

The Oregonian

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Portland, Monday, Feb. 14, 1916.

FUTURE OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

With the ending of severe winter weather the Pacific Northwest has entered upon a period of increased industrial activity during which will realize its long-delayed share of the property which every other section of the country enjoys.

In the greatest of our industries—lumber—loggers are being held back by snow, and sawmills are getting into operation after a period of inaction forced upon them, not by lack of demand, but by lack of logs.

The softwood winter had a good effect in preventing an increased output which might have swamped the gradually expanding market and which might have held prices near the cost of production.

In fact, from the lumberman's standpoint, it might have been better had the storm continued for three months instead of one month, for then orders would have accumulated to a point where the rising demand might not have exceeded increasing supply, and the harmful effects of a possible slump in manufacturing would have been avoided.

Limitation of production to the reasonable demand at prices that are fair both to producer and consumer being impossible without falling foul of the law, the law of survival of the fittest can alone bring it.

Competition in the lumber industry suggests that the proverb, "Competition is the mother of invention," is amply warranted with the proviso that competition, carried to extremes, is the death of profits and, therefore, of prosperity.

A reasonable degree of concentration in strong hands conducting large units would also tend to bring efficiency which is essential to the whole.

In the sawmill the same principle would be followed out by the conversion to some use of all parts of the log, including the slabs, the sawdust and even the bark.

It is well to consider this point in an address at San Francisco, when it is suggested that the lumber trade and in utilization of by-products.

That is the end which the most ardent conservationists profess a desire to attain. Then what conceivable reason for difference of opinion can exist?

The sole cause of controversy in the attempt of the Administration, on the part of the Western states, are no disinterested or too incompetent to manage their own affairs, to impose upon them a species of absentee landlordism which has caused revolt in every country where it has been attempted.

That system caused poverty, disturbance and outrage in Ireland until the British government abolished it at enormous cost. The Wilson Administration now would impose this discredited system on the West and aggravate the wrong by collecting rent on water which it admits that the states own.

In so doing the Administration is supported by the two Oregon Senators, who are thus false to the interests of the state.

The surest means of upholding the rights of Oregon against the federal crookedness, is to place in power at Washington a Republican Administration which will respect the rights of the states, and to send to Washington Senators who will defend those rights.

MRS. WILSON'S BEAUTY RECIPE.

The attention of The Oregonian has been directed to the menu of the breakfast served by President Wilson on the other day at Cleveland while on his speaking tour.

Here it is: Breakfast. Shredded Wheat, Raisins and Cream. Baked Beans. Two Fresh Eggs. Buttered Toast. An Apple for Mrs. Wilson.

It is suggested that from a dietetic standpoint the breakfast will "impress most Americans with the fact that the President's ideas of preparation do not apply only to the National diet, but to the conservation of health and bodily fitness for the day's work.

In other words, he is a man who has learned that power to do things comes from leading the simple life.

But other thoughts intrude. "An apple for Mrs. Wilson." Is that all? Here is something to interest womanhood and something for womanhood to emulate.

accession to their ranks. Since that event no reason of strategy seems valid for any of the nations, and Italy's faction is explicable chiefly by the fact that the Serbs and Croats are rival claimants to Italia Irredenta and that she did not wish to strengthen them.

Had the allies gained and held full command of the Adriatic and had they used it to strengthen Serbia and Montenegro, the entire series of disasters which began with the last Teuton invasion of Serbia might have been averted.

POETRY, EPHEMERAL AND IMMORTAL.

Public taste has at times elements of quiet stubbornness which cannot be subdued or modified by the most emphatic edicts that issue from seats of judgment over the literary products of the world.

Hence it comes to pass that poems regarded by the elect as of such small importance that even the names of their writers scarcely persist past the first appearance of their product, sometimes show vitality that would be discouraging to the least, to those in whom is vested ultimate literary authority.

True, the mass of the people seldom dispute the judgments of the trained literary critics. To him on whom the academy has conferred its mortality they accord an immunity without question. Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, and the vast host of the immortals who associate with and follow them receive the meed of reverence that is unquestionably due them; the gems that come perpetually polished from their wheels are treasured universally.

But, quite aside from their worship in the orthodox temple of art, the people persist in maintaining innumerable little unauthorized temples of their own. There they find a kind of refuge, often to be found in the form of a book, or in the more slowly and unobtrusively of carrying clippings in the fore pocket until the least is obliterated by continual unfolding and thumbing—nearly everyone who lets his fancy stray among clouds of ephemera in newspapers and current journals, can be found with a list of the silently obstinate literary heretics.

A local sage said a few years ago: "It is my conviction that the really great poems of any period are not contained in the printed works of the great poets of that period; but are rather struck off, in a way hardly to be imitated, by obscure writers in the obscure press of the time." It is these obscure flecks of inspiration, these sweet and startling notes from the unknown singers in the crowd, that cluster in the immense and teeming anthology which is never quite classified, but which is picked out by the literary authorities as good, bad or indifferent, but which, with silent, obstinate, unconquerable immortality, persist. In worn and yellow clippings, or even in the more intangible form of uncertain lines in the shreds that have been erected for them by the individual or by the small group among the people that found them satisfying to their needs.

And after the classics of assured stability have been read and re-read, and commented upon in a way that comes to a man who will bring forth his dearest and most intimate bit of poetry, and one realizes, with a start, that it is quite an alien in the parthenon, and according to all the laws of literature should be, by this time, far more dead than any man, of whom the number of contributions sent to The Oregonian recently, to be printed on its page of old favorites of poetry, gives an idea of the immensity of this unauthorized immortal anthology.

More than half of the offerings belong to the type that is regarded as ephemeral. Of many of them the authors' names are unknown by the contributor. Of still more the names of the authors belong in the list of poets termed "minor." The contributors give their sources, and some to recite fifty years ago, a verse used to read in the old fourth reader when I was a boy.

The wails of poetry, cast out by the judges of their contemporary literature to perish on the bleak hillsides of unappreciation, have, with unexpected vigor, lived through the ordeal of neglect, have been taken in and warmed at the kindly hearths of a great public which, while it recognized the authority of trained judges of literature, still maintains stubbornly its own right to decide what it likes for its own intimate, personal, and private side with the distant footsteps of the grand old masters, echoing through the corridors of time, patter the million light and ghostly feet of the little singers who have found favor in the eyes of the people and who continue to tread paths of their own immortality in the hearts of thousands of reverent readers.

state, older than 17 years of age, who may wish to dedicate themselves personally to cultivating it. Allotments vary in area from ten to 200 hectares, depending on the character of the land and its proximity to towns. (A hectare is 2.471 acres.) The applicant plays nothing except for the cultivation and yield performed on the land and his "debt of cultivation" is paid in yearly installments. For use of the land the holders pay 2 1/2 per cent annually, the value, as determined by the tax list. Of this tax, 1 per cent is in rental, and the other 1 1/2 per cent is the land tax, which goes to guarantee the purchase bonds issued to the original title owners.

Improvements amounting to at least 50 per cent of the intrinsic value of the land must be introduced during the first ten years of occupation. If the improvement regulations are not complied with or the occupant fails to pay the rent to the state he forfeits possession, receiving per hectare, the value of the improvements, but no property, freed of all incumbrance.

Possession of a lot may be devised by the holder to his heirs or to a stranger, but no one is permitted to become the beneficiary of more than one lot. Every contract of mortgage is null and void, and the occupants of land distributed by the government is declared void. The distributed land is not attachable nor is it subject to any intervention, judicial or administrative.

As sales of land by present title holders are permitted without the intervention of the agrarian commission. The forests and the waters are declared to be public property and all water concessions made since 1855 whenever needed for public use are abrogated. A rural credit system exists for making cultivation loans to land holders; tracts may be set apart for public buildings, for townships, and altogether the plan is comprehensive except as to the disposition of town lots in cities already established.

Least some good brother arises to remark that this scheme may be entirely and entirely for the benefit of government all the rental value of the land, it may be stated that in Yucatan the principal product is henequen (sisal hemp) and that the marketing thereof is a state monopoly. All who produce henequen are obliged to sell it to the commission which regulates the henequen market. Apparently there is ample opportunity for the government to extract from the producers as much income as it may fancy.

Mr. U'ren once announced that "all the work we have done for direct legislation, in the past, with the single tax in view," and he also once said some nice things about Villa because of his interest in distributing the land among the people. Yet we have had direct legislation fourteen years, but have not acquired single tax legislation, with a bunch of ragged soldiers, has put it into force through a military autocrat in Yucatan in a fraction of the time spent in propagandizing in Oregon. It is a wonder Mr. U'ren does not in disgust throw popular government overboard and take up the sword.

At incredible cost of life and ammunition the Anglo-French and German armies are swaying each other's line to and fro, with no apparent change in the general situation. This simply goes to prove that the struggle should regulate the endurance. Any decided advantage must be gained in some other field of operations.

The State Department tries to save itself the trouble of caring for Americans in belligerent countries by preventing them from going there. Should the United States attempt a speech in Germany, he might land in jail. It is easier to keep him out than to get him out.

Aerial mail service may soon bring the remotest parts of Alaska into close touch with the coast, and at the same time a body of airmen inured to extreme cold who would be of great value to the Army.

When an old cock retains his honors he is worthy of mention. For example, the Rhode Island Red rooster that won first prize in Portland two years ago took the blue ribbon at Medford last week.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans. Septic Sore Throat. What is septic sore throat? It is an important thing in that nobody knows it until recently? These are hard questions to answer. Septic sore throat starts with a high fever, headache and general aching. The throat is sore. When the throat is examined it is found to be swollen and rather evenly red. The throat looks very much like a scarlet fever sore throat, and when the sick person is a child who has never had scarlet fever that disease is suspected. But the scarlet fever does not appear. A little later white patches like those of follicular tonsillitis appear. By this time the glands of the neck have begun to swell and the patient complains of profound weakness.

These are very good signs of diphtheria and you suspect that your child has that disease. But by this time you have one or several reports from the laboratory to the effect that there is no diphtheria. The laboratory reports that the streptococci which cause scarlet fever have been ruled out and no diphtheria is discarded.

But the patient is very evidently sick with some grave disease. The weakness is all out of proportion to what you would expect from an ordinary sore throat. Probably you think you have diphtheria, but the glands of the neck are forming abscesses. You begin to suspect septic sore throat. About this time you begin to feel that the disease is not septic sore throat. Your milkman tells you that several people on his milk route are sick. When you ask him for certain, he says he has never known of anyone who has had their throats lanced, but nobody seems certain what the disease is.

That the disease is epidemic is about the best diagnostic point that has been brought out. There is no way of diagnosing a single case of septic sore throat with certainty. Suppuration of the glands is suggestive, but there are other diseases which cause the glands to suppurate. The same is true of the other symptoms. But when sore throat with these symptoms begins to be epidemic it is not hard to make the diagnosis. The health department has become interested. They find a certain variety of streptococci in all the supply of milk that is sold in the city. Finally they run down the milk supply, which is at fault. They find that some persons who have septic sore throat who have had it recently has been milking the cows or handling the milk.

Is it a new disease? Probably not. As a means of preventing diagnosis for the individual case and control of epidemic, Dr. Kelley says, in the American Journal of Public Health, every sore throat epidemic is reported to the health department.

Prenatal Influences. N. A. C. writes: "I have been told that if a woman is intimidated during pregnancy the child will be a coward and (2) that if she sees a snake or any hideous object it will leave a mark of some kind upon the child." Please explain the cause of 'strawberries' and birthmarks in general.

In addition to your opinions give me some good authority to read up on the matter." I. You have been incorrectly informed. The mental qualities, including courage and cowardice, are inherited from the parents, and the mind of the mother is on a par with that of the father. But it is the mother's mind that is transmitted, not the result of a single experience. Therefore, the mind of the developing child is completely cut off from the mind of the mother and absolutely protected from the mother's fears and worries.

Some answer applies. Birthmarks result from the overdevelopment of the blood vessels of a given area. The fault occurs before the mother knows of her pregnancy. It may result from a local infection, such as a chancre, or from developmental process may go wrong for some reason hard to explain. Mental shock or some nervous condition, such as a fright or a fright, may also result.

Not Alarming. Mrs. E. D. writes: "I am told that I have diabetes and the last analysis showed 1-20 of 1 per cent of sugar in my urine." REPLY. One-twentieth of 1 per cent sugar is very little. The use of very delicate tests shows that the amount of sugar in the urine. Therefore, you are not much worse off than the average person. It is not a serious disease, and you should not be alarmed. The amount of sugar in the urine is not a reliable index of the amount of sugar in the blood. It is only a rough guide. Go to see your doctor once or twice a week.

Lost Taste and Smell. D. D. writes: "What causes one to lose the sense of taste and smell, as I have for the last four months? I am 21 years old and weigh 130 pounds." REPLY. The information contained in your letter is not sufficiently definite to warrant a direct answer. The loss of taste and smell is usually a result of a cold, or of a sinusitis, or of a nasal deformity with sinusitis, and, second, loss of taste and smell is usually a result of a loss of weight between height and weight. You are probably underweight.

"LEARN COUNTRY" HIS ADVICE

Captain Taylor Says American Scenery Too Little Known in America. PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)—There is no excuse for the American people to be as ignorant of their own country as they are. And whose fault is it? There is a lack of the proper teaching in our schools and colleges. Our boys and girls are rushed through the schools with such rapidity that the present-day system of teaching tries to cram into it.

My daughter came home some time ago, and I asked her what she was studying. She went on telling me the different things that she was compelled to study in order to keep up with the class, and among them was botany. I said, "How long have you been studying botany?" "Six months," was the reply. "And what have you learned about botany in six months?" "Well," she said, "I have learned that the yellow pine tree buds out in the Fall." I said, "Any old farmer could have told you that in less than five minutes."

There is a great deal to be said for not one boy or girl in 20 can name the capitals of our states. In one high school I visited some time ago I was asked to state the names of the principal rivers in the United States that emptied into the Atlantic. Not one of the boys or girls could tell me. They have no conception of the vastness of our country or the beauties of this Western country.

Twenty-five years ago I was in Geneva, Switzerland, and the people there told me that 100,000 Americans had registered at the hotels that day. They had the impression that we had no mountains scenery in America. We have the greatest mountain scenery in the world. Let the people of the East come to the West. They go up on the top of any of our high buildings on a clear day, and we have such a view of the mountains of the West as they could see from the top of any of our high buildings, and looking east, they see the most beautiful mountains in the world. Mount St. Helens, Mount Adams, Mount Hood. In fact, you can get on the train and see one string of the most beautiful mountains and then to the Mexican line, covered with snow all the year round. Their beauty far surpasses anything in the West. We have higher mountains than we have in America.

The Yellowstone National Park has no equal in the world, and many of our people do not know it. It is a case where I have never seen it. I have been across the ocean 23 times and have visited nearly every nation on the globe. I have traveled all over the world, and I can say without fear of contradiction that we have the greatest country on the face of the globe. We have the most beautiful scenery in the world. We have the most beautiful scenery in the world. We have the most beautiful scenery in the world. We have the most beautiful scenery in the world.

Death of Ingersoll. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Please give the circumstances of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's death. Had he previous illness to his passing, or was he a healthy man? Please give the circumstances as near as you can, date and hour. S. H. CLEVELANDER.

THURSH MIGRATION IS REPUTED. Alaska or Winter Robin Is Coast Denizen, Says Writer. ST. HELENS, Ore., Feb. 13.—(To the Editor.)—Just a little of your valued information regarding one of our feathered visitors during the recent cold weather, namely, the varied thrush, sometimes called Alaska robin, wood robin or winter robin. One of your correspondents, E. L. R., asks why should this bird, being in the north, stop here instead of going farther south?

The varied thrush, or Alaska robin, is not a native of this coast, being found at all seasons of the year from Alaska to Alaska. It is a bird that flies southward in the fall, and returns north in the spring. It is a bird that flies southward in the fall, and returns north in the spring. It is a bird that flies southward in the fall, and returns north in the spring.

Distance to Horizon. PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me how far a person can see with the naked eye on a level prairie or on water. A READER.

If the eye was at an elevation of one foot at sea the horizon would be 1.15 nautical miles away. A nautical mile is 6076 feet. If you were to stand on the water level with your eye about five feet above the water the horizon would be 2.57 nautical miles away under normal conditions. If you were standing on the deck of a boat between 25 and 30 feet above water level the horizon would be between six and eight nautical miles away. Or, for example, a tower 299 feet high would be visible at 20.75 miles to an observer whose eye is elevated 15 feet above the water. If there were no obstruction practically the same would hold true on a level prairie.

In Other Days

Half a Century Ago. From the Oregonian of February 14, 1860. In accordance with instructions from the Postmaster-General, Postmaster Randall, of this city, has given notice that he is now prepared to furnish orders on any money office in the United States.

There is no subject that has given us more satisfaction to write about than activity in trade—and after a month of dreary weather the advent of the trade has been practically an insupportable winter. It is gratifying to note the signs of the times as indicated in the results to business.

The party given by the Portland Leader last evening at their hall, corner of C and Front streets, in point of real enjoyment was of a high order.

From Mr. Duncan, superintendent of the Brownsville Woolen Mills, we learn that the factory building is completed and ready for the reception of the machinery.

From the Oregonian of February 14, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. D. Ellery, of Spokane, are expected to arrive here soon. They intend making Portland their home.

Bill Nye, the well-known statistician and philosopher, has bought a house at Ashville, N. C., and will remove thither in the Spring.

Judge George H. Williams has been engaged to address the students of the Brownsville Woolen Mills, we learn that the factory building is completed and ready for the reception of the machinery.

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A large party of engineers under J. Q. Barlow has gone over to the Seattle and Tacoma bridges, and will be in the vicinity of Olympia to see if any easier grades are obtainable.

S. H. Friendly, prominent business man and capitalist of Eugene, is in this city on business.

Hillbrow has decided to issue bonds for the construction of waterworks and electric lights. Outside capitalists have offered to supply the improvements.