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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1916.

MR. HILL ON FOOD PRODUCTION. In the address by James J. Hill. written for the Portland Livebtock Exposition, Mr. Hill reltersted with new emphasis those Yundamental truths concerning the mources of food supply and the cost of living which he has been teaching Yor a long time. The logical frame of his address is simple and its significance portentous. Notwithstanding our Tapidly increasing population the num ber of domestic animals in the United States is actually decreasing. The receipts of livestock at the Chicago stock pards fell off more than a million and a half head from 1908 to 1909, Taking hogs alone, perhaps the most important of all the food animals, the recelpts at the thirteen principal markets In the country diminished by more Than five and a half million between 1908 and 1909. If this keeps up what are we coming to? Who will be able to eat meat five years from now with a demand constantly growing and a supply as constantly diminishing Mr. Hill then proceeds with his inexerable command of industrial information to show that this process is likely to continue. It is not a mere transient phenomenon due to causes which will

The tendency has been plain for many years to those who would take the pains to see it. "It has been written in our statistics for many years If anyone cared to look for it," to quote Mr. Hill's precise language. Naturally our exports of livestock are falling off since the number of head reaching the primary markets has decreased But it will surprise many to learn that this country exported 40 per cent less wheat in 1909 than in 1904. wimple fact is that food production is falling behind food consumption in the United States. We are confronted with the specter of falling nutriment, which Malthus predicted would appear everywhere in the world sconer later, and it brings high prices, hardship to the industrious poor and im-poverishment to the soil. But Malthus aught that the failure of food was a

Tate that could not be avoided.

prosently disappear, but is a condition

that will be accentuated unless intelli-

ment effort is brought to bear.

Mr. Hill shows pretty clearly that in our case we have ourselves to blame One reason which he advances for the decline in livestock production is singularly interesting. In primitive times, before the railroads were built, the only way to get crops to market profitably was to feed them to cattle and hogs which could transport themselves. Now the railroads have made trans-portation cheap and facile and it seems to pay better to market the grain in its natural state. It follows that the farmers do not raise so many animals us formerly. No doubt this is one reason why the number of domestic aniquals has declined, but of course there are many others. The attractive simplicity of grain farming must not be overlooked. To raise a crop of wheat or corn, prepare it for market and sell out of hand requires little exercise of the brain and leaves the farmer long deisure hours during the Winter Raising livestock is a very different matter. It requires knowledge of breeds, problems of diet in-Arude, and it is necessary to wait Bonger for returns, at least if one raises cattle. Thus the intellectual inertia. of the farmer inclines him to wastedul grain production. In his industry the follows the line of least resistance, woften to his serious loss.

The increasing value of land has been another factor in curtailing the that Coos County has expended \$200 .number of food animals. This has kept the farmer of small means with his nose to the grindstone. He found 4t necessary, in order to pay rent and bring in immediate returns and had melther time nor capital to take advantage of scientific methods. The destruction of the roor is their poverty. As Mr. Hill points out, the neglect of animal industry on the farms has necessarily led to impoverishment of the soil. Constantly removing food elements from the land and restoring little or nothing has caused the yield of wheat and corn to decline steadily aintil now it is less than half what it should be per acre.

Of course the remedy for this dis-couraging state of things is a radical change in our methods of agriculture. Conservation of the soil is more important than any other branch of that much discussed subject, and it is providential that it can be accomplished without any legislation or sectional quarrels. Nothing is necessary but a moderate amount of intelligence on the farmer's part, a determination to abandon wasteful methods for something better, and capital enough to gnable him to put his improved ideas into practice. Just as lack of capital and intelligence is the cause of all blunders on the farm, so they are indispensable to progress. Not only must we have farmers who are better informed but we must also have more farmers if the food supply of the country is to overtake the population.

Where are the farmers to come from? It is all very well to urge boys to stay on the farm, but who can expect them to work in the country for a dollar a day when they can earn four in the city with less labor? At the very basis of declining food production lies the lack of men to do the manual labor of raising it. It would be very interesting to hear Mr. Hill or somebody else tell where these men are to be obtained. Exhortation will

presents points which even Mr. Hill nust find puzzling.

BURDENING THE PEOPLE.

No doubt the people are, or would e, well qualified to vote on thirty-two nitiative and referendum measures they were fully studied and under-Yet they are never thoroughly scrutinized by all the people nor will hey ever be under the present system. No question as to whether the people are intelligent enough to pass on these iany measures is involved.

The average citizen does not and vill not inquire carefully and fully as all initiative measures, nor is it easonable to expect that he should. crtainly he is competent to say what he wants, just as competent as the average legislator. For the legislature is made up wholly of average citizens.

But it is the business of a legisla ture to legislate. Legislation means consideration, revision, compromise, idjustment, amendment and orderly arrangement. The initiative as we cnow it is the negation and repudiation of all these. A legislature is not perfect, but, being made of human beings, is far from perfect. Yet how is a legislature of 150,000, passing on all abjects, an improvement on a legislature of 90?

Why cannot the initiative be confined to elemental questions upon which the people desire to pass and upon which, then, they ought to pass?

FOREIGN TRADE GAINS.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor has just completed a summary of the foreign trade for the first seven months These figures which show a considerable gain in imports over the figures for the same period last year, offer some strange contradictions to the pet theories of our political economists who have pleaded eloquently for "the old flag and an appropriation," for a ship subsidy on the ground that we were losing trade by not having an American merchant marine. With an snormous amount of tonnage in the trans-Atlantic service always available for freight at ballast rates, the foreign trade with Europe has always been skillfully avoided in these arguments for a subsidy. The particularly "horrible examples" of what we have been osing are South America and the Orient

The Hon, John Barrett has bewalled our lost opportunities for trade with South America, and like his fellow subsidy seekers has always placed the blame on those who oppose a ship Congressman Humphrey has felt equally sorrowful over the trade we were losing with the Orient because we would not subsidize ships to carry it. Now come the official figures which inform us that in the even months ending with July 31st, the purchases of Europe, with unlimited transportation at the lowest rate prevailing anywhere in the known world, were more than \$40,000,000 less than for the same period last year. South America on the other hand, in spite of that alleged handicap of transportation which ship subsidy seekers tell us we labor under, in the first months this year bought more than \$11,000,000 worth more goods lawyers only know? And if the lawfrom us than she bought in the same

period last year. The Orient by reason of a distressed financial condition did not show as these same lawyers deny to the peogood a gain as was shown in our trade with South America, but our "insur- bly the right to suggest or recommend mountable" handicap of shipping was to the people the candidates of the not so distressing as to prevent a gain party? Why do the lawyers say that of more than \$2,000,000 in the value of the goods taken by the Orientals. other a bad thing? Is the suspicion importer of beef and other flesh foods, Africa was another of the neglected justified that the one is a good thing so that her tariff acts directly upon were unable to do any business of conhe increase over the first seven months of 1909 being more than \$2,500,000. Summarized, this very interesting report on foreign trade shows that where our transportation facilities were the best, we lost heavily in sales, and where they were said to be the worst, we scored substantial gains. Thus

GOOD ROADS INCREASING.

against fiction and theory.

Somebody said that "necessity is the mother of invention." It might truthfully be added that it has brought into existence a great many conveniences that do not come exactly under the head of invention. Among these might be mentioned the good roads in localities which would be inaccessible without them. We observe for instance 000 on roads within the past year. Considering the size and population of that remote county, the sum spent for roads is remarkably heavy, and is a fine tribute to the enterprise of the people. Had Coos County been favored with railroads or other means which would permit the inhabitants to move around and handle their products, it is not improbable that the necessity for wagon road improvement would have been less pronounced. This thought is suggested by conditions in Washington County which enjoys a frequent and ample service by rall and trolley, and has accordingly deemed it unnecessary to engage very extensively

n road improvements. Over in Tillamook county, which for ears has been shut in from the outside world, the citizens nullified some of the bad effects resulting from no railroad transportation by building a remarkably fine system of wagonfoads. These roads are so much superor to those of the counties lying nearer to Portland, and in which the opportunities for building are much better, that every outsider who uses these Tillamook roads is amazed at their excellence. Lincoln County has been for a number of years favored with rail transportation, and while it was in a degree inefficient, and only reached a small portion of the county, it seems to have checked any possible desire for such comprehensive and complete road building as has been going on in Tillamook and Coos Coun-While Tillamook County began ties. her road building before the automobile had commenced to figure as a prominent factor in the transportation advantage compared with more active problem, the appearance of the ma-

chines has materially promoted the The automobile owners in their exploring tours have penetrated strange places and they have discovered advantages and opportunities of which the outside world is ignorant. But few of us, in fact, were aware of the exnot create them. No amount of argu- cellence of Tillamook County's roads ment will convince a man that he is until a few venturesome automobile better off working twelve hours a day drivers had fought their way over the for one dollar than he is working terrible intervening roads and landed

some directions, but here and there it a railroad, but all of the money that Asia one fleet was in the best possible

resources as to warrant the exbe neglected. Meanwhile there are a turn out that the inventive genius already enjoying rail transportation, which might to advantage emulate the they have improved upon his design ounties by proceeding to build a system of good wagon roads.

WHAT IS A PRIMARY FOR?

Five thousand Democrats have registered as Republicans that they may take part in the Republican primary n Multnomah County September 24 Is it worth while to try to exclude It cannot be done, of course, while for purpose of controlling Re-publican nominations and entangling the issues they are willing to perjure themselves by making oath of their false allegiance to an opposing party.

The Democratic invasion of Republican primaries is not common to Portland or to Oregon. It has been ob-served elsewhere. In Washington it has been universally practiced. In the present campaign Democrats have been publicly invited to vote in the Republican primary so as to bring about the

nomination of Poindexter for Senator. Yet if the primary may not be exdugively a party affair, why are there separate primaries, or any primaries? primary is a Republican primary at which Democrats, Populists, Socialists and members of any opposing primary may freely vote; nor is it a Democratic primary if any but Democrats may participate. The present practice of miscellaneous voting is fended on the ground that party lines are breaking down and disappearing and there is no real distinction between a Democrat and a Republican. If not, then why a party primary? Why the formality of any kind of preliminary nominations, masquerading under party names?

LAWYERS AND JUDGES.

Let us try to get our bearings on the attitude of the lawyers, or some of them, in this campaign. We find that the lawyers, or some of them, who Sunday may be looked for with fending the assembly for the lawyers. time for the lawyers, but none of the time for the Republican party. But are the lawyers better judges of

good judges than the people? If the lawyers know better than the people what is best for them (best for the people, we mean, of course) why do these same lawyers tell the hat in every other matter where the lawyers are not directly concerned the pecpie are the perfect and infallible judges of what they want? the people be trusted to select the judges? Don't they know a good judge when they see him, or do the yers only know a good judge, and to the lawyers only should be left the duty of picking out judges, why do ples' representatives in a party assem one assembly is a good thing and the thing for the lawyers?

when it is gratuitous. The lawyers, of course, in discharge of their self-imposed duty of relieving the people of naming the judges, by kindly telling the people what to do. among the lawyers. Naturally, The best equipped lawyers will undoubtedagain facts and figures scored heavily, ly make the finest judges. The judges therefore the highest type of character. intellect and legal ability, for they are chosen from the top of the heap of lawyers. If the lawyers know who will make the best judges, the judges, being the best of the lawyers, have even better judgment on that subject than their fellow-lawyers in the ranks. If it is a good thing, then, for the lawyers to name the judges, why is it not a vastly better and wiser thing for the judges to name their own successors? We pause to hesitate, as Togo would say.

Take the case of Judge George H. Burnett, of Salem, nominated for the Supreme Bench, after 18 years acceptable service as circuit judge. The lawover. Why? No judge in Oregon has finer record. No one has more completely the respect and confidence of the people. The public knows him for an energetic, capable, and impar-His opponents are hard tial judge. put to find something to say against him. They dare not say the things that have turned the lawyers, or some of them, against him, and that is that he is not a lawyers' judge. Yet that is the real argument for the so-called non-partisan judges. The lawyers selected them because they suited the lawyers. They did not select Burnett because he does not always please the lawyers, or try to please them. the people know Burnett and trust him. They will elect him, as they should. Is he not the type of judge the lawyers should have recommended. if their pretense that they know better than any others what is good for the people has the slightest merit?

A NEW TYPE OF WARSHIP. The colossal Dreadnoughts have held their own as the standard warships about as long as was expected. body supposed that they would be the permanent type of armed vessels. Their expense and their unwieldiness were against them from the outset. Critics foretold that in action the Dreadnought would be at a great dislighter vessels. It was recalled that the huge ships of the Spanish Armada were no match for the smaller English craft which salled round them the greatest ease and took up advantageous positions at pleasure. The case might be similar with the mammoth armored battleships of modern times if they ever came into conflict with swift vessels of greater speed and handler management.

A fairly matched battle between two modern fleets has never yet taken might hours for four. No doubt the in the rich land lying along the coast. place. In the fight between the Japa-ground model problem admits of solution in Tillamook will now be opened up by

has been spent in building good roads condition while the other was just able will bring better returns than ever before, for these highways will admit of little about the actual fighting quali-

more rapid development than would be possible with bad roads.

Coos County, like Tillamook, will bad a chance to show whether it is shortly enjoy railroad transportation, valuable or not the news comes from for a county of such wonderful wealth | Germany that it has been superseded. or soon will be, by a much smaller penditure of \$209,000 in a single year | vessel similar in design to Ericson's on wagon roads cannot much longer | Monitor. Perhaps in the end it will number of other counties in the state saved the Union navies by his skill builded better than those who fancy example of the enterprising coast The "Yankee cheesebox on a raft" was not very imposing to the sight, but it was efficient in action. Speculative writers on naval affairs predict the advent of a small vessel armed with a single gun of large caliber. A fleet of these could surround a Dread-nought, it is said, and quickly put it out of commission without much risk to themselves. The monster would be so perplexed by its numerous assailants that it could not harm any of them a great deal. Whatever the warship of the future may look like, all taxpayers will rejoice to see something heaper than the Dreadnought invented.

> The Siletz Indian reservation is again the scene of a shooting scrape which a drunken Indian, either by accident or purpose, fatally wounded an apparently innocent tribesman, There is something radically wrong either with the Government policy regarding the Siletz Indians, or with the cal authorities in the vicinity of the reservation. The trouble of course begins with whisky, and it would seem that a little more vigilance on the part of the Lincoln' County authorities might shut off the supply of this death producing liquor. But even if an Indian succeeds in getting his glowing hide filled with poor whisky. should not be permitted to wander at will with loaded firearms in his possession. The Siletz Indians when sober are a very peaceful and mild mannered tribe, but some of them have imblbed so many of the vices of their white neighbors that a single drink of whisky is enough to start trouble There should be some means by which they could be prevented from getting liquor.

Incidents like the one which disturbed Mr. Rockefeller's serenity last are damning the assembly for the Re-publican party are praising and de-grows popular. Young women more or less en deshabille will be dropping Not all, to be sure, for the results from the sky in all sorts of embarrasof the lawyers' assembly have not sing situations. The most secluded wholly pleased even those lawyers garden will not be safe since their who believe in assembly some of the intrusion will be from above. The only onsolation lies in the hope that the more like angels they become in their method of travel the more angelic they will grow in appearance and character.

The fourth annual fair of the Grange Fair Association will be held at Gresham from September 29 to October 2 inclusive. This fair is largely an ex-hibit of the products of Eastern Multhorticulture, agriculture, floriculture, poultry and livestock. It is worked up with great diligence and the exhibits are a source of pride to the thrifty citizens of Multnomah County, including many of Portland The coming exhibit promises to be the best of the series thus far and will doubtless be largely attended.

If the tariff increases the cost of food in this country at all it can only be indirectly, since we still export grain Germany, however, is an countries with which, theoretically, we for the lawyers and the other a had the prices, and a vigorous demand for Perish the its removal has grown up. Living is America, showed a substantial gain, able to give disinterested advice contribute to that effect must prepare to fight for its life. Nothing is sacred when hunger drives.

It must be disappointing to kill a man for his money, as the gang did designate as judges the best material | who murdered the paymaster at Hudson. N. Y., and then find that he hasn't any. To take so much trouble without recompense discourages innominated by the lawyers represent Itiative. Some penalty should be imposed upon individuals who nefariously leave their money locked up after leading industrious highwaymen to be lieve they would have it on their bod-

Some men have little judgment. For example, the Chicago man who locked his wife in the bathroom for twentyfour hours because she gazed through the window at other men a non-sympathetic judge fined him \$100. "Thumping" her would have cost less, but he may have been too much of a gentleman to do that.

State and county central commit tees are required to make affidavits vers in their assembly passed him as to all campaign expenditures; but your secret slatemaker never has any campaign expenses that the public will know anything about.

> Candidates may not make promises of deputyships in aid of a campaign. Nothing is said in the law, against present officials employing their deputies wherever they may do the most

James J. Hill is consistent in advo-

cating return to the soil, for his roads

have opened many avenues in that line, but most people will put off the return until dead. Colonel Hofer is running for Governor on his record as a rainmaker and his pull with divine Providence.

enough alone. It was naturally to be expected that Mr. Roosevelt would indorse labor on Labor day. He would believe in im-

good rainmaker ought to let well

mersion during a cloudburst. Yesterday was a great day for labor, and if a few sidestepped the straight and narrow path it should be charged to general enthusiasm.

A crazy Klamath man believes he is God, but he is little worse than some sane men who think they are greater. Every day is Peach day in the local markets just now. Front street is

'Candidates at all superstitious cannot fail to find a "sign" in the meteor that flashed and disappeared Sunday

swamped and prices should rule low.

Colonel Hofer, rainmaker extraorfinary, is implored to backpedal this week during the livestock fair.

Mr. Rockefeller must screen his grounds to keep out angels in red RICH-FRUITS OF EDUCATION Brilliant Answers of High School Pu pils in Regents' Examination.

New York Sun.
Following are some of the answers made by the pupils of a high school in this part of New York State to questions put to them in the Regents' examination Political rights are certain rights

granted only certain sexes."
"A duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture is to conduct a constitution for the betterment of agriculture."
"A quorum is a place in a large city
where fish and other large wild animals are kept.

The Rough Riders were sporty men riding on horseback." "Water flowing from a rock down to the ground is called a watershed."
"An elevated piece of land which has sloping sides upon which the water runs is called a watershed."

runs is called a watershed"

"The relief of a country is where another country takes it away from the country to which it belonged."

"The relief of country means that when the Winter has passed and warmer weather has come.

"The patroon system was that any one that came over here could have 16 miles of water or 24 miles of land." "The patroon system was where one could have 1600 miles on one side of a river or 800 miles on both."

"According to the patroon system a man could have 24 acres of land along the river 12 miles."

"A monsoon is a large traveling area of wind.

"Lava is a mass of heated soot." "A liter is paper or dirt scattered

"Halos are caused by mixing light with compressed air and dust parti-"The voyage of Columbus resulted in

the founding of the Orenoco River."
"Lumbering is extensively carried on in the United States, when they cut the trees they catch the sap and make sugar of it."

"Japanese appears very dark com-plected. They dress very peculiar with their hair down their back in a brade. Some of them dress very gay. They dress very differently from we do."
"If you ever came in contack with some fierce Indians you must endure as much pain as possible." "Dewey was commander of Asiatic China."

"It was the aim of the Indians to get all the skulls they could and put them in their belts"

Another Tennyson Is a Poet. London Dispatch.

The name of Tennyson signed to a poem in a current periodical has been rare since the passing of the poet laureate. His son, the present Lord Tennyson, is a poet, even if only a minor one. Lord Tennyson has served his country as Governor of South Australia. He contributes to United Empire, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, the following poem, entitled, "First Sight of Australia, 1899:"

is but yesterday I saw at dawn int line of the soft Australian we sped, borne o'ar the whis As fast we sped, borne tide. Within the grim heads of St. Vincent's Guif; And all the sea was barr'd with purple and green dazzling sunlight, such as Southern And climes only; while afar in distance shone tremulous haze the scanty scatter'd

Thro' tremulous hase the scanty scatter'd farms—
Home in the quiet hollow of the hills—
A land, they said, of golden air, where scents
Of sweetest flowers float, and where the grapes
In honeyed clusters droop, a Paradiss—

In honeyed clusters droop, a Paradise-Of glowing hue and tranquil loveliness. Wall Street Thrills French Investors

New York World. New York World.

According to Senator Depew, French
ivestors have become keenly interested in the superior opportunities for speculation afforded by the New York Stock Exchange as compared with the imited gambling facilities of the Paris Bourse. Having seen paper values wiped out in the panic of 1997 only to be recovered the next year, they have profited from the education received.

Says Mr. Depew:
"The Frenchman speculating on the Bourse and making or losing from 1 to 3 per cent found that in the boom of 1908 he could jump into Wall street and make from 20 to 86 per cent. He has sequence for lack of a ship subsidy, but thought. We really think better of the difficult these days the wide world also discovered that he could lose at the Africa, like the Orient and South lawyers. Certainly they ought to be over. Everything which appears to same or greater rate." It has dawned on the French that

New York possesses the world's great business Monte Carlo, at which securities may be gambled in to any amount and profits or losses taken almost as quickly as at roulette. They still have something to learn before their education is complete, but that may be left to Wall street.

Chinese Theater Now a Church New York Despatch

After a quarter of a century as playhouse, the Chinese Theater in the heart of New York's Chinatown become a place of religious worship, passing into the hands of the Rescue society. The society for years had a hapel nearby. It recently burned out. About the same time the theater lease expired and the Rescue Society opened negotiations with the owner to take over the property. So one day not long ago, the Chinese theatrical manager awoke to discover after September 1 the Rescue Society had the lease. The theater has been remodeled as to a but the decorations are the same.

Jewels Worth 850,000,000 at Dances

Newport, R. I., Cor. Jewels that represented an estimated outlay of \$50,000,000 were worn at Mrs. Edward J. Berwind's dance. Most notable of all this great dis-play of glittering gems was the new string of pearls worn by Mrs. Joseph Widener. It was the first time Mrs. Widener had worn the pearls, which were a birthday gife from her husband. The cost was \$200,000. The gems are perfectly matched and a e declared to be the most beautiful ever seen in Newport.

Sunburned Face a Healthy Sign.

London Lancet. ourned face, the Lancet lieves, is of value because it implies that the individual has been exposed to a fresh, healthy and open environment. "The active light rays of the sun," says this English medical authority, "un-doubtedly give a healthy stimulus to the respiratory process, since under their in-fluence it has been proved that the quantity of oxygen absorbed is greater, while an increasing output of carbonic acid follows."

"Will Receive Sober Notice."

Springfield Republican. The obvious ambition of Mr. Roose velt to regain dictatorial power in the Nation will receive sober notice from the American people before it has been gratified, but meantime the character of this people will prove to be much different from what we can suppose it to be if this brutal treachery to-ward President Taft does not stir up widespread feeling of angry resent ment.

Paid \$340 for a Penny of 1793.

New York Despatch. Henry Chapman, a numismatist, paid \$340 for a 1-cent piece at an auction. The price, according to dealers, is the largest ever paid for a penny. Two hundred and seventy-five dollars is the biggest previous price which could be remembered. The coin was struck in the year 1793. It is of the "liberty variety.

Same Firm; Same Old Stand. Baltimore Sun. "Me und Gott" are doing business the same old stand in Germany.

Raising of More Livestock in Relation to Food Supply Address by President James J. Hill, Propared for Portland Fair and Livestock n: More Mouths Than We Can Feed at Present: Recom tions; Livestock Should Be Inseparable Adjunct of Agriculture.

relation to the food supply of any ountry. Directly, it furnishes the meat diet; and indirectly, as the most valuable of all sids to the cultivation of the soil and the growing of crops, it helps to furnish the bread diet. The interests which you represent may, therefore, be said to act doubly upon the agriculture of the country and contribute twice to its

welfare.

Since people learn mostly by the pressure of some need, the sharp rise in price of all kinds of meats has turned attention to the state of the livestock interest. Retail prices, in some cases double what they were a few years ago, stimulate inquiry. Investigation shows that livestock production has not kept pace with the demand upon it.

The receipts of all kinds of livestock at the Chicago stock yards for the year 1906 were 1,544,397 less than in 1908, although the total valuation increased over

though the total valuation increased over 18,000,000. The receipts of bogs at 18 principal markets in the United States were 5,585,312 less in 1909 than in 1908. The total number of cattle in the country has declined 3,000,000 in the last three years, and of hogs 7,000,000.

Necessarily prices have gone up. The reakfast table of the rich and the din ner pall of the poor are both affected. As one would expect from these figures, native beef cattle and Western range cattle sold for the highest prices on re ord in the Chicago market in 1900. Hogs ord in the Chicago market in law-brought the highest figure received for 27 years. Increase of population, changes in agriculture, drift of popula-tion cityward, all have held to restrict production and to add to price Even where numbers are not reduced. as in the case of horses, which are as in the case of horses, which are more numerous than ever in this country, the proper proportion has not been maintained. For in spite of the lessening demand for the horse, due to the trolley and the automobile, and although the total number has increased by a million and a quester in the last by a million and a quarter in the last three years, the average price in the States last year was also the United

highest ever recorded.

These are a few of the facts bearing These are a few of the facts bearing on the direct relation of the livestock interest to population, prices and the general welfare. As our population increases by anywhere from 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 per annum, and practically every person is a meat-eater, it follows that when the number of the principal every person is a meat-eater, it follows
that when the number of the principal
food animals either remains stationary
or begins to decline, the cost of living
rises and the pinch begins. Not even
the extraordinary prices paid for livestock have thus far been able to raise
production to the level of the demand.
The indirect relation is of still more The indirect relation is of still more consequence to the country. Before railroad transportation was generally at the service of the people, raising livestock was the only means of getting a crop to market. The haul from the frontier farm to the nearest point of shipment and the freight rate would amount to more than the grain would bring. Crops had to grow feet and walk. Now the rallroad everywhere, with its reduced rates, has made pracwith its reduced rates, has made practicable the carriage to market of all soil products; while it has broken up and is putting under cultivation the great ranges of the West and Southwest where grazing was once the only industry. The present is, therefore, in several respects a transportation period; and it is the business of such organizations as this to forecast future conditions and endeavor to meet them.

The people of the United States must neither be forced, like the peasantry of Europe, to deny themselves meat except as a luxury, nor obliged to look, like Great Britain, outside their own borders for a supply. On the contrary, it is desirable that we should not only feed our own people but maintain those declining exports of food animals and other food products by which we have to so considerable an extent paid our debts in the past. The figures of our foreign trade emphasize the lesson of domestic production and price reports.

In the last five years our exports of meat and dairy products fell from \$211,-000,000 to about \$130,000,000; and of 000.000 to about \$130,000,000; and of cattle, sheep and hogs from \$43,500,000 to about \$13,000,000. This illustrates the swift decline in all our exports of food products; a trade about serious control of the swift decline in all our exports of food products; a trade about \$150,000,000 to \$150,000 to food products; a trade change so sud-den and so tremendous that the coun-try may well take alarm. Unless we change our industry we

must soon cease to be self-supporting as far as food is concerned. This sounds absurd in view of our immense expanse of fertile land, our relatively scanty population and the part we have played in feeding the world in the past. But the figures prove it. Our foreign trade in cereals tells the same story as that in meat products. Between the five years ending with 1904 and the five ending with 1909, the decrease of our wheat exports was over 40 per cent. In round numbers, our exports of foodstuffs in crude condition and food ani-mals were \$106,000,000 for the 11 months ending May 31 this year, \$132. 000,000 for the same period in 1909, and \$181,000,000 in 1908. Our exports of foodstuffs partly or wholly manufac-tured for the same three II-month periods were \$240,000,000, \$281,000,000 and \$310,000,000. The wheat exports were 46,000,000 bushels, 66,000,000 bush; ports, 8,500,000 barrels, 10,000,000 bar-rels and 13,000,000 barrels. The force of these figures cannot be evaded or misunderstood.

Food consumption in the United States is increasing more rapidly than food production. That is the explana-tion of the failing off in exports of all forms of food products. It has been written in our statistics for years, if any cared to look for it. If we take two five-year periods and compare their averages it will exclude the possible unfairness of matching single good years against bad. When the five-year period 1879-1883 is compared with the five-year period 1904-1908, 25 years later, the change is impressive. In that quarter century our population increased 64.5 per cent, our wheat pro-duction 45 per cent and our domestic consumption of wheat and flour \$2.7 per cent. Not only had population grown, but the consumption per capita had risen from 5.7 to 8.4 bushels. The percentage of our total domestic prod-uct of wheat and wheat flour exported was 34.90 for the first and 17.33 for the the second five-year period; a decrease

of more than one-half.

A nation that means to preserve its prosperity and control its own destiny must make sure that its food supply is adequate and will continue to be so To reverse our movement toward indus trial dependence, food scarcity and per-manent high prices, which has already gone for, is the item of the conserva tion programme more important to us than all the others combined. This means conservation of the soil. It requires no expensive machinery, no sub-ordination of local to Federal interests, nothing but industry, intelligence and willingness to follow the teachings of experience. To insist upon it is espe-cially the duty of all who, like those gathered here, have interests insepar ably connected with the preservation and increase of soil productivity.

In "Highways of Progress" I have demonstrated that this country might easily double its wheat yield per acre and make a similar gain in the quantity of everything produced from the land. To do that would be only what Great Britain and Germany are doing far less than Holland and Denmark and those other countries where modern ag-

THE raising of livestock has a twofold, riculture has been specialized. It requires better cultivation, smaller farms, study of soils and their adaptation to different forms of plant life, rotation of crops, selection of seed as careful as that which the breeder gives to the parentage of animals, and proper fertilization. By these methods from 25 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre and a corresponding yield of other crops are low being obtained not only at experipent stations but on many scattered farms in this country whose cultivators have adopted the new methods. If all our farmers could be educated to the same point, 25 bushels of wheat would be only a fair crop; but this, on our present acreage, would give us a surplus of 400,000,000 bushels for export. Plenty at home and a balance to draw on abroad would transform our outlook at present far from reassuring. The game is in our own hands.

This change could scarcely be wrought without the assistance of the ndustry which you more particularly represent. The farmer and his land cannot prosper until stock raising is an inseparable adjunct of agriculture. The natural increase of animals, the dairy products, the ment market products, reate the wealth of such co Holland, and may and should be valu able revenue producers on every farm in the United States. Hogs can be raised at small cost of food or labor, and bring a sure income. Still more important is the fact that of all forage fed to livestock at least one-third in ish value remains on the land in the ing exhausted land to fertility and maintaining good land at its highest productive point. It would be easy to cite hundreds of instances where the careful saving of every ounce of ma-nure, in either the solid or the liquid form, and its application to the cultivated area have made and kept the

arm a source of wealth.

Here as always it appears that na ture's ends are nicely adjusted to one inother. We begin by discovering that the breeding and keeping of livestock in this country are not keeping pace with tis needs. We find, of course, that the first consequence is a rise of prices, bringing hardship to our people and a failing off in exports that will compel us to find some other means of paying the big balance left by our constantly increasing imports. We look at the grain trade and our cereal production and perceive a corresponding un-fortunate change. And finally it is ap-parent, from the experience of all agri-culture, that one ill is partly a consenuence of the other. The cattle and hogs and sheep that are needed for home use and for export, to feed the world and reduce the prices that impair our standard of living, are needed equally to diversify our farm industry and maintain the fertility of the soil. Nature makes no mistakes; and to fol-low her leading is to walk toward presperity and peace.

The industry which is your special province is an essential factor in the conservation movement so much in the public mind. It must always help to take and preserve the wealth of nations. Foolish people and false economists, led astray by the glitter of the city and the magnitude of the manufacturing industry, have sought to give that first place. It is only subsidiary. Always the soil on which he stands, the living things that grow on it by his side, the wealth that he may win di-rectly from it by his labor, will be man's sure reliance and the heritage of himself and his children. Neglecting that, race yields to race until one comes wise enough not to wander from the giver of all its plenty, its defense against all ills. Upon our understanding of this greatest and most funda mental of all the natural laws to we are subject, upon our obedience to it and the fashloning of National industry and National policies and National thought upon it rest not only the com-monplace fact of National prosperity but all larger hope of intellectual moral and spiritual progress still to come.

Ed. Howe's Philosophy. Atchison Globe.

Militiamen don't rear back so far when they stand still as regulars. Three-fourths of what a woman does her husband calls putterings

on a silver coin wears a pompadour and a turban? If you want to make a fool of your-

self, opportunity knocks more than mother is very proud of him. "He is too smart" she will say, " to be caught by any woman." But when her daughter remains a spin, why, that's

different. Many a well-behaved husband thinks that if his wife should go away to spend the Summer, the other women would pay him a lot of attention. And many a man who has sent his wife away for the Summer has been rudely shocked by receiving no attention at

noodle that he is very popular, and that the people are crazy to elect him to a lucrative office, and everybody will eulogize him, although the people may know he hasn't the slightest of success. Why do people do this? It's plain love of mischief. People show the same love of mischief in a hundred different ways.

Future Tomb of Ex-Empress Eugenie London Cor. New York Times. When in the fullness of time the Em-

ress Eugenie comes to die she will be interred in a tomb which is unique in England, if not in the world. There has just been made a remarkable addition to the mausoleum in the Benedictine Abbey Church at Farnborough, which was built by the Empress Eugenie at a total cost of over

On either side of the high altar are granite sarcophagi containing the re-mains of Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial. Behind the alter is a small door leading into the monastery, and over this an arcosolium has now been built into the wall. It is designed by French architects, and is of stone

throughout. This new work forms the framework of a tomb, the third which the church is destined to receive, and in which the

Explaining His Position

Kansas City Journal. One Kansas editor, who was a candidate in the recent primary was asked the other day what position he deditorially in the Republican fight. "Gentlemen" he said reflectively, "I put down four uprisings in the Balk-ans banished the Sultan to permanent oblivion, settled the Spanish row, de clared friendship between England and Germany, and freed a lot of Rus-

Wireless Detects Thunder Storms.

sian serfs. Thank you."

London Telegraph. The wireless telegraph is used in Spain to detect the approach of thunder storms.

Disposal of Idle Rich

New York Press. The areoplane bids fair to solve the problem of what to do with our idle