

WORK ON NATIONAL FOREST

In order to expedite and render more effective and economical the work of administering the National Forests, field headquarters are to be established by the Forest Service in the West, and the clerical force needed to complete the organization will be mainly drawn from the force now employed in the Washington office. The change will take place not later than January 1, 1909, and will probably begin by October 1 of the present year.

At present the National Forests are grouped under six districts with headquarters as follows: District 1, Missoula, Montana; District 2, Denver, Colorado; District 3, Albuquerque, New Mexico; District 4, Salt Lake City, Utah; District 5, San Francisco, California; and District 6, Portland, Oregon. These headquarters will remain unchanged under the new plan of administration. Each district will be in charge of an assistant forester who will deal directly with the Supervisors of the Forests of his district. Only questions of special importance will be admitted to the Washington office for action. In this way, the regular business of the forests will be much expedited, while the men who have charge of the business will be in almost constant touch with the users of the forests. The men to take charge of the several districts have not as yet been selected, but they will be chosen from those in the regular service, force who have had most experience in the work of the National Forests.

The growth of business on National Forests, resulting from the use of their resources by the public, has been steady and rapid ever since the policy of wide use supplanted the policy of restricted use, at the time when the management of the National Forests was placed under the Forest Service. One of the big problems of administration has been to get into close touch with the users of the National Forests, and this has already been partially solved by various expedients, such as delegating to local forest officers the authority to transact a large part of the National Forest business. In this way the public and the service have been constantly brought closer together. A second step in the same direction was the recent transfer of headquarters for supplies from Washington, D. C., to Ogden, Utah. A third step was the placing of a branch of the office of engineering, which has charge of permanent improvements on the forests, also at Ogden, which is centrally located. The contemplated change is, therefore, merely the completion of a plan which has already been partially worked out.

Probably one-third of the clerical force now in Washington, mainly stenographers and typewriters, will go West to complete the organization required in each field district. It is expected that a sufficient number of clerks in the Washington office will desire assignments to the field headquarters, so that it will not be necessary to send to the field those who do not wish to go, and no new appointments will be necessary. In making selections for the new posts the individual preferences of the clerks will be consulted as far as the work permits.

The change will not affect the form of the Forest Service in Washington. The offices will be retained as at present, but with a smaller force. All of the investigative work done by the service, except that directly connected with the administration of the National Forests, will continue to be directed from Washington.

Avoiding the Rush.

A Mormon's wife, coming downstairs one morning, met the physician who was attending her husband.

"Is he very ill?" she asked anxiously.

"He is," replied the physician. "I fear that the end is not far off."

"Do you think," she asked hesitatingly, "do you think it proper that I should be at his bedside during his last moments?"

"Yes. But I advise you to hurry, madam. The best places are already being taken."—From Everybody's Magazine.

HOP MACHINE NOT APPROVED

The newly invented hop-picking machine, which was given a trial in California some time ago, is not looked upon with much favor by the several hop men in a money and time saving light. It is true the new machine will do the work cleanly and at a fair speed, but the expense of keeping it in working order and stripping the vines of the tendrils on which the hops grow, which is a necessary preparation for pickling, takes away its real value to the busy grower, who must have his crop ready for market as quickly as possible. The expense of hiring hands to harvest is no heavier than that required for the operation of the hop-picking machine. According to reports from the sections in which the new invention is being tried in California, the people are at war against it, which is to be expected, owing to the fact it will deprive thousands of the regular yearly work in the fields, which nets them no small amount of money at the end of the seasons. The inventors so far, have been compelled to pick the vines from the main stems, and haul them to their warehouses to pick them by machine, as the people declare they will destroy them.

The inventor of the machine is a young German by the name of W. E. Weyhorn. Steam is used as power, and after the stems have been stripped of the hops, leaves and hops are placed upon conveyors made of some cloth and rubber material, and the hops are separated from the leaves by dropping through between the rubbers, and the leaves, being flat, are carried out.

HOW THE SWEDES CONQUERED THE NORTHWEST

It is very much easier to be a hero of the regiment marching in uniform and pomp to music of bugle and drum, than a hero of the pick and the axe and the whipsaw and the spinning wheel and the milk pail and the frying pan. Yet the conquest of the frontier was wrought by the heroes and the heroines of the homespun, by the men, and women too—with rifle in one hand and implements of toil in the other.

Of no class is this truer than the little groups of Norwegians and Swedes, who began coming to the Northwest from 1850 to 1870. Many—one might almost say the majority—were young people well-educated in their own language, but absolutely penniless, looking for the shoulder-swing room and opportunity in a larger land. Nearly all arrived at Boston or New York, unable to speak one word of English. Without money, without the language, without knowledge of American customs—how, then, did they reach the West? Worked their way; street jobs in the big cities to pay stage or railroad fare to Buffalo; then up the lakes as sailor men or deck hands or stowaways to Wisconsin or Illinois—big, shock-haired men with guttural utterance and muscles like ironwood and determination of pure adamant; then across country to the Mississippi as shovelers on railway contracts, through low-lying lands that shook the giant frames with ague so that wages seldom average more than half-time during the period of acclimatizing; then up the Mississippi to the Promised Land, with barely enough money to pay for registration fees and provisions to begin homesteading.

Such was the beginning of thousands upon thousands of Scandinavian settlers in the West—men and women who have risen to positions of note in their adopted country. Usually, the wife did not come the first year; but in the cases when she did come, her earnings as camp cook, as mender of the boys' clothing, helped to eke out the existence of the family for the hard pioneer years—and this, not of peasant women (thanks be to God, there are no peasants in America), but of young girls who had been highly educated in Sweden and Norway before coming to America. I met many of them on my trip to the Far West, today in positions of affluence, presidents of women's clubs for the study of Browning, of Tennyson, of history, of paleontology, of civics. They make no boast of the past. They are neither proud of it nor ashamed of it. It was simply all in the Day's Work: a part of the Game; and the fun was in the game, not in the winning. —From "The Daughters of the Vikings," by Agnes C. Laut, in The Outing Magazine for July.

The Tenements of Trinity.

Charles Edward Russell describes the dreadful conditions prevailing on this church's property.

The only sanitation for the families dwelling in this dreadful house is to be found in wooden sheds in the back yard. It is of a nature that one might expect to see in Chinese cities, but never in the foremost city of America. The back yard is a horror into which you set your foot with an uncontrollable physical revulsion against the loathsome contamination. It has much rubbish, it is vilely unkempt, it seems to exude vileness. The water-supply in the house consists of one common tap for each floor, placed in the hall. Formerly even these primitive conveniences did not exist, and the overwrought women that live in these houses were obliged to carry in pails up the steep stairs the water supply, each for her household. The water-tap on each floor was commanded by the new Tenement-House Law, and it was this feature of the law that Trinity most opposed.

In the rear, reached by a narrow passage, is another tenement-house, a four-story brick building, occupied when I was there by seven families. If the front tenement is bad, what shall we say of the tenement in the rear? Whatever is abominable in the one is more abominable in the other. The gloom is worse, the ventilation is worse, the aspect of dreary decay, and neglect is worse. Some of the dwellers in the front house can get air and light; most of the dwellers in the rear house can get very little of either. When the building was new and clean, it might have been a tolerable place in which to house horses—temporarily; say for a day. It was never, at any time, a tolerable place in which to house human beings. For 50 or 60 years it has been unfit for anything except burning. How would you like to draw an income from the maintaining of such a place? You would want to have the money disinfected before it touched your hand, would you not? Lest into your presence it bear some odor of the rear tenement, or some bac-

terior from the interior bedrooms, or from the filthy courts.—From the July Everybody's.

CONCRETE TO SAVE NATURAL RESOURCES

At the recent White House conference of governors and scientists who met upon invitation of the President to discuss ways and means of conserving our natural resources, one of the principal speakers was Andrew Carnegie, says Cement Age, New York. Mr. Carnegie referred at great length to the vast waste of natural resources that has taken place and in suggesting methods to prevent further extravagance of that character, said that fortunately the use of concrete is already reducing the consumption of structural steel. The materials for cement and concrete abound in every part of the country; and while the arts of making and using them are still in their infancy, the products promise to be superior to steel and stone in strength, durability, conveniences, and economy in use. The cement industry is growing rapidly, largely

in connection with the making of iron and steel, so that the substitution of the new material will not involve abandonment of plants or loss of invested capital. Mr. Carnegie is not given to rash statements or hasty conclusions, and it is significant to have him announce his conviction that concrete promises to become superior to steel and stone in strength, durability, convenience and economy in use. These are the essential things required in an ideal structure material, and Mr. Carnegie does not hesitate to ascribe them all to concrete.

Proposals for Fuel.

Sealed bids will be received by the Marion county court up to Saturday August 8, at 2 p. m., for four-foot cordwood for the use of court house in following quantities:

- Ten cords body fir.
 - Forty cords second growth fir.
 - Thirty-five cords grub oak.
- All tenders to be mailed to R. D. Allen, county clerk.
- WM. M. BUSHEY,
County Judge

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