

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1912.

ROOSEVELT AND CONSERVATION.

When Roosevelt was occupying the Presidential chair he made many radical changes in the relationship of the Government to the states, the most radical and far-reaching of which was his so-called conservation policy, providing conservation of our natural resources, such as water power, coal lands, forests, fisheries, etc., to the extent, that the states just where the powers and rights of the states end and the prerogatives of the general Government begin has caused great controversy ever since the Constitution was framed. Political parties have been built up and have fought bitterly over the wisest statesmen have gained or lost their party and political standing by claiming too much or too little for state or Government.

But up to the time of the great conservation coup by Roosevelt, the President had been a Gifford Pinchot and son-of-his-father Garfield. It was supposed that, as set down in the Constitution, the navigable streams belonged to the Government and the non-navigable streams belonged to the states. So firm were the people in such belief that the very beginning of the Government the states had maintained absolute and unhampered control of the streams upon which there was no navigation.

But when the conservation policy was begun it was found that in some way all of the streams could be conserved, and a method was found to do it. The method was quite simple as to all of the streams the conservers wished to control, i. e., those in the West. These streams have their sources in the mountains as a rule, and the mountains of the West are composed of granite and basalt, and are not subject to erosion. As the waters which fed the streams came from public land they belonged to the Government—and as the waters belonged to Uncle Sam the streams must also be his.

So, about all the land along the waters of the West was withdrawn from entry, and as much of the watershed of each stream as was still in the ownership of the Government was thrown into the forest reserves. While the constitution says such streams are not navigable, and the people have never known to the fact that such is the case only where there is power or water on them not appropriated up to the time the conservers busied themselves. If there was anything worth having it belonged to Uncle Sam.

What has the act done on the West? Take the Deschutes River in Oregon as an example. It is claimed that the Deschutes carries a latent generating force equaling 600,000 horsepower. There was originally 1,000,000 horsepower, but by utilization and the building of railroads this has been reduced by two-thirds. However, as 200,000 horsepower is about all that is being used in all Oregon at the present time, it will be seen that the Deschutes has power enough, if developed, to run every wheel in the state with three or four times the population we now have.

Yet with the exception of a site or two fixed on before Roosevelt put forth an effort to bottle us up, there is no available site on the Deschutes for developing power. The land or site for building dozens of plants is there, the water is there with sufficient fall to develop from 25,000 to 50,000 horsepower over a distance of 100 miles, but the Government owns the land, and thereby controls the water. There is no way in which the public or an individual or corporation can utilize the power, for there is no way for the Government to release title to the land without an act of Congress. Within the last three or four months figures have been made to get sites along the Deschutes and other streams by people who wish to develop power for public and private use. But there are no sites to be had save those few filled on a number of years ago. Some of these can be had at exorbitant figures. So it will be seen that while the water draws are ostensibly for the benefit of the people, and against greedy corporations, they really operate in favor of those interests and against the people. It will be remembered what William Hanley said about these conservation doctrines and policies: "They have been their, and now won't let us have our'n." That expresses the whole matter in a nutshell. The small rivers and streams of the East belong to the states. The small rivers and streams of the West belong to the Government, or at least it controls them, which is worse. Just when we get relief from the present order of things is problematical. But it is hardly likely that we can expect any betterment of conditions in the event of the re-election of the man chiefly responsible for our troubles.

ARE THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS?

There is reason to believe that the Japanese are one of the most religious peoples in the world. Their hesitation in accepting formal Christianity has impressed some observers with the contrary opinion, but perhaps such conclusions are wrong. The Almighty does not speak the same language to all men. To the Japanese their faith in other manifestations of the infinite may be quite as salutary as ours in the aspect of the divine which has been revealed to us. Rudyard Kipling is answerable for much of the common feeling that the orient is another species of animal from the West. His utterly baseless aphorisms about the bridgess chasm between the Asiatic and European intelligence have been swallowed thoughtlessly by the multitude and naturally they have created almost

invariable prejudices. George Kennan has been writing interestingly on this subject in the Outlook of late. No man is so conversant with the Orient than he is and none is more competent to judge correctly of the character of the Japanese. Kipling really knows nothing of any part of Asia except the British possessions and of these lands his knowledge is superficial in the extreme and bound to prejudice. But for all that he utters oracular judgments about the entire continent and the gaping world bolts them without chewing.

George Kennan says deliberately works precisely like an American's. They do many things which appear odd to us, but when we come to analyze their purposes we find that we should, in many instances, probably do the same things under the same conditions. Kennan's articles are superficial in the extreme and bound to prejudice. But for all that he utters oracular judgments about the entire continent and the gaping world bolts them without chewing.

THE CONVERT.

Under the roof of the Gypsy Smith cabernacle, where a year ago that great evangelist made his conquests over the hearts of men, Colonel Roosevelt gave last Wednesday another confession of faith, and at the political mourners' bench told how wicked his former associates in the old parties were and are. Every one of them the Colonel is now willing to surrender to justice.

The old parties are all alike, as Colonel Roosevelt sought to show in his famous figure of the see-saw. The Republican party sits at one end and the Democratic party at the other, and Wall Street, standing in the middle, tips the board one way or the other as convenience or interest dictates.

Colonel Roosevelt sought to demonstrate that nothing could be done for the people through the old parties. Dismissing from consideration any inquiry as to whether Colonel Roosevelt desired to justify himself, he sought to justify himself as he failed to do more for the people when he was President. It is well enough to recall that the Colonel sought last Spring a renomination from one of the wicked old parties, and made a protracted and intense struggle therefor. If the Republican party had been willing, Colonel Roosevelt would now have been its nominee. The Republican party rejected his candidacy, when it might have endorsed it, and Colonel Roosevelt organized a new party, formulated a new political creed and appeared before the people as a regenerated and sanctified apostle of the common people's needs, hopes, desires and interests.

LIFE AND LIFEBOATS.

Persons whose business requires them to travel the Gulf of Mexico are liable with mingled emotions of the alteration which Secretary Nagel has made in the Government rules pertaining to lifeboats. Soon after the Titanic wreck last Spring a regulation was made that vessels sailing the Gulf, and some other waters, must carry enough lifeboats to save all passengers in case of disaster. Secretary Nagel has now relaxed this provision. The new rule is that they need carry only boats enough to save 30 per cent of the passengers. Steamers navigating rivers need have boats for only ten per cent of their passengers.

Apparently Secretary Nagel believes that a person traveling by river steamer is but a third as valuable as one crossing the Gulf. The change in the rules has been made, as we are informed, on account of "protests from the shipping interests." Like the owners of the Titanic these protests seem to think it would be their dividend that they do of their passengers' lives. This does not surprise one, but it does appear odd that Secretary Nagel should adopt their views. The shipping interests plead that "conditions" on the Gulf make it useless to carry boats for more than 30 per cent of the passengers. Interests in Atlantic traffic said the same thing until the Titanic went down with 1500 victims. After every great disaster on the water our regulations for the safety of life are tightened up a little. Time passes, the tragedy is forgotten and then the rules are relaxed again. So the shipping interests. It is always life that pays the penalty.

CUTTING DOWN THE RACE COURSE.

From the beginning of horseracing as an entertainment feature in this country the full-mile track was supposed to be the race course best suited to both harness and saddle horses. When the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky first began to send out the finest horses theretofore bred in the world, horses not only of great speed but of incomparable endurance, races of two, four, six and eight miles were not uncommon. In some cases ten and twenty-mile running races were held. But with only two or three exceptions no tracks longer than a mile were maintained, although attempts were made to build and keep up these exceptional two-mile tracks. It is seldom now that one hears of any horse race being longer than one mile.

Of late years the mile track, too, has fallen into disrepute, the half-mile track taking its place as more satisfactory. There is a slight difference in time between the short track and the longer one, varying from one to four seconds, according to the speed of the racers. But that makes no difference save to the second friends. For admirers of race horses there is just as much diversion in a three-minute race as in a two-minute race, if the horses are well and closely matched. These observations might with profit be read by the governors of our state fair, where the practice of

annu races still flourishes. The full-mile track is a mile long. The spectators cannot tell what is going on along the back stretch. The animals are too far away. Only those extremely well posted can tell the order of the horses until they get well up the stretch at the finish.

On half-mile tracks the race is right under the eyes of the spectators at all times. The horses in a mile race pass the grandstand twice, or three times, figuring the start. The half-mile races of the runners are started directly in front of the grandstand, and no half mile away, where the race fans can see nothing of the jockeying for position, and so can tell but little about the justice or injustice of the "getaway."

SEX SENTIMENT AND MURDER.

There is no use seeking the conviction by male jurors of female murderers. This is the conclusion reached by State's Attorney Wayman of Chicago after long experience and observation in the matter. Hence he will ask for an amendment to the state constitution so as to make women jurors available for murder trials where women are the culprits. Man, Mr. Wayman avers, is utterly and completely mastered by sex sentiment, and the woman who is attractive, or is possessed of essentially feminine wiles and powers of deception, may commit murder with impunity.

A thirty-eight female murderers, it is noted, have been acquitted during the past nine years by sex sentiment. There have been but seven convictions for murder in a corresponding period. While the records do not state it is altogether probable that the ill-fated seven lacked attractiveness and inherent skill in the ways of deceit. Perhaps there was a certain manliness about them that deterred the jury from that formidable protection of sex sentiment.

Portland has just had an exhibition of the power of this gentle sentiment. Hazel Irwin, depraved strumpet who conspired with her vile paramour to rob and murder an unsuspecting victim of her vicious wiles, escaped with a manslaughter verdict even after the court had fairly warned a jury of men to disregard her superficially pretty face. She was able to practice her feminine craft and natural histrionic art upon jurors who were obviously unable to differentiate between the normal and abnormal woman. Misguided jurors wept over her and showered her with flowers and she was portrayed as the product of man's perfidy, baseness and cruelty rather than as an exceptional example of moral turpitude and female depravity.

PITIFUL ONLY CHILDREN.

Dr. A. A. Brill's opinion of the typical "only child" is not flattering. An article of his in the New York State Journal of Medicine contains some highly unpleasant passages about this pet of the family and terror of the neighbors. They are all more bitter than the fact that Dr. Brill knows very well what he is writing about. He belongs to the psychological faculty of Columbia University and has acquired renown as the American exponent of Dr. Freud's theories. Freud is the great psychological light of this age, and his work stands at the head of modern researches into the secrets of the mind and its maladies. His fundamental proposition, as far as children are concerned, runs back to the English philosopher Locke, who taught that the mind of every person who comes into the world is a tabula rasa. In other words, it is a blank page ready to receive from parents and surroundings whatever impressions are in the air. Thus the contact of the child with its parents really fixes its character and frames its ideals. The treatment it receives from them determines the kind of traits it develops, and it ought to receive from the world.

If parents coddle and spoil the child it expects to be coddled and spoiled by everybody else all through life, and when the child becomes a man he is naturally disappointed and peevish and ineffectual. The parents of an only child, Dr. Brill contends, are guilty of a misguiding affection, deny it nothing, fail to punish it for bad behavior and overload it with toys and indulgences until everything becomes stale. In reality, such is the folly of what they call their love that they actually destroy all possibility of true enjoyment for their boy or girl after the natural powers have developed. Everything has been sucked dry before digestion can dispose of the juice. No human being is so pitiable as one of these precocious creatures whom the false love of silly parents has deprived of the normal pleasures of life. About 400 of them have come to Dr. Brill as patients and he has applied to their cases the analytical methods of Freud, who dissects their dreams, prisms into the inmost secrets of their souls and draws into the light the contents of their subconscious minds. By the process Dr. Brill reconstructs the process of ruin which has been wrought out upon these unfortunate children of the rich by their parents. His conclusion is that "the only child is usually spoiled and coddled because the parents gratify all his whims and have not the heart to be severe with him when necessary. It is due to the undivided attention and abnormal love he receives from his parents that the only child develops into a confirmed egoist. He is the sole ruler of the household and his praises are constantly sung. He is a spoiled wonder in that the only child becomes vain and one-sided and develops an exaggerated opinion of himself. In later life he is extremely conceited and vicious."

It is noteworthy that this severe judgment applies only to the solitary child of the rich. No poor man could afford to submit his offspring to the prolonged course of examination and analysis by which Dr. Brill reaches his conclusions. Sometimes it lasts more than a year with daily sessions. All the evils which he discerns in the lot of only children could of course be avoided if the poor, things were sent away from home to mingle with their fellows at some good school. This is the English practice which the experience of many generations has proved to be all one could desire as a promoter of manliness and a counter-irritant to excessive mother love.

Seriously, it seems inconceivable that an intelligent person would advance such arguments against government by the people as appeared over Mr. Calkin's signature. In the face of all the unimpaired tendencies toward democracy in view of the rapidly increasing demand for woman suffrage, in spite of the admitted failure of a representative form of government, and in view of the small number of the experiments in direct legislation, it seems strange that Mr. Calkin chooses to dismiss it all as the "rule of incompetents." His reference to the scientific investigation which proved that mental attainments differed between employers and employees was not a happy one. It proves too much, and, therefore, is not germane to the subject. Formerly, poor boys had the ideal held up to them that they might, by self-denial and hard work, reach the very top of the pile. Now they are told that they should be content and not disturb the status quo of things as they are.

Mr. Calkin's suggestion is one of the irresponsible incompetents in a voter, where manhood suffrage prevails, but this danger is reduced to a minimum by the fact that the most intelligent men are selected (by the boss) to enact laws for the many.

This would be an ideal arrangement for public service corporations, large employers of labor, etc., but far from ideal from the laborers' and consumers' standpoint. Thus are economic conditions increased in politics, and at bottom all this twaddle about incompetent voters reflects the fear of the masters that their slaves are beginning to think.

Representative government is a total failure, an admitted failure, and as the king, who formerly represented all his subjects, was displaced by the democratic process, will the captain of industry, who seeks to represent all who work for him, be displaced by industrial democracy.

CHESS. E. KITCHING. 7111 East Foster road.

NO DISGRACE TO SELL CLOTHING.

Eugene Register Upholds Mr. Selling and Raps Critics. Eugene Morning Register. Some of the political enemies of Ben Selling—and it is noticeable that among these are numbered most of the former friends of Jonathan Bourne—are chortling with glee because they think they have found a reason why Mr. Selling should not be elected governor. They are, of course, some interesting and entertaining concoctions in an attempt to put themselves on their own backs because of the discovery. The fearful indictment that they have brought against Mr. Selling, and which they assign as a reason why he should by no means be permitted to represent Oregon in the United States Senate, is the fact that he is a clothing merchant. There it is in all its blackness. Isn't it awful? Some of our politicians seem to win honor by the way they win. It is any disgrace to be a clothing merchant? Is it any disgrace to be any kind of a merchant, so long as it is an honest and straightforward one? The people of Oregon believe that because a man is a clothing merchant he should be barred out of the United States Senate? Or do they not rather believe that if they have any more clothing merchants and less captains of industry in the Senate membership the country would be spared many of its present ills?

OREGON SYSTEM IS DEFENDED.

Arguments of Opponent Are Replied to by Correspondent. PORTLAND, Sept. 13.—(To the Editor.)—Mr. Calkin very kindly undertakes to enlighten us in his article which appeared in The Oregonian last Sunday. The so-called "Oregon plan" is very sharply criticized, and its defects, even dangers, are quite clearly pointed out. Much credit is due Mr. Calkin for thus coming to the rescue of the benighted and ignorant voters who will rush to the ballot box in November and there express their choice for the man who will be the chief law giver, and thus displace Mr. U'Ren, whom he seems to dislike.

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AMERICAN WOMAN IS A PRINCESS.

Former Pennsylvania Girl Outranks All Fellow Countrywomen. Paris Cor. Chicago Tribune. The appearance of four lines in minute type in the Almanach de Gotha—that volume so precious to those who possess high titles and those who worship them—has raised an American woman to royal rank. She who was Leota Eleanor Nicolson of Thurin and Taxis, Her rightful rank has been accorded to her despite the fact that she is a commoner, Emperor Franz Josef of Austria.

The Almanach de Gotha naming the births of the royal houses of Europe and Taxis, which dates back to 1117, mentions: "Princess Victor Theodore Maximilian Eggon Lateral, born at Innsbruck, January 18, 1878, Selgnor of Lokoshara, married in New York November 2, 1911. Miss Leota Eleanor Nicolson, born at Philadelphia, Pa., married Prince Victor of Thurin and Taxis, which dates back to 1117, mentions: "Princess Victor Theodore Maximilian Eggon Lateral, born at Innsbruck, January 18, 1878, Selgnor of Lokoshara, married in New York November 2, 1911. Miss Leota Eleanor Nicolson, born at Philadelphia, Pa., married Prince Victor of Thurin and Taxis, which dates back to 1117, mentions: "Princess Victor Theodore Maximilian Eggon Lateral, born at Innsbruck, January 18, 1878, Selgnor of Lokoshara, married in New York November 2, 1911. 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