

The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL.) Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$4.50...

Portland, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1910.

SOME OF THE REASONS.

Even more in the East than in the West people are desiring to live in the country. Throughout New England and New York farms are abandoned, the fences have disappeared, the dwellings are down, the barns are falling, the stumps and the crabtree are growing up again, and little is left to mark the site of many a farmhouse but the cellar hole.

The attractions of the town are deemed superior to those of the country, and the young of either sex prefer the factory and the mill, with their clang and clatter and company, to the quiet yet far more independent life of the farm. The gregarious instinct appears to have gained complete domination over the more primitive desire for rural life, even in pioneer conditions.

During the last few years the number of sheep in New England has returned to 1891 placed the number of sheep in the six states at 1,204,324. By 1909 the number had dwindled to 540,500. Yet mutton and wool have increased enormously in price, and increasing numbers of people are turning to the old families have been going all the time to the towns and cities to try the supposed opportunities therein.

It is a common complaint that the middleman makes too much. There are too many middlemen; and this is one manifestation of the change—of the disease, if you may so call it. People who flock into the towns and cities make too something, and small dealers multiply. There are so many that they must have large profits to live. The general extravagance of the people contributes to their support, and they take the price as a matter of course. They who feel that they are growing rich by the steady advance of real property are careless about their expenditures, and a general extravagance follows the general example. The reverse movement will begin some day, and it will not be long before it will be advanced. Then the price of it will be felt. These are cyclic movements, reminding one of the remark about the wind, which blows where it listeth, but doesn't tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MARS.

Professor Percival Lowell, of the Flagstaff Observatory, clings valiantly to his old habit of seeing things in Mars which are invisible to other astronomers. He is almost invariably in the scientific brethren in every part of the world deny that there is anything like a system of canals to be seen on the planet, but Professor Lowell, with his acute vision, not only sees them, but gives details of their construction. To make his triumph complete he has just observed the opening of a new irrigation project in Mars. Water has been brought through a canal lately finished to a tract of land heretofore arid, and doubtless it will presently flourish in the richest of ways. The inhabitants are planting pear and apple trees. Professor Lowell does not inform the public. If he knows he perhaps deems the matter too trivial for mention.

It is a little peculiar that what Professor Lowell sees so clearly his colleagues cannot see at all. They are quite as vigilant as he is in searching the face of the planet and their telescopes are no less powerful. The pure scientific method is not in any advantage, but not enough to account for everything. There must be some other reason why the canals are visible to Professor Lowell alone. It will not do to say that he imagines them. If he does he has managed to instill his imaginative faculty into his photographic plates, for they show the canals distinctly. A late photograph shows the new irrigating canal in a place where pictures made last May contained no trace of it. The improvement of one neighbor's surface had begun and finished within a year. Keenly suspicious readers may jump to the conclusion that Professor Lowell fakes his Martian discoveries and has deliberately set about making himself notorious by deceiving the world. This is possible, but improbable to the last degree. He is a scientific man of high repute, with a great reputation at stake. The case is not comparable with Dr. Cook's, who sought fame and money by his fraud. Professor Lowell is already famous and he has sufficient money for a scholar's modest needs.

slump as that of 1907, but by far the greatest steady influence in the market has been the quiet purchasing by investors who bought stocks to hold as dividend-earners, and not to be turned over on the first advance of a point or two. There is a long list of railroad securities now quoted well up toward "double" prices and it is difficult to see how they could be justified this substantial premium. City real estate, farms, ranches and other forms of property along the route traversed by these roads, have doubled and more than doubled in value since these stocks were on the market. It is not surprising that the market for them is so active, and from an earning standpoint they are probably more attractive at present prices than when they were quoted lower. It is not always possible to determine the value of a certain stock when the market is exclusively in the hands of professional operators. When buyers who seek investments and not speculations, enter the market, however, there is established a base for values that has a standing in general financial and commercial situation.

THE GLAVIS METHOD.

Mr. Glavis sets himself up as censor of the motives and the conduct of Secretary Ballinger. "Misconduct," he says, but he "makes no charge of corruption." It is his opinion that Ballinger has done in the matter of "protecting the public interests in Alaska." But who made Mr. Glavis a judge? Here is an unimportant clerk, putting on an air of superiority. With it he has a right to be a censor, and his opinion. The revelation is perfect. His own statements before the committee of inquiry show him to be a contentious and quarrelsome person, anxious for notoriety. He says he is not a politician, but he certainly is, that Ballinger has lost confidence in him. Taft, in his speech at New York, spoke of a prevalent hysteria that runs wild in the impeachment of men of the highest character. There is a species of hysteria that runs wild in the case of Mr. Glavis. Through it Glavis has achieved a notoriety highly gratifying to himself.

Yet Glavis is something more than a notoriety-seeker, and a quarrelsome and contentious fellow. He is a petty and sneaking intriguer. Look at the incident of the stolen letters, Glavis was at odds with his superiors and he began surreptitiously to gather "material" for later use. He learned through a subordinate (Spalding) that Land Commissioner Dennison had written certain letters which are now in the Glavis testimony described as "funny." This subordinate was acting temporarily as Dennison's stenographer. Glavis asked him for copies of the letters. Spalding refused. Then Glavis ordered him to get the copies and Spalding complied. When Glavis was dismissed, he produced these letter copies as a vital feature of his great campaign against better men.

It is a common complaint that the middleman makes too much. There are too many middlemen; and this is one manifestation of the change—of the disease, if you may so call it. People who flock into the towns and cities make too something, and small dealers multiply. There are so many that they must have large profits to live. The general extravagance of the people contributes to their support, and they take the price as a matter of course. They who feel that they are growing rich by the steady advance of real property are careless about their expenditures, and a general extravagance follows the general example. The reverse movement will begin some day, and it will not be long before it will be advanced. Then the price of it will be felt. These are cyclic movements, reminding one of the remark about the wind, which blows where it listeth, but doesn't tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth.

INCINOTISM ILLEGAL.

Pinchot conservation bears heavily on the growth of the Western country and evidence of this truth is seen in retarded settlement of new land in Government areas. People of Oregon and Washington and other states are awakening to realize that the act of locking up of vast quantities of their state land in forest reserves and "withdrawals"—in addition to what greedy railroads and wagonroad companies and timber syndicates are doing means to the detriment of their progress.

Last Monday three strong protests from widely separated districts of the Pacific Northwest were printed in The Oregonian. These articles were spontaneous contributions of their authors and their coincidence was evidence of the contemporaneous thinking of the people. One from Spokane, issued by the Western Conservation League, complained that Pinchot conservation violates the Constitution and the states of the United States. Each guarantee the states the authority which the Pinchot bureau has assumed; another, from The Oregonian's correspondent in Olympia, explained how the State of Washington is prevented from administering its school lands by the policy of the Pinchot Bureau; the third narrated how would-be homesteaders are driven away from Government land, that the laws say they may enter and claim, by forest rangers, special agents and inspectors. The essence of Pinchotism is the strife between Pinchot and Ballinger, it appears only indirectly. For the "investigation" revolves about questions concerning Ballinger's good faith toward the Government and the public as a citizen and as an official. Ballinger has not indicated any great curtailment of forest reserve activity or area; probably because amid the present storm he sees no effective way of winning and does not wish conflict with another department of the Government. To the extent, however, that he has done so, he has challenged Pinchot conservation. Should he carry that purpose to logical conclusion, he ought to become a champion of state conservation.

A JUST DECISION.

It is a comfort to learn that the decision of the Southern California supreme Court takes away from Senator Tillman the custody of his grandchildren and gives it to their mother. There is where it belongs. In order to effect this piece of manifest justice to the child, but to do no harm to him. It is jugged with every day. South Carolina, in its sluggish dread of progress, still retains the common-law notion that a married woman loses her property and all her rights in her husband's estate. She has no claim on her earnings or her children, and when the husband dies his rights are inherited, not by her, but by his father. How the court managed to slip around this barbarous legal survival it is not discreet to inquire too closely. The result should be thankfully accepted without much attention to the process by which it was reached. Perhaps the court decided the suit upon merits without regard to the law. Judges do this in their moments of exalted courage and virtue sometimes and the world is always the better for it. Senator Tillman is not particularly well qualified to be the custodian of young children, but the morals are not so bad as his manners, but both leave much to be desired. In the Senate he often happens to take the right side of a question, but his violence and brutality usually make his defenders wish he had chosen the other. If there was any likelihood of his final verdict many poor "critters" may not even hear one voice in their favor.

and divers accepted theological views fall to the ground. It may be practical considerations of this nature more than any deficiency of vision which prevent other astronomers from seeing those Martian internal improvements which are so distinctly visible to Professor Lowell.

No convincing reason has ever been advanced why Mars or other planets should not be inhabited. Difficulties of various sorts have been conjured up, but they are far from conclusive. The Martians must differ more or less from human beings in appearance and habits because they live under conditions unlike ours. They may be wiser than we or more foolish, stronger or weaker, and their habits may be entirely different. But there is no ground whatever for denying that they exist. The probability is all the other way. It is almost insane to believe that the whole universe, except our tiny world, is a lifeless waste. Wherever conditions permit its development life almost certainly exists.

ON BROADER LINES.

The Portland Seaman's Friend Society which was organized more than thirty years ago and which, in spite of its former sectarian limitations, has accomplished much good for the port, has recently been reorganized on much broader and more practical lines. The society has formerly been dependent largely on foreign charity and sectarian support, but will now be conducted as non-sectarian and as a branch of the parent society in New York. The object of the organization is clearly indicated by its title. It is supported exclusively for the purpose of aiding seamen visiting the port, who otherwise, would be exposed to the temptations which have had much to do with giving Portland a bad name throughout the maritime world.

A DIBREFUL ROAD TO RICHES.

J. Thorburn Ross was convicted of misappropriation or "high finance" juggling with state school funds. His wild speculations with money confided by depositors to his now defunct bank did not enter the indictment. Neither did the acts of him and his associates, which he has explained, when he made use of his knowledge that the bank was tottering, to place sums of money to their credit. That was nearly twenty-eight months ago, and now, finally, the Supreme Court of the state has rendered its final decision.

It is stern fate that thus blasts a man in his prime. Mr. Ross clearly is made to suffer, not alone for his own sins, but also for those which long have characterized the banking business. The latter account is perhaps the one that demands harshest satisfaction in the punishment of Mr. Ross. For wild banking must stop and those who would practice it must be warned therefrom by direful example. The fate of Mr. Ross is a proverb to bankers hereafter. Long time before he resorted to high finance speculation with money of depositors and of the state, in order to make himself rich, others were making the same use of public funds and depositors' money in schemes.

REMEMBERING THE MAINE.

The twelve years which have elapsed since the destruction of the battleship Maine, in Havana Harbor, have been among the most momentous in American history. The Spanish War has been fought, the Philippines acquired and the United States transformed once for all from a home-keeping nation to a power of world-wide interest. Coincident with these external events has been the great economic awakening of the people which has issued in the demand for internal betterments. How far the expansion of American power and influence will go, no one can predict, but it can foresee, nor is it possible to predict what will ultimately flow from the demand for economic reforms.

Valueless Memoranda.

MOSEIER, Or., Feb. 14.—(To the Editor.)—Noticing an account in the Oregonian of an old newspaperman having an account of Lincoln's death being sold for \$250, I have found an old paper named "The Ulster Gazette," dated January 4, 1890, under date of January 4, 1890. The paper appears to have been issued in memorial of General Grant, and is bordered in black and gives a full account of the burial. Do you know of any society or curio seekers who would be interested in such a paper?

Valueless Memoranda.

MOSEIER, Or., Feb. 14.—(To the Editor.)—Noticing an account in the Oregonian of an old newspaperman having an account of Lincoln's death being sold for \$250, I have found an old paper named "The Ulster Gazette," dated January 4, 1890, under date of January 4, 1890. The paper appears to have been issued in memorial of General Grant, and is bordered in black and gives a full account of the burial. Do you know of any society or curio seekers who would be interested in such a paper?

den to think and act like their grandfather. It is fortunate for them that the court has taken them away from him.

What the American Church is Doing Through Its Missionaries.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE Methodist Episcopal Church, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York, Feb. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Many who were previously unaware that the Methodist Episcopal Church was at work in Italy, have been informed of the fact through the cabled statements concerning the refusal of the Vatican to receive an audience to ex-Cardinal Fairbanks, who is member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and again through Archbishop Ireland's timely explanation of the incident. The incident was a protest against Methodist activities in Rome in so far as these activities touched the Roman Catholic population of that city. The following statements of what American Methodism is really doing in Italy may be of interest:

Standing on high ground, in one of the best sections of Rome, is the central quarters of Methodism in Italy, a building now valued at \$225,000, which contains a large audience room for Italian services, an American church, Sunday school room, Epworth League parlors, offices, a bookstore, a printing plant and a large school building. In this large building three years ago the great World Sunday School Convention was held, with its delegates from 37 countries. The American church which assembles in this building, the Rev. Dr. Bertrand B. Hays, pastor of the Wesleyan University and formerly pastor at Stamford, Conn., has recently become pastor. Among other interesting publications are the "Evangelical Hymnal" recently prepared by a joint commission of the Wesleyan and the Methodist Episcopal churches in Italy, the first joint hymnal to appear in the Italian language. The upper floors of this building are used as class rooms and dormitories for a boys' school, the Methodist College. Here also the Wesleyan Theological School prepares young men for the work of the Methodist ministry in Italy.

Next in interest is Cranford Hall of the Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here 270 girls received instruction during the last school year. It has a 12 years' course, and is a high grade school. The school has been founded by the American people and the United States transformed once for all from a home-keeping nation to a power of world-wide interest. Coincident with these external events has been the great economic awakening of the people which has issued in the demand for internal betterments. How far the expansion of American power and influence will go, no one can predict, but it can foresee, nor is it possible to predict what will ultimately flow from the demand for economic reforms.

Another school of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the Italian Girls' Home School—Miss Italia Garibaldi, granddaughter of the great Italian patriot is in charge. Miss Garibaldi is a native of Italy and is principal of the school. The school of which she is principal enrolled 67 girls in 1909.

Another school of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the Italian Girls' Home School—Miss Italia Garibaldi, granddaughter of the great Italian patriot is in charge. Miss Garibaldi is a native of Italy and is principal of the school. The school of which she is principal enrolled 67 girls in 1909.

Another school of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the Italian Girls' Home School—Miss Italia Garibaldi, granddaughter of the great Italian patriot is in charge. Miss Garibaldi is a native of Italy and is principal of the school. The school of which she is principal enrolled 67 girls in 1909.

Another school of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the Italian Girls' Home School—Miss Italia Garibaldi, granddaughter of the great Italian patriot is in charge. Miss Garibaldi is a native of Italy and is principal of the school. The school of which she is principal enrolled 67 girls in 1909.

METHODIST ACTIVITY IN ROME.

What the American Church is Doing Through Its Missionaries. BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE Methodist Episcopal Church, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York, Feb. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Many who were previously unaware that the Methodist Episcopal Church was at work in Italy, have been informed of the fact through the cabled statements concerning the refusal of the Vatican to receive an audience to ex-Cardinal Fairbanks, who is member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and again through Archbishop Ireland's timely explanation of the incident. The incident was a protest against Methodist activities in Rome in so far as these activities touched the Roman Catholic population of that city. The following statements of what American Methodism is really doing in Italy may be of interest:

Standing on high ground, in one of the best sections of Rome, is the central quarters of Methodism in Italy, a building now valued at \$225,000, which contains a large audience room for Italian services, an American church, Sunday school room, Epworth League parlors, offices, a bookstore, a printing plant and a large school building. In this large building three years ago the great World Sunday School Convention was held, with its delegates from 37 countries. The American church which assembles in this building, the Rev. Dr. Bertrand B. Hays, pastor of the Wesleyan University and formerly pastor at Stamford, Conn., has recently become pastor. Among other interesting publications are the "Evangelical Hymnal" recently prepared by a joint commission of the Wesleyan and the Methodist Episcopal churches in Italy, the first joint hymnal to appear in the Italian language. The upper floors of this building are used as class rooms and dormitories for a boys' school, the Methodist College. Here also the Wesleyan Theological School prepares young men for the work of the Methodist ministry in Italy.

Next in interest is Cranford Hall of the Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here 270 girls received instruction during the last school year. It has a 12 years' course, and is a high grade school. The school has been founded by the American people and the United States transformed once for all from a home-keeping nation to a power of world-wide interest. Coincident with these external events has been the great economic awakening of the people which has issued in the demand for internal betterments. How far the expansion of American power and influence will go, no one can predict, but it can foresee, nor is it possible to predict what will ultimately flow from the demand for economic reforms.

Another school of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the Italian Girls' Home School—Miss Italia Garibaldi, granddaughter of the great Italian patriot is in charge. Miss Garibaldi is a native of Italy and is principal of the school. The school of which she is principal enrolled 67 girls in 1909.

Another school of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the Italian Girls' Home School—Miss Italia Garibaldi, granddaughter of the great Italian patriot is in charge. Miss Garibaldi is a native of Italy and is principal of the school. The school of which she is principal enrolled 67 girls in 1909.

Another school of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the Italian Girls' Home School—Miss Italia Garibaldi, granddaughter of the great Italian patriot is in charge. Miss Garibaldi is a native of Italy and is principal of the school. The school of which she is principal enrolled 67 girls in 1909.

Another school of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the Italian Girls' Home School—Miss Italia Garibaldi, granddaughter of the great Italian patriot is in charge. Miss Garibaldi is a native of Italy and is principal of the school. The school of which she is principal enrolled 67 girls in 1909.

SUIT FOLLOWS AUTO ACCIDENT

S. Russell Smith, Realty Man, Defendant in \$2600 Action. S. Russell Smith, of the real estate firm of Smith & Everett, with offices in the Swetland building, is being sued by J. W. C. Watten, of the same firm, for \$2600, because his automobile ran into Mabel H. Watten's car on August 31, 1909. The accident was unavoidable, and that the woman suddenly emerged from between two streets, and was standing near together on Morrison street, and that she stepped in front of the machine. The woman was knocked down and run over, and the car was damaged. The plaintiff claims that the accident could have been prevented by reasonable care on her part. It is contended that the woman was not on the street for a non-suit this morning, on the ground that it is the duty of every person in crossing the street to look and listen for approaching vehicles and cars. The plaintiff will contend that it is the duty of the drivers of vehicles to go slowly at street crossings and in busy parts of the city, and to make suitable motion for approaching vehicles and cars. The jury is composed as follows: J. W. C. Watten, C. C. Watten, E. B. Archer, A. S. Finger, E. C. Feby, E. M. Rankin, J. M. Allen, Frank W. Armas, J. W. C. Watten, William Hudnut, G. J. Epperly, Ellis McLean.

19-YEAR-OLD ACCOUNT SUIT

Captain T. A. Schjott Goes to Law Over Willamette Heights Lot. The lawsuit of Captain T. A. Schjott against C. Hagemann, a ship chandler, was taken under advisement by Circuit Judge Cleland yesterday afternoon. The case is a dispute over a lot on Willamette Heights which has been standing between Schjott and Hagemann since 1891, and upon which he has been unable to agree. It appears from a complaint that in 1891, C. Hagemann made a contract with John Hale by which Watten was to purchase lot 9 block A, Willamette Heights. Hagemann, he alleges, because he was a stranger in Portland, He alleges that he has paid to Hagemann \$2072.50 in cash, and that Hagemann has paid out \$1978.35, but Schjott says he has not yet received the balance of his lot.

Schjott says Hagemann mortgaged the property in 1906 to Charles F. Bluth for \$1500, and that he transferred an interest in the lot, and is made a party defendant. The captain wants the title to the lot transferred to E. M. Cederstrom, Vice-Consul at Norway, the Prince of Walesman mortgage set aside, and \$500 damages from Hagemann besides \$250 attorney's fees. Hagemann also asks an appointed guardian ad litem for Henry F. Goode, the 15-year-old son of the late H. W. Goode. The boy is now in the Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, N. C. His mother, Edith F. Goode, who is the administratrix of her husband's estate and the last legal guardian of the boy, says she is about to sell all or a part of her husband's estate at private sale. A letter which she has written to the court, and which is allowed more than 15 days ago, the objections, and he has not yet secured a decision to answer the notice. Captain Greene has been acting as Mrs. Goode's attorney in the administration of her husband's estate and appears in the petition as a friend of the court.

GUARDIAN SOUGHT FOR BOY

Son of Late H. W. Goode Without Legal Custodian. Thomas G. Greene filed with County Judge Webster yesterday morning a petition that some responsible person be appointed guardian ad litem for Henry F. Goode, the 15-year-old son of the late H. W. Goode. The boy is now in the Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, N. C. His mother, Edith F. Goode, who is the administratrix of her husband's estate and the last legal guardian of the boy, says she is about to sell all or a part of her husband's estate at private sale. A letter which she has written to the court, and which is allowed more than 15 days ago, the objections, and he has not yet secured a decision to answer the notice. Captain Greene has been acting as Mrs. Goode's attorney in the administration of her husband's estate and appears in the petition as a friend of the court.

HALF PRICE ASKED ALLOWED

City Must Pay \$3500 for Three-fourths Acre on Mount Tabor. The city will pay \$3500 for three-fourths of an acre on the south slope of Mount Tabor belonging to G. S. Hanson and John Hanson. This amount was decided upon by a jury in Judge Cleland's department of the Circuit Court, which tried the city's damage suit against the Hansons. The jury was out an hour. Witnesses for the city testified that the property was worth between \$700 and \$850, but the Hansons maintained that the property was worth \$10,000. The city will make it a part of the park system. Charles F. Rhyne will be paid \$62.50, as he holds a mortgage on the property for that amount. This will make \$375.50 the net amount the Hansons will receive.

MERCHANT TIRES OF PARTNER

Outfitter Wants Gale Company Dissolved and Injunction Issued. Richard E. Gale wants his partnership with S. Zavin in the Gale Outfitting Company dissolved, and to that end filed suit in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon asking that a temporary injunction be issued restraining Zavin from withholding the account books of the firm, and from closing up the partnership. The company has a store at 443 Washington street. Gale alleges that he went into partnership with Zavin in 1907, investing \$2600 in the business. Zavin invested \$500 in cash, and \$1000 in accounts, giving his time besides. They agreed that each should draw \$75 a month salary. On January 11, Gale left Zavin left the store, taking with him the account books and other papers, and has not returned. He has since been making collections, and has kept the cash, says Gale. Gale also alleges that Zavin is insolvent.

Lineman Asks \$15,000 for Fall.

John W. Taylor, a lineman who fell from a telephone line last April when a portion of it split away, brought suit in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon asking that the telephone company be held liable for his injuries. The company, however, demands \$15,000 damages. He complains that he had climbed the pole, with the aid of spurs, to the wire, and that he was struck by a piece of wire, throwing him to the ground. He contends that the company should not have allowed rotten and unsafe wires to be used. Another group of pictures reveals the ex-President on horseback crossing a stream.

\$30,000 VOTED FOR MISSIONS

Adventists Set Aside Large Sum to Spread Creed. The North Pacific Union Conference, Seventh Day Adventists, in session yesterday in the East Portland Church, voted to appropriate \$30,000 for the foreign missions of the denomination, to be called the Southern Oregon Conference and heard an extended report on education by M. E. Cady, educational secretary. The \$30,000 appropriated is in response to a call issued by the General Conference for \$300,000 for foreign missions, and the denomination has assessed to the North Pacific Conference District. To raise the large sum the committee on finance recommended that all Seventh Day Adventist wage-earners in the territory devote two weeks' earnings to this fund; that the territory be divided into two divisions, each of their land and also that one-tenth of the tithes be applied to the mission fund, all of which was adopted by the conference.

The finance committee recommended that hereafter all money intended for the foreign field should be sent the general treasury of the denomination. On recommendation of the committee on plans a new conference was formed in Southern Oregon to be known as the Southern Oregon Conference. It includes seven counties south of the north boundary line of Lane County and includes taken from Western Oregon counties a total of 60 churches and nearly 600 members who contribute \$5000 annually through tithes. There are 1000 members in the new district. The question of the new district, the same of Upper Columbia River Conference of Western Oregon Conference was voted upon by the conference.

M. E. Cady, president of Walla Walla College, and conference educational secretary, read a report on the Seventh Day Adventist educational work. He held that the system, while it was meeting the conditions fairly well in some respects, was weak, especially in the matter of the training of teachers. He ought to be provided with more trained teachers, and that manual and physical training were not what they ought to be in the school. He also stated that in the North Pacific Union Conference there are 48 church schools, 1000 members, and 230 members of Walla Walla College, acting secretary, could not perform the growing duties of the office. Delegates spent yesterday afternoon at the Mount Tabor Sanatorium, the largest institution of the kind in the Northwest. The delegates arrived in the afternoon and the delegates were shown through the building from basement to attic. Last night a banquet was given at the Mount Tabor Sanatorium, when addresses were delivered by the physicians of the sanatorium and others.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE DRAWS

Course at O. A. C. Attracts 220 Men and Women. OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Feb. 15.—Special.—The exercise of "Farmers' Week," including the special programme offered by the school of Domestic Science and Art, has attracted 220 men and women, which is more than double the number ever in attendance at these exercises in forty years. The program of domestic science and art, and the remaining are studying agricultural subjects. A corps of special lecturers are assisting the regular instructional force. The speakers have been chosen from among the leading agriculturists of the state and will talk on the practical side of agricultural work in Oregon and the Northwest. These special lecturers are: J. W. C. Watten, J. W. C. Watten, E. Whisler, of Medford; Austin T. Bixton, of Forest Grove; H. M. Williams, of Portland; Walter M. Pierce, of La Grande; J. W. C. Watten, of Astoria; K. Newell, of Gaston; A. D. Mason, of Hood River; A. H. Lee, of Portland, and Fred Groner, of Hillsboro.

ROOSEVELT IN MOVING PICTURES.

Scenes of African Hunt Secured After Vast Effort and Risk. New York Press. Experience of the great explorer Roosevelt in British East Africa were illustrated by moving pictures shown privately in the city of Washington. Life in camp, the hardships of the journeys through a country where there are few trails, his stalking of game and the various animals he hunted and killed, his adventures in the wild, all were displayed for the enjoyment of W. N. MacMillan, who was the host of the party. The pictures were taken by the photographer, who is spending a few days in the city. The pictures were displayed by Cherry Kearton, a naturalist of England, who spent 17 years in making a specialty of photographing the birds and beasts of England and Africa. He risks his life to get pictures of the wild beasts, as was proved by his flashlight picture of a lion going to a pool of water, and the picture of a leopard which he secured directly upon the man behind the camera, who saved his own life and his negatives by a narrow escape. When they were within three yards of one set of the pictures shows the ex-President coming from his tent in the early morning and the march for the day is begun. Another shows Roosevelt and Colonel Roosevelt being carried on the backs of the natives across streams of water. Another group of pictures follows close. Another group of pictures reveals the ex-President on horseback crossing a stream.

Bad Check Passer Confesses.

ASTORIA, Feb. 15.—(Special.)—J. L. Downs, who was arrested Saturday evening for passing a bad check, was arrested by the Justice Court, was arraigned on an information charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. He was committed to the County Jail in default of \$300 bonds to await the action of the Circuit Court grand jury. Downs, who says he has a wife and three children living at Silverton, admitted his guilt and said he had been a spree for the last three weeks. He informed Chief Oberg that he passed five bogus checks at Eugene and two at Astoria.