

WIRELESS NEWS RECEIVED IN AUTO FROM FIRE ZONE

Machine That Can Be Carried in Hat Comes in Handy in Communicating With Soldiers in Forests.

Wireless telegraph apparatus was used successfully yesterday in communicating between Portland and the fire-stricken district between Gresham and Government Camp.

Lieutenant R. C. Wygant, chief signal officer of the Oregon National Guard, and O. P. Guidemester, who is in charge of the electrical department of the Portland School of Trades, and is the inventor of a wireless receiving instrument that may be carried in a derby hat, have been experimenting. Since the outbreak of the fire, the experiments of Lieutenant Wygant and Guidemester have been put to practical use and now a set of instruments is being used to communicate between the troops on the fire line and Portland headquarters.

A seven-passenger Studebaker automobile, donated, was equipped with a portable sending wireless machine, perfected by Guidemester and left yesterday for the fire district in the neighborhood of Sandy.

Constructing Another Machine. Another sending machine is being constructed by Guidemester and E. E. Freble and will also be taken out in another automobile as soon as it is completed. The messages are sent and received directly from the auto.

Receiving machines have been used at Sandy for several days, but it was thought to be practically impossible to send messages until the auto was equipped with the special apparatus.

Lieutenant Wygant notified Adjutant General Finzer yesterday that he would inform him at Portland this morning about the fire situation, by means of the sending machine at Sandy.

The portable sending machine perfected by Guidemester weighs 90 pounds and will transmit electric waves 30 miles with 15 dry cell batteries. The dimensions of the machine are 18 by 12 inches. With instruments at Sandy and Government Camp messages can be relayed to Portland, or with one instrument at Sandy and the other anywhere in the fire district, the situation can be wired to the city at any time.

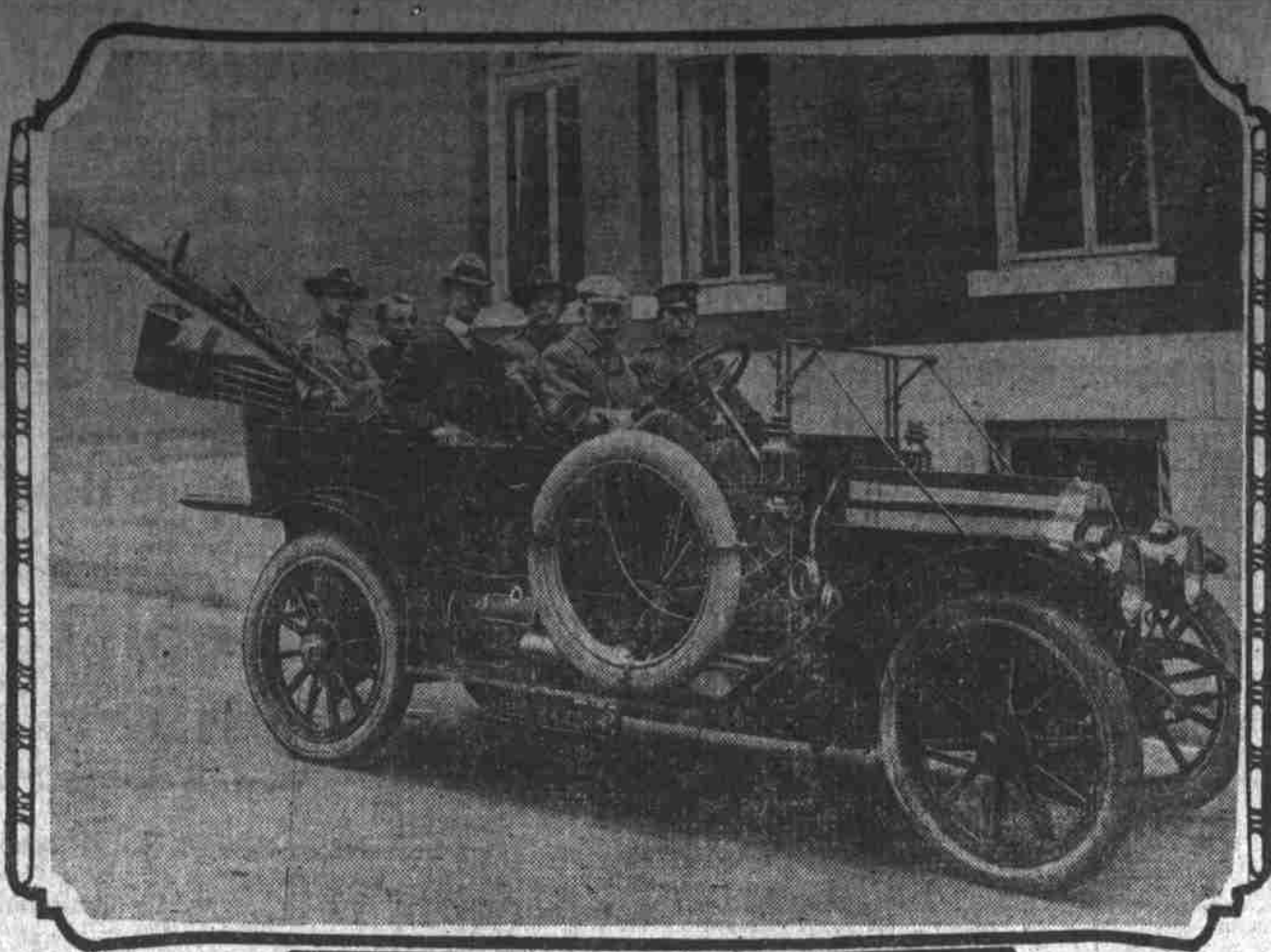
Fight for 48 Hours. E. P. Preble, who returned yesterday evening from the fire zone east of Gresham, reported that Captain R. O. Scott and 40 men from Company K, and Captain Welch with 40 men from Battery A were fighting fire at Hogansville.

"The fire," said Mr. Preble, "had extended to Damascus, where the troops worked for 48 hours and succeeded in saving a saw mill and a store. In many places the fire has made a clean sweep. Several very narrow escapes from death have occurred.

"In one place Lieutenant Sever and 12 men found a woman 80 years of age alone and nearly suffocated. Lieutenant Sever also saved the Coplan place, where Mrs. Coplan was fighting the fire that had already started in the roof of her house. She was alone with her three children, the oldest of whom was a boy seven years old, whose collar bone had been broken by a falling timber.

"Mrs. Coplan had offered \$15 a day for help to save the place and 100 tons of hay, but until the arrival of the troops had been unable to secure aid. Her husband is in Spokane.

Wireless Will Help. "The troops are working hard, but owing to the fact that the telephones have been down have been unable to communicate with headquarters for orders. Captain Scott is waiting for an



Wireless apparatus with operators ready to start for the fire zone east of the city.

order to send Battery A to do duty elsewhere. The wireless instruments will be of great assistance if the fires continue.

"At Hogansville, Company K, after hard work, succeeded in saving Mr. Cleveland's two places. Mr. Cleveland, however, was extremely ungrateful for the service done for him. He refused to allow the company to put up at his place and put their equipment in his field. He also refused to sell them anything, and when the boys received orders from headquarters to leave, he refused to haul their equipment to the railroad a mile away, although he had a team hitched and was offered pay for his services.

"This is the first instance of ingratitude or unwillingness to assist the fire fighters which has been known since the fire started. All the other people have done all they could to assist."

Lieutenant Armandy left at noon for the Cascade reserve with 25 men. Companies C, H and E have been near the Bull Run, and have been unable to communicate from there.

FLAMES SPREAD IN WENAH RESERVE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 27.—With winds blowing to fan the flames the fire in the Wenaha forests are spreading and today calls for more help came from those in charge of the battles against the flames. A change in the direction of the wind has carried the fires around to the north side of Toll Gate and tonight they are within half a mile of that place. Smoke from the forest fires has settled in the valley until it is impossible to see more than a few hundred yards. The sun cast no shadow today, although its outline was plainly seen in the cloudless sky. Never before in the history of the valley, say old residents, has the like been known here. This ended the seventieth day and no rain is predicted. Forest Ranger W. N. Unser, in charge of the local office, sent 25 more men to the hills today in answer to the call made by Ranger Roy Moss and more men will be sent tomorrow as Moss reports the flames beyond control. This fire was thought subdued when the fresh wind sprang up and it is raging again.

PROTECT NATIONAL FORESTS OF WEST, WRITES AN EDITOR

But People Are Aroused to Necessity of Greater Vigilance in Matter of Protection From Flames, Says Cornwall.

By George M. Cornwall, Editor of the Lumberman.

I think there is scarcely a person who lives in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana or California who has not been aroused to the necessity for greater vigilance in the matter of forest fire protection and prevention, especially in the national forests.

The experiences we are now passing through brings home the lesson clearly. The loss of life and property, both private and national, demands immediate attention.

Introduced Resolution.

The writer at Spokane, Wash., on August 4, at the semi-annual meeting of the Western Pine Manufacturers' association, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"With a view of enlisting the national government troops who could be fighting and prevention of forest fires in the national forests which have been doing heavy damage in Idaho and Montana and a lesser damage in Washington, Oregon and California.

"Whereas, There exists a grave menace to the timber in the national forests on account of fire, carrying with it great and irreparable damage to life and property, and

"Whereas, There are stationed in different parts in the United States regular government troops who could be advantageously utilized in fire protection and extinguishment; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a communication be addressed to the president of the United States as commander-in-chief of the army, asking that troops located in the different states be regularly instructed in the methods of forest fire fighting and patrol, and be it further

Resolved, That said troops be placed under the direction of the department of the interior or other appropriate department of the government and assigned for patrol duty during the months of May, June, July, August and September of each year to the end that the timber resources of the United States be more carefully conserved."

The resolution was heartily indorsed and telegrams were sent by the association to President Taft and Henry S. Graves, chief forester, and also by President Flewelling of the Western Forestry and Conservation association. President Taft directed the secretary of war to lend the assistance of troops wherever available in combating fire. The troops have done effective service. With training and preparation their efficiency would be increased.

Corps Is Suggested.

The writer believes the government should make it a policy to maintain a corps of soldiers in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and California in the national forests during the months of May, June, July, August and September to co-operate with the forest service in patrol and fire fighting duties.

A systematic campaign of fire protection should be inaugurated and carried out by the troops. By placing sentries on the promontories overlooking the timbered areas supplied with telephone communication, any information of incipient fires could be quickly transmitted. The troops could materially assist the forest service in cutting fire trails and making accessible every portion of the national forests and also maintaining a thorough and efficient patrol system. The greatest value of patrol is necessarily along traveled routes, railroads, etc. There are at present about 35,000 soldiers at the different army posts. If half of the men were assigned annually for forest duty it would practically mean the end of disastrous fires in the national forests. Lightning is one of the most serious fire menaces to be combated. There are in the states of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, 199 forest service men. These are a mere handful covering the immense scope of territory and this force must be augmented if results are to be achieved. The forest service has performed its function admirably, with the limited money and men at its disposal, but its efforts should be supplemented by the regular army.

An electric railroad in northern California uses portable substations, mounted in cars which may be moved to any point to transform a 60,000 volt current to any desired voltage.

A Russian scientist claims to prevent human hair turning gray by curling it or waving it with hot irons, his theory being that grayness is caused by microbes, which the heat kills.

1910 FOREST FIRE LOSS GREATEST IN OREGON'S HISTORY

(Continued on Page Five)

gon fires were set by incendiaries has not yet been obtained.

"Had we possessed such evidence the incendiaries would have been jailed before this," he said.

Supervisor Sherrard came in yesterday from the Bull Run watershed. He said:

"Reports and rumors to the contrary, the forest fires have never yet penetrated the Bull Run watershed. Unless high winds arise the city's water supply will not be endangered. It was reported that Indian children and their mother were burned. This is not, according to my information, true. By cooperative effort of the city and government a constant fire patrol is being maintained.

"If any serious blazes should break out we should soon hear of it and would rush emergency forces of men to the scene. All the fire fighters of this region are now working on the Sandy river district. Fires are said to be worst on Zia-Zia mountain and on Indian mountain. The fires only menaced the Bull Run watershed at Minsinger's mill and at Salmon postoffice where the flames leaped Sandy river. Every possible effort will be made to protect the city's water supply."

Small fires are reported also on Wildcat mountain and in Santiam canyon. It was in this latter place that three men were burned to death about two weeks ago. Supervisor Sherrard told graphically of the tragedy yesterday.

The men were loggers. One was a boy from Pennsylvania who had come to western conditions. The fires seemed to be burning slowly at the entrance to the canyon. The men thought they would go a quarter of a mile into the canyon seeking their tools. The fire came behind them. The fire flamed up and swept with greater speed than the men could make.

It closed in on them from two sides and from behind. The only open way was in front. But soon they found before them only the bare, precipitous walls of the cliffs. Their blackened bodies leaning against the precipice, the dead arms upraised, the fingers clutching into the rock, were mute evidence of their desperate efforts to escape when found by a party of 40 searchers three days later, after the fire had burned itself out.

Call for Troops.

Adjutant General Finzer received a request yesterday for troops to be used in fighting a fire northeast of Mt. Hood. He planned to send company "K," which came in from near Gresham yesterday. Later reports made it almost certain that the troops will not be needed. Companies "E," "H" and "C" are still in the Sandy district under the command of Captains Scott and Smith. E. A. Melzar, head of the department of accounts of the forestry service, came from Washington yesterday to take charge of the fire fighting pay roll. The government is now maintaining an army of 2000 men fighting the Oregon and Washington fires. The cost of fire fighting for the government alone is totaling more than \$800 a day.

Assistant District Forester Flory, who has been in charge of the Walla Walla fires, telephoned to District Forester Chapman yesterday that he had just come in from Sparta, where the fire situation is much improved. Generally, however, the fires in the Walla Walla forest reserve are still uncontrolled. In the Whitman forest the conditions are greatly improved. The fires both in the vicinity of Austin and of La Grande are under control.

At the present time Portland is girded with forest fires. The least dangerous are those to the west. Supervisor Sherrard is of the opinion that if ranchers were forbidden to burn brush or slashings during the dry season the loss from fire would be decimated.

Indicative of the greatly improved conditions in the vicinity of Portland, the blanket of smoke which has been hiding the sun for the past week cleared away yesterday and the sun shone brightly. The smoke fog that has been resting over the sea for two miles out from the coast was also reported to have lifted.

Senator Bourne telegraphed to President Taft last night asking him to in-

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struct the army and navy in the Pacific northwest to fire their heavy guns, with a hope of bringing rain to quench the forest fires.

The telegram was sent in response to an urgent request from D. P. Simon, Jr., fire warden for the Washington State Forest Fire association, through George M. Cornwall, editor of the Tim-

berman, of this city. Mr. Simon has been very active in fighting the fires in his state and with telling effect.

To be safe from the eroding effects of locomotive gases railroad engineers have determined that the substructure of overhead bridges should have at least 15 feet of clearance.

PERSONAL

Dr. Charles F. Candiani, Italian vice-consul in confined at his home, 46 Fifth street North, with a severe attack of rheumatism. He will probably be unable to attend to his consular duties for several days.

"All Works of Taste must bear a price in Proportion to the Skill, Taste, Time, Expense and Risk attending their Invention and Manufacture. Those things called Cheap are when justly examined the Cheapest; they are attended with much less Profit to the Artist than those which Everybody calls Cheap. Beautiful forms and Compositions are not made by Chance, nor can they ever, in any Material, be made at small Expense. A Composition for Cheapness and not for Excellence of Workmanship, is the most frequent and certain cause of the rapid Decay and entire Destruction of Arts and Manufactures."

— Ruskin —



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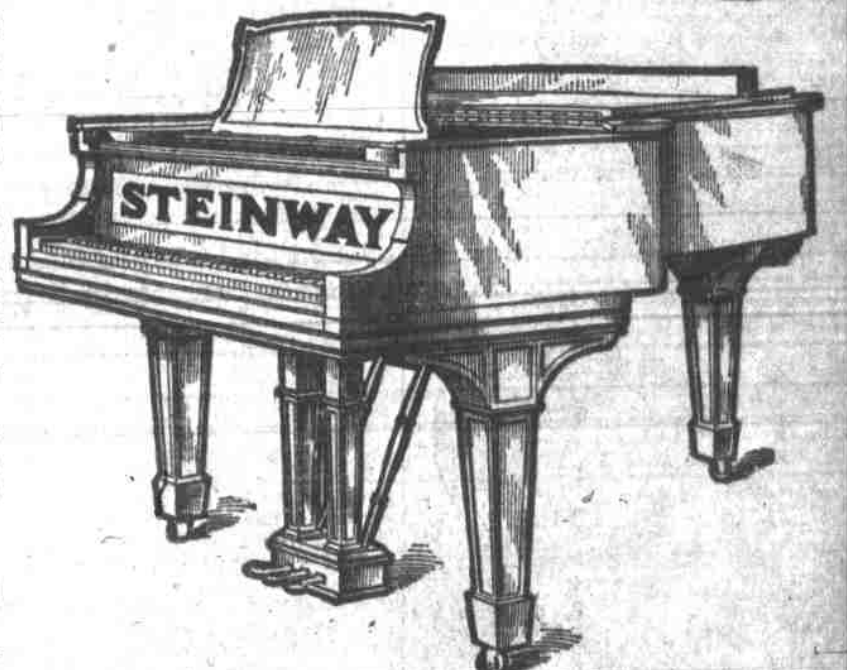
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NOT A PARTICLE OF CLEAR SKIN

On Baby's Face, Head and Shoulders. Parents Decided He Could Not Be Cured. Cuticura Remedies Made His Skin Perfectly Clear.

Our boy was born in Toronto on Oct. 13, 1908, and when three months old a slight rash appeared on his cheek. What appeared to be a water blister would form. When it broke, matter would run out, starting new blisters until his entire face, head and shoulders were a mass of scabs and you could not see a particle of clear skin. Other parts of his body were affected, but not to such an extent. We did not know what to do for him and tried about every advertised remedy without avail; indeed, some of them only added to his suffering and one in particular, the ——— Remedy, almost put the infant into convulsions. The family doctor prescribed for him and told us to bathe the baby in buttermilk. This did not do any good, so we took him to a hospital. He was treated as an out-patient twice a week and he got worse, if anything. We then called in another doctor and inside of a week the boy was, to all appearances, cured, and the doctor said his work was done. But the very next day it broke out as bad as ever.

We decided that it could not be cured and must run its course, and so we just kept his arms bandaged to his side to prevent his tearing his flesh. We left Toronto and shortly after our arrival in Duluth the Cuticura Remedies were recommended. We started using them in May, 1909, and soon the cure was complete. At the time of writing you would not think he was the same child, for Cuticura made his skin perfectly clear and he is entirely free from the skin disease. There has been no return this time. We still use only Cuticura soap for baby's bath. May 3, 1910. (Signed) ROBERT MANN, Proctor, Minn.

Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 131 Columbus ave., Boston, for 32 page Cuticura book on Skin Affections.