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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1909.

A WORD ABOUT TEMPTATION. The Spokans, Chronicle says that "the result of the local option election in Walla Walla is especially be regretted, owing to the fact that Whitman College, one of the princi-pal educational institutions of the State of Washington, is located in that city, and its students will be ex-

ed to the temptations of the sa-

loons during the next two years.' Now, about "the temptations." If any philosopher-or if the philosois to be ruled out-if any charlatan or quack, can discover a way by which temptation can be resisted or character can be formed, except in the presence of temptation, he will be a world's wonder. The problem was Omniscience and Omnipo tence. Therefore, the original temp tation, which resulted in the Fall of

Mun. For this was the only way, it is the only way, to develop human character and responsibility, the only way to make man man.

Virtue never can be supported by keeping man and woman in ignorance of vice and excess. There is no guard to virtue in such ignorance. Knowledge is power. Knowledge indeed is not virtue, but it is the only road to sure virtue. The existence of alcoholic liquors is a fact. Virtue of sobriety requires that the evil effects of abuse of such liquors should be known. Such knowledge cannot be gained by effort to banish them from the world, for they cannot be banished; and if they were banished. knowledge of temperance would be Virtue can be strong, virtue indeed is known, only by or through realstance to vice and evil. The pro hibitionist is no moralist, therefore; though he thinks he is.

Yet sale of liquors is to be taxed and restricted by law, just as the relations of the sexes are to be controlled by law-for prevention of abuse and excess. The liquor trade is great resource of taxation; and it supplies a revenue that no country can afford to lose. As an industry, with large relations to production and transportation, to labor and business in many lines, to social life and to freedom of action without in fringement on rights of others, it is economic matter of the first im It must be dealt with raportance. tionally; and it never can be dealt with rationally by prohibition, especially in any large and active community. It is mere provincialism to suppose it can be.

Again, as to temptation. It is the business of man in this world to educate himself and to hold himself above temptation. What is that alle gory of the subjection of man to temp tation in the garden? What, but the profound turth that character and which everything depends, cannot be formed, cannot exwithout the help of some opposite In most cases, between virtue and vice are thinnest bounds; and virtue Itself turns to vice when misapplied Even, also, in things evil there is some soul of goodness. Our young people should be taught to be masters of their situation, whatever it may be Only so can the social organism have any solld character

### WILL THE CANAL PAY?

Friends of the Panama canal will hardly fail to feel keen disappointment over the views of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans on the effects of the canal, when completed, on the commerce of the United States. These views, while appearing in Hamp-ton's Magazine, one of the yellowest of the yellow muck-rakers, come from man in whom the American people have unquestioned confidence, and his knowledge of the subject is an expert's. Admiral Evans, in a business like review of the situation in all its phases, arrives at the conclusion that the canal, when completed, will be useless for commercial purposes unless it is made free. First, taking up the sailing vessel, with which we have expected to move such large quanti ties of low-grade freight through the canal, Admiral Evans shows that the time lost by the sailer in the caim belts, which have always existed for several hundred miles out of both the Atlantic and Pacific terminals of the canal, will be so great that the tramp steamer will make short work of the sailer, as was the case when the Suez canal was completed.

To quote from Mr. Evans' article: "The completion of the canal will be sentence to the last line of sailing ships, which have held out now only because the distances were too long to be covered economically by steam vessels requiring con-venient coaling ports." Assuming that we are to continue our present handi-cap, which forces our shippers to employ the highest-priced steamers in the world to carry our freight between the two oceans, and that there will be no change in what he terms "our archaic navigation laws," Ad-miral Evans says that "the first cost of the ships will be so great, when added to the cost of running them. lus the canal rates, that water trans portation will not attract capital when opposed to the

scontinental rallroads. This handleap, which the ship-sub-sidy seekers refuse to allow us to overne, might be offset by making the canal free to all American shipping, but this is distinctly prohibited by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which declares that there shall be no diserimination in the charges against the ships of any nation using the canal. Even were it possible to make

and exact toll from foreign shipping, Admiral Evans points out that the advantage, even with smaller tolls, would be insufficient to offset the heap coal which is found on the Suez route to Australia, New Zealand and the Orient. This can readily be understood when it is recalled that Subscription Rates Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail)

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Daily, without Sunday, six months. \$3.250

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Daily, without Sunday, three months. \$3.250

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Daily, Without Sunday, six months. \$3.2 steamers leaving Portland with wheat canal.

Now, if Admiral Evans is correct n his views, and they are backed up with cold, hard commercial facts, there will be no traffic of consequence unless the canal is free to all world. It is also pointed out that the same authorities, who estimated the operating expenses to be \$2,000,-000 per year, also originally estimated the cost of the canal at \$200,000,000. Admiral Evans makes the perfectly logical deduction that if the first estimute on the canal was only half what will actually cost, the estimate on perating expenses will also show a He expresses dis appointment that the direct financial dvantages of the canal are not now nore clear, but suggests that the canal be made a free waterway, and as such come under the same head as our river and harbor improvement schemes, which are for the general good of all commerce entering or leaving our ports.

PORTLAND AND THIS NEWSPAPER. A paper of Southern Oregon-the Medford Mail-Tribune-makes this

remark: The Oregonian has become one of the great papers of the Nation because for years it has had the undivided support of the mercantile interests of Portland and hence received revenue sufficient to neke t a powerful factor in the upbuilding of he city and country.

This, indeed, is true. To this day The Oregonian has this undivided support of the mercantile interests of Portland-never so much so as durng this year of 1909. The growth of ts advertising business, as well as of its circulation this year, surpasses all

That it has been "a powerful factor," too, "In the upbuilding of the ieve. The increasing resources of its business, and the assurance it has of the continuing and growing confidence of the country, will push it to efforts to become more powerful still.

To the mercantile and general busi-ness interests of Portland The Oregonian desires to tender its acknowledgements for the recognition it has received at their hands, and for their o-operation in the work of "upbuilding the city and country." It is a ommon cause; in which all are to do what they can. The spirit of Port-land is a fine spirit. It is enterprising, energetic and works on practical lines. The Oregonian has been with it from the first, and intends not merely to keep pace with it, but to lead to such extent as it may

The letter from Dr. H. L. Under-

wood, of La Grande, which the reader will find elsewhere today, contains an interesting mixture of truth and error The letter is written to rebuke The Oregonian for holding that "Nature lemands a higher morality in woman than in man." The exact place where Underwood fancles we committed this bit of turpitude was in an editoral on the Brokaw divorce trial, printed a few days ago. As a matter of fact, The Oregonian is not foolish enough to suppose that "nature" demands any morality whatever, from either sex. Natural law is such that a given act will be followed by definite consequences. For a man these consequences will often be different from what they are for a woman. There is no question of any demand involved. It is a simple matter of ause and effect. Our position is that ertain bad habits, like smoking and drinking, are more injurious to offpring when the mother follows them than they are in the father. We even vent so far as to say that no greater slamity could befall the human race than for women to become habituated to these vices.

The reason is simple enough, but Dr. Underwood seems to have missed "Nothing is more t pretty skillfully. certain," he remarks, "than that the offspring draws equally upon both parents for its hereditary character-We think there are a good many things far more certain. If both parents contributed equally all children would be hermaphrodites. One of them must determine the sex. In all probability each determines partlcular traits, but what proportion omes from one or the other no sound matically, for, in fact, nobody knows, Mendel's law is not nearly so broadly applicable as Dr. Underwood imag-It has never been proved "that 25 per cent of the offspring in the first generation resemble the father transmissible traits, 25 per cent the other and 50 per cent are mixtures. If this were true, heredity would be come a wonderfully simple affair. Mendel's law does not undertake to ay what proportion of the offspring vill resemble either sire or dam. It fixes the attention upon two trans-missible traits only, one of which is 'dominant" in a given generation and he other "recessive," or latent. If we select two individuals of that genera ion, in both of whom a particular trait is dominant and another recesof their offspring 25 per cer will exhibit the pure dominant trait and 25 per cent the recessive trait, while in 50 per cent the two traits will Thus limited and hedged about, Mendel's law is something very different from Dr. Underwood's sweep ing generalization. Still, it is of great se to breeders even if it falls to satisfy the requirements of imaginative spec-

But Mendel's law is only a side issue. What Dr. Underwood really wishes to say is that the hereditary traits of a child are all conveyed in the germ plasm and that nothing which the other does afterward can alter them present completed. To this we agree. It follows that the allrends."

Ather's influence on the child's heredity is as strong as the mother's, takone case with another, and that his habits are just as injurious as hers, so far as hereditary traits are concerned. But we are not talking All that cor about hereditary traits. cerns them becomes sealed and unalterable when the new creature has been generated. Dr. Underwood is quite right about it. He seems to

umstance that for some time afterward the child derives all its subsis-tence from the mother's blood. Hence, if she poisons her blood with alcohol tobacco, she necessarily poisons her unborn infant. To say, as Dr. Under-wood does, that during this period the mother is as powerless as the ment in favor of marching on father to influence her unborn child except in so far as she affords it protalk nonsense. If she can supply her hild nutrition, she can also supply it poison. For the sake of his pa ents, we urge Dr. Underwood read the great work of Dr. Saleeby on "Parenthood and Race Culture," where he will find this momentous subject adequately discussed, we can only touch upon it.

The facts being as they are, we must dmit that the mother's bad habits njure the offspring much more than he father's, though this is said with the full knowledge that a drinking father poisons the germplusm of which e is the host and in this way doom als children to epilepsy, insanity and idiocy. The Oregonian does not wish to encourage anything but good morals in either sex, and it believes the best way to accomplish this purpose is to set forth the cold facts of life. We therefore, that the drinking mother not only poisons the germ-plasm, as the father does, but she oubles her crime by feeding the inborn infant polson in the current of her blood.

PREDERIC REMINGTON. Frederic Remington, who died at Ridgefield, Conn., Sunday, left no suc essor in the particular branch of art in which he won lasting fame, was something more than an artist. He was a historian, prepared for posterity more accurate life-like studies of the men and animals who lived in that now vanished age of romance in the golden west than ever rewarded the efforts of any other artist. The future may bring to the world's notice greater artists than Remington. Some of the followers in his own field show wonderful talent; but, as stated, he will have no successor. The characters of that New West, which gave him impressions that his matchless genius transformed to canvas, are gone forever. There are no more models of the type which made the Remington pictures famous and as Remington at the beginning of his career divided bonors with no man while he was a part of that new West, his fame is secure from any work of a similar school that may follow him.

What his work will mean to future generations can be understood when we consider the interest that would low be felt in "Remington" sketches of the stirring scenes and the "real men" who followed Alexander the Great, Caesar and all of the world's greatest through their history-making eras of conquest. Writers roamed the plains as cowboys and ollowed the frontier troops through Indian skirmishes have given us some very accurate pen pictures of th dian, the cowboy, the frontier soldier, the cavalry horse and the mount of the cowboy and the Indian. These pictures, however, all left some-THE DOUBLE STANDARD OF MORALS, thing to the imagination, but Remington's pictures left nothing. There was "character" and "class" in every figure which he drew into his " ing pictures," and they will forever remain an important part of the history of the West.

An Olympia dispatch in The Oregonian yesterday exposed one of the many weak and costly features of the Pinchot policy regarding Government lands. The honesty and sincerity of Mr. Pinchot have never been queslioned, and for that reason his regulation of the sale of timber lands, which is proving so highly profitable to speculators and correspondingly unprofitable to the Government, is not due to his dishonesty, or a share n the wholesale graft that is made saible. The sche possible. The scheme, however, offers a fair example of the entire Pinchot policy, and of the Pinchot character Like most of the enormously

ealthy men who inherited riches and have never been obliged mingle with the "common herd," Mr. Pinchot is fully as impractical as well meaning. As a dreamer and a faddist, confining his operations to the environment in which he was raised, Mr. Pinchot is harmless, but when the Government's resources are uggled to suit his strange views, and housands of honest settlers become victims of his dreams and fads, he should be relieved of his power.

### BELGIUM'S TITLED WANTON.

Baroness Vaughn is too much for vinked at her broadly when she vinited there in company with the royal who lavished upon her, without stint, the money that he wrung from the wretched people of the Congo. It is not likely, however, that this titled vanton whose lisison with Leopold has been a matter of court scandal n every European capital for several years, who bore him sons upon whom with all his power, he could not confer the title of prince of the reafin, and who shamelessly subjected the King's daughters, born of a loyal and virtuous wife, to open indignities and pub humiliation, will be disturbed by the odium that is attached to her

name and station in life. Her chief care will be to secure to herself and her sons the bulk of the fortune left by the King. In this in-terest she is likely to become a devout church woman, as without the aid and nction of the church she can do nothing toward establishing or those of her children Leopold's millions. Of comparative outh, low origin and imperious will, this titled wanton is likely to be a horn in the pathway of the royal. house of Belgium for many years to Verification of the statement The evil that men do lives after em," is more than likely to follow the death of Leopold, through the schinations of this woman, and later of her sons-now mere infants-the offspring of debauched age and shameless youth, who will through life be compelled to fight or succumb to the

attainder of illegitimate birth. The body of an Industrial Worker of the World lies in the morgue at San Francisco as a result of the war between the "haves" and the "have-nots." The "haves" in this case owned saloon, and the Industrial Worker playing the part of the "have-not, refused to pay for liquor which he had secured from the "haves." The rethe canal free to American shipping, overlook, however, the important cir- with a pistol ball from the "have-

Then appeared a hated minior of the law, and on him the "have-no directed the fire of his revolver. The cessfully that the Industrial Worker is now where neither work nor whisky troubles him. This is another argukane. Drinks are cash on delivery

If Finland ever entertained any acter. . Australia has for nearly a shadow of doubt about having to dig score of years been a favorite field for Finns protested against, such doubt may now be wiped off the slate. Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, second ousin of the Emperor of all the Russias, has been appointed to full control Finland has been enjoying a kind of ominal independence that tended to destroy all love for the kind of a government that has made the tle Father" famous—or infamous—throughout the world. This half-way independence developed into something bordering on revolution, and Russia has probably decided to send over a ruler who can be depended on to take in all of the slack which the Finns have been given. Unless history fails to repeat in Finland, Nichohas Nicholaievitch may face an era of assassination that will make the San Francisco tong war look like a boys' battle with peashooters.

Appraisement of the estate of the late Mrs. William Astor gives values much smaller than the popular esti-mate of her wealth. This is a result not unusual in such cases. Wealth estimated by envy or computed by ignorance of values swells and grows by what it feeds on. These estimates isually are made in figures that mean othing to the average mind, beyond a vastness of resources that is incomprehensible. The practical matter-ofcould find not more than \$1,726,187 worth of property belonging to herconsiderable sum, it is true, but one hat shrinks into insignificance beside the fortune of the new rich Mrs. Har-riman. The fortune of the latter is one of the few that did not shrink in the appraisers' hands,

Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, is building a town near Buda-pest for the purpose of affording poor people with cheap rents. Building material and labor must be very cheap in Hungary, to permit such a rent chedule as he proposes. In his new modern and model town a three-room welling, including "kitchen and offices," will cost the renter \$66.66 per year, and a one-room dwelling, with kitchen and offices, will rent for \$34.08 per year. Consideration of these figures may throw some light on the wild desire of the Hungarians, the Poles and all of the rest of the foreign tribes to return to their native land and retire as soon as they have accumulated a few hundred dollars in this country

From East, West, North and South omes the same story of Christmas cheer, Christmas giving, Christmas rejoicing. The story is centuries old. It is embodied in the simple Christ-mas carol that has swelled from tens of thousands of throats: While shepherds watched their flocks by

All scated on the ground, the angel of the Lord came down And glory shone around.

It is the reflection of this glory that illuminates the pages of the Christmas story-the glory that shines from good will, from sympathy, from charity, from a desire to promote the hap-

Wheat King McCrosky, of Garfield, Wash., reports conditions in the wheat best in many years. The rainfall was about 25 per cent more than usual, and a fine blanket of snow is now protecting the Fall-sown grain from frost. The 1909 crop of the Intimates indicated, but present con ditions are for a bumper crop next As the outlook is fairly good for high prices, the wheat belt seems be in for another year of remarkable prosperity.

Prophet De Vennis is a fraud. course. Yet why is he a fraud? He merely predicts the Second Coming, as thousands have before him and thousands will, perhaps, after him. ils predecessors have been alike mistaken, but all were not frauds. Then why should De Vennis be laughed at?

Rich deposits of molybdenite have been found near Keewagama Lake, North Quebec. The metal is said to be very rare and valuable. Its name and that of the locality in which it is even gay Paris to accept, though it found also offer a "rare" combination of letters.

> If you are a taxpayer, possibly you have an interest in tonight's school meeting. Though perhaps you are indifferent either to the progress of the schools or the altitude of the tax levy.

The identity of the mysterious Mr. Raffles is discovered at last. He is Dr. Cook, the Arctic explorer, Truth will make her way over all obstacles. Crushed to earth, she will rise again. Beyond dispute, Dr. Cook is entitled

to the office of honorary president of the Ananjas Club for life. Just now t seems inconvenient for him to serve actively as head of the organization W. Gould Brokaw, who is sued by

his wife for divorce shouldn't have made that part of his name so conspicuous, We suppose that even if Christmas could be deferred a week or two, the

bargain sales would come afterward

Next time Democrats gain control of the House of Representatives they will think Cannonism too good to

If Dr. Cook should visit Monte Carlo e might have to "discover" the South Pole in order to recoup his losses. The woman in the case of King copold is no suffragette, yet see how

she has turned things topsy-turvy. These are the days, just before wearing-off time, that some persons think don't count

wouldn't taste so good.

It is an extraordinary man who can and the whole world a gold brick. that turkey is chesper, it

A FAILURE OF ARBITRATION. Experience of New South Wales, and Return to Old Legislation.

New York Tribune.

The extraordinary action which has just been taken by the Legislature of New South Wales for settling the great coal mine strike, or for preventing its further extension, would in any case be note worthy for its arbitrary and drastic charup that \$4,000,000 assessment which all sorts of experiments in social, indus-Russia recently levied and which the trial and commercial legislation. South Australia began it in 1891, and Victoria followed in 1896. New South Wales, where the present troubles prevail, adopted in 1901 a well-matured and detailed industrial arbitration act, the purpose of which was, like that of arbitration treaties among nations, to substitute peaceful means of settling disputes for the and often rulnous processes of warfare Its underlying principle was that a strike or a lockout was a public nuisance and ought to be restrained and suppressed by the state as any other breach of the peace. So a special court was created, from which there was no appeal, to hear and determine industrial disputes, and it was enacted that any one who, without waiting a reasonable time for reference to the court, or during the pendency of a case before the court, made, instigated or assisted a strike or lockout, should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, pun-ishable by a fine of \$5000 or by imprisonment for two months

This measure was a failure. The pre-siding Judge of the Arbitration Court, after a fair trial, pronounced the law "s riddled hulk" and dissolved the tribunal Seclaring that social and economic ques-tions were subjects for legislation and not for judicial process. In fact, under that act strikes were more frequent than ever. So the law was repealed and in its place was enacted an industrial disputes law, substituting a system of wages bourds for the court. But the labor unions with one accord ignored this law and resorted to the very method of striking which it was intended to prevent. Their objections to it were many, and some of them seemed well founded. One was directed accounted to receive which that act strikes were more frequent than was directed against the provision which imposed fines upon officers of unions who did not use "reasonable efforts" to get their members to accept adverse decisions of wages boards, and was against the clauses which employers to give the preference ade unionists to exercise "their right to say with whom they would work." So the unionists clamored for the repeal of the new law and the re-ensutment of the old one against which they had formerly clamored, but which they now promised to respect and to support if it were re-established. It will be observed that last week's enactment by the Legislature was effect a re-enactment of certain clause in effect a re-enactment of certain clauses of the old law, materially increased in severity. We shall see how it is received. Meantline the net result to date certainly seems to be a pretty complete failure of compulsory industrial arbitration on its hosen trial ground.

#### CHRISTMAS REMITTANCES LARGE. Over \$50,000,000 Sent From America to the Old Country.

Providence Journal.

Last year the transatlantic ships bound ast at about this season were crowded with home-going steerage passengers. This year their strong boxes are filled with international money orders and other negotiable paper transmitting funds to the relatives of immigrants. It is esti-mated that these Christmas remittances amount in cash to between fifty and sixty millions, to say nothing of merchandise gifts. The New York Postoffice alone has handled more than seven millions in for-elgn money orders since the first of the nonth, while other agencies have done proportionately as large a business. The otal record is believed to be about equal of the highest heretofore. At all events, is an astonishing demonstration of the thrift of the immigrant, as of his oppor

tunities for gain.

According to the Postoffice figures. reat Britain is the largest beneficiary rom the Christmas money which Uncle am has provided, with Italy a close sec-nd, though the business through express companies and banks may establish the Italians in first place. Doubtless some of the money will come back in the form of new immigration.

Daddy's Little Joke.

New York Press. Passengers on a subway car coming from Brooklyn Sunday afternoon had an experience that first caused frowns and

then a laugh.

The car was crowded, but, Brooklyn-wise, all the women had seats. On the platform was a middle-aged man, apparpattorm was a middle-aged man, appar-ently respectable. On a side seat was a girl in old rose, with checks to match. The man on the platform caught her eye for a moment, and threw a frantic kiss. The girl first smiled, then blushed

furlously.

He threw another, and she turned away a crimsoned fact.

"That will about do for you," said the big, raw-bened guard. "Go home to

your wife."

This did not seem to worry the apparently respectable man, and, catching a glint from the girl's eyes, he threw another kiss. She turned her face to study carefully a toque hat across the car.

At the Manhattan end of the bridge the girl arose to leave the car. The man who was trying to fiirt with her also faced the aliding door. By that time all eyes were on the pair, the guard was mad all through, and a couple of passengers edged dangerously close.

The girl in old rose took the arm of the apparently respectable man, and said

the apparently respectable man, and said in a silvery voice that all could hear:
"Oh, papa; how could you?"
Then everybody laughed at a joking father and a lovely daughter.

Marie Corelli Against Suffragettes.

London Despatch.

Marie Corelli's irreconciliable antagonlsm to woman suffrage does not prevent
her attempting political influence. She has
written an address to the electors of the
United Kingdom assuring them that the ery life of England is now in the bal-

ance.
"The empire," she says, "is standing like a victim on the rack of suspense, waiting to be harled into the devouring waters of Socialism or rescued and led back to the sucrity of home with peace and honor." A Socialist she describes as a sort of male suffragette seeking to upset the laws of Nature in order that he may assert himself as superior to Nature.
"The danger is that in a structle be-"The danger is that in a struggle be-tween Nature and her pygmy many things may be lost which will take cen-turies to replace and the sacrifice of a splendid history may be made useless at the cost of ruin of thousands. Disloyalty to the throne and constitution has a a great part of the people."

The Lombroso of After Death

Baltimore News.

Lombroso's skull has just been handed over to Professor Roncoroni, of Parma University, Italy, The famous criminolecter left directions to Roncoroni, who was one of his pupils, to make a scien-tific examination of his skull and then to rejoin it fo the body. Lemboroso also directed that when he becomes a skole-ton his bones shall be placed in the museum he founded at Turin.

A buir perhaps divides the tales and A hair wife found upon a husband's coat!

INFLUENCE OF HEREDITY. A Medical View of Family Characteris-

A Mydical View of Family Characterisistics and Traits.

LA GRANDE, Or., Dec. 27.—(To the Editor.)—A paragraph in last Thursday's Oregonian, apropos of the Brokaw trial, contains so unsound a lesson in deduction that in the interest of truth and morality I wish to correct same. It is an ancient and unscientific error that nature demands a higher morality in woman than in man—an error, it must be confessed, often too deeply cherished in the masculine mind.

Nothing is more certain in the realm cherished in the masculine mind.

Nothing is more certain in the realm of scientific medicine than the offspring draws equally upon both parents for its hereditary characteristics. The mother is as powerless as the father to influence her unborn child, except in so far as she affords it protective shelter and nutrition. Psychic influences are able to influence its physical development in certain cases, but only through ment in certain cases, but only through their control of the maternal circula-tion, which, of course, may affect the nutrition of the embryo.

Of course, the statement that the fispring draws its hereditary charac-eristics from both the parents equally a speaking in general terms. Disres speaking in general terms. Disre-carding the influence of remoter an estors, the Mendelian law holds good, brondly, for the human race as for the plant world; i. e., that 25 per cent of the offspring in the frist generation resemble the father in stable (trans-missable) traits, 25 per cent the mother and 50 per cent the mother

missable) traits, 25 per cent the mother and 50 per cent are mixtures.

There is altogether too much evidence in our prisons and epileptic and insane asylums of the sad hereditary influences of the drunken or criminal father, upon his children, to hold longer to that old superstition—as old as bad—that it is the sins of the mother only that are visited upon the children and not those of the father.

H. L. UNDERWOOD, M. D.

ORIGINAL SPELLING OF KLAMATH Mr. Holman Explains Why Fremont's

Mr. Holman Explains Why Fremont's Orthography Was Omitted.

PORTLAND. Dec. 27.—(To the Editor.)—I have read with interest the letter of Hon. William M. Colvig in The Oregonian of today in relation to the pronunciation of the word for which Klamath County is named. In my address on Oregon counties as written I quoted from John C. Fremont's report on his expedition in that part of the country where he says under date of country where he says, under date of November 18, 1843, that while the name ite the name Tlamath, according to Indian pronunciation. My address words. Why nties contains nearly 25,000 While I furnished the address The Oregonian it could spare but page, or say 5000 words. In con-asing this address for publication, a reference to Framoni's spelling of the pame was omitted. When this address is published in the Oregon Quarterly it will be in full.

It may be of interest to say that the "Duck, you feel!" he shouted, and

dress is published in the Oregon Quarterly it will be in full.

It may be of interest to say that the earliest known spelling of this name I know of is in the manuscript journal of Peter Skene Ogden of 1816, in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company at its office in London. In this journal the named is spelled "Clamitte."

This is set forth in my address.

According to the United States Bureau of Ethnology the Klamath Indians belonged to the Lutuamian tribe, and "they call themselves Eukshikni

and "they call themselves Eukshikni or Auksni, 'people of the lake, referring to the fact that their principal seats were on Upper Klamath Lake."

I am glad to have attention called, as Mr. Colvig has done, to any omissions or errors in this address of mine, to the end that the facts were to the end that the facts may known. FREDERICK V. HOLMAN.

New York City's Social Center.

New York Globe.

Society has ceased to go north. For the first time since 1896, when the calculations of the social center of New York vere commenced, the center has falled to move toward Albany. This year it is the same street that it was in last year Sixty-second street. The only movement that it has made has been along lines of longitude. It has crawled east a few longitude. It has crawled east a few feet, and now hovers about midway between Fifth and Madison avenues. Now the social center is not the general center of population. It is merely the center of population of several thousand families. It is the center of frills and thrills and furbelows, of mammon and large allmonies, of Dives and sufficency. It is thus more or less interesting. So long as the social center hovers in the neighborhood of Sixty-second street the glories as the social center hovers in the neigh-borhood of Sixty-second street the glories of the Great White Way, the enticements of Fifth avenue from the Plaza south, and all the intervening cross-street al-lurements will be in no danger of dilu-

Mrs. Goelevs New Gown.

New York Press. Mrs. Robert Goelet was greatly admired n a gown she wore to an opera matinee ast week. It was made of a curiously tull shade of pink cloth, cut with a round neck, and the rather loose coat was blainly a distinguished relative of the Russian blouse, which has become so popular the coat was become so popular the coat was become so popular the coat was a coat was become so popular the coat was a coat w lar this season as already to be con The collar was a wide, round, flat piece of embroidery, riculy worked with gold and edged with fur, and the sleeves were gathered in under cuffs that matched the embroidered collar. The hat was of the palest pink beaver, although the roll where the brim was turned up showed black and was topped by a tall Spanish ockade.

A Henvy Train With a Record.

Pittsburgh Despatch.

By far the heaviest train ever hauled by one locemotive on any raliway in the Snited States, and probably in the world, has been moved over the Pennsylvania railroad, between Altoona and Engla. Re-cently, a single locomotive, built at the company's Altoena shops, pulled a train of 105 steel cars, loaded with 5,544 tons of coal, for 127 miles in 7 hours and 12 minutes, or at an average speed of 17.5 miles an hour. The entire train, including engine, weighed 7645 tons, and stretched along the line for 3600 feet.

Sweet Uses of Adversity.

You can wear out your old clothes. You are not troubled with visitors. You are not persecuted to stand sponsor. Begging letter writers will let you alone. Impostors know it is useless to try to bleed you. You can practice temperance. You are not foolishly flattered. You save many a debt and many a headache. Finally, if you have a friend, you'll find

Champion Egg-Enter of Maine. Boston Despatch.

Prescoti D. Chadbourne, of Limerick,
Ma., thinks he is the champion egg-enter
of the state. At one sitting he ate 54 eggs. 24 of them boiled and the rest fried. In the losgers' camp where Chadbourne per-formed this feat the cook was unable to prepare the eggs fast enough.

Melba's Plans for 1910-11.

Madame Melba is to return to this coun ry next season and sing in concert. She will arrive in Halifax in the early autumn and appear in all the principal Canadian cities as far west as the Pacifi-Coast. She will also sing in some of the cities of this country.

A Royal Needlework Gulld. Queen Victoria of Spain has founded a successful needlework guild in Madrid, which is worked on similar lines to that established by her mother, Princess Hen-ry of Battenberg in the Isla of Wight.

New Vocation for Mrs. Belmont. Kansas City Star.

It is believed Mrs. O. H. P. Belmon will be next starring in "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Ghi," or "Nellie, the Beautiful Cleak Mode" "Neille, the

## LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

Johnnie Poe, one of the greatest half backs that Princeton ever boasted, had a streamous time in Hondursz the other day, but was rescued by an American gunbeat. Poe, who was a General in command of a one-gun battery, struck for the coast when things began to look black with peace and there was to look black with peace and there was little to do. He found the American war vessel and promptly asked for trans-portation home. "Sure," said the commander. "We'll

be glad to have you. Come aboard when you want. We'll probably lay up here for two or three days."

"Thank you, old man," said the former football star, warmly. "Til be aboard before you sail."

"Deine your luggages" said the com-

tain, warming. "If it isn't too elaborate I'll be glad to give it room."
"Thank you again," said Poe. "I'll sure do that. I have only 54 pleces."
"What" exclaimed the

"What" exclaimed the commander, springing from his chair. "I'm not running a freighter!"
"Oh, well, don't get excited," purred Poe; "my 54 pieces consist of one pair of socks and a pack of playing cards."

In a certain town in South Carolina, before the Civil War, there was an old Scotch Covenanter church, the pulpit of which bore a strong resemblance to a flour barrel. It was fastened to the wall and reached by a flight of narrow, ing stairs.

Among the preachers who occupied the pulpit at different times was one who was noted for the vigor and enthusiasm of his delivery and the extreme energy of his gesticulations.

The congregation had often trembled for his safety as he stamped and pound-ed in the old pulpit, but no catastrophe occurred until one day when he forward over the edge, and shaking the unstable structure, shouted, "The right-cons shall stand, but the wicked shall

Before the words were fairly uttered there was a crash, and the old pulpit and its occupant came to the floor, to-gether with much dust. The minister picked himself up, and waving off the members of the congrega-tion, said drily, "Brethren, I am not in-jured, and I don't mind the fall much, but I do hate the connection."—Youth's

Companion.

James R. Keene, apropos of the jumping contests at the New York horse show,
talked about fox hunting.

"Hunting," he said, "develops a race
of very savage, selfish men. There was,
for instance, Jones.

"Jones, on a bifter cold day, was riding
hard at a brook, when he perceived the
head of his dearest friend sticking dismally out of the lev water. Did Lance

dumped over him."-St. Louis

"No, sir," said the man to the newspaper solicitor, "I don't want your paper any longer, nor any other." "But, surely, sir," was the suave reply, "you wish to keep abreast of the news of the day." "Not ms-no, sir! I want to eat three meals a day. I don't want to read about how my meat is prepared, nor how the truck gardeners are being exposed for putting artificial colors and preservatives on their vegetables, nor how the fruit is drugged and doped, nor how the milkmen never wash their hands and put for ter is really axie-grease, nor how the but-ter is really axie-grease, nor how. Not a dad gummed newspaper nor maga-zine for me! It's hard to do without them, but I don't intend to starve to death."— Judge. maldehyde in the milk, nor how the but

Columbia's Attendance Bents Harvard's.

Knoxville Sentinel.

A comparison of the enrollment of stu-lents in the larger American universities and colleges shows that Columbia is easily maintaining its recent load. It mow has 6122 students registered, and Harvard only 5566. Harvard shows signs, of dropping behind Chicago, which has 5487. Harvard indeed does not want any tabled. easily maintaining its recent lead. more students than it now has. Includ-ing Summer session registration, the first ten universities show the following regiswing regis-

ration this year and last Fall Council
Harvard
Chleage
Michigan
Corneli
Pennsylvania
Illinois
Minnesota
Wisconsin
Catternia

Without the Summer session registra-tion the attendance rank of the universitles is somewhat different. Yale drops to eleventh place, Chicago to fitteenth, Princeton to twenty-third. But the dis-tinction between the Summer and Winter sessions is rapidly losing its impor-tance. The Summer session has come to stay, offering ambitious and poor stu-dents opportunities to cut short their academic years and offering teachers and nany others facilities for effective and thorough continuation work

Been Taking Turns.

The Fruit Grower. Mrs. Rogers had the barrel of russet apples placed in the attic because they were not quite ripe enough to eat and she warned her three boys, whose ages range from 5 to 11 years, not to touch

Then, one rainy day, when she sought the attic to get something from a trunk, she came full upon her sons, surrounded by apple cores. At her approach two of the boys drew closer together; but the third, a little distance off, who lay on his stomach contentedly murphing an

third, a little distance off, who lay on his stomach contentedly munching an apple, apparently paid no attention to his mother's entrance.

"Jack! Heary! Willie!" she exclaimed, reproachfully. "What are you doing? And those apples! Didn't I tell you not to touch them?"

"Yea, manma," replied Jack, the eldest, "but we're not really eating them; we're acting the Garden of Eden Willie and I are Adam and Eve. Henry, over there, is the serpent, trying to lead us to

there, is the serpent, trying to lead us to our downfall by showing us how good the

our downfall by showing us how good the apples are."

"But," began the mother, as sternly as she was able, "you two must have been eating apples; Henry hasn't done it all. I see as many as ten cores around you."

"Oh, yes," returned Willie, the young-cet, "we've all been taking turns being the serpent."

MOTHER GOOSE UP TO NOW. BY WILLIAM HENRY. Little Jack Horner Once tried to corner The market by buying up wheat; The market fell through So Jack got a new

Job, that of cleaning the street, Little Bo-Peep has lost much sleep A-fighting for woman's rights; But leave her alone and she'll soon have

And a hubby to keep in of nighte. There was a man in our town-A wise old son-of-a-gun; He invented "Referendum" And "Statement Number One."

Bye Baby Bunting, Teddy's gone a-hunting.
To have a "bully" time, we've heard,
And write about it a dellar a word.

Ding, dong, dole. Cook is in a hole; What pur him le? His tale so shoddy; Who helped him out?

Nobody; For we don't feel sorry for the poor old.

Who never did aught but out permitten