WHERE MAN WANTS BUT LITTLE

That's in Burma, Where Nature Has Done So Much That Indolence Is No Sin—Land of Simple Life and Gorgeous Raiment.

There was in Burma, centuries before Rockefeller was born, an oil trust that might have served as the model by which John D. built up the Standard. This monopoly continues, in a modified form, to this day. Mr. Haskin will tell an intensely interesting story about it, tomorrow.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, July 30.—In Burma one sees more color in costuming than in Japan, more incorrigible laziness than in Hawaii and more general prosperity than in any other country outside of Canada and the United States. Like the lilies of the field, the Burmese are arrayed in a glory all their own, and seemingly with little more effort than is expended by the lilies, especially if one leaves the women out of the discussion. If all the tribes that inhabit this country, from its highest hills to its flattest coasts, should amalgamate into a nation and write a national song, the refrain would doubtless be: "Let the Women Do the Work." But from this it should not be inferred that the women of Burma are dull-eyed, hard driven beasts of burden. On the contrary they are birds of iridescent plumage with prismatic views of life—coquettes in girlhood and by no means frumps in middle life.

Why "Times Are Prosperous."

One reason for the racial disregard for work is that in a considerable part of Burma, Providence has showered the gift of a plentiful harvest at the cost of a minimum of labor. Another, and by no means negligible, reason is that the Burmese are unconscious followers of Wagner's "Simple Life." Aside from his tendency to pale the rainbow and dim the effulgence of the heavenly bodies with the splendor of his raiment, the Burman is a man who wants but little here below. If he is a pious Buddhist, by the way, he wants "rather less than 'arf o' that" in the future. His highest hope is for Nirvana, or nothingness, as a reward for the merit he has acquired in this and other lives.

A Natural Rice Field.

The Burmese are almost wholly an agricultural people. In the rich delta region, which Providence ordained should be a great "Paddy" field, and which has made Rangoon the world's first rice port, there exists a peculiar combination of soil, climate and rainfall which results in rice being produced almost labor free. To begin with, the Creator fashioned the mouths of Burma rivers fan shaped. Their various outlets gridiron the coast so that, far out at sea steamers plow through a coffee colored liquid composed in three parts of silt. These streams have their sources in the outer ramparts of the Himalayas, and drain unexplored areas of forest country where great herds of elephants are unmolested by hunters with modern firearms.

The rich alluvial soil in the deltas of these rivers is ideally situated for rice culture, and the rainfall is so unfailing that the rice receives the right amount of flooding without effort upon the part of the grower. Full advantage is taken of these happy conditions, and with very little work large crops are harvested. In other parts of the country there are good opportunities to get a living easily, and because of the contentment of the Burmese with very little worldly goods and simple pleasures, the maxim "let well enough alone" is the slogan of the masses.

Priests Teachers; the Two R's.

Practically every individual in Burma reads and writes. This is due to a system of free education extending to the smallest villages, and giving equal opportunities to the richest and poorest families. The Burmese are Buddhists, only 12 per cent of the population holding other creeds. The schoolmasters are the Buddhist priests, who are supported by the people and who, in turn, keep the light of learning aflame gratis. Wherever one goes in Burma the monk is a distinctive feature of the landscape. He wears a yellow robe not unlike a Roman toga, keeps his head closely shaven and carries a huge palm leaf fan or an umbrella to ward off the actinic rays of the tropical sun. Every Burman spends a part of his life as a priest. The minimum is one day, but the more commonly accepted low limit of service in the priesthood is three days, one for each of his parents and one for the acquirement of individual merit. Priests 10 or 12 years old may be boys who expect to devote themselves to the calling permanently, or merely lads going through the formalities of obligatory priesthood.

Every Man His Own Master.

Because the land is productive, and the population per square mile small, the Burman is as independent a lord of the soil as one could find. His farm is usually small and his methods are nearly always primitive, but he is not seeking an opportunity to change his way of life. He declines menial service absolutely. There are no Burmese domestic servants, cabmen or coolies in the Anglo-Indian city of Rangoon. In rural Burma the man who hires himself to a fellow countryman for farm labor ranks low in the social scale. Every family desires to live upon its own patch of ground.

Women Own the Shops.

Women as the owners of shops in the bazaars of Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein, and smaller cities are the rule rather than the exception. The social fabric is held together by the willingness of the women to supply the family with food and raiment. It is therefore said of the Burman that he does not marry for money, but for a provider. He is even less given to saving than to slaving. His womankind have a keen instinct for holding to what comes their way, and find the life of the bazaars not unattractive, as each is a favorite place of gossip and a considerable feature of social life. Behind a tiny booth, embroidering and chattering by turns, and almost always smoking a white cheroot nearly a foot long, the Burma girl in her "teens" is as much "out in society" and "in the matrimonial market" as an American girl who has formally entered the lists of the unchosen at a reception or ball to which all of the desirable young men of the town are invited.

Courtship in Burma.

In Burma there is little meddling with marriage arrangements by the parents of the contracting parties. As a rule the mating of the young is the result of courtships, similar in essentials, to those of the western countries, but differing in details. There is no visiting at the girl's home, no sitting out upon vinecladd verandas, or walking in the dusk or moonlight. The young man may converse with a girl in the bazaars, if he and she are urbanites, or in the fields if they are ruralists. He may come, later to the windows of her home and, under the chaperonage of an unseen but ever present member of her family, give her sweetmeats or verses paying tribute to her especial type of real or imagined loveliness. He may receive verses in return, but the parlor sofa and the red shaded piano lamp are unknown to him. The poetry written by Romeo and Juliet in Burma is often crudely done, but always delicate in sentiment.

Marriage and Divorce Easy.

Marriage rites vary in the different tribes, but divorce offers easy escape from galling fetters in all of them. One Burma girl is a wife when she has eaten rice from a dish with her sweetheart. Another is married when she and the young man have said so in the presence of members of their families, and a third when a bit of string has been tied about her finger with the sanction of her parents. But each becomes a divorcee upon public complaint of ill treatment and proclamation of separation.

Bachelors at Maidens' Mercy.

As if in recognition of her worth from an economic point of view, as well as from reasons of chivalry, the Burman has protected the rights of his women in a manner strange to the east. Widows, for example, are exempt from taxation. In all provinces the women go unveiled in public, and in one the men are secluded before marriage, while the maidens are free. Here tribal custom has resulted in the establishment of a building in each village in which young bachelors are confined till they are rescued by marriage. As there is rather a scarcity of women in this part of the country, a bachelor may languish in confinement until he is decrepit.

A Sheath Gown Feature.

Both men and women in Burma wear skirts of flaming silk. It is sometimes difficult for a stranger to determine the sex of a slender young person who might be a damsel or a slightly built boy. The differenec in the manner of hitching the skirt about the hips is not noticed until one becomes better acquainted with the Burmese. The women of lower Burma wear their skirts so that the leg is exposed to the knee with every step, but the astonishment of Europeans at what they consider immodesty has caused the ladies of Rangoon and other partly Europeanised cities to close this sheath skirt to its full length.

There is a story that the Burmese skirt originated from the cleverness of a queen of ancient Burma who, noting a falling off in marriages, ascribed the condition to the unattractive costuming of the girls. After a conference with several wise men, she proclaimed as the national costume, brilliantly colored silk skirts of this peculiar pattern. The results were so satisfactory that the brilliancy of Burmese apparel has never been subdued, and has even extended to the men.

Burma's Future.

Lower Burma is now rapidly filling with aliens and with some 25,000,000 acres of good land not under cultivation the country as a whole invites a larger population. The question that naturally arises is what will become of the easy going Burmese when their country becomes densely populated. It is agreed that if they do not lose their all it will be because of the cleverness of their women. The men of the future must be more industrious than their ancestors, or less well to do.

WAIF FOUND IN CHINATOWN

Mah Ho May Be Alice Minto—Clings to Her Chinese Foster Parents.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, July 30.—Fighting for the possession of little Alice Minto, the 9-year-old Italian girl whom they adopted five years ago, Mah Lin and his wife, Tun See, both Chinese, will appear in court late today. Action has been started by W. P. Hatch of the juvenile detention home to have the child declared dependent.

Investigation which led to the discovery of the identity of the little white girl, who for five years has lived in Chinatown and today knows no word of English, failed to clear up the mystery which surrounds her parentage. Chinese interpreters said that without doubt the child is Alice Minto, who was brought into Chinatown five years ago, but further than that they could learn but little of the little girl's history.

Efforts are being made today to locate Captain Williams, a Salvation Army worker, who is believed to have placed the child in the hands of the Chinese. Miss Williams is supposed to be somewhere in the state of Washington, Miss May Thomas, another Salvation Army worker, also knows the history of the case. It is thought she will be found at Los Angeles.

The authorities believe the little girl was deserted when she was very young. It is known she was placed in the hands of the Children's Home Finding society. Three different white families adopted her, but were compelled to give her up, causing her to return to the society in each case.

The records of the society show that on February 24, 1904, Miss Williams was given custody of the child. From that point official trace of her is lost until she appeared a few days ago as the central figure in a raid on an opium den in Spofford alley.

From Chinese it is learned that after the great fire in April, 1906, little Mah Ho, or Loy Ho, as Alice is known in Chinatown, was taken to Oakland and Sacramento by her Chinese foster parents and when the local oriental quarter was rebuilt was brought back here.

The child is so fond of the Chinese couple, the only parents she knows, that she grieves deeply because she is not allowed to return to them. She is afraid of Americans.

OREGON RURAL CARRIERS MEET

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Corvallis, Or., July 30.—The Oregon Rural Letter Carriers' association convened here this afternoon for a session continuing over two days. Matters of importance to the men who deliver mail in the rural communities, including good roads, increase in pay and other subjects will be discussed.

An informal reception will be tendered the carriers tonight. Addresses will be delivered by Mayor Watters, President Kerr of the Agricultural college, Postmaster Johnson and others. Responses will be made by the president of the carriers' association.

Reports of officers will be made tomorrow, occupying most of the time. Recommendations are expected which will require serious attention and careful action. Election of officers will take place the last thing tomorrow afternoon. A demonstration of the expediency of using automobiles and motorcycles in the rural service will be made during the sessions of the association. Paul Lindsay, president of the National Rural Letter Carriers' association, will speak tomorrow.

The officers of the association are: W. H. Boyd, Beaverton, president; H. M. Cummings, Corvallis, first vice president; Franz Kraxberger, Aurora, second vice president, and J. H. Goins, Albany, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee is composed of A. Parker, Independence; E. B. Cornett, Albany, and Fred Spooner, Lents.

N. P. MAY EXTEND LINE TO GRANDVIEW

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Prosser, Wash., July 30.—There is every reason for the belief that the much talked of Grand View extension of the Northern Pacific railroad will be built at once.

A party of 15 Northern Pacific civil engineers, under the leadership of Assistant Engineer E. Z. Krum, arrived here yesterday, and will at once take up the work of ascertaining the most feasible route for a line from Grand View to the main line of the Northern Pacific.

Prosser will be the connecting point, if a grade that is at all feasible can be located. It is understood that this is a rush order, and the branch will be built with such dispatch as is possible.

The distance from Prosser to Grand View is about eight miles in a direct line, and the country between the two towns is among the very richest in the Yakima valley, taking in what is known as the famous Euclid district.

WENATCHEE DRAWING EASTERN HOMESEEKERS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Wenatchee, Wash., July 30.—Many eastern people are invading the city at the present time and many have concluded to make their home here and have purchased fruit lands.

Men from the wheat sections are coming to this valley to invest. E. F. Plough of Wilbur, formerly interested with Governor M. E. Hay in that city has purchased a 45 foot frontage on Wenatchee avenue, for which he paid $16,000, and will erect a building and enter the hardware business.

G. W. Hines of Walla Walla purchased a five acre ranch in the Stemilt valley for $6730.

L. M. Johnson, a recent arrival from Kansas, today purchased a five acre tract a mile south of the city for $10,000. The orchard on the place is in bearing, and is set out to a fine variety of fruit.

NAMPA HAS PLANS FOR CONSERVATORY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Nampa, Idaho, July 30.—The Conservatory association of southern Idaho was organized in this city last night. The plans include the building of a conservatory of music in this city that will be the most pretentious institution of the kind in the state. Officers were elected and the association will be incorporated at once. The officers include many prominent business men of the city. A site of seven acres has been donated by E. H. Dewey of Nampa. Mr. Dewey gives the land from a part of his beautiful Lakeside place, the most elegant and picturesque home in the state. The association will open the school of music in temporary quarters October 1. Plans for the new $100,000 building are out.

PRESIDENT TAFT TO VISIT HELENA

Helena, Mont., July 30.—President Taft will visit Butte and Helena on Tuesday, September 28. He will spend the forenoon in the great mining center and the afternoon at the Montana state fair, Helena. From Helena he will proceed to Spokane, arriving there on the morning of September 29.

Definite dates in the president's visit were made in telegrams received from Senator Carter and General Whipple, paymaster of the army, and are based upon personal interviews with President Taft and his private secretary.

Elaborate preparations are making for the presidential reception by the Montana cities.

Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Douglasville, Ga., July 30.—Douglasville entertained the annual reunion today of the survivors of the Thirtieth Georgia regiment of Confederate veterans, known as "the Bloody Thirtieth." The reunion was attended by a large number of veterans and other visitors from seven or eight counties and an attractive program of addresses and outdoor festivities was carried out.

PREPARE FOR BIG IRRIGATION MEET

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Spokane, Wash., July 30.—The local committee in charge of arrangements for the National Irrigation Congress soon to assemble in this city is in receipt of advices indicating that the gathering will be attended by between 3000 and 4000 delegates. The plans are rapidly nearing completion and the officers hope to make the congress the greatest event in irrigation history.

The congress will be in session four days and during this time the subjects of dry farming, irrigation laws, good roads and deep waterways will be exhaustively discussed. The scheduled speakers include Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, Governor Gilchrist of Florida, Governor Brady of Idaho, Governor Hay of Washington, United States Senators Cummins of Iowa, Carter of Montana, Newlands of Nevada, Jones of Washington and Heyburn of Idaho. James J. Hill will be another prominent speaker and it is hoped to add Governor Johnson of Minnesota to the list.

WATERVILLE WANTS ELECTRIC LINE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Wenatchee, Wash., July 30.—A meeting of the Wenatchee Commercial club will be held this evening for the purpose of formulating plans to cooperate with the people of Waterville and the Big Bend thereabouts in securing an electric line from Waterville to this city.

Waterville has been holding meetings during the past year, trying to evolve some plan to secure the aid of the Great Northern, but the railroad company refuses to aid.

Last week a meeting was held in Waterville for the purpose of interesting the people in building an electric line to the railroad. Plans and estimates have been drawn and the cost of the work is estimated at $110,000. A soliciting committee was appointed and it has been successful in raising about $75,000 of the required amount. It is expected that the remainder can be raised with very little trouble.

The Wenatchee Commercial club will endeavor to aid the Waterville people and will give considerable to secure the connection at this point.

UNFAIR DEAL TO LUMBERMEN

President National Association Says the Industry Is Selfishly Sacrificed.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Seattle, July 30.—Edward Hines of Chicago, newly elected president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association and head of the largest retail lumber business in the world, who has just returned from a trip to Alaska, in discussing the action of congress in placing a duty of $1.25 on rough lumber, said today:

"The lumber industry of this country has been treated unfairly by the leaders in congress in rejecting the senate lumber schedule of $1.50 on rough lumber. The action was most unjust. If all the industries had been forced to stand proportionate cuts at the hands of congress, the party pledges would have been kept. But as it stands the lumber industry was sacrificed. A few members of both houses of congress, among them Representative Tawney of Minnesota, pursuing purely selfish motives for their own political advancement, have from the start tried to block what the lumbermen are justly entitled to. The lumber industry was singled out, and has been the center of the attack from the start."

The principal effect of the reduction of the tariff, according to Mr. Hines, will be greatly to increase the shipments of Canadian lumber into the United States, affecting the Pacific coast particularly.

WENATCHEE BARBERS WANT EXTRA HOUR

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Wenatchee, Wash., July 30.—The barbers in this city are petitioning their employers to make the closing hour on each night except Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, instead of 8 o'clock.

So far the owners of the shops have not taken very kindly to the move, as they claim the barbers in this city are better paid than in any town in the state.

MAN PAID $40 FOR GETTING IMPATIENT

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Walla Walla, July 30.—It cost C. E. Mende $40 not to wait for a cab late Monday night, according to the report made by him today to the police.

Mende had ordered a cab, but becoming impatient at its non-arrival started to walk.

A holdup man stopped him and took all his money.

Annual Water Trouble Begins.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Wenatchee, Wash., July 30.—Ranchers on Southside are struggling over the possession of the water which flows from the springs in that section along the main road leading to Wenatchee.

A. B. Kiser, a well known wheat grower of that section, has laid claim to the water and has piped it all to his house. Other residents who have used the water for several years also claim an interest in it, and the result will probably be a lawsuit if not settled by physical supremacy. There is no water in that section except from the springs, and the matter is vital for domestic supply.

MAN FALLS FROM SCAFFOLD; KILLED

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

North Powder, Or., July 30.—Lem Williams was killed Wednesday morning about five miles out, at the James Dalton ranch, where a large barn is in course of construction. A plank in the scaffolding broke and pitched the man to the ground. He was 75 years old.

Railway People Visit White Salmon.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

White Salmon, Wash., July 30.—J. Russell, superintendent of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, E. D. Northam, claim agent, and Alfred E. Patten, counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, were in White Salmon this week looking at the country and spent a day driving out over the valley. The party was most favorably impressed with the resources, opportunities and future prospects of the White Salmon valley, and expect to return soon to go over it more thoroughly.

The world's most successful medicine for bowel complaints is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. Invaluable for children and adults.

Woodard, Clarke & Co. Sells Money Back Catarrh Cure

Costs Nothing to Try

Do you know what Hyomei is? Let us tell you: It is the concentrated extract taken from the pine and eucalyptus trees of inland Australia where catarrh, asthma, croup, hay fever or consumption were never known to exist.

Pour a few drops of Hyomei into the hard rubber inhaler and you can then breathe into the lungs the very same antiseptic germ killing air as you would breathe in the Australian forests of pine and eucalyptus.

And Hyomei is so pleasant to use; you'll like to use it; when you breathe it in it has such a soothing, healing effect on the inflamed and germ ridden membrane. In five minutes you get wonderful relief that you know that at last you have a cure.

A Hyomei outfit which consists of one bottle of Hyomei, a hard rubber pocket inhaler and medicine dropper and simple instructions for use costs only $1.00, and extra bottles of Hyomei if afterward needed cost 50 cents.

And besides catarrh, remember that Hyomei is guaranteed by Woodard, Clarke & Co. to cure asthma, croup, bronchitis, coughs, colds, sore throat and hay fever, or money back.

MI-O-NA
Cures Indigestion

It relieves stomach misery, sour stomach, belching, and cures all stomach disease or money back. Large box of tablets 50 cents. Druggists in all towns.

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Our Midsummer Sales are stirring up considerable business and giving the the buyers many good things at prices they hardly dared hope for, when the quality of our merchandise is taken into consideration. Here are facts:

$25, $30 and $35 Three-Piece Suits, now...	$20.00
$15, $20 and $25 Two-Piece Suits, now....	$10.00
$5, $6 and $6.50 Men's Trousers, now.....	$3.85
$10 Leather-Trimmed Motor Coats, now....	$5.85
$7.50 and $10 Panama Hats, now.....	$5.00
$5 Leather Suitcase, now	$3.85
$4 Fiber Suitcase, now	$2.45
$1.50 Golf Shirts, now	$1.15
$1 Golf Shirts, now	50¢

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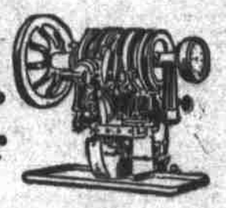

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