

"CONSERVATION" IN ALASKA OVERDOSE

Vast Resources of Territory Barred From Use, Tied Up, Preserved.

PINCHOT POLICY ASSAILED

Secretary Lane Explains Failure to Develop in Proportion to Possibilities, With Governor's Report as Text.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 11.—"Conservation, which is defined as the art of preserving, maintaining, supporting or protecting, is no doubt sound in principle, but conservation as applied to Alaska, while it has preserved coal, oil and timber, has largely stopped development along these lines."

This is the language of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and occurs in his annual report, incident to a discussion of Alaska's failure to develop in proportion to her possibilities. The Secretary evidently takes his text from the annual report of Governor Strong, of Alaska, the first territorial governor who came out and told the unvarnished truth about the sewing up of Alaska's natural resources under the Pinchot policy.

Development Hardly Started. Approaching this subject, Secretary Lane says:

"The Governor states that the territory still suffers from too much conservation rather than conservation of its natural resources. With potentially great and valuable deposits of coal, oil and timber, and with promising oil regions almost wholly undeveloped and placed by reservation beyond control other than that exercised by the Federal Government, Alaska oil and its products, so badly needed not only in Alaska but throughout the Nation, are practically of no more use to the people than if the oil lands were located at the North Pole.

"However, the uncertainties of the present time and the unusual conditions that have arisen during the past three years, coupled with the waiting attitude maintained by the Nation, have of necessity retarded the development of the territory's natural resources which have greatly accelerated industrial progress.

"If the best portions of the Far West had been reserved; if the pioneers had been forbidden to make use of the natural resources which they found at hand and penalized if they attempted to use them, the result would be that the Middle West and the Far West would have produced many great communities within a comparatively short time."

Resources Are Neglected. Then follows the assertion of Secretary Lane, first quoted, after which he adds:

"The coal lands of Alaska were reserved by executive order in 1906 and the oil lands some years later, and there has been no general development of either coal or oil resources. Coal is mined today only on a small scale and oil development is at a standstill. The need of coal, such as is found in Alaska, is apparent all over the Pacific Coast. Yet the production is limited and confined to but one section of the territory. The same is true of oil. There is no doubt that the coal areas of Alaska are capable of supplying sufficient quantities of coal for all domestic and industrial purposes of the Pacific Coast regions where they developed commercially, and if the oil lands of the territory could be properly developed, they would largely add to the supply of gasoline.

"The Governor states that the territory possesses within its borders a number of the finest water powers to be found on the Pacific Coast, only a few of which have been utilized in any way. There are billions of feet of timber suitable for a variety of purposes, yet neither the pulp timber nor the unharmed water power may be used because existing laws are either inadequate or are such as will not permit the investment of the necessary capital required for development and manufacturing purposes. All the possible electric energy that can be developed is situated on lands belonging to the United States.

Wealth Merely Preserved. The agitation of some years ago in favor of conservation of natural resources resulted in restrictions so severe that Alaska's resources, such as coal, oil and water powers, were not only preserved but reserved, and existing laws are such that the utilization of these sites for hydro-electric plants is virtually impossible. Capital is scared away immediately upon learning that these water powers can only be developed by obtaining a permit, revocable at the pleasure of a Federal department or bureau.

"The plain result is that capital looks askance upon the development of these water powers for industrial purposes is broached. Determined efforts have been made to induce Congress to pass a law which would offer opportunities for capital to develop water powers located on public lands under Federal control. Although on bill passed the Senate

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Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pepton are very effectively supplemented by Hood's Pills, in cases where a laxative is needed. These three preparations are all sold by your druggist. Get them today.—Adv.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment for Skin Troubles. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

and another passed the House, the legislation necessary is still to be enacted. The Governor calls attention to Senate bill No. 2812, introduced at the recent special session of Congress by Senator Walsh, of Montana, the provisions of which, he states, are such as should encourage development, adequately protect the public interest, and expresses the hope that it will be speedily enacted into law."

VALUABLE STAMP FOUND

Mayor Uncovers Cache While Looking Through Old Papers.

HONOLULU, Dec. 2.—While performing an act of charity recently Mayor Joseph J. Fern discovered a small fortune and learned that virtue is more than its own reward.

Some weeks ago he decided to pack up some old clothes to give to the poor, and, looking about for a proper receptacle, found an old trunk that looked somewhat like a sea chest in his woodshed. The trunk was empty save for a cigar box, but in the battered old cigar box the Mayor found a bundle of Hawaiian stamps that are undoubtedly worth a small fortune.

Some of the stamps are so rare that the most complete stamp catalogues which Mayor Fern has obtained since finding the box fail to mention them, and one stamp, which the catalogues prices at \$30, is a King Lunalilo 19-cent stamp, of which several are in the cigar box.

"Where did the trunk come from?" the Mayor was asked.

"I found it in a house I bought some years ago, but to whom it belonged I haven't the least idea," the Mayor has bought an album and will sort out and paste the stamps in. He believes the collection will bring a tidy sum.

BENTON BOASTS OF BIRTHS

County Makes Claims of Early Oregon-Born White Children.

CORVALLIS, Or., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Corvallis citizens are up in arms today over a statement in the Oregonian of today to the effect that one H. A. Johnson, who died recently in Salem, was the first-born Oregon white child.

According to the statement, Mr. Johnson was born in Marion County in 1849. Corvallis, as one of the earliest settlements in the state, boasts of half a dozen citizens born here before that time. One white child, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hughes, being born in 1847, and has lived here ever since, and he today insists that Benton's claim to the title of blue ribbon county should be maintained to the world in this matter, as in everything else.

NEGRO SOLDIERS HANGED

(Continued From First Page.)

hanging just as the sky was streaking with gray through the morning clouds, the black landscape of dull gray and bronze against which the new timbers of the rough scaffold stood out, the khaki-clad military guard, officers with coat collars upturned against the cold, all made an unforgettable picture.

But now, one might tramp for hours over the brush-covered areas of the military reservation without finding either execution site or burial place though the hanging occurred not more than 100 yards from both houses which have been built near a swimming pool in the Salado Creek for men of the National Army cantonment at Camp Travis.

Few Apprehended of Plans. The condemned negroes had known of their fate since Sunday. Twelve of them were in the confinement of Army Y. M. C. A. workers. Outwardly all of the negroes were stoical. They did not know the date of the execution, but last night they were taken from the cavalry guardhouse, where they have been prisoners more than a month and placed in separate barracks.

Aside from a dozen officers of the Southern Department and the Sheriff of Bexar County, no one in the city or the Army camps knew of the execution date or the place. The negro defendants were ignorant of the fate of their companions until after the formal announcement had been made.

"Good-Bye Boys." Farewell. The condemned negroes were moved this morning a few minutes before regular Army reveille, 5:30 o'clock. The military guard had been summoned silently and no sound was heard in the camp where nearly 40,000 men were sleeping except the purring of the Army truck motors awaiting their turn. The negroes were dressed in their regular uniforms as carefully as for inspection.

The negroes executed displayed neither bravado nor fear. They rode to the execution singing a hymn, but the singing was as that of soldiers on the march. Arrived at the clearing, the singing stopped, the men, shackled, were helped from the trucks to the scaffolds and seated on chairs. A low "good-bye boys," addressed to members of their military guard, who had been in charge of the negroes since they were brought here from Fort Bliss, was the only expression from any of the negroes.

The men's feet were shackled. An Army chaplain offered prayer. An officer called "attention," and as on parade, the negroes stood erect. They stood quietly while caps and nooses were adjusted and then stepped on the trap. The Major in charge of the execution gave a signal and soldiers sprang the traps.

They were instantaneous. The negroes plunged nine feet to instant death.

Even after the execution and the return of the guard to camp, news of what had occurred did not spread through the camp or through the city until announced by the newspapers. It created some demonstration among negroes who had followed in progress of the trial, in the nature of "mourning" at a few negro churches. Attendance at these, however, was small. No announcement has been made when the 41 negro defendants sentenced to life imprisonment by the court-martial will be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

Of the others, four were sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the Army, forfeiture of all pay and allowances due, and prison terms of two years and two years and six months. Five were acquitted and sent to join their comrades.

In spite of the executions and announcement of the other sentences this morning, the riot at Houston is not a closed incident. Investigation is still in progress and it is expected additional court-martials will follow.

Tanners, leather dealers and shoe manufacturers are protesting to the Government against contemplated exportations of leathers to Great Britain, because such action would create a serious shortage here.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head. Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Quinine is the only medicine that can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or dizziness in the head. There is only one "Germ Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 50c.—Adv.

HEAVIER BURDENS MUST BE ASSIGNED

Congress is Urged to Concentrate Attention on War Problems.

EXPORT BILL IS OPPOSED

Missouri Senator Vigorously Assails Trade Measure Whose Enactment President Declares Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Warning that the United States must prepare to assume further burdens to win the war was given today in the Senate by Senator Reed in vigorously opposing a trade measure, the Missouri Senator said that with Russia out of the war and Roumania also "gone," the enemy, numerically, is now superior in manpower.

Declaring that Congress should concentrate upon great war problems and defer consideration of such legislation as the export trade measure, the Missouri Senator said that with Russia out of the war and Roumania also "gone," the enemy, numerically, is now superior in manpower.

Although an opponent of Army conscription, Senator Reed predicted that new draft levies probably would be necessary and urged military training for youths between 18 and 21 for coast defense work. Invasion of America, he asserted, was not beyond the realm of possibilities should other allied powers fall beside Russia, Roumania and Serbia.

The Webb bill was denounced by Senator Reed as destructive of the Sherman anti-trust law at behest of trusts and monopolies and a proposed legislation of the states which would enroach on consumers abroad and increase domestic prices. "It repeats," he said, "every vestige of that system of anti-trust statutes built up during 25 years by the Federal Government so far as the same apply to commerce with foreign countries. It is intended directly to legalize the creation of combinations and trusts to control every foreign market in which the American citizen may seek to sell his goods. Indirectly it will enable these same combinations to control the domestic market, by the power of the prices of the surplus that goes abroad to find a market controls the price of the home product."

"This measure is the enthusiastic support of the allied trusts of the United States, together with their servants, agents, employees and sympathizers. It will be supported by every newspaper that believes in the control of big business which regards every effort to limit or curtail the power of capital as undesirable and dangerous."

ARMY INQUIRY ORDERED

SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SEEKS INFORMATION.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman, Announces Investigation Probably Will Cover Wide Range.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A general inquiry into the operations of the War Department in arming and equipping the United States Army is being ordered today by the Senate military affairs committee. Senator Baker and other department heads will be called to explain various features of war activities.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, announced that questions would cover a wide range of activities, including the operations of the War Department in arming and equipping the United States Army. He said that the committee would look into the operations of the War Department in arming and equipping the United States Army, and would look into the operations of the War Department in arming and equipping the United States Army.

COSSACKS HIT BOLSHEVIKI

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They were shared by Emperor William and his government, the Ambassador said. It was with the German auto-racy, not with the German people, that the armistice negotiations were being conducted. He asked whether it was known as a fighting force, would be disposed to describe to the democratic and durable peace. On the contrary, the peace contemplated by the Emperor was a German imperialist peace.

Allies Are Helping Russia. Although the allies had not sent representatives to take part in the armistice negotiations, they were ready, said Sir George, as soon as a stable government, recognized by the Russian people, had been constituted, to examine with that government the aims of the war and the possible conditions of a just and durable peace.

In the meantime the allies were assisting Russia the most effective assistance by holding the bulk of the German armies on their respective fronts. The Ambassador reiterated Great Britain's desire to stand by Russia in this critical hour, and asked whether the same could be said of Russian feelings toward Great Britain. He remarked that hardly a day passed without witness a bitter attack on Great Britain in the official newspapers, giving the impression that Britain, not Germany, was Russia's enemy and the provoker of the war.

Great Britain bore the Russians no grudge, realizing that they were working out by the sacrifices of war and the general disorganization inseparable from a great political revolution, the Ambassador said.

Complaints Well Grounded. Denying reports of contemplated coercive or punitive action, in the event that Russia should make a separate peace, Sir George nevertheless asserted that the allies were entitled to complain that the Council of People's Commissaries had been negotiating with the enemy without previously consulting the allies, which was a breach of the London agreement of 1914. It could not be admitted for a moment that a treaty concluded by the autocratic government did not bind the democracy whereby the autocracy was replaced.

Nevertheless, Great Britain did not wish to induce an unwilling ally to continue to share in the common effort by appealing to treaty rights, but there were higher principles to which appeal might be made. These, he said, were principles recognized by the com-

missionaries, namely, those of a democratic peace which accords with the wishes of the smaller nationalities, which repudiated the idea of exacting plunder from a conquered enemy under the name of "indemnity," or of incorporating reluctant populations in great empires. Such, broadly speaking, was the peace Great Britain, equally with the Russian democracy, desired to see obtained.

LENINE REACHES OUT EAST

Bolshevik Orders Control of Harbin, Manchuria.

PEKIN, Dec. 8.—The council of soldiers' and workmen's deputies at Harbin, Manchuria, on the trans-Siberian railway line, have received telegrams from Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier in Petrograd, ordering the council to assume control of the town, the railway and the Russian customs on the Manchurian frontiers.

The Chinese Eastern railway employer union has protested against this action as bringing in foreign interference.

OREGON LEVY \$2,856,205

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placed the estimated receipts for 1918 at \$385,630.49, and, in doing this, will keep within the limit of the expenditures for the year 1918.

As a matter of fact, there probably will be a considerably larger sum in receipts for 1918 than the estimate shown in the levy, but any surplus will go over into the next biennium and swell the possible expenditures for future Legislatures.

Tax Is Apportioned. In making its levy today the commission also divided up the tax as apportioned to the various counties.

The state taxes for Multnomah County will total \$1,031,252.80, although \$61,250 is to be deducted from that amount on account of the annual interest on interstate bridge bonds. Umatilla's share of the state tax comes next with a total of \$13,020.70 to pay and Marion this writ will total of \$125,044.60. Lane is fourth, having to pay \$117,298.60.

The state taxes as apportioned to the respective counties and the percentage of tax which each will have to pay are as follows:

County.	Per Cent.	Amount.
Baker	0.02974	\$7,929.74
Benton	0.02687	\$7,521.70
Boone	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Clatsop	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Columbia	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Coos	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Creek	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Douglas	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Gilliam	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Grant	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Harney	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Hood River	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Jackson	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Jefferson	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Josephine	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Klamath	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Lane	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Lincoln	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Linn	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Malheur	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Marion	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Morrow	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Polk	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Sherman	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Tillamook	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Umatilla	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Union	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Walla Walla	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Washington	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Wheeler	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Yamhill	0.02507	\$7,521.70
Totals	1.00000	\$2,856,205.00

\$61,250 to be deducted from this amount on account of the annual interest on interstate bridge bonds, January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1919, as provided in chapter 348, General Laws of Oregon, 1915, leaving to be paid by Multnomah County the total amount of \$1,031,252.80.

The levy showing the cost of the various State activities for the coming year, as well as the estimated fees and a recapitulation are set out in the following table, and are subject to change by the Legislature and mileage taxes, is as follows:

Advertising, state of Oregon \$45,000; agents for apprehension of criminals, \$40,000; bounty on wild animals, \$30,000; building and grounds, \$30,000; Champagne Park, \$20,000; child labor inspectors, \$500; defense, \$30,000; Dairy and Food Commission, \$10,000; State Fair, \$12,750; department of education, \$15,544; board of higher curricula, \$100; Oregon Normal School, \$10,000; School for the Blind, \$2,000; 303.87; School for the Deaf, \$28,822.50; Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, \$199,000; University of Oregon, \$123,497.00; Eastern Oregon State Hospital, \$127,047; Oregon State Hospital, \$207,406; elections, \$65,000; Oregon City, \$7500; elections, \$117,000; Oregon Soldiers' Home, \$42,375; Tuberculosis Hospital, \$12,000; State Prison, \$12,750; 807,377.45; Feeble-Minded Institution, \$125,000; emergency board, \$100; executive department, \$11,800; State Fair, \$10,000; dairy department, \$34,000; fish industry, \$10,000; Forest Service, \$10,000; fugitives from justice, \$7500; Grand Army of Republic, \$250; State Board of Health, \$2500; Hospital, \$12,000; State Board of Horticulture, \$750; Humane Society, \$10,000; Oregon Social Hygiene Society, \$10,000; Industrial School for Girls, \$10,000; Industrial Welfare Commission, \$10,000; Judicial Department, \$233,216.50; Labor Commissioner, \$4250; State Land Board, \$9000; Legislature, \$7500; State Library, \$15,000; State Lime Board, \$20,000; State Livestock Sanitary Board, \$22,470; McLaughlin Home, \$20,000; Bureau of Mines and Geology, \$10,000; miscellaneous claims, \$6483.87; National Guard, \$97,750; Industrial School for Girls, \$10,000; Penitentiary, \$113,801.70; State Training School, \$41,885; support of wayward girls, \$10,000; Commissioner of State printing, \$5800; proclamations, \$250; Public Service Commission, \$40,400; rewards for arrests, \$200; rural credits, \$1000; Department of State, \$27,300; State Engineer, \$10,000; State Geologist, \$10,000; State Treasurer, \$10,000; State Water Board, \$12,000; sealer of weights and measures, \$475; retired pay, \$10,000; 121.39; Oregon Agricultural College (mileage), \$271,442.25; University of Oregon (mileage), \$273,000; 121.39; 440,430.28. Credited to Multnomah County: Interest on bridge bonds, \$61,250; items levied but not applied to any specific purpose, \$259,491.67.

Of the above items is \$3,454,222.90.

Decapitation.—Total required for ordinary expenses of the government, beginning January 1, 1917, \$6,787,548. Amount levied for fiscal year 1918, \$3,333,092.60. Total expense for 1918, \$3,454,222.90.

Approximate receipts for 1917 from various sources: Corporation fund, \$181,000; insurance fund, \$114,600; inheritance tax, \$80,000; Department of State, \$12,000; interest of deposits of state funds, \$32,000; State Water Board, \$50; State Engineer's Department, \$5907.20; Supreme Court fees, \$11,000; rents and sales of property not required by state institutions, \$108.05; third of expenses incurred by forestry department in each county, \$5238.15; fees for receipt of deposits, \$200; fees of Pilot Service Commission, \$60; fees of State Veterinarian, \$7.10; sales of maps of state, \$184.46; employment agency license fees, \$677.50; fines for violation of pure food law, \$185; funds received from Dry and Food Commissioner, \$432.50; miscellaneous receipts, \$2140.00; total, \$448,012.25; less estimated receipts for year 1917 as estimated in 1916, \$48,354.50; estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources, 1918, \$355,000.49; unexpended balances, 1915-16, \$175,000; less over-estimated unexpended balance, \$4780.54; less over-estimated 1915-16 unexpended balance, \$6287.66. Total amount of revenue required for state purposes for 1918 to be apportioned among counties and to be raised by taxation, \$2,856,205.00.

MAJOR ADDRESSES CROWD

Pull Has No Part in Promotion, Declares Speaker.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Major F. C. Todd, M. R. C., on leave of absence from the base hospital at Camp Dodge, spoke to an audience that crowded the Church of the Redeemer the other night on the subject "Making Medical Men Military." He brought the message of the need of 10,000 more civilian physicians to join the medical reserve.

"There is no chance for political pull



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Melon Muff to Match	\$36.50	\$16.50
Muskrat Scarf	Set Complete	\$10.00
Muff to Match	\$22.50	\$12.50
Hudson Seal Scarf (Seal dyed Muskrat)	Set Complete	\$17.50
Melon Muff to Match	\$50.00	\$32.50
Mole Coney Neckpiece	Set Complete	\$5.00
Stylish Muff to Match	\$14.50	\$9.50
Moleskin Scarf	Set Complete	\$25.00
Stylish Muff	\$55.00	\$30.00
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to gain promotion for anyone in the medical reserve," said Major Todd, "in fact each letter sent to Washington seeking advancement is returned to the commanding officer and each attempt is a mark against the one seeking it. Doctors are gained through merit alone and there is opportunity for every man who passes the physical examination to receive a commission."

The importance of military drill and the benefit gained physically from it were emphasized and many humorous instances of the awkwardness of rookie doctors were told. Major Todd supplemented his talk with motion pictures showing the life at Camp Dodge.

A dog in Hennifler, N. H., in pursuing a hedgehog, climbed from limb to limb of a tree to a height of 40 feet. It took the help of three boys to get him down.

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