

# EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

## THE JOURNAL

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The infinitely greatest good is neglected to satisfy the successive uneasiness of our desires pursuing trifles.—Locke.

### THE BOY WITH A GUN.

ANOTHER young man has become a murderer and a suicide because he had a gun. A young woman, just in the early springtime of life, for no serious fault of her own, lies dead among weeping relatives, because a youth, crazed with so-called love, had a gun when his passion had been self-worked up to the killing point.

Another young man is now in jail, and his attorney is trying to make him out insane; he killed one man and nearly killed another for no offense whatever, because when he had worked up a brainstorm he had a gun.

These are only two of many recent cases of murder or accidental death in consequence of the gun-carrying habit. Many boys, younger than these, habitually or occasionally carry a gun. It is not uncommon for even little children to kill one another with guns negligently left where they caught hold of them.

The gun habit is entirely too prevalent. We doubt not that if the police would search all the male youngsters found on the streets of an evening a gun would be found on many of them. They think it is smart, or manly, to carry a gun, and as they grow in toughness and depravity, or in passions unrestrained, they become accustomed to the thought of using the gun. Not only should all young men and boys be prevented from carrying a gun, so far as is possible, but boys ought to be taught from infancy up to let guns alone, except on the rare occasions when they may properly be used.

### STREET PAVEMENTS.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS are not so much in favor in this country as in some European cities, particularly in France, yet are used quite extensively in the order named, in Indianapolis, New York, Minneapolis, Toledo and Boston. The total amount of wooden pavement in American cities was estimated at the end of last year at 1,400,000 square yards. The cost of suitable woods is given as the main reason why this pavement is not used more, but wood in London and Paris must be more expensive, it would seem, than in this country. The arguments in favor of wooden pavement are its smoothness, low traction resistance, minimum noise, and considering its smoothness, its comparative non-slipperiness. Or if too slippery in wet weather a sprinkling of sand obviates this objection. It is believed, in some European cities and in Boston and New York, after quite prolonged experience, that wood wears well and is not affected as much by variable temperatures as asphalt. Yet it seems that experiments have not been carried on long enough to prove that wood is the best pavement, and it certainly is a failure unless the timber is of the right, and an even quality, is properly treated, and laid with great care.

Most American cities have depended chiefly on asphalt, and nearly all ways with more or less disappointing results. No doubt the best grade of asphalt, laid in the best manner, makes an agreeable and quite durable pavement, but for some reason, in too many cases, it has proved a failure, and people have turned to other paving material, for investigation and trial. Perhaps there will be a revival of wood pavements. An experimental wood pavement has been lately laid in Minneapolis, different woods being donated by various lumber companies, and creosote and treatment being contributed by wood pavement manufacturers. The woods used were pine, tamarack, birch, hick and fir; the blocks were 4x4 and from 4 to 10 inches long; they were impregnated with creosote and laid on a foundation of Portland cement; angles of courses were varied at different degrees to the line of traffic. This pavement was laid on

a street carrying the city's heaviest traffic, so as to get results as early as possible. Thus in wood pavement being experimented with, although it has been in use in London for about 70 years.

Portland tried wood pavement on Fourth street once, and wants no more of that kind and quality. But possibly there might be a wood pavement that would last several times as long. But if not wood, what? And how is it to be obtained and laid at reasonable cost, with the certainty of its being a durable, profitable pavement, and without constant remonstrance and litigation? We must have good, durable pavements, but how we are to get them at fair cost and so that they will stick in the courts as well as on the ground is a perplexing problem.

### RECIPROCITY.

BULLETIN of the American Reciprocal Tariff league states that although congress did not take any action on the subject of reciprocity, and the president sent in no message advising action, people should not be swift to censure either department of the government, for "the negotiation of trade treaties or commercial agreements with leading nations is a matter of vast importance, and arrangements covering contravened points cannot be consummated in haste." The nation with whom we are most concerned in this respect is Germany, to which country the president some time ago appointed commissioners, who were to confer with the government at Berlin as to a basis for adjusting the disturbed business relations between the two nations. What sort of a bargain these commissioners arranged is known as yet only to the government, but the Reciprocal Tariff league believes that "good progress is being made in arriving at an understanding which should prove decidedly advantageous to both countries, and especially to the agricultural west." The present truce in the tariff war with Germany expires on July 1, and if nothing better is done this may be extended for a while. The bulletin goes on to say: "The agricultural west is very deeply concerned in the pending negotiations. It is the opportunity of a generation to secure the removal of unfair regulations whereby the Germans exclude most of our feedstuffs. The officers of the American Reciprocal Tariff league are doing everything in their power to impress this fact upon the administration. The admission of live cattle and meats to the German market would of course prove a great boon to the farmers of the middle west and to all who are operating in cattle on the western ranges. The president, the secretary of state and the secretary of agriculture realize fully the magnitude of the trade that might be built up in these products under suitable reciprocal arrangements, and it is hoped and believed that when the negotiations shall be finally terminated an agreement, which should command the active, aggressive support of our agricultural interests, will have been reached."

This reads quite well, but we do not expect any largely beneficial system of reciprocity put into operation as long as the high protective tariff system is maintained. The two are antagonistic, and nothing more than slight, piecemeal reciprocity will be had as long as the protected interests are allowed to dictate our tariff laws. An administration that has nothing to say against the iniquities of the present tariff cannot be expected to do very much in the way of genuine reciprocity.

### SUFFRAGE IN FINLAND.

IN THE recent election in Finland, women, for the first time in the history of Europe, were given the right of suffrage and made eligible to membership in the diet. It seems strange that this should happen in one part of the czar's domains, while throughout the rest of his vast empire not only women have no political rights but the masses of the people, including both sexes, are struggling for the first elements of political liberty. Finland, however, has been a peculiar part of Russia, and is now in a large degree independent. When the war with Japan came on Russia gave up its attempt to force certain laws upon Finland, and it has more of self-government than ever, though not altogether free from the Russian yoke.

Nowhere else in Russia are the people, including the women, so capable of self-government as in Finland, where they have long taken an active interest in education. While outside of Finland, Russia is the most illiterate country of Europe, in that province the percentage of illiteracy is one of the lowest in Europe. Nearly everybody in this far northern land can read, and write, and there are several creditable institutions of higher learning. Girls are taught equally with boys, as in this country, and take an active part in many affairs, so that the Finnish women are well qualified to become electors, and perhaps legislators. Woman suffragists, or "suffragettes" in England will no doubt point

to Finland as a country that has set a good example, though this is not likely to have much influence on the pliant British statesman. This movement in Finland and the progress generally of that country will be watched with interest throughout the world. It has in a large measure defied Russification so far, and has made a respectable name for itself in the world of nations.

### RURAL MAIL SERVICE.

A STATEMENT recently issued by the postoffice department shows that there are now 37,000 rural delivery routes in the United States. Illinois has the largest number, 2,755. Following are Ohio with 2,492, Iowa with 2,303, and Indiana with 2,130. Pennsylvania is the only other state with over 2,000, while New York has less than that number. It seems the great prairie states have been deemed best adapted to the development of this service. Taking the country throughout, the average number of pieces of mail handed on a rural route per month is 4,425, a gain of 20 per cent over the showing made a year ago, when the number was 3,688. And the gain is general, a falling-off being rare. In the number of money orders issued by carriers, the gain has been 25 per cent, the average being 685, as against 548 a year ago. This feature of the service gives it an added importance and usefulness, the farmer being able to pay at his own home bills due at a distance.

The report says, what everybody has observed then knows, that the carriers are worked to the limit of their ability. The last congress, we believe, granted some increase of pay to these hard-worked and faithful public servants, but they are not being spoiled as yet by Uncle Sam's liberality. This has become a very popular form of governmental service and the people will insist upon its gradual extension. And the pay should also be gradually increased, so that carriers who devote many years to the service could have something laid by to show for it and to sustain themselves when old.

To attempt to tell the benefits this service has been to the country in many ways would be a long story, but a good one. Some of them are greater intelligence, better acquaintance, and an awakening of the spirit of progress, among the people. These benefits cannot well be measured in figures after a dollar mark. The men who got this service started did a mighty good work for the country. Tom Watson of Georgia was the most conspicuous champion. And the granges exerted a powerful influence.

The country will never complain about the increasing cost of this service, so long as there is no graft in it. The people can't help it if congress allows the railroads to graft a good many millions a year in carrying the mails, but the people will demand liberal appropriations for the rural delivery service.

The Pendleton Tribune says that "when congress turned the ship subsidy graft down, it," the Tribune, "commended the act very warmly; praised congress for doing a good act." "Congress" did not "turn the ship subsidy graft down." The bill was passed by the house, wholly by republican votes, and as only two republican senators would have voted against the bill it would have passed the senate except for the brief time before adjournment, which gave the democrats time to filibuster against it. The Tribune should commend these democrats, not "congress."

### Not Defending the Legislature.

From the Pendleton Tribune. Editor Hofer is still daily harping on his claim that the Tribune is "defending the legislature." It has recently added Editor Kincaid of the Eugene Journal to its list of recalcitrants who are "defending the legislature." But once again the Tribune wishes to remind Editor Hofer that it has never "defended the legislature." It has criticized it often and in various ways. The Capital Journal once printed an entire editorial taken from this paper and added its own black-faced type to give it special prominence, and printed it as an editorial, though fully credited, because it severely criticized that body for many things it was doing. But the Tribune has refused to become a howling, shouting, hysterical and generally considered nuisance in its accusations of looting, grafting and unrestrained, unrepentant depravity on the part of a body of men who stand as well in their respective communities as does Editor Hofer or any other editor in the state. There is a difference between intelligent criticism and hydrophobic hysterics.

### A Biting Jest.

At one time the hallif in charge of a jury was sworn to keep them "without meat, drink or fire." It was Mr. Justice Maulie who gave the clamorous reply to the hallif who inquired whether he might grant a jurymans request for a glass of water: "Well, it is not meat, drink or fire. It is a drink. Yes, you may." Nearly all Maulie's good sayings had a strong touch of irony. "May God strike me dead, my lad. Is it smelly?" exclaimed a prisoner when the jury found him guilty. Mr. Justice Maulie waited a few minutes, and then said: "Prisoner at the bar, as Providence has not seen fit to interfere, the sentence of the court is—"

## Letters From the People

Fish Stories in Season.  
Portland, March 30.—To the Editor of The Journal.—The following lines were published in the Atlantic Constitution in the early '90s. I think it appropriate to a number of the disciples of Isaac Walton in Portland:  
Spring is here! We see her smile;  
Sun and stars serenely shine,  
And the poet strains his line,  
And the liar strings his line.  
WM. F. JAMES.

## The Play

Charles B. Hanford is naturally inclined to oratory, which may be one of the reasons he has remained so loyal to the classic role of Shakespeare. In delivering an oration his effort is certainly more satisfactory and the effect is more striking than in a strained or difficult piece of acting.  
As Marc Antony in "Julius Caesar," which was presented at the Heilig last night, Mr. Hanford made a profound impression. His effort in the famous Antony oration was far better than anything else in the performance and was warmly applauded.  
Miss Drofnak was an ideal Roman matron, giving an excellent portrayal of the character of Portia. Other parts were fairly well sustained.  
The performance of "Julius Caesar" concluded the engagement of Mr. Hanford. His visit this year included the operas of "Carmen" and "The Barber of Seville." There was a good audience at the Heilig last night to witness the performance.

## Women and Gambling.

Do women gamble? At this time it is not a social censor who asks the question; the facts in the case of the raid of a feminine poker party in Harlem raise it. Change the number of the street, add a patrol wagon, and the details of the police descent on the women players fit Tenderloin episodes of an o'er-familiar kind the participants in which hitherto have been men only.  
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Why is the afternoon tea forsaken? Why are calls out of fashion among the women? Why have become responsible for many breaches in the old social code. And from bridge parties with a costly prize at every table to bridge club play for a cash pot, and from that to its less dignified and less respectable in the descent. To withdraw and reform under the contemptuous disapproval of the rest of the club—that is the difficult thing.

## To Grover Cleveland.

By W. J. Lampton in New York World.  
Note.—Mr. Cleveland's seventieth birthday was very generally celebrated. Ah, there, Grover, and President Cleveland, and getting over the limit; but, say, The limit; but, say, In your make-up it is sound. And you've been on other games of For a long time yet; And the older you get The firmer you'll stand In the confidence of the whole land. They whoopee time up Grover every year. When you weren't in clover. So to speak, and your side Didn't point at you with pride; But, say, Wasn't we in the straight way. And you stood there For fair; And you had the sand In your craw to hand Out the whole show to the dean. That would beat any bluff. You were not made To be afraid. And, here, under! The man that didn't stand from under Got What Was p.d. hot, You'd better be, we, For the square deal of today. And you're getting your share From everywhere. Your birthday was truly gay. They whoopee time up Grover every state. They flew the flag all over. And everybody, small and great, Turned out to honor Grover. The past is past, what was is not. It's a long, deep, and a long, deep. His seventy years a burden light. Wades well-contented Grover.

## "Old Hundred" Over 300 Years Old.

From the Musical Million. "Old Hundred" has been variously ascribed to Martin Luther, Dr. John Dowland and William Franck. Dr. Lowell Mason wrote quite a treatise on the old tune in 1852, writing emphatically that it was written by Guillaume (William) Franck in 1513. But later musical historians and antiquarians who have investigated more closely say it was composed by Louis Bourgeois, born about 1580 and died about 1672—some say in the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1571-52.

## Bitter Cry From North Dakota.

From the Littleville (N. D.) Bulletin. The sooner some very small potatoes masquerading as statesmen down at Washington get after this coal trust the sooner they will feel next election day. We've the hard cash to buy coal enough to heat Gehenna 100 degrees hotter than the thermometer now registers, and we've grain enough to run all the flour mills from Anderson's to Yuba Dam. We want coal! We want flour! We want cars to ship our wheat out!

## How Machinery Pays for Itself.

It is estimated by the department of agriculture that last year's crop was produced and gathered at a saving of \$98,000,000 over that that would have been the cost of raising an equal crop 50 years ago. This saving was accomplished by the use of modern agricultural implements.

## Subject of Tainted Money

By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory. I have been requested by an American reader to give my humble opinion upon the much-talked-of subject of "Tainted Money."  
To begin with, it will readily be seen that, literally speaking, there is no such thing as tainted money in the sense in which the term is used in the heated discussion that is now going on. Money of and within itself is neither good nor bad, and so far as the money part of it goes, one dollar, if it only be a dollar, is quite as good as any other dollar. The dollar that is robbed or stolen is, as a dollar, fully equal, in every commercial sense of the word, to the dollar that is made honestly.  
The "taint" is not in the money, but in the way the money is made, and in this sense there is plenty of tainted money in the world.  
But, to come to the gist of the matter, it is wrong for any man or institution, claiming to be honest and respectable, to accept, as a means of furthering its work, money that was wrongfully obtained.  
It seems to me that there can be but one answer to the question, and that answer is best given in the cogent work of Thomas W. Phillips.  
Says Mr. Phillips: "Any church or moral institution receiving money obtained in a criminal or immoral way, and knowing the fact, must necessarily become complicita criminis, and will naturally be considered as persons receiving stolen goods."  
I see not how it is possible to get away from Mr. Phillips' conclusion. If a man offers me money that I know he has obtained by fraud or force, or in some other way that is illegitimate, and I accept the money, I see no escape from the conclusion that I am a party to the crime and that, morally speaking, I am every bit as bad as he is. I see not how it is possible to clear my skirts, but in the eyes of the moral law I am a criminal, guilty of using the money which I know has been wrongfully taken from others.  
Of course, if we are ready to say that there is no such thing as a moral law that there is no right and no wrong, no justice and no injustice; that the only thing is to get what you can, and only this way that presents itself if we are prepared to take such ground, then the talk about tainted money is all nonsense, and we can accept any money that comes our way, regardless of the methods by which it was made. If the only thing worth thinking about is selfishness, fraud and force; if there are no such things in the world as Truth, Honor, Humanity and Justice, then the money that is made by villainous methods, by lying and deceit, by oppression and cruelty, at the expense of the tears and groans and blood of millions of our fellow human beings, is all right, and damnable, monstrously wrong, and the moral or religious man or institution that knowingly accepts such money will perish, in the long run, do much good with it.

## The Deathless Flower.

I heard one mourning, "Old Romance," he said, "Romance, the flower of our life, is dead! The men of iron who in iron days Did the deeds of daring—they have gone their ways, And in their stead behold a wooden breed Whose highest good is Gold, whose god Is greed! Old Earth, exhausted, has her labor pained— But her last children show her labor vain. Where are the knightly warriors of yore, Whose hearts were stouter than the mail they wore? Where are the courtly dames that loved for true, And where the mighty kings for whom they drew? Gone are the knights and kings, their glory fled; And chivalry and Romance—they are dead! The flower," he grieved, "Of sweet Romance dry-leaved; And Finis written to a wrought-out story!" So he intoned his melancholy plaint: And I, who listened with but ill regard, Made answer thus: "The flower of Romance Has never died, nor will by any chance; But live for ever on. The flower thrives Deep-rooted in man's life, not in men's lives. Perennial, immortal. Comes each day. The sunbeams of Dawn. The planets play In their appointed orbits—see, where shine The lights that looked on Bethlehem's birth; Fortrighting. Men still, yearning to the star. Heed, as of yore, its beckoning beam afar. The trinity of Faith, Hope, Love, survives. And heroism dwells in modern lives." "E'en as I spoke, The moon, cloud-veiled, forth broke And bathed the nighted world in golden glory."

## Today in History.

- 1653—Royal Society of England chartered.
- 1791—Count Mirabeau, "the grandest figure of the French revolution," died.
- 1792—British fleet under Nelson bombarded Copenhagen.
- 1805—Jens Christian Andersen born. Died August 4, 1875.
- 1811—James Monroe of Virginia became secretary of state.
- 1819—The American Farmer, first agricultural paper, issued at Baltimore.
- 1844—The Fleet prison in London abolished.
- 1846—Alvarado, Mexico, surrendered to the Americans.
- 1865—Battle at Selma, Alabama.
- 1878—Victory of British at Futehahad, Afghanistan.
- 1888—Frog lake massacre.

## Bridge's Influence on Manners.

"The women of my acquaintance," writes Josephine Dakam Bacon in the American Magazine, "are more considerate in their manner to their servants than to their relatives and friends, and for the best of reasons—they are likely to lose the first-mentioned through inadvertence than the last, and it is practically of far more importance to consult their domestics."

## Railroad Mismangement Caused the Wall Street Panic

From Collier's (March 30). The panic which some prophets had been predicting for years struck Wall Street in good earnest on the 15th and 16th of March. Prices had been sagging for months, and during the preceding week had fallen to a point which was a warning of the crash of collapsing stocks. On the 15th the collapse came. The whole list gave way, and the slump was helped by sales and panicky rumors from London and Berlin. The Hill and Harriman stocks were especially sufferers, Great Northern closing with a net loss of 10 1/2 points for the day, Northern Pacific 10, and Union Pacific 13 1/2. Reading, which had also had the benefit of association with Mr. Harriman's name, was another victim, with a decline of 10 1/2. The bargains exposed attracted few buyers, and the market closed in gloom with the lowest prices of the day. The gloom was justified, for the next morning the crash of collapsing stocks was wider than ever. Union Pacific dropped 20 1/2 points further, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 18 1/2, and Reading 24. The average decline on 27 active stocks was 9 points for the one day. Wall money was 15 per cent on the 15th and 25 per cent on the 16th. By the close of the day Northern Pacific had declined 73 points since the beginning of the year. Great Northern preferred 47 1/2, Union Pacific 69 1/2, Reading 64 1/2, and Amalgamated Copper 35 1/2.

As far as the stock market was concerned, this panic ranked with the greatest crises of our history. In the decline of quoted prices it exceeded not only the Northern Pacific corner of 1901, but the great panics of 1873 and 1893, while the billion-dollar shrinkage of paper values surpassed anything ever known in an equal length of time. There is as yet nothing to show that it represented such a real financial disaster as the country suffered in 1873, and again 30 years later. Not a single New York bank or stock exchange failed, a fact that in itself would give the panic of 1907 a unique distinction. Few small speculators seem to have been wiped out, for few of them appear to have been in the market. Calls for more margins were almost universally met. It was commonly said that the sufferers were rich men who could afford to lose. But the declines of 20, 30, and 40 points in two days, sometimes at the rate of 1 point in as many minutes were so solemn warnings to the gamblers who speculate on 3 and 5 point margins. By the end of the second day the bargain-hunters made their appearance and the brokers' offices were filled with buying orders for large and small lots. Europe took a hand in the buying; the London market rose on the 15th far above the New York parity, and prices in Wall Street bounded up again, settling down afterwards in the usual post-panic weakness.

When Wall Street began to tie up its wounds and assign the blame for the damage, there was a general agreement that the President's policy was the cause of it. As President H. P. Morgan had seen the president shortly before, and had asked whether he would be willing to talk over the situation with certain representative heads of American railway systems, naming President McLean of the New Haven, President McCrea of the Pennsylvania, President Newman of the New York Central, and President Hughitt of the Northwestern, Mr. Roosevelt said he would be delighted, and then Mr. Morgan glided unobtrusively across the Atlantic, leaving his friends to believe that he was at home. They waited for a special invitation, but none came. President Roosevelt's position was that if the railroad men had anything to say to him he was perfectly willing to hear them, but whether they were volunteering to represent other railroad heads, whose views might be different from their own. Finally the joint deputation was abandoned, and Mr. McLean went to the White House, preceded by Mr. E. F. Young, chairman of the Rock Island and board of directors, who had been known as a believer in cordial cooperation between the government and the railroads.

## Small Change

We have begun to see the president's point," says Mr. Harriman. And feel it too, eh? If a Boston man's egotism had weight, he would weigh about a ton less just after death than just before. Are there no duplicates of Henry and Burns in the country, that municipal boodling can only be exposed by them? It was doubtless the father of several well-grown daughters who started the report that picture hats were full of microbes. It will probably be decided that Thaw is capable of advising his attorneys, but whether they are capable of advising him is another matter. The editor of an Idaho country newspaper is "the father of 15 children, all living, and at home." Who says the country editor can prosper? The "circular insanity" alluded to in the Thaw trial does not refer to the madness that people have on finding their front porches littered with circulars. On reaching his seventieth birthday the late T. B. Aldrich remarked to a reporter: "I don't approve of it. I haven't any excuse to make, but I haven't never to allow it to happen again." Mr. T. B. Aldrich's "Baby Bell" was successively declined by several magazines and whether they or the people who thought it fine poetry were right cannot be determined. It is all a matter of taste. "Grating at Harrisburg" is the title of an editorial in the Indianapolis Star. Incredible, impossible. One could imagine grafting almost anywhere else, but in the capital of Pennsylvania, with its new statehood, never!

## Oregon Sidelights

There has not been a drunken or disorderly man seen on the Irrigon streets for four months. Since January 1st, 1907, the volume of business handled by the Toledo depot has increased over 200 per cent. A Glendale man killed a wolf that weighed 110 pounds, stood 31 inches in height, was 3 1/2 feet from tip to tip, and measured 15 inches across the ears. The crying need of Baker City and county, says the Democrat, is roads, street pavements, electric railroads, electric street lines, diagonal railroad from Baker to the copper belt, extension of the Stumner Valley road into Harney and then a few other roads. A Salem man says: "Beyond a doubt there is more money and more stir in the chicken industry here than there has been for years. There is a great demand for chickens and eggs at present, in fact the production of poultry and eggs will not meet the demand for the next five years." Three years ago the editor of the Irrigon could stick his rifle out of the window at any hour of the day and shoot a rabbit! That is, he could shoot at one! As a matter of fact he could not hit a flock of rabbits with a howitzer. And now if one wants to shoot even one measly rabbit he must journey three or four miles to the south. Toledo Reporter: Less than 10 years ago the splendid groves of young firs that are scattered over these hills had no commercial value. Timber cruisers were of the opinion that it would take 50 years of growth before there would be a demand for that class of timber. Today there is a competitive demand for every tree that can be delivered at tidewater or at a railroad station. The smaller trees are needed for piling and ties.