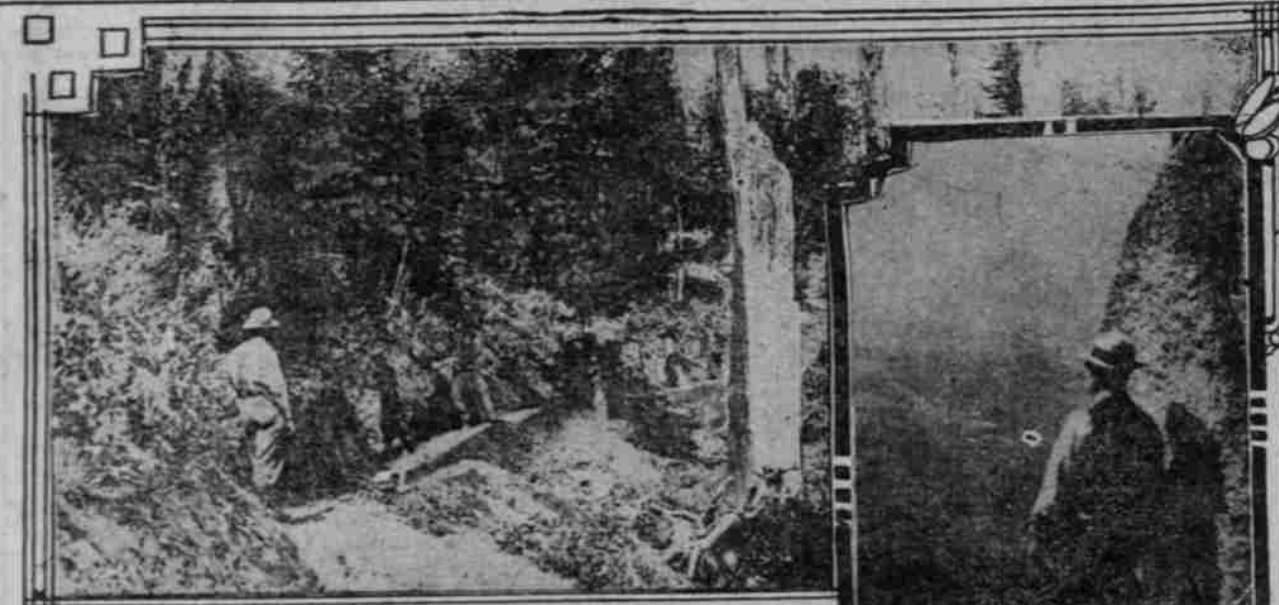


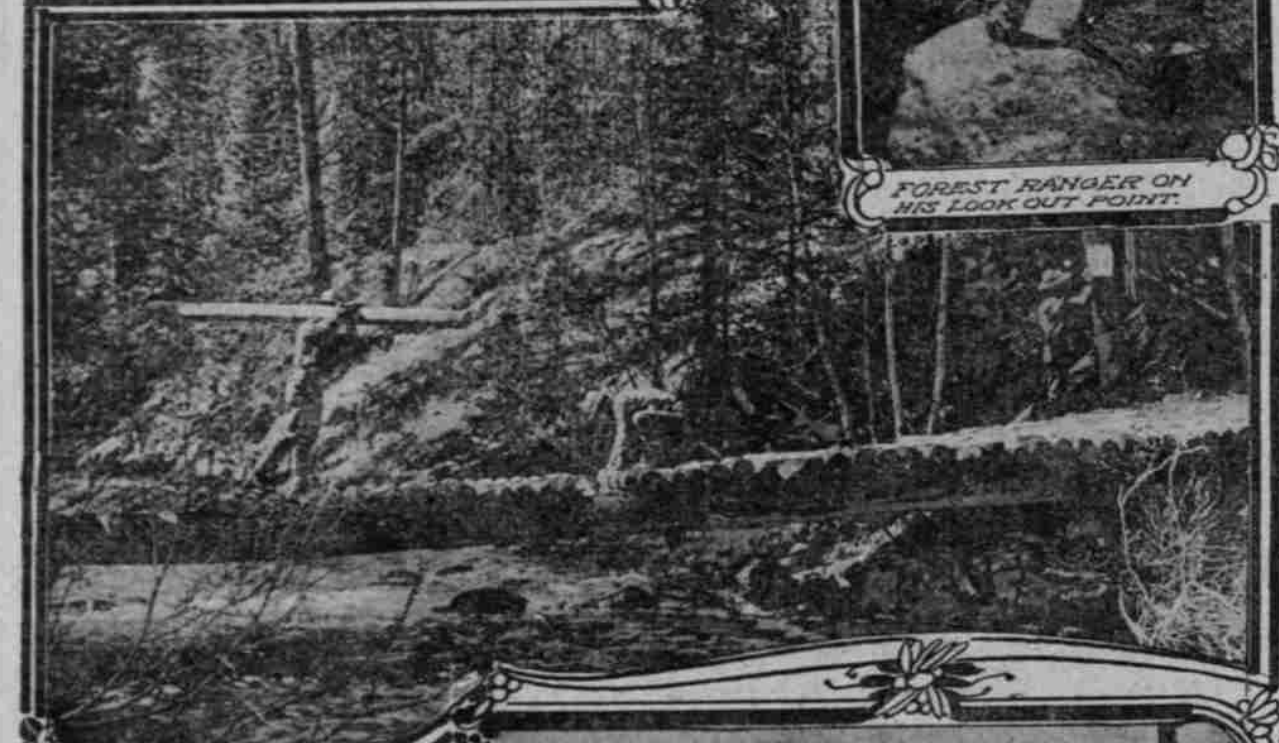
FIRE PATROL SYSTEM IN OREGON FORESTS PROVES SAVING TO STATE

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Timber Is Preserved Annually Through Efforts of Men Who Battle With Conflagrations With Spade, Ax and Gunny-sack.

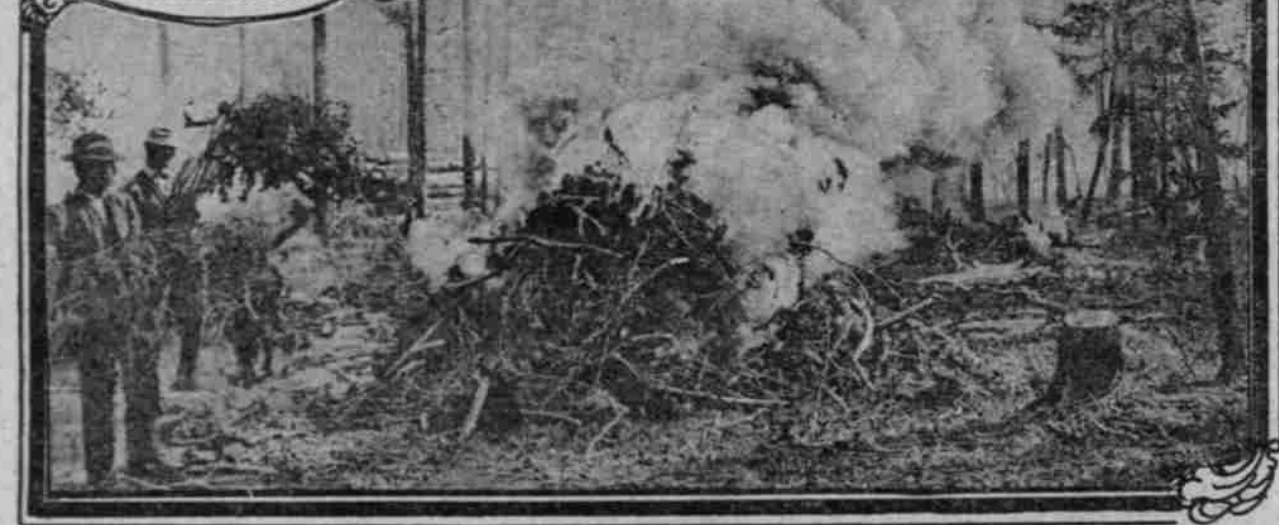


CONSTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT TRAIL IN CASCADE FOREST RESERVE.

FOREST RANGER ON HIS LOOK-OUT POINT.



GOVERNMENT TRAIL BUILDERS REPAIRING BRIDGE IN CASCADE RESERVE.



TIMBER RANGERS BURNING SLASHINGS TO MINIMIZE DANGER OF FIRE STARTING IN FUTURE YEARS.

BY FRANKLIN S. ALLEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Oregon has one-fifth of the standing timber in the United States, or about 500,000,000,000 feet. This timber is worth on the stump not less than \$600,000,000, and manufactured it will bring in to this state over \$4,000,000,000 of outside money. Oregon's forests already distribute more wealth in the state than apples, fish, wool and wheat combined, and of the revenue received from lumber 80 per cent goes for labor and supplies. And cutting has hardly begun.

To protect this timber the most perfect system of fire patrol and the best means of protection ever employed are now in force. To maintain this, private owners in this state are spending \$120,000 a year, the Federal Government, for patrol, \$150,000, and the state of Oregon for protection has \$60,000 available for two years. The entire Oregon's timbered area is approximately 25,000,000 acres, and at present practically every acre of this is under the eye of some forest ranger. Upon the crest of some high mountain he is stationed, where he can watch the smoke from even the campers' sparks as they are kindled in some open place where there is no danger of fires spreading. The fire of last year taught the public a lesson and there is this year a better public spirit toward the safety of the forests.

Patrol Is Thorough.

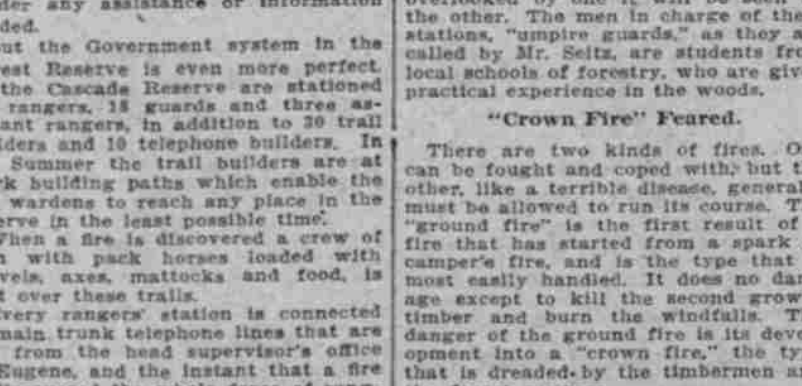
Early in the Spring, from February through May and even until the middle of June if the season is late, the great lumber corporations send their rangers and crews into the woods to burn out all the rubbish and waste matter of the forests. Lane County having more standing timber on it than any other of equal size in the world, may be used as a typical example to show the way in which the forests are being given proper care.

In the Spring the rangers go through the forests, particularly where the timber has already been cut-logged-off areas—all that is inflammable is burned in brush fires. This minimizes the possibility of fires spreading or even starting in the green timber during the dry season.

The Booth-Kelly Company, one of the largest timber corporations in the United States, owning 170,000 acres of timber in Lane County, has employed 20 men ever since the snow melted, at work cleaning the woods.

After the Summer season begins these men are divided among the several districts. These districts cover four or five square miles and can be easily watched from some one place. The rangers not only watch for fires and direct fire fighters, but they warn campers, berry pickers and hunters and

GOVERNMENT TRAIL CREW BUILDING TRAIL IN ROUGH COUNTRY



reader any assistance or information needed. But the Government system in the Forest Reserve is even more perfect. In the Cascade Reserve are stationed six rangers, 18 guards and three assistant rangers, in addition to 30 trail builders and 10 telephone builders. In the Summer the trail builders are at work building paths which enable the fire wardens to reach any place in the reserve in the least possible time. When a fire is discovered a crew of men with pack horses loaded with shovels, axes, mattocks and food, is sent over these trails. Every ranger's station is connected to main trunk telephone lines that are run from the head supervisor's office in Eugene, and the instant that a fire is discovered the whole force of rangers and crews can be notified and instructions given from the supervisor as he sits in his office. Trunk lines are built along the roads into the forests from these the line is run along the ground. Number 18 copper wire is strung along for miles over the floor of the forests and connects every portion of the great reserve. At the end of the season this wire is rewound and stored away. A new system is being tried this year by C. R. Seitz, supervisor, which he calls his triangulation system. In addition to the rangers and guards he has established five lookout points, where five men are stationed with instruments. These men by the aid of trigonometry and a map of the reserve are able to find almost exactly the location of a fire. This news is transmitted by telephone to the rangers, who take men and proceed to the place where the fire was reported. These guards are stationed so as to cover one another's territory, so that if a fire is

overlooked by one it will be seen by the other. The men in charge of these stations, "umpire guards," as they are called by Mr. Seitz, are students from local schools of forestry, who are given practical experience in the woods. "Crown Fire" Feared. There are two kinds of fires. One can be fought and coped with but the other, like a terrible disease, generally must be allowed to run its course. The "ground fire" is the first result of a fire that has started from a spark or camper's fire, and is the type that is most easily handled. It does no damage except to kill the second growth timber and burn the windfalls. The danger of the ground fire is its development into a "crown fire," the type that is dreaded by the timbermen and the forest rangers. In this case the fire leaps through the top of the timber and like the sh-h-h-h-h of a skyrocket runs through the great trees on the wings of the wind. Nothing can live beyond the ridge or to where there is no more timber to burn. The ground fire travels slowly, probably only a mile or two a day, and it can be managed by the firefighters. The method of fighting this fire is by surrounding it with a trail or ditch of dirt, across which it will not ordinarily jump. It is when this fire begins to jump across this dirt "fence" that the fighters lose heart and realize that the fire is beyond their control. While in the city the firefighting heroes work before huge crowds and use expensive machinery, the tool of the forest firefighter is a shovel or mattock, or perhaps a wet sack and a

bucket of water. But the ax and the shovel do the most good. When the fire is found and its size judged by the ranger, his crew begins the construction of the ditch about the fire. When this is completed, and it may be crossed time and again by the fire, necessitating a new trail farther away. It is continuously patrolled by the men with buckets and wet sacks. Night Puts Fire Asleep. The time to fight the fire is between midnight and 10 o'clock in the morning. During this period the fire sleeps with the wind and makes no progress. A forest fire without wind is not possible. Crown fires are sometimes fought by chopping down the timber in a path similar to the dirt trail used for the ground fire, but without a great force of men and with any wind this is impracticable. It is a great error to believe that the forest fires wipe out the trees from an area completely and leave the territory as bare as a barn floor. Even a crown fire only sears the trees and passes on. The great trees are left standing, blackened and dead, and the wood is burned. If at all, only to a depth of a fraction of an inch. As the tree stands it rots, its warm eaten and falls, in the end leaving the mountain bare. A great portion of the losses reported from the fires last year can be traced to the timber being cut at once. The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company is building several miles of railroad and has purchased the largest logging engine in the world in order to save 100,000,000 feet of burned timber. G. X. Wendling, of San Francisco, will build 50 miles of railroad into the western portion of Lane County to cut an immense acreage of burned timber before it is useless for the market. The United States Government is selling the timber that has been burned, and in its reserves, and many speculators are buying large areas, especially in the Crater Lake Reserve, in Southern Oregon, with the expectation of logging it at once.

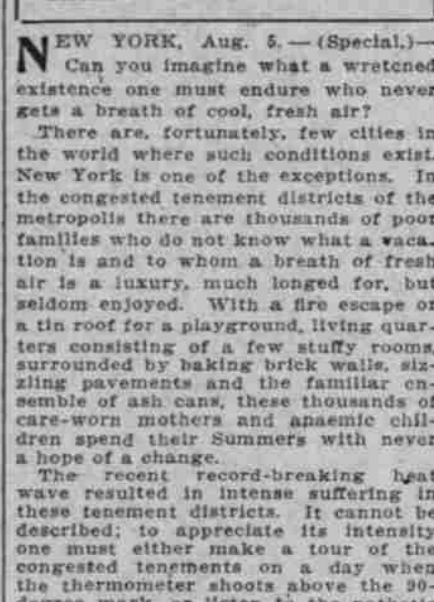
Fresh Air Is Needed by New York Mothers

Careworn Parents and Anemic Children in New York's Congested Tenement Districts Call Forth Tremendous Effort to Relieve Sufferers.

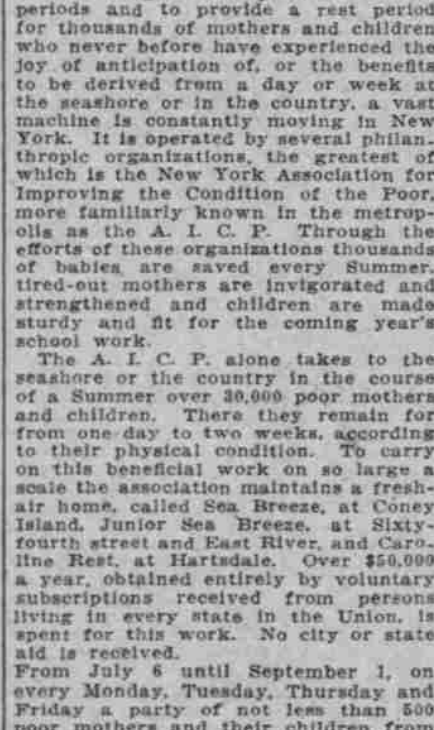
NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Can you imagine what a wretched existence one must endure who never gets a breath of cool, fresh air? There are, fortunately, few cities in the world where such conditions exist. New York is one of the exceptions. In the congested tenement districts of the metropolis there are thousands of poor families who do not know what a vacation is and to whom a breath of fresh air is a luxury, much longed for, but seldom enjoyed. With a fire escape or a tin roof for a playground, living quarters consisting of a few stuffy rooms, surrounded by baking brick walls, sizzling pavements and the familiar ensemble of ash cans, these thousands of care-worn mothers and anemic children spend their Summers with never a hope of a change. The recent record-breaking heat wave resulted in intense suffering in these tenement districts. It cannot be described; to appreciate its intensity one must either make a tour of the congested tenements on a day when the thermometer shoots above the 100 degree mark, or listen to the pathetic appeals of the victims for fresh air relief. To relieve as much suffering as possible during these protracted heat periods and to provide a rest period for thousands of mothers and children who never before have experienced the joy of anticipation of, or the benefits to be derived from a day or week at the seashore or in the country, a vast machine is constantly moving in New York. It is operated by several philanthropic organizations, the greatest of which is the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, more familiarly known in the metropolis as the A. I. C. P. Through the efforts of these organizations thousands of babies are saved every Summer, tired-out mothers are invigorated and strengthened and children are made sturdy and fit for the coming year's school work. The A. I. C. P. alone takes to the seashore or the country in the course of a Summer over 30,000 poor mothers and children. There they remain for from one day to two weeks, according to their physical condition. To carry on this beneficial work on so large a scale the association maintains a fresh-air home, called Sea Breeze, at Coney Island, Junior Sea Breeze, at Sixty-fourth street and East River, and Caroline Rest, at Hart Island. Over \$40,000 a year, obtained entirely by voluntary subscriptions received from persons living in every state in the Union, is spent for this work. No city or state aid is received. From July 6 until September 1, on every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday a party of not less than 500 mothers and their children, from the tenement district gather at the Battery and are taken by ferry and in special trolley-cars to Sea Breeze, where they spend the day enjoying the sea breeze, bathing in the ocean and various other forms of recreation. On Wednesday of each week a party of about 100 mothers and their children are taken to Sea Breeze, where they remain the guests of the association for a week or longer. In the course of the season three parties of colored mothers and children enjoy outings. Last year the association sent 25,000 persons to Sea Breeze. It expects to do the same this year. For many of these poor people a day's outing like this is their only vacation. The mothers and children are here for months and sometimes for years. It is at Junior Sea Breeze where the battle for the lives of children is carried on. Last year 146 babies were treated. Since the protracted heat period in early July this year the institution has been exceptionally busy. At Caroline Rest last year 107 women, 236 babies and 294 children, all sickly and residents of New York's congested districts, were cared for. So well worn-out mothers, an aged relief worker conducted by the big relief societies that there are practically no duplications and no funds wasted. As a demonstration of the association's work for the poor has reduced its appeals for gifts to what it chooses to call "fresh air recipes." Here is the schedule: Twenty-five cents gives a mother or child one glorious day of freedom, sweet cool air, good food and fun; four cents a week; \$10 gives four run-down school children a fresh start for next year; \$25 sends a load of careworn people off for the day and brings them back with new courage; \$500 sends a happy excursion to 500 mothers and children—for many, their only outing. To the question "How many will you send?" Mrs. Andrews has responded with large and small gifts.

WAR MANEUVERS GIVE INVALUABLE EXPERIENCE TO NAVAL MILITIAMEN

Recent Demonstration by Big Ships of North Atlantic Squadron Said to Have Resulted in Theoretical Capture of New York and Attack on Boston.



SAILORS FROM BATTLESHIP OREGON PRACTICING TARGET SHOOTING.



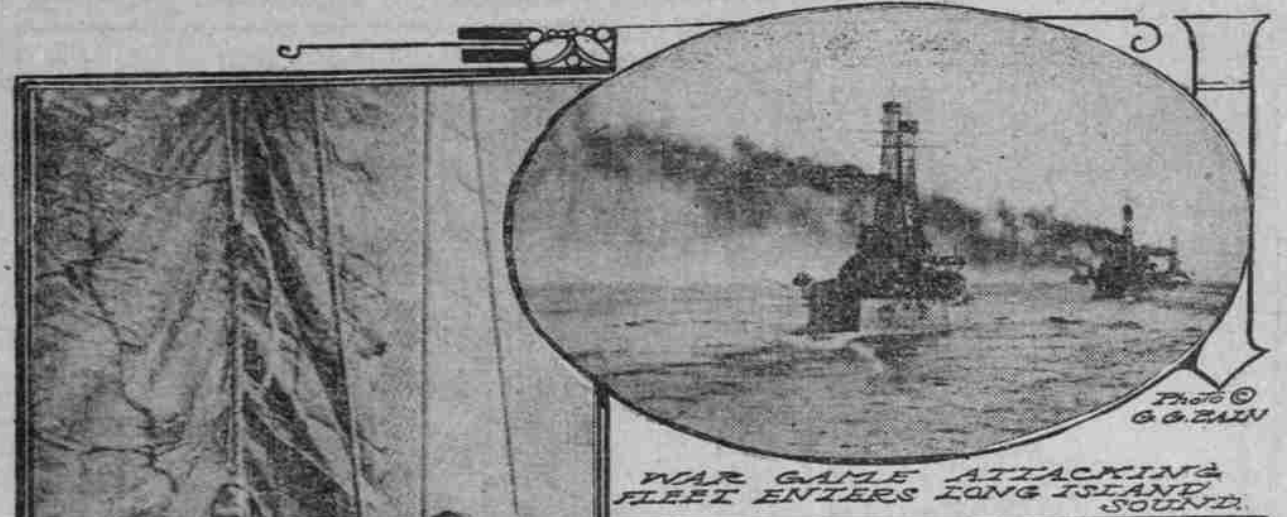
BOAT DRILL ON WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—The annual war maneuvers by the Navy have been completed. The naval militia from most of the Eastern states and the District of Columbia have spent one week on the big ships of the North Atlantic squadron. These ships divided into two fleets have attacked and defended New York. According to unofficial reports, New York City was captured by the attacking fleet and it was reported that a force had been landed and started toward Boston. All these theoretical results will be worked out on paper and reported to the President. The practical result of the maneuvers was to give the members of the naval militia a valuable experience of life aboard ship.

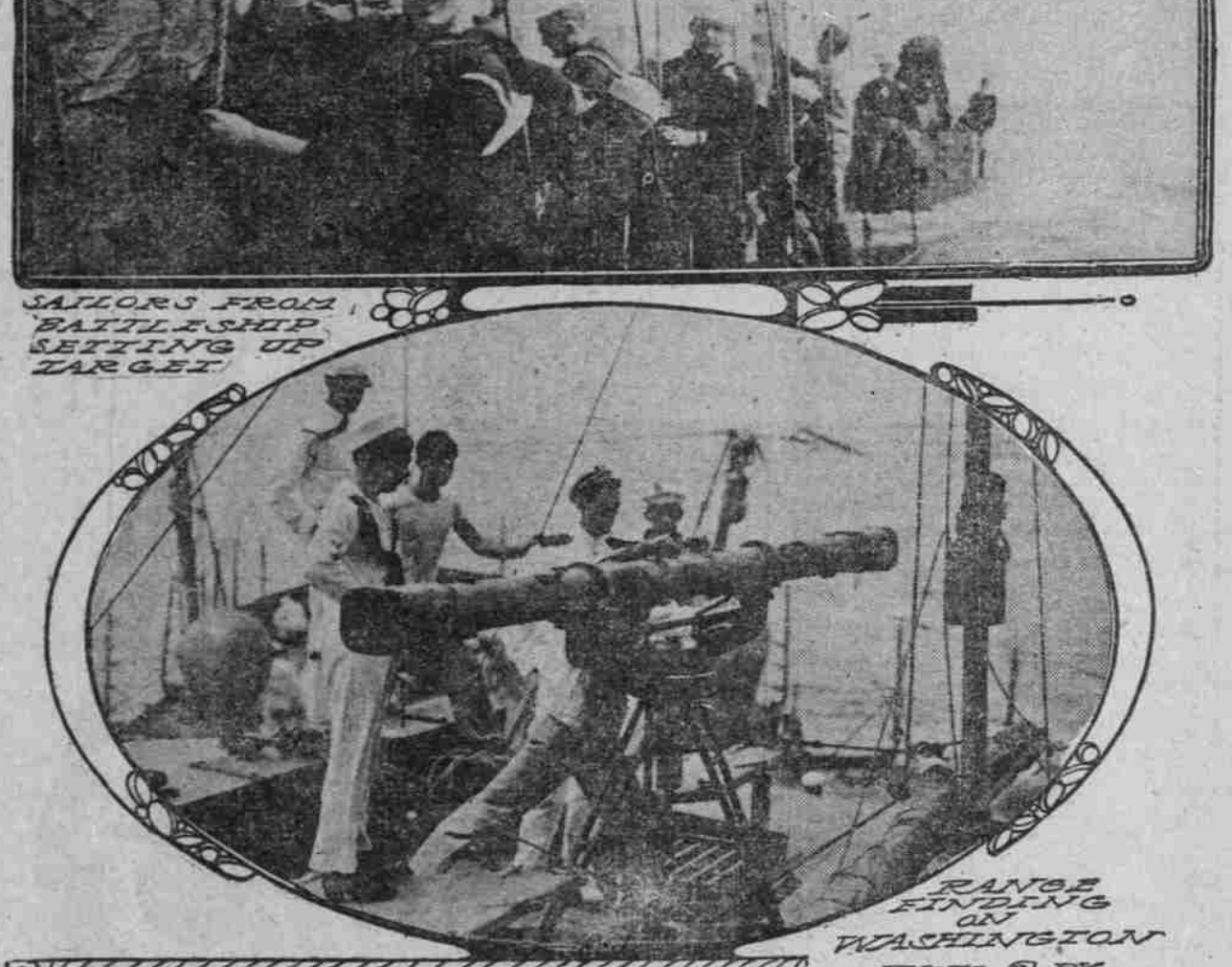
WOMAN MAKES GOOD IN DOUGLAS COUNTY OFFICE

Juvenile Charges Are Given Chance to Prove Goodness Before They Are Punished by Deputy District Attorney.

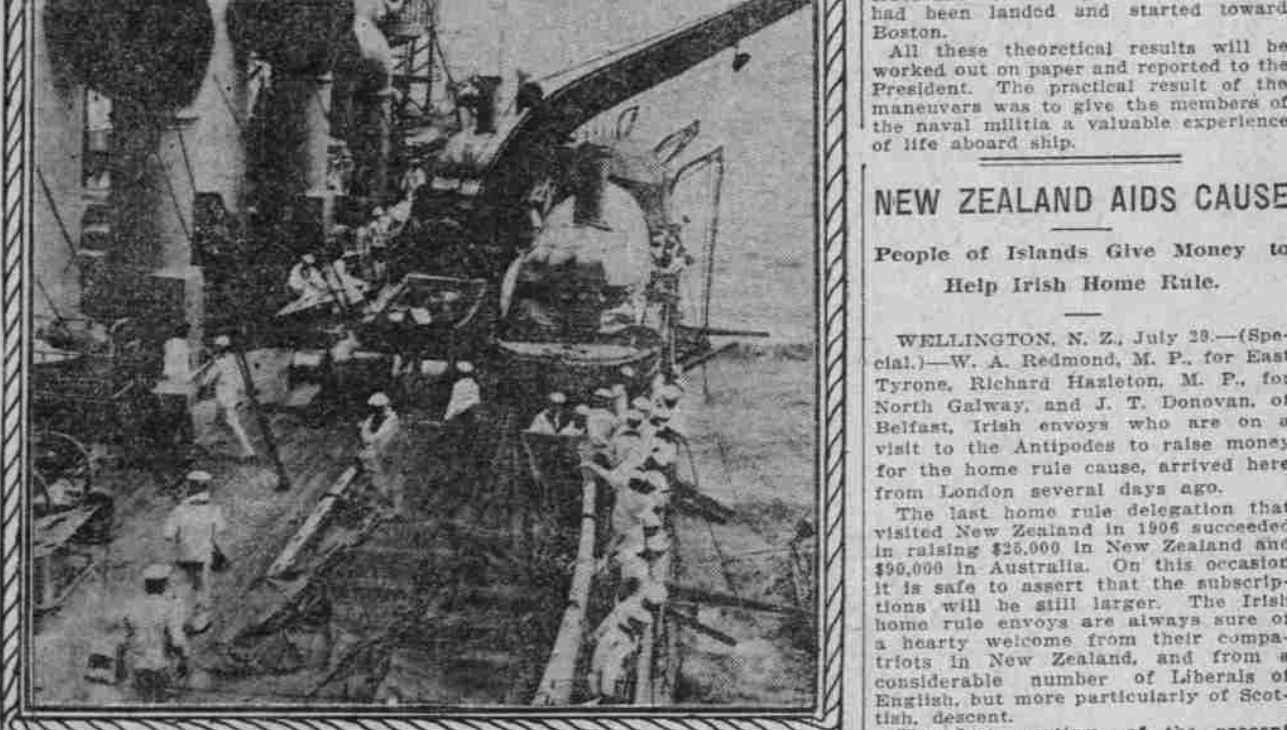
ROSEBURG, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—"Miss Mabel Albright, Douglas County's woman Deputy District Attorney, has made good and I doubt whether her conduct of the important office she occupies could be improved," said District Attorney George M. Brown when commenting upon the manner in which the affairs of the Juvenile Court are being handled. Miss Albright's appointment as Deputy District Attorney was an experiment, for the reason that Mr. Brown entertained fear that her tender heart might get the best of her judicial judgment when passing sentence on her charges. Such fear was dispelled early in her term, however, and she will remain at the head of Douglas County's Juvenile Department during the remainder of Mr. Brown's term as District Attorney. "I dislike notoriety," said Miss Albright on the day she received her appointment. Fully vested with the power of the office to which she was appointed, Miss Albright immediately set to work to devise methods whereby she might handle her wards with the best possible results. In this she succeeded, and today she is considered one of the most efficient Deputy District Attorneys Douglas County ever had. A few days after her appointment, Miss Albright was called to dispose of her



WAR GAME ATTACKING LONG ISLAND SOUND



RANGE FINDING ON WASHINGTON



BOAT DRILL ON WASHINGTON

one week on the big ships of the North Atlantic squadron. These ships divided into two fleets have attacked and defended New York. According to unofficial reports, New York City was captured by the attacking fleet and it was reported that a force had been landed and started toward Boston. All these theoretical results will be worked out on paper and reported to the President. The practical result of the maneuvers was to give the members of the naval militia a valuable experience of life aboard ship.

NEW ZEALAND AIDS CAUSE

People of Islands Give Money to Help Irish Home Rule.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 28.—(Special.)—W. A. Redmond, M. P., for East Tyrone, Richard Hazleton, M. P., for North Galway, and J. T. Donovan, of Belfast, Irish envoys who are on a visit to the Antipodes to raise money for the home rule cause, arrived here from London several days ago. The last home rule delegation that visited New Zealand in 1905 succeeded in raising \$28,000 in New Zealand and \$50,000 in Australia. On this occasion it is safe to assume that the subscriptions will be still larger. The Irish home rule envoys are always sure of a hearty welcome from their compatriots in New Zealand, and from a considerable number of liberals of English, but more particularly of Scottish, descent. The first meeting of the present Australian tour was held in the Town Hall here, and though the hall was not full, there was nevertheless a large and enthusiastic audience of between 1700 and 1800 men and women present to listen to addresses by the delegates. Of the three speakers Mr. Hazleton made decidedly the best impression. District Attorney George M. Brown, who is responsible for Miss Albright's appointment, is pleased with the manner in which the office is being conducted. Happiness and Democracy. Max Eastman, in the Atlantic. The disorder, the indignity and irregularity, the scattered extravagance, squabbling and mud-slinging, and general uncertainty—all these aspects of our Government which make it unsatisfactory to contemplate—are signs that it is doing well. Democracy does not aim to produce a government as complete and regular and satisfying to the cultivated mind as possible; it aims to produce a government somewhat loose and dirty, in which the citizens are great as individuals. Remember that a republican government is a continuous education, and you will not expect to find in it the virtues of a graduation ceremony. You will expect to find the children kicking out upon all sides, overturning things the moment they begin to run smooth, forever putting up irrelevant questions and in general making it appear that nothing is being accomplished. If there is anything in this world that looks like a complete failure, it is a successful kindergarten. And much the same thing is true of a successful experiment in self-government. The success is inside of individuals. It is happiness, and experimental knowledge, and moral independence, and humility. Thoughtful Ball-Manners. Philadelphia Dispatch. Ed M. Sticklin, a Justice of the Peace in Harrisburg, Pa., posted the following notice on his office door: "All parties having business with me next week, and those desiring to be united in marriage in my office will please call in the forenoon, beginning Monday and continuing all week, as I will be at the ball game each afternoon."