee should the place of the Nation rather than the people as a whole, while the use is leased on terms which while the use is leased on terms which shall secure an ample reward to the lessees, which shall encourage the development and use of the water power, but which shall not create a permanent monopoly or permit the development to be anti-social, to be in any respect hostile to the public good. The Nation alone has the power to do this effectively, and it is for this reason that you will find these corporations which wish to gain improper advantage and to be freed from efficient control on the part of the public doing all they can to secure the substitution of state for National action.

"There is something fairly comic in the appeal made by many of these men in favor of state control when you realize that the great corporations seeking the privileges of developing the water power in any given state are shall secure an ample reward to the

the water power in any given state are at least as apt to be owned outside the at least as apt to be owned outside the state as within it. In this country, nowadays, capital has a National and not a state use. The great corporations which are managed and largely owned in the older states are those which are most in evidence in developing and using the mines and water powers and forests of the new territories and the new states, from Alaska to Arizona. I have been genuinely amused during the past two months at having arguments presented to me on behalf of certain past two months at having arguments presented to me on behalf of certain rich men from New York and Ohlo, for instance, as to why Colorade and other Rocky Mountain States should manage their own water-power sites. Now these men may be good citizens according to their lights, but naturally enough their special interests obscure their sense of public need; and as their object is to escape an officient control, exercised in the interest of all the people of the country, they ciamor to be put under the state instead of under the Nation. If we are foolish enough to grant their requests, we shall have ourselves to blame when we shall have ourselves to blame when we wake up and find that we have per-mitted another privilege to entrench itself and another portion of what should be kept for the public good to be turned over to individuals for pur-poses of private enrichment. During the last session of Congress bills were in-troduced to transfer the water-power sites in the National forests and the public domain to the control of the states. I cannot state too strongly my belief that these measures are un-wise and that it would be disastrous to wise and that it would be disastrous to enact them into law. In substance their effect would be to free those great special interests from all effective control. The passage of such a bill would be a victory of the special interests over the general wolfare, and a long backward step down the hill of progress we have of late been climbing.

"The same principle applies with peculiar force to the coal lands, and especially to the coal lands in Ansaka.

especially to the coal lands in Alaska, whose protection and ownership by the Federal Government is so necessary, both for full and free industrial development in the West, and for the needs of our fleet in the Pacific. The coal mines should be leased, not sold, and these who mine the coal should pay back a part of the profit to the people. "As an old-time stockman I realize that the present order of things on the open range cannot continue, and that the sure way to protect the range itself, prevent the increase of big outhis, promote the equitable use of the grazing lands, and foster genuine homestead settlement, is to extend over the open range a system of range control somewhat similar to that now in effect on the National Forests.

"I do not believe that a single acre of our public lands should bereafter pass "As an old-time stockman I realize that

our public lands should hereafter pass into private ownership except for the single purpose of homestead settlement, and I know that the stockmen stand with me in their desire to remove every obstacle from the path of the genuine homesteader, and to put every possible obstacle in the pathway of the man who tries to get public lands by missepre-sentation or fraud. This is absolutely necessary on the agricultural lands. It is at least equally necessary on the mineral lands. It would calamity. whose baleful effect on the average clit-zen we can scarcely exaggerate, if the great stores of coal and other mineral fuels still owned by the people in Alaska and elsewhere should pass into the regulated ownership of monopolistic porations.

"You progressive stockmen have stood heartily by the Conservation movement, and with you have stood many others throughout the West, to whom large credit is due, such as the lumbermen in Washington and Oregon, the irrigators in California, and the supporters of the country life movement in and around

Spokane.

"I have just come back from a very interesting trip in the old world. I spent a year in a comparative holiday in Africa, and a quarter of a year in a formation of a year in a formation of a year in a formation. in Africa, and a quarter of a year in fairly vigorous work in Europe, during much of which it seemed the kind purpose of my hosts to give me exactly the same kind of experience, the point of vigor which I am having today. When I came back with my feelings of friendilness for foreign people in creased, yet I can with sincerity sathat with all our faults and with a our shortcomings—and I know then well—there is not any other spot on the face of the earth where life is so su face of the earth where life is so supremely worth living, where the chance which the average man has is so good, as in this country of ours. There is any amount of things which need to be improved and yet, I think, it is perfectly possible to combine a full knowledge of the evils which exist not only with a determination to cut out those

ledge of the evils which exist not only with a determination to cut out those evils, but with a full realisation of our great advantages.

"Two things struck me while I was abroad. The first was that to the average man whose life was hard, America stood as the name which symbolized hope. The second thing was that almost every man whom I met on the other side and talked with to any extent, would ask me anxiously about