

WELL-ADVISED CONSERVATION BLIGHT LIES HEAVILY ON OLYMPIC REGION

Miner Points Out Effect of Poindexter's Further Plan—Senator Piper Announces Candidacy—Seattle Folk See War Signs in Japanese Naval Building Programme.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 30.—In a newspaper communication, F. H. Standard, of 5021 Eleventh avenue North-east, Seattle, discusses the Forestry Service in the Olympic Mountains, and asserts that the so-called National monument is an instance of how Western lands have been cursed by brainless restrictions. Applying Senatorial politics, he says that anyone who wants to see the available land in Washington "still further reduced to a ragged spider web" will find a friend in Representative Miles Poindexter.

Mr. Standard is a prospector and miner, and the act of which he complains has barred him from his favorite field. The National Monument comprises 600,000 acres in the heart of the Olympics, and closes to development approximately 19 townships in Chehalis, Mason, Jefferson and Clallam Counties.

"This is a fair example," says Standard, "of the conservation you can expect from the people who would blackball the Secretary of the Interior, and is on a par with the amendment to the land laws in which Mr. Poindexter asked to have all classes of mining excluded from all lands set aside by the President. Some people say that the geological conditions in the Olympics are not favorable to the formation of mineralized veins of economic importance, and for that reason the stopping of prospecting is for the benefit of the prospector. For the sake of those who have paid but little attention to the range of mountains, I will say that the richest large copper prospect, from a surface standpoint, ever discovered in the United States is in the Olympics. For all anyone knows, these mountains may be the richest part of the continent; and I have it from the Geological Survey that they are the least known of any range in the United States.

Every Elk Has 640 Acres. "Conservationists have set aside in the Olympics one section of land for every elk in that region. Washington has the most expensive herd of elk in the world; and I think that the State Legislature will be asked to raise the bounty on cougar to \$50 in order to reduce their number to the point where there will be fresh elk meat for the remainder as long as possible."

The Standard letter is only an instance of the protests that have arisen over the forestry policy as applied to Northwestern Washington. Aside from prospecting and the discouragements held before the miners, bona fide settlers have felt the harsh rules of the Agricultural Department and have been able to get little or no satisfaction from the authorities at Washington.

In a dinner at the Arctic Club, Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger declared that he intended to stick to his post. "I am not a resigner," he said. Mr. Ballinger has been investigating a specific instance of alleged violation of contract in the Mount Rainier National Park. The Big Creek Shingle Company has the right to cut the "dead and down" timber and is said to have strained the agreement to the point where the Secretary will have to give a decision as to just what constitutes "dead" timber, he said.

Secretary Ballinger, "that this company had cut about 30 standing trees for shingle bolts. These trees were partially dead; that is, they were dead at the top, but the stumps were still green. The company was ordered to stop cutting such trees and has stopped."

The object of the contract in the first place was to secure the removal of dead trees and undergrowth from the National park. Secretary Ballinger says that no contracts of like nature will be signed while he is in office. If any more timber is to be removed from Government parks, the work will be done by Government Agents.

Senator Piper is Candidate. George U. Piper, Senator from the Thirty-fourth District, who is widely known personally all over Washington and has been an active Republican in all the 21 years of his residence in Seattle, has announced his candidacy for renomination. The Seattle Star says of him:

"To him is due the credit of causing to be enacted into law the famous 'Piper bill,' which provided for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. It was Mr. Piper who evolved the idea of utilizing the state lands along the shores of Lakes Union and Washington for the purpose of financing the appropriation. In this manner the general fund of the state was not touched. Had it not been for this idea, not more than one-half of this amount would have been realized. In fact, the measures of other members of the Legislature asked for only one-half of the sum secured by the Piper bill."

As chairman of the military committee of the Senate, he engineered through the building of the magnificent Battle Armory, the handsomest building of its kind west of the Mississippi River. As chairman of this committee he was largely instrumental in establishing the new Soldiers' Home at Fort Orchard.

The policemen's and firemen's pension bill received his active support, and it was principally due to him that it passed the Senate. "In all legislation affecting the welfare of his city or county he was especially active and diligent. Mr. Piper has had passed more bills, carrying larger appropriations, than any other

member of the Washington Legislature."

Japan's Activity Seen as Menace. Oriental newspapers arriving by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are full of discussions of Japan's plans for enlarging the navy, which topic has taken the lead among all the questions engrossing the empire. The Jiji Shimbun, Tokyo, advocates an enlarged armament in view of the constant international tendency to delay, dilute and the prevalence of the desire for large navies. In certain quarters in Seattle, Japan's activity is regarded as a sign of impending war with the United States. The Jiji says expansion of the navy should be effected under any circumstances. It makes no secret of the fact that, as the result of untiring effort on the part of the Katsura cabinet, there is a surplus in the finances of the state, and that this favorable turn of affairs has undoubtedly caused some sections of the public to advocate more warships.

The Japanese government, says the Jiji, must not be content with the present naval strength, because in case of emergency any naval power in the West may dispatch its main fleet to the East, as was the case in the war with Russia. Believing that the various powers will carry into effect their projected naval expansion programmes, the Jiji declares it is imperative that Japan build at least 10 or 12 battleships of the Dreadnought type, and have them completed by 1917, for which work from 200,000,000 to 240,000,000 yen will be required.

Navy May Displace Army. It follows, therefore, that for naval charges alone during the next seven years, Japan will have to defray an annual expenditure of from 36,000,000 to 42,000,000 yen. The amount given as the minimum; and the Jiji expresses the hope that the minimum programme will be pushed forward, even if the expenditure for the army has to be curtailed, and the strengthening of shore batteries and other military measures be delayed.

Reports of shortage of the wheat crop, and the rise in the price, have been accompanied by a flood of orders of flour for the Orient. Flour millers, in consequence, have booked enough business to keep their plants going for six weeks at a time when the mills ordinarily are idle. Buyers have insisted on immediate delivery, whenever practicable, with the result that the mills are now swamped and will not be able to take orders except for future delivery.

A local miller says that in his opinion the demand is speculative, and is due to a fear that flour will make material advances before the end of the season. Millers here are quoting prices below the cost of wheat, with the object of shutting the Minneapolis product out of the field.

and other military authorities were greatly pleased with the outcome of this venture, which was a success from every point of view. It served to show the public that the Army is not made up of a lot of drunks and loafers, but of bright, active, clean young men, disciplined and trained to the point of perfection. The best of order was maintained in the great camp at all times. It was a very fine object lesson for everybody, not excepting certain anarchistic elements in this city, and the military authorities are encouraged to make these pageants an annual affair, holding them in all large centers of population. Aside from the lesson to the public, the entertainment furnished the thousands of people and the ten days' holiday for the troops, the pageant brought to the recruiting offices a flood of applications from the very class of young men it is most desired to have in the Army. Thousands of feminine hearts are still fluttering following the departure of the khaki-clad heroes, for it was largely a society function, despite the rigid camp discipline.

In connection with the prevailing tight money market, the statement of financiers that the widest buying of automobiles has a good deal to do with the situation. The assertion appeals with a particular force in Chicago because of the expansion of the industry so strikingly visualized on two prominent streets here, Michigan avenue and Wabash avenue. In Michigan avenue nearly the whole of both sides of the thoroughfare from Twelfth to Twenty-sixth streets is devoted to the sale of automobiles and accessories. The business is rapidly extending southward and spreading out to neighboring streets. Residences of one-time fame and fashionable boarding houses are giving way before it.

There are something like 40 branches and dealers in the sale of cars and at least 150 concerns handling motors and supplies, including tire houses and kindred stores. The land occupied by the 40 houses alone is worth \$4,000,000. New automobile buildings are in course of construction or completed number nearly 200. There are 20 repair shops and 25 to 30 automobile liveries. Over 300 acres of floor space is devoted to the business.

According to the figures just tabulated the output of automobiles in the factories of the country for the season of 1910 is about 210,000. The average price of the cars is placed at \$1350. The total value at these figures would be \$283,500,000, and nearly all the output is sold. If the manufacturers speak correctly, for 1911 it is expected that output will be 200,000 cars, worth \$270,000,000.

Local bankers, speaking of the effect of automobile purchasing on the financial situation, say that while general prosperity prevails many in buying cars, a large percentage of payments are made with borrowed money, comparatively few being able to draw on their bank accounts for the full amount. It is the sum of this borrowed money which has helped materially in making the money market tight.

Chicago financiers have no fear of the money market. Never have the institutions been more strongly fortified in reserves to meet the crop-ping demands. When this letting go of grain is in progress on a large scale, they look for the farmers to settle their loans used in buying cars and land, thereby to release a large amount of capital needed in other sections. There is a plentiful supply of money in the country, only more of it is desired in the form of an active motive power.

Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, he of the ruddy whiskers and immaculate dress, has evolved a new axiom, which in effect is: "Beware of men who want to make you President. When they raise their hands to swear allegiance to you, lower

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SLACK TIMES WITH THE TAILORS

At this season of the year it makes us hustle to keep our workshops busy. We have under contract more than forty first-class tailors. In order to get the very best workmen we contract and guarantee to give them steady employment the year round. Now, in order to keep our tailors busy, we are going to give an

Extra Pair of Trousers FREE MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY

Of the same or striped material with any



MADE TO ORDER SUIT

This offer includes our leader, the WEST-OF-ENGLAND BLUE SERGE, new arrivals in hairline and pencil stripes, new Scotch and English importations, all standard wools—in fact, just as this advertisement says. In order to fully appreciate this offer of an

Extra Pair of Trousers FREE

you should come in and let us explain and show you the famous American Gentleman Tailoring System.

In order to insure a perfect fit we give a double try-on in the basting, we do all cutting by the American Gentleman Twentieth Century Cutting System, we build all coats with the never-break front that is guaranteed to stand up until the garment is cast aside.

We will guarantee every Suit as to quality, fit and finish. Remember, an Extra Pair of Trousers FREE.

American Gentleman Tailors

Portland's Leading Tailors COR. SIXTH AND STARK STREETS Ray Barkhurst, Manager



CHICAGO'S POPULATION WILL FALL FAR SHORT OF COVETED 3,000,000 MARK

Evidence of Race Suicide Among Americans Causes Warning That City Will Be Entirely Foreign in Few Years, if Low Birth Rate Continues—Bankers Blame Automobiles for Tight Money Market.

BY JONATHAN PALMER. CHICAGO, July 30.—(Special).—The "Three-Million Boosters" are in for disappointment when the census figures are made public, for it is now apparent that Chicago's population is still far below the coveted mark. Four estimates have already been given on the probable population, as follows:

W. L. Bodine, school census.....2,100,000  
E. Holcher, census.....2,200,000  
City directory enumerators.....2,287,000  
Three-million Club.....2,900,000

Somewhere in these estimates lies the true figure, and it is altogether likely it will be near the smallest estimate. Federal census officials admit they miss between one and two per cent of the people, but they say it is absurd to claim the hundreds of thousands of residents are overlooked. The Three-Million Club, in reply, says it is equally absurd in the face of the miles upon miles of new residences and flats erected in the last ten years, to say there has been such a small gain in population. Meanwhile Mr. Bodine stands pat on his estimate and says his agents have actually counted all adults and practically counted the children.

What is of vastly more importance is the evidence of race suicide among the American wards of the city and the preponderance of children in the Ghetto and other districts inhabited solely by foreigners. W. L. Bodine, superintendent of the school census enumeration, sounds a warning on this low American birth rate, saying in his report:

"Judging from the number of marriages and the size of the birth rate of the various nationalities, the Chicago of the future will be the city of the German, the Slav and the Italian, in contrast with the low percentage of infants in the Twenty-first Ward is that of the Twenty-third Ward, the heart of the Polish district. There the total population is 122,282, of which 8888 are infants, a percentage of 7.2."

The Eighteenth Ward has but 1022 babies, but it is essentially a factory ward. The First Ward, the downtown business district, has but 1246 babies, and the Second Ward, which contains the fashionable Michigan avenue residence district, has but 1640 infants. The wealthy and exclusive Twenty-first Ward ranks even lower, with only 1000 babies. In the other wards, where the population is largely composed of unmarried men, these figures show that the work is not welcome in society and that the Americans are building palatial residences that will be used by foreigners as boarding-houses in a few years.

With the true soldier instinct which forbids complaining, Major-General Fred D. Grant has left Chicago, where he would rather live than any other place, to take command at Governor's Island, in charge of the Department of the East. Chicago is the center of the General's family ties. Mrs. Grant is a sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer. On her side is a large family connection, most of which is prominent in social circles. This being true, the opportunity for the General to divide his time between the military and the social with friends who had more than a personal interest in him was unusual here.

General Grant very closely resembles his distinguished father, many a stranger has pointed him out on account of this likeness. He has four years of service before he is placed on the retired list, in accordance with the regulations relating to age. He learned soldiering at West Point. Near the academy he doubted will bring his active career to an end. He will finish on the faculty of West Point at least one of his classmates, Colonel Charles W. Larned, who has been professor of drawing for 34 years.

College traditions say that "Fred" Grant was a scrapper when he was in the academy, and that he was especially resentful of any odious comparisons between his father and other great Generals. Personally he is today the most mild-mannered of men, but naturally he thinks and dreams of things military. When he goes to the Department of the

East he will give his attention to aviation as an adjunct of war and to coast and harbor defenses. In the latter he is deeply interested.

He will have charge of the First Field Army of Eastern Militia, composed of 25,000 men. In his hands will be the task of whipping the state troops into shape for quick service under the latest regulations and to give a trial to the new plan of Army supervision. Artillery tours, instruction, camps and Army tactics, which he supervised this Summer, have put him in intimate practical training for the work in the East.

General Grant and his associates have just given in this city one of the finest object lessons of what the Army really is, in the great military pageant which continued 10 days on the lake front, right in the heart of the city. More than 1,000,000 people witnessed the entertainment provided by the soldiers—drills, scaling of walls, band concerts, sham battles and some rough riding that made the ordinary Wild West show look cheap by comparison. Primarily the troops were brought to the city to compensate the youthful population for certain restrictions placed upon July 4 celebrations.

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The net result was an absence of shooting fatalities and such tremendous interest in the matters that the show was continued. General Grant

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PIONEER OREGON PHYSICIAN CAME ACROSS PLAINS AS BABE IN 1822.

The Late Dr. Abel Leonard. Dr. Abel Austin Leonard, who recently died at Good Samaritan Hospital, was born at Kingston, Mo., in 1822, and crossed the Plains with his parents when only a baby. The family settled near Silverton, where Abel grew to manhood.

After receiving a public school education Dr. Leonard taught in school for several years and saved his money for the purpose of securing a medical education.

He received his M. D. degree in St. Louis, and began to practice in Salt Lake. Later he located at Salem, Or., near the scene of his childhood, where his sterling qualities and ability as a physician and surgeon made him one of the leading medical men of this section of the state.

Dr. Leonard is survived by a wife and son, who live at Salem, and a sister and three brothers living.

BALLINGER DELAYS TRIP

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR CAN'T COME TO PORTLAND MONDAY.

Much Speculation Aroused in Political Circles as Result of Postponed Visit of Official.

Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger yesterday notified the Commercial Club that he would be unable to visit Portland on Monday as planned, and postponed the date of his arrival in this city indefinitely. Mr. Ballinger will be here, however, within the next ten days or two weeks.

President Harvey Beckwith, of the Commercial Club, yesterday caused notices to be sent to members of the club and invited guests who were to dine with Mr. Ballinger that the event would be postponed accordingly. The club will hold the regular Republican organization meeting to the distinguished Washingtonian whenever he shall cross the state line.

The action of Secretary Ballinger was the cause of much speculation in political circles last night. It was argued in some quarters that Ballinger was continuing his visit to Seattle in the interests of the regular Republican organization which is being attacked by the insurgent element under the leadership of Miles Poindexter, candidate for the United States Senate. Poindexter is now in Washington for the purpose of opening his campaign. As the home state of the Secretary, Ballinger is thought to be very much interested in the result of the election.

When coming West, the Secretary announced that he intended to spend his vacation, following the close of the hearing on the Glavis charges, in examinations of the various projects which the Reclamation Service is fashioning in this

and other states. A visit to Klamath Falls and conference with the water users is scheduled.

The announcement of the Secretary as to the abandonment of the extension of the Malheur River project also will become a matter of much interest to Oregonians. The irrigation of the lands which could be made suitable to cultivation lie in Morrow and Umatilla counties, the water being taken from the Columbia River. The government possesses the first filing on those waters, the project has been approved by the Reclamation Service as feasible, but public announcement of abandonment has not been made. During the present week several Portland men have offered filings on the same water, and will be compelled to perform specific work to hold them. The money for work and filing will be wasted unless the government abandons the project. The situation is interesting as to the extent that the Portland men may be considered "good guessers" on what will be done by the Department of the Interior.

Chinook Pioneer Dies. Daniel W. Clancy, a retired farmer of Chinook, Wash., died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday morning after a brief illness. He was 70 years of age and a pioneer in the region where he lived. W. E. Clancy, a prominent resident of Chinook, is a son.

WAREHOUSE PROPERTY 150x100. S. W. corner 15th and Overton, 150 feet on 15th street. Truckage and switch on this location.

1200 FEET RIVER FRONTAGE. Running back 600 feet to S. P. Ry., with 1200 feet of truckage.

Income Property. From \$15,000 to \$200,000. All transactions confidential. Information by interview only.

MERCHANTS SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY. S. W. Cor. 6th and Washington Streets. R. N. Tufford, Realty Manager.

NAVY LADIES' BAND. The following are the programmes of the concerts at the Oaks today: Afternoon. March overture, "Zigeunerin".....Baile Waltz, "L'Estudiantina".....Waldteufel Suite.....Tschalkowsky. (a) Chant Sans Parole. (b) Chanson Triste. (c) Chanson Humoresque. Selection from "The Girl Question" Medley, "Berlin".....Howard Humoresque, "What's the Matter With Father".....Lampe Tone pictures of the North and South.....Bendix. Evening. March, "Nabucodonosor".....Verdi Fur trombones.....Selected Hungarian Rhapsody.....Lilcke For voice.....Selected Operatic selection, "Maritana".....Wallace "Death of Custer".....Johnson

Old Man Jailed on Assault Charge. Z. Shank, 78 years old and of most