FORESTRY MEN ARE ATTACKED

PINCHOTISM RESENTED AT LA PINE

Kingman Brewster of Conservation Commission Told That Black Pine Lands are Needed for Agriculture, Useless for Forests.

(La Pine Inter-Mountain.)

As a result of the constant agitation on the part of residents of the Walker Basin, which surrounds La Pine, Kingman Brewster, assistant secretary of the Oregon conservation commission, visited the district last Thursday, accompanied by J. C. Buck of Portland, assistant district forester, and W. W. Cryder of Crescent, the Paulina forest supervisor, and local rangers.

The "smoker," given by the Commercial Club Thursday night, developed into very much of an "experience meeting." Mr. Brewster stated at the outset that he wanted to hear from every person present concerning what crops could be produced on this land and their experience in general in the matter of trying for homesteads.

Opinions of experts were submitted to the effect that the jack pine covering almost all of the land in the Walker Basin had no value except for fuel and fencing—that in a journey of 6 miles or more only one tree was found that might produce tie timber, and the forest officers admitted the jack pine had no merchantable value. Expert opinion also was quoted showing that yellow pine, which was merchantable, would not grow successfully on jack pine land, and the forest officers were forced to acknowledge that fact, because experiments had been made in the Basin and to the knowledge of the residents had been dismal failures.

One instance in particular was mentioned—something over 100 acres planted to yellow pine, and to keep the squirrels away, poisoned grain was spread all around the tract. After some three or four months the yellow pines died, but the poisoned grain took root, grew and formed a band of waving green around the grave of the dead yellow pinelets, forming one of the most convincing proofs that this land is agricultural, not timber land. Notwithstanding this and other evidences, the substance of the reasons for rejection of applications for listing such land is that the land is more valuable for timber or forestry purposes than for agriculture, or, perhaps for the purpose of lending variety to their statements, the forest officers say they want the tract in question for "administration purposes."

There are now ample reservations for ranger stations and the like. The government men stated, then, that their decisions were based upon reports of their so-called soil experts, which apparently indicated that the soil was not productive, and that the service was altruistic enough not to want a man to take a piece of land on which he could not make a living. When confronted with visual evidence that the soil grew things abundantly when given a chance, no matter whether it was low land or upland, the representatives of the forest service hid behind the statement that their soil experts had not finished their investigation and they did not know what their final report would be. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of acres of land absolutely useless to the service for forestry purposes, but perfectly good for agricultural purposes, are being withheld from the citizens.

A La Pine Resident's Experience.

C. H. Clow, about a year and a half ago, applied for 40 acres in Township 24, adjoining the homestead of J. S. Rogue, an old resident, farmer and a leading merchant of La Pine. Probably 5 to 7 acres of the 40 had been in Mr. Bogue's meadow for years, and he thought he owned the land until a resurvey was made. There is not a yellow pine tree within a mile, and there is not a jack pine tree to exceed 16 inches in diameter at the base on the whole 40. Mr. Clow said he was not an expert axman, but he believed he could clear all of the 40 in 90 days. The application for listing was thrown out because the land was MORE VALUABLE FOR TIMBER PURPOSES THAN FOR AGRICULTURE. Clow's experience is typical, many of the persons present relating similar instances.

Morson Tells of Former Troubles.

J. E. Morson, president of the Deschutes Land Co., which has a Carey Act project in the Basin embracing some 31,000 acres surrounding La Pine, related his experiences covering a period of 10 or 12 years when he was endeavoring to secure the segregation of the tract and later defending contests. Many examinations were made of the soil and timber and other conditions, experts from various departments visited the valley and the main points brought out were that the jack pine which covered the Basin had no merchantable value, that yellow pine would not grow on jack pine land, and that the land was more valuable for agriculture than for forest reserve purposes. Mr. Morson stated that the land here had once been thrown open and then later under Pinchotism was placed back in the reserve, and concluded with the statement: "The forest service officers do not want people to come into the national forest—if possible they would exclude God Almighty from the reserve. They feel it is an intrusion upon the prerogatives of the forest men, to enter the sacred precincts of the national forest and endeavor to secure a homestead upon which to make a living and support a family."

MEXICAN BRIGANDS.

Pleasant Sort of People That Merely Robbed Travelers.

"I was once for some weeks at a sugar plantation, near a small provincial town in Mexico," wrote the late Mr Latouchere in 1878. "In the town lived a brigand. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and I passed many a pleasant evening with him and his family. His daughter was a beauty, and this estimable parent was amassing a little fortune for her.

"His habit was to ride at night to the road between Mexico and Vera Cruz with two or three associates and to levy contributions on the diligence. When I left the town I wanted to strike this road, and I went with him and his friends. We reached it at about 6 in the morning. Having partaken of chocolate, the brigands posted themselves behind some rocks, and I looked on. Soon the diligence was seen approaching. The brigands emerged, the coachman stopped, the passengers were requested to descend and were politely eased of their money.

"The passengers then took their places again in the coach, and it drove off, while the brigands courteously bowed to them. So honest were they in their peculiar way that they wished me to take my share in the spoil, but this, of course, my standard of morality being different from theirs, I declined, and I wished them goodby.

"Riding on to Puebla I dined at a table d'hote that evening with the despoiled travelers and was greatly amused to hear them recount the valorous manner in which they had defended themselves and how they at last had to succumb to numbers."

QUEER BURIAL SERVICE.

How Adaman Islanders Protect Their Dead From Evil Spirits.

Strange is the burial service among the Adaman islanders. It is the custom of the islanders to drop the bodies of their parents into the sea at the end of ropes and leave them there until nothing remains but the bones, which they then gather and hang from the roofs of their huts.

It is a common custom for a relative to sit by the hour and watch the bones of some relative. This is the way they have of showing their love and respect.

The bodies are treated in this fashion so that the evil spirits cannot tease and pinch them. All that is left are the dried bones, and these are placed high so that if the evil spirits wander into the huts they will have a hard time to find them. If a bone is carried away it means some bad spirit has seized it, and this means that some terrible calamity will befall the family.

In the Katanga district of central Africa when a chief and his wife dies there is great feasting and celebrating. Some of these festivals last three or four days. After the bodies are laid to rest with dancing and rejoicing because they are going to rule over a higher sphere their relatives and friends do not depart until they leave one or more chairs and a supply of clothes. This is done because the souls are expected to come out and wander about their graves.—Chicago Tribune.

Whale Sharks.

While whales are the largest of marine animals, yet certain fish grow to almost as gigantic size. The largest of true fishes are found among the sharks and the largest of these formidable fishes are the whale sharks. These huge fish occur in the waters of India, Japan, South America, Panama, California and the West Indies. The hose is very broad and blunt and the mouth, although very wide, is armed only with minute teeth. It is a dark colored creature, marked with small, whitish spots and is perfectly harmless to man, feeding exclusively on small fish. It's huge bulk makes it dangerous when wounded. This great fish reaches a maximum length of seventy feet.

White Robed Blacksmiths.

Extraordinary precautions are taken by the Korean blacksmith before he attempts to shoe any Korean horse which is noted for its bad temper and likely to flourish its heels if not securely tied up first. Sight of one of the small ponies trussed up to the heavy timber framework is ludicrous, however, and in a way may be termed "horseshoeing on the safety plan." White costumes would look out of place for a blacksmith's use almost anywhere else, but in Korea all men wear white garments. Young men also wear their hair screwed up in hard knots on the top of their heads as a sign they are married.

Painless Surgery.

Surgery cannot be said to be entirely painless until the doctor uses an anaesthetic when presenting his bill.—Washington Post.

FIRESHIPS IN SEA FIGHTS.

And the Floating Volcanoes That Were Called "Infernals."

Nothing in the thrilling narratives of many old sea fights appeals more strongly to the modern imagination than the doings of the fireships.

The idea of using incendiary vessels for the destruction of a hostile fleet was of great antiquity. They are said to have been employed at the siege of Tyre in 333 B. C. and again by the Rhodians about a century and a half later. By the English, however, they were first used in 1370, and two centuries later had come to be looked upon as a legitimate naval weapon, their attacks being regarded and dreaded in much the same way as are those of the torpedo craft and submarines at the present time.

The explosion vessels, or "infernals," invented by the Italian engineer Gianibelli were the most formidable. The designer procured two vessels of about eighty tons each and laid along their bottom a foundation of brickwork. Upon this he erected a marble chamber with five foot walls containing 3,000 tons of gunpowder, while on the top of this chamber was a six foot layer of gravestones placed edgewise. A marble roof rose over these, and upon it was piled a quantity of round shot, chain shot, millstones, blocks of stone, iron shod beams and anything heavy which would cause the explosion to take a lateral effect. The effect of this floating volcano was appalling, for the masses of stone and shot, disintegrated and flung skyward by the explosive, fell and destroyed any vessels, buildings or men in the vicinity.

Three years later the Spanish armada before Calais was attacked by fireships prepared by the English. Eight vessels were selected, and so great was the haste that not even their guns or stores were removed. They were ignited and launched and with the wind and tide in their favor advanced straight for the center of the anchored armada. Ship fouled ship amid the cries of terror and the crash of falling spars, and, though the Spaniards finally succeeded in getting to sea, the fireship attack completely disorganized and demoralized them and helped largely to make the eventual battle of Gravelines the success it was.

The most recent and at the same time one of the most interesting fireship exploits which ever took place was that carried out against the French fleet in Basque Roads in 1809 by Lord Cochrane. His explosion vessel, intended to destroy the boom behind which lay the French fleet, was a truly awful contrivance. Cochrane piloted the vessel and lit the train at the last moment, and on the evidence of a French captain whose ship was close by it did its work well, for the air was filled with shells, grenades and blazing debris, while the explosion tore a huge rent in the boom.—London Globe.

The President Saw Him.

A dear old Irish woman in Chicago is the proud mother of a successful politician, who, no matter how busy he may be, never fails to write to the old lady regularly.

When he was in Washington last year he kept his mother fully advised as to everything that was going on. Finally there came a letter wherein he described his presentation to the president. The old lady read it with eagerness, hardly able to restrain herself until she had told some one what had happened. When at last she got through the letter she hastened to a neighbor's house and announced:

"I have just got a letter from Washington, and, do you know, the president has seen Richard."—Lippincott's.

A Story With a Moral.

Here is a little story with a moral. A young man who was known among his fellow workers as somewhat of a prevaricator, did not appear one day at his desk. He sent a letter, however, to the manager announcing that his absence was caused by one of his children having scarlet fever. He got in reply a note which gave him two weeks' leave of absence without pay, the manager sympathetically explaining that he feared the contagion might spread into the homes of some of the other employees.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Baboons and Oysters.

A liking for oysters is supposed to indicate a somewhat advanced gustatory taste, and yet, according to a book entitled "Monkeyfolk in South Africa," by F. W. Fitzsimons, baboons share this predilection with gormands. Shellfish of all kinds are welcome food to them, and troops of baboons often make excursions to the seaside to get these salty delicacies, opening the shells either with their strong teeth or by striking them on the rocks.

A Long Pedigree.

Sir William Lever, the well known soap manufacturer, once remarked that when he got his baronetcy, the college of heralds had no difficulty about his pedigree.

"All they had to do," he said, "was to take away the 'L' in front of my name and the 'R' at the end, and there it was: Eve!"—London Answers.

So Say We All.

"What kind of music suits your taste?"

"Well, I'm not particular. I like it either rare or well done."—Lippincott's.

Barbarism.

Willie—Pa, what are the cruelties of barbarism? Pa—Having the barber cut you and then charge you a dime for sticking plaster.—Exchange.

Idleness is the refuge of weak minds and the holiday of fools.—Chesterfield.

Very Cautious.

"Mrs Wetmore is one of the most cautious persons I have ever known."

"Yes. She was telling me the other day that she never kept a striking clock in the kitchen because she thought that if she did so the cook might acquire the habit."—Chicago Record-Herald.

She Could Hardly Believe It.

Rub (with newspaper) Listen to this, wifey: "For every missionary sent abroad last year Christian America sent 1,485 gallons of liquor." Wifey—Merciful goodness. Who'd ever think missionaries were such drinkers?—Boston Transcript.

NOT COAL LAND.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, The Dalles Oregon, June 10, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Grace M. Stephens, of Los Angeles, California, one of the heirs and for the heirs of James A. Mitchell, deceased, who on October 17, 1906, made homestead entry No. 15361, Serial No. 04009, for South West Quarter (SW¼) South West Quarter (SW¼) Sec. 17, North East Quarter, North East Quarter (NE¼ NE¼) Sec. 19 and North Half, North West Quarter (N½ NW¼) Sec. 20, Tp. 19 S., R. 11 E., W. M., has filed notice of intention to make five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, claimant and one witness, before H. C. Ellis, United States Commissioner, at Bend, Oregon, and one witness before the Register & Receiver of the United States Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, on the 15th day of July, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: John I. West, of The Dalles, Oregon, Frank O. Minor, George W. Gates and Levi D. Wiest, all of Bend, Oregon. (Signed) C. W. MOORE, Register.
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