OLDEST LAND MADE NEW AGAIN

Opening of Malay States Presents Spectacle of Wilderness Taming in American Style — Wonderful History of the F. M. S.

The sultanate of Johore, at the end of the Malay peninsula, is a rich and beautiful country, but remains principally jungle. Its ruler is a good fellow who has an opportunity that would make any American get mighty busy. Mr. Haskin will tomorrow describe Sultan Ibrahim and his country and will speculate as to the destiny of the ruler and his state.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The Malay peninsula, the southernmost projection of the Asiatic continent, is a land richly endowed by nature with a wealth of minerals, with a fertile soil and with a beneficient equatorial climate. The Federated Malay States is the name of the government which controls the greater part of the peninsula; a government in which the Malays are largely independent as to internal affairs, but in which Great Britain has the controlling voice. Malay sultans and chiefs maintain their state and retain much of their power, but the British resident is in control. The sultans and chiefs are much pleased, because England saves them the trouble of fighting rival claimants for their toy thrones.

Asia is the largest, the oldest and the most thickly populated of the continents, but in no part of it may be found greater prosperity or more industrial activity, than in the Federated Malay States. The tin of the world is mined and shipped from there. Rubber plantations yield enormous dividends and the acreage is being extended at a rate which recalls the settlement of Oklahoma. Railroads are being pushed through unexplored wilds, highways are being constructed after the enduring method of England, prospectors and pioneers push deeper and deeper into the interior and the stock exchange at Singapore thrills and throbs with speculative gambling all based on the future of the "F. M. S.," as the federated government is invariably called in familiar conversation.

Newest of Old Countries.

But perhaps the chief claim of the "F. M. S." to general interest lies in the fact that it is so young. The newest of countries in the oldest of continents, the modern history of the Malay states extends over a period of only 35 years. In 1874 the government of the Straits Settlements sought to interfere, in the interest of tranquility, in internecine wars which were distracting the people of the independent states of the peninsula. British agents were sent to reside at the Malay capitals and offer peaceful advice. One of these agents was killed one day while bathing in the river. Of course England avenged his death in the usual manner and since that time British rule has been dominant in the four states of Perak, Pahang, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, and the English influence extended through the three Siamese Malay states just to the north.

F. M. S. Dates from 1896.

The various quarrels concerning the succession to the several thrones having been settled, the chiefs being won over to the English side, and the people following their native rulers with absolute loyalty, it became necessary to reduce the British overseership to order. The federation was suggested, agreed to by the chiefs after some discussion and, on July 1, 1896, the Federated Malay States came into existence. The native rule continues in each of the four states, except that each is under the control of the British resident and all are subject to the high commissioner, who is the former governor of the Straits Settlements. Within the present year a treaty between England and Siam gives Great Britain the control the three Siamese states of Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu, and they will increase the dominion of the F. M. S.

State of Affairs in 1874.

Thirty-five years ago, when the British agent was murdered and modern Malay history was begun, there was no such thing as regular industry in the peninsula. The tin mines were worked in archaic fashion by Chinese miners, who were forced to maintain armed garrisons to protect themselves from marauding Malays, and the product was insignificant. Pepper and other spices were grown along the seashore, chiefly by Tamil and Chinese immigrants.

The Malay a Born Pirate.

The Malay is a lordly gentleman of leisure. He lives in a land where a month's easy labor will provide food for a year, and in a climate where to find one's self in the lamentable condition of Miss Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square is neither unpleasant nor unfashionable. Furthermore, until the British came, no man under the rank of major dared accumulate any wealth, because it would be found out and that would invite the rajah to murder him and take his substance. Being by nature more than half amphibian, the Malay always took to water. Piracy suited his nature and for a matter of 1000 years it was practically his only profession. It lies within the memory of many men now living that sailing through the Straits of Malacca was dangerous to any but armed ships. Indeed, the days of the Malay pirates are not yet ended, for in the spring of this very year, a pirate ship attacked a Chinese junk within sight of the towers of Singapore, captured it, killed seven Chinese sailors and made away with the booty—$60 in Straits Settlements dollars, $34.80 in American money.

Done by Chinese and Hindus.

When the British took charge in the peninsula and guaranteed the peace, the invasion of the industrious pioneers began at once. They were not white men from Europe, such as carved out the new world empires, but energetic and frugal Chinese and Hindu missionaries of the gospel of industry to this deepy, lazy land.

The Chinese furnished the skill, the organization, the labor and the capital for the development of the tin mines. The Tamils from the south of India furnished the labor, and the Hindu chetties a good part of the capital, by which the rubber business was begun nuder European direction. The British furnished little capital and no labor, but they guaranteed peace, provided fair and just mining regulations and land laws, reserved the water courses and the forests in the interests of conservation, and made the prosperity of the Asiatic immigrants possible. Of course, the British have not failed to profit by the prosperity of the country, but their share is well earned. The lordly Malay, disdaining to work, takes his little share of the general prosperity, gambles it away or wastes it in riotous living, and then betakes him to the banana patch which is his perpetual meal ticket.

The Mining System.

At first the Chinese capitalists worked the tin mines with contract laborers brought from Canton. But labor was too much in demand for that system to flourish, so the Chinese went to the other extreme and established a cooperative system of mining. Some mines are operated by Europeans, but most of them are owned and managed by Chinese companies, the majority of which are co-operative.

Permission from the government is obtained to work a claim. A notice is posted announcing the date when work will begin, how many men will be needed, and the terms of cooperation. Any coolie who likes the prospect may put his name down under the notice, until the required number has been obtained. Each coolie is given a book, with the terms of the contract written in it. At the end of each day, the amount of produce of the mine is announced and each miner enters it in his book. At the end of six months the ore is sold, providing the market is in good condition. Profits are calculated, the owner gets so many shares, the manager so many shares, the foremen so many and each coolie his proportion. If there are no profits, the coolie has had his food and pocket money and the contract is fulfilled.

What the "Chetty" Has Done.

The "chetties" are credited with having done much toward establishing the prosperity in the Malay states. The "chetty" is a Hindu money lender of a Madras caste famous throughout the east. He is a very black man, clad in nothing but a strip of white cloth about his loins, and having the front part of his head shaved in crescent fashion, making him appear to be bald. To the European or American the chetty looks like a naked savage from the wilds of an unknown land, and one would be willing to swear that he didn't know the use of money. Yet he will accommodate you, should you ask him and furnish proper security, with a loan of any sum from 2 cents to a million dollars. The chetty is the supreme master of the craft of usury, and woe be unto the luckless wight who borrows a small sum from him at his most liberal terms.

Yet to the large operator, especially to the rubber planters, the chetty has furnished capital upon terms which, if not easy, were at least equitable. The planter who needed money for a long time loan could not object to heavy interest when his rubber trees came into bearing and gave him 30 to 50 per cent return on his investment in the first year's yield.

Wonderful Development.

Even the Malays, that is, those of the royal families and chief class, have been infected by the industrial activity about them. The rulers of the states have cheerfully cooperated in all movements for the improvement of the country, and the railway system owned by the federation is now being pushed across the independent state of Johore to Singapore. When it is completed, which will be within the year, the whole of the federation and the straits settlements will be connected by rail. Another railway system is being built to tap the hitherto undeveloped Siamese states. The prosperity of the Malay peninsula is just beginning, and the government of the Federated Malay States, 13 years old, may congratulate itself upon the success of the youngest and most prosperous country in Asia.

FIFTH AVENUE STYLES

Two striking gowns and hats as caught by the camera along upper Fifth avenue, New York.

Wenatchee Wants Electric Line.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Wenatchee, Wash., Aug. 2.—At the meeting of the Commercial Club held Saturday evening the matter of cooperating with Waterville in securing an electric line from Waterville to this city was declared to be feasible and a committee composed of George H. Ellis of the Ellis Forde company, E. M. Tupper of Tupper and Gilman and W. R. Prowell of the Prowell Engineering corporation, were appointed to act with Waterville people in securing the capital to put the proposition through.

MAY PROVE FATAL

When Will Portland People Learn the Importance of It?

Backache is only a simple thing at first;

But when you know 'tis from the kidneys;

That serious kidney troubles follow;

That diabetes, Bright's disease may be the fatal end,

You will gladly profit by the following experience.

'Tis the statement of a Portland citizen.

J. C. Buckler, 8 E. Ninth street, Portland, Or., says: "In my estimation there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills in curing kidney disorders. There was a constant soreness across the small of the back and stooping or lifting would cause sharp twinges in that part of my body. I tried one remedy after another in an effort to get relief, but without result. When Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my attention I procured a supply and was benefited by them from the first. I continued their use and they soon completely removed the pain from my back and corrected the action of the kidney secretions which had been somewhat irregular."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Forter-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

WEALTH LIES IN WATERS OF WEST

Irrigation Will Make Fertile Vast Tracts When Government Projects Now on Foot Are Carried to Completion — Better Than Mines or Forests.

The future of the west does not depend on mines or forests, but on irrigation and the conservation of water power. The group of government irrigation experts now in Portland who represent every considerable project give this testimony.

"The statement is particularly true as applies to Oregon," said F. E. Weymouth, supervising engineer of the projects under way, and contemplated, in eastern and central Oregon. "I came to my field only a comparatively short time ago," Mr. Weymouth continued. "It was only a short time till I realized that the permanent prosperity of the state depended on what shall be done in irrigation. There may come a time when the forests of Oregon will be exhausted, we will hope not soon, but the volcanic lands which will become enormously productive through the introduction of water upon them are deep and so long as the mountains stand there will be no lack of water.

Irrigation Conserves Soil.

"There seems to be a common idea among easterners that water in the west is scarce. This is not true; the methods of getting it simply are different. The people of the east get the rains; we will get our water in ditches. Their heavy, dashing rains, wash the best of the soil down into the rivers; our ditches will bring the water, when and how we want it, making the soil remain fertile under intensive cultivation for years after eastern soil is worn out."

Mr. Weymouth is of the opinion that the time is at hand when all the water now running to waste in rivers whose channels have so much fall that navigation will always be prohibited, will be used in irrigation. This is particularly true of the Snake river and the headwaters of the Columbia, he says. In his territory which covers all or parts of Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon, he engaged in developing a number of important projects. One of these is the Payette-Boise project which will reclaim 372,000 acres, with a storage reservoir holding 185,000 acre feet. The Minidoka project will reclaim 135,000 acres and the Malheur project 100,000 acres.

Storage of Snake Waters.

His present plans include the storage of the waters from the Snake river in western Wyoming and to this end a temporary dam under construction will create a reservoir holding 300,000 acre feet, and when the permanent dam which is yet to come has been completed, the reservoir it creates will store 1,000,000 acre feet.

During the coming autumn a spillway in the vicinity of the Minidoka project will be completed and add 7000 acre feet. Mr. Weymouth will also soon have completed a power plant and piping system for the Minidoka project which will have 9000 horsepower and irrigate 50,000 acres of land.

The people in the Malheur district need not despair of finally seeing their project there completed. An investigation of this project was conducted some time ago, then about four years ago was dropped. After R. A. Ballinger was appointed secretary of the interior the people petitioned him for a renewal of the investigation. This investigation he has been conducting personally and Mr. Weymouth has also been giving the scheme close attention.

Malheur.

"I have no doubt but that a date will be set to begin the work there all over again," said Mr. Weymouth. "Just at the present time there is not enough money in the fund to complete it, but there will be after a while. None of the projects now being completed by the government offers greater returns than that in Malheur. More than 100,000 acres of the best land in Oregon is waiting for water there.

"When irrigated it will make one of the finest apple districts in the world. A net profit of $500 an acre has already been made on land reclaimed by private projects."

PROSPERITY WAVE HAS STRUCK TILLAMOOK

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Tillamook, Or., Aug. 2.—Now that an assurance has been given that the P. R. & N. railroad will build to this city there is an active movement along the lines of improvement.

The owners of the concrete building will go ahead and complete the structure as rapidly as possible. This will be a two story and basement building. Leach, the merchant, has built a new store building and fitted it up in a modern and up to date style. C. E. Hadley has built a handsome building, two story, which he is using as a restaurant. Jones & Knudson have commenced work on a large concrete building which will be used for their furniture store.

Cement sidewalks are being laid all over the town, new residences are being erected, more business houses have been painted and repaired this year than in any previous five years.

The streets are crowded with strangers and manufacturers are looking for sites, and a general air of prosperity has pervaded the town. Contracts have already been let for the extension of the P. R. & N. road and the money is in the bank.

NEW JURY LAW IN CHELAN COUNTY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Wenatchee, Wash., Aug. 2.—County Clerk J. L. Campbell has completed the jury for Chelan county as contemplated by the new law. About two thirds of the male residents of the county, who were liable to jury service under the old law, are liable under the new method, the eligibles numbering 2378 while the former number 3594. The old law requires eligibles to be taxpayers or voters, while the new law requires the juror to be both taxpayer and a voter.

The county commissioners are sitting today as a board of equalization for the purpose of equalizing the assessments.

SHEEP PROSPECTS NEVER SO BRIGHT

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., Aug. 2.—The range in this section is of the very best and sheep prospects were never so bright. Sheep of all kinds are commanding high prices and the prospects are that wool will be as high or higher next spring than it was last. These facts coupled with the excellent range gives sheepmen cause for much gratification.

The reason for the good range is attributed to the peculiar weather conditions which have prevailed during the spring and early summer months, as well as during last winter. The heavy fall of snow which remained on the ground so long soaked to a great depth. Then showers have visited nearly every section of the mountains at intervals, so that the grass is both tall and green and there is every indication that it will remain so throughout the summer.

For this reason the sheep will come out of the mountains this fall in the best of condition, and will be able to come through the winter in good shape, even though there should be no early fall rains to put the winter range in shape. The fine summer range will make it possible to keep the sheep in the mountains longer than usual.

Water Again on Deschutes Land.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Prineville, Or., Aug. 2.—Water has again been turned into the big flume at the head of the D. I. & P. Co's. irrigation system, and within 24 hours all parts of the segregation will again have an ample supply after a famine lasting about two weeks. The break in the big flume, which came without warning, left all of the settlers on the land, aggregating 214,000 acres, without water.

The Siuslaw country is entitled to a railroad, and will get it, too.

TAFT MAY VISIT PELICAN LODGE

Klamath Falls People Plan Meeting of President and Transportation King.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Klamath Falls, Or., Aug. 2.—It has just become known that Colonel W. H. Holabird, who has charge of Pelican Lodge, has gone to New York city and Washington to arrange for a meeting of Mr. Harriman and President Taft at the lodge this fall.

It is generally conceded that the president will visit Crater lake on his western trip. The report that Mr. Harriman is coming to his Oregon home this fall will not down, despite the fact that his representatives claim they know nothing of his plans. The extensive improvements that are being made at the lodge are significant of something more than the mere coming of a few of the coast officials of the Harriman system.

Colonel Holabird would not discuss the matter before leaving for the east. He maintained that he did not know that Mr. Harriman contemplates a trip to Klamath this year. Western senators have been urging President Taft to visit Crater lake and it is currently reported that he will visit the great wonder as the guest of Senator Jonathan Bourne.

The city has also sent telegrams inviting Secretary of the Interior Ballinger to become the guest of Klamath Falls on his Crater lake trip. No definite reply has been received, but it it said that Mr. Ballinger will make a brief inspection of the Klamath reclamation project.

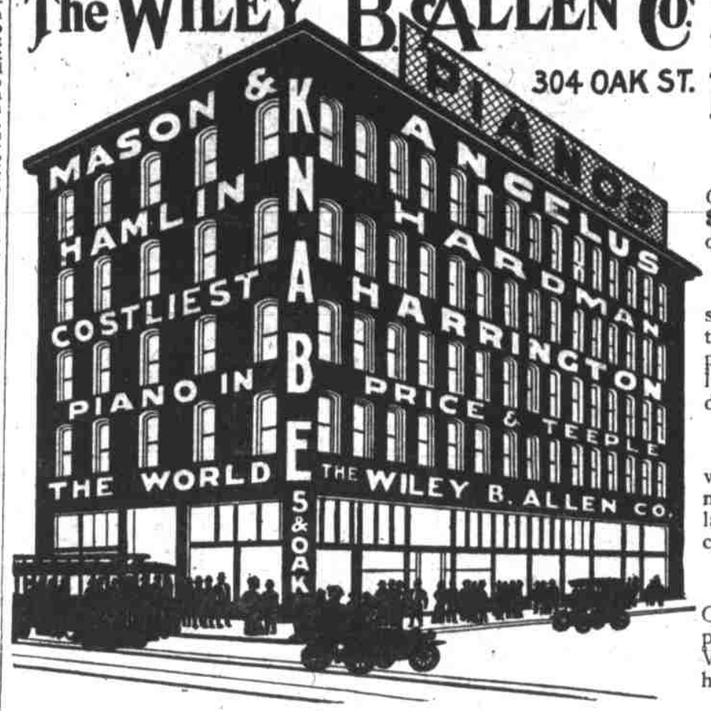
A man named Hansard has been convicted eight times and fined $1100 for blind pigging in Linn county, and indicted twice in Lane county, where he was taken after fighting against capture at Lebanon.

Today—Tomorrow—

KNABE, MASON & HAMLIN (Costliest Piano in the World), KRAKAUER, HARDMAN, FISCHER, WEGMAN, PRICE & TEEPLE, MILTON, and others.

The WILEY B. ALLEN Co. 304 OAK ST.

Next Week
Next Month
Next Year



Our $200 piano will be sold for **$200,** as we cannot sell it for a dollar less and remain in business.

Were we conducting a retail store on the main street, certainly we would ask $275 for this piano. The great expense of rent, lights, etc., would compel us to do so.

Retailing pianos from our wholesale house enables us to give more actual piano value for a dollar than is possible for retailers or consignment dealers to do.

If not convinced, investigate. Our methods are clean. Every piano marked in plain figures. We are the only one-price piano house in Oregon.

The Largest Line of High Grade Player Pianos to Be Found in the West Exhibited Here

NEW

GOLDEN EAGLE

THIRD AND YAMHILL STREETS

PLENTIFUL TUESDAY

Don't miss our great SEVENTEENTH PLENTIFUL TUESDAY SALE, the week's Biggest Bargain Day. Tomorrow's great Tuesday sale will be marked with greater bargains than ever before—you should not miss this sensational selling event.

FREE

Can Baking Powder with every one dollar or over spent here on this great bargain day.

FULL DINNER PAIL

GAMBRINUS

The Bottled Beer of Quality

THE BEER THAT MAKES, BUT NEVER LOSES FRIENDS

"Gambrinus Select"

Always the Same—Always in Demand—
Always to Be Had in First-Class Places

Order a case from your grocer, or call up the brewery —both phones. Prompt delivery. Once obtained, we never lose a customer.

PRICES:

Large Size, $1.75 per case of one dozen

Small Size, $2.00 per case of two dozen

USUAL ALLOWANCE MADE FOR RETURN OF EMPTY BOTTLES

GAMBRINUS BREWING COMPANY

PHONES A-1149, MAIN 49 PORTLAND, OREGON