# The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Posterios as sould-Class Matter. (BY MAIL). (BV MAIL).

Included one year.

Included six mouths.

Included three mouths.

Included one mouth

Eunday, one year.

Funday, aix mouths.

Sunday, give mouths.

Sunday, three mouths.

(BY CARRIER). Postage Rates-10 to 12 pages, 1 cent; 18 13 pages, 1 cents; 22 to 45 pages, 2 cents; to 60 pages, 4 cents. Fursign postage uble rate. dness Offices-Verres & Conk-

PORTLAND, THUBSDAY, DEC. 1, 1910.

### NEW NATIONALISM IN PERIL

Woodrow Wilson is Governor-elect of New Jersey. He is a shining example of the scholar in politics, though there are precious few scholastic politicians like him. He is a Democrat, which is no reproach to him, since he is sane, safe, conservative and pru-dently and intelligently aggressive. He is regarded by many as the hope of the New Democracy, which is merely another name for the Old Democracy, for long years obscured and eclipsed by the Bryan vogue

Governor-elect Wilson, at the Kentucky conference of Governors, sounded a keynote against the New Natio alism. He did not say so, but that is what it was. He appeared to put in words the decided sentiment of the Governors, Republican Democratic. They will inslet that the Federal Government do not usurp and everride the state in affairs of common concern, such as conservation. It is well.

The outlook for the New Nationalism is not altogether hopeful. There are too many Western States that, through motives of self-preservation and the instinct of standing up for their own, have other views. There is a lot of new Democratic Governors and Legislatures in the East and Middle West. There is to be a Demo cratic House of Congress. The Re-The New Nationalism is perilously near the rocks. We state an obvious condition, not in terms of rejoicing or exultation, but with due appreciation of certain signs and portents.

The only Democrats unreservedly and openly for the New Nationalism are in Oregon. But are they real

### THE SHORT SESSION.

Not very much legislation is ever carried through in the "short session" of an expiring Congress. It lasts only from the first Monday in December to the 4th of March, and usually most of its time is occupied with appropria-tion bills. Naturally money matters take precedence over everything else and if there is not room for other affairs they must walt. The coming short session will have more than the ordinary deterrents to activity. Many of the Republican members must give their seats to Democrats after reh 4. These unfortunates can hardly be expected to initiate any bold and far-reaching measures of states-In fact, Congressu the older type are not much in the habit of doing anything except obey orders and just now the disruption of the Cannon organization leaves them like an army without a general.

over the revision of the House rules. The men who wish to take the com-Speaker will not relax their efforts. They may work quietly, but they will ting will help divert attention from legislation. There are conjectures that a do-nothing policy may be fellowed throughout the next two years an extra session in the Spring to revise the tariff. On the other hand, the Democratic House, when it meets a from now, will pass no bills which might shed credit on a Repub-Bean Administration. Prophecies of this sort are not very convincing. is hardly fair to assume that either the President or the Democratic House is utterly neglectful of the publie welfare. If Mr. Taft does not an extra session he will have some better reason for it than reluctance to give the Democrats a chance to act. Nor is it at all likely that Congress will sit life until 1912. The new members know that they are un trial. Their something and they will not let the opportunity slip If they can help it.

Some beneficial legislation may be

Winter. Mr. Taft is not satisfied with the feeble and tentative structure of his tariff commission. Although it was instituted to gather information about the tariff, it has no power to subpena witnesses or compel people to answer questions. It may not even use information detrimental to the over protected trusts which has been gathered by the Bureau of Corporations. The truth is that Congress gave the tariff commission just as little authority as it could without actually refus-Since the President depends upon the commission to take schedules, it stands to reason that he ould like to see it better provided with funds and power. There is some ood that his wish may be gratifled this Winter. Whether any of the schedules will be revised is an interesting subject for prognostication. Taft said in his noted Winons speech that the wool schedule of the Aldrich tariff lacked something of that perfection which he beheld every-where else in that instrument. Perhaps he will ask Congress to lower the extortionate duties on woolen fal Winter in accordance with what he has declared to be just. But even if he does, it would be unsafe to assume that the tax will be abuted for until March 4 the standpatters will

control Congress Rumors are affoat that the duties on paper and wood pulp may also be rebut no doubt the principal basis for the prophecy is the doore that it may come true. The best way to avoid disappointment is to hope nothing from the short session. Then every blessing it may vouchsafe will be doubly bright. There is much that Congress might do if it would. It

parcels post, and by some miracle perhaps it will.

WIDE OPEN. The discussions in the mass meeting of the Mulinomah Bar Association, while profound and interesting, have not shed a very brilliant light on the dark and mysterious passages in the new judiciary amendment. All the comfort gained is in the hope implied that the Legislature may make some-thing sensible out of the provisions providing for reconstruction of the judicial system and that the Supreme Court may so construe the amend-ment that it will cause the least pos-

albie harm in appellate procedure. Had Judge Pipes added one word to his comment and said that the smendment is "a sumple of the devastating hand of the (wide-open) initiative and referendum," we could heartly agree with him. In this amendment was presented to the voters at large a measure having a meaning on which lawyers cannot agree. What the laity thought of it is shown in the vote recorded in the election Of 118,000 voters who expressed a choice on candidates for Governor, approximately 34,000 failed to express an opinion on the judiciary amend-ment. The only conclusion to be reached is that \$4,000 voters decided to "pass it up" because they know nothing about it. Thirty-nine thousand voters expressed disapproval of the amendment, but it happened that 45,000 voters thought the measure had merit. Thus an indefinite, and by some learned men held to be harmful, amendment is written into the fundamental law of the state by vote of 38 per cent of the electorate Forty-five thousand voters wanted the amendment adopted and 71,000 either did not want it or feared or neglected to express an opinion.

MR. ATWHILE'S PLAN. What President Atwell, of the State Horticultural Society, proposes amounts to a federation of the local fruitgrowers' associations. The pur pose of the federation is to solve the em of marketing fruit. Without onjoint action fruit is shipped to narkets which do not at the mom need it. A glut follows. Prices fall and the senscless cry of overproduction is raised. To remedy this mistaken practice, put the entire direction of shipments in the hands of entral exchange composed of local delegates, says Mr. Atwell. Let this exchange say when and where every car of fruit shall proceed. This is eminently sound and practi-

cal. With reference to the market there should be no individual fruit-There should be only th central body which represents them To this growers must come, and come soon, if they would rescue the business from the disaster of overstocked markets and ruinous price almost every problem of country life and work the key is "organiza Complete organization means complete success. Isolated effort. sad experience proves only too well means fallure. The isolated as tion is only one degree less feeble than the isolated individual.

Several hundred boxes of very suerior apples were lined up in Portland yesterday to be "judged." This delicate task fell to H. E. Van Deman, cultured, practical man of science who has devoted his life to pomology. His judicial estimate carries with it a sort of Governmental stamp, for he is one of Uncle Sam's recognized experts. Furthermore, Mr. Van Deman has had much experience in passing upon the relative merits of favorites in the apple kingdom. His verdiet It is conceded that there will be a will be accepted. Under the good deal of maneuvering this Winter the game, you can't appeal. Under the rules of Still it may be asked in all sincer-

ity whether this judge or any other judge of an apple show applied th supreme test. A farmer once boasted to a neighbor that he could always be busy and their planning and plot- | tell by the teeth whether a chicken was tender. "A chicken has no teeth," was the derisive comment. "I know it," came the rejoinder, "but I have." One must grant that form, color, freedom from imperfection, manner of packing, uniformity of size and general reputation are contributing features of the evidence. But all of them are externals. How dare any jurist declare this apple or that to be best or second best until, like the judge of chickens, he has put it to the dental test?

### MORE PEOPLE FOR OREGON.

The meeting of the Oregon Devel opment League at Salem this week was the most important affair of its kind ever held in Oregon. It brought together, from every locality in the ate, representative men who are engaged in exploiting the resources of Oregon for the purpose of attracting settlers. Throughout the discussions the keynote of co-operation struck no discordant sound. There was unanimous sentiment that the exploitation work of the future should be carried on with a view to giving all localities in the state equal opportunities in pre-senting their merits to the home seeker. There will be complete elimination of the reprehensible practice of "knocking" one portion of the state n the belief that it is an aid to some other portion. The numerous speeches made and papers read at the meeting disclosed very satisfactory results from the publicity work already performed, and also outlined an elaborate pro-

gramme for the future. Introducing President Howard Elli-ott, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, President Wilcox, of the Development League, quite truthfully stated that the railroads had expended money for publicity work than all other organizations combined. Eillott in his speech supplemented this by the statement that since coming into the Pacific Northwest the Northern Pacific had expended in bringing to the attention of the world the advantages of the country more than \$5,000,000. An equally satisfactory showing could probably be made by the Harriman lines, which for the past four years have been exception-ally lavish in their appropriations for advertising the resources of this coun-

Now that it has been demonstrated eyond question that the greatest need of the Northwest is more people, and also that the railroads are spending millions to get them here and more millions to open up new territory on which they may be located, there should be the most harmonious cooperation between the people and the The Development League

might even establish the long-desired that it had perfected admirable plans for the most satisfactory distribution of these new settlers.

With the railroads spreading the gospel of Oregon opportunities and turning the newcomers over to the various branches of the Development League, there should be due apprecia-tion of their efforts and every encouragement offered them branches and new lines wherever they are needed. Oregon is on the evea tremendous economic change, and railroads are easily the most po tent factors in that change. They hould be treated with the utmost fairness and liberality.

#### SOME REVISION NECESSARY.

Before issuing his annual report on the crops of Oregon, State Labor Commissioner Hoff would do well to enguge in some careful revision of the advance sheets. We are informed therein that Oregon this year pro-duced 615,034 bushels of corn which sold at an average of 90 cents per bushel, while the wheat 18,993,659 bushels sold at \$16,394,800, or about 85 cents per bushel. Any where fifty-six pounds of corwill command more than sixty pounds of wheat should certainly prove very attractive to the corngrower of the hardly hope to attract immigration of these figures if the Middle Western farmers stop to think it over.

Only a mild knowledge of market prices, freight rates and mathematics cessury to show them that there has not been a single day this year the best grades of Eastern corn ould not be delivered anywhere it the Oregon corn belt at several cents less than 90 cents per bushel. The per bushel given on Oregon wheat might be a fair average of its yield is a few million bushels too high report segregates vields and acreage of wheat to a ivety, beginning with 718 acres which the yield was five bushels per acre and ranging up to 19,173 acres averaging forty bushels per acre. It is regretable that the correspondents the could determine so accurately the fields of each field arrived at a grand otal that was about 4,000,000 bushels too high.

It is also a hard slam on Oregot wheat when it is made to show a valu ation of less than \$5 cents per bushe while corn is stated to be worth ents per bushel. In Chicago, which is a representative market for both beat and corn, wheat sold yestering at 90 cents per bushel and corn at 44 ents per bushel. If the remainder o Mr. Hoff's agricultural statistics are imilar to those mentioned, his book reeds considerable revision.

CONFUSING REPORTS FROM MEXICO

The Mexican government seems to e making slow headway in putting down the rebellion. Up to date the prevailing policy, or rather the prevailing practice, seems to have been hat which General Buller in the Boer war termed in his dispatches as "lur-Unfortunately for the Diaz dynasty, the renegades seem to be coming right along as though they meant business and did not need any "luring." Thus far most of the news that trickles out of the country has the appearance of originating in the camp of the revolutionists, but it is somewhat noteworthy that the strict nsorship by the Mexican government soldom lifted even to permit news Mexican victories to escape flence would indicate that Madero and the fifty-two different varieties of indians who are said to be included in the ranks of the revolutionists may be making nearly as much headway they are claiming.

The Diaz government, however, is so firmly intrenched and so well equipped with machinery for putting down rebellions that the ultimate result can hardly be different from that of the many uprisings of the past. The Mexcans are good fighters and as a rule possess much greater courage than their saddle-colored cousins in the fighting zone farther south. But they have displayed bad judgment in their hatred for the United States and have in no manner endeavored to seek favor of the one country on earth that could some to their agaistance if the present revolutionary zephyr should develop into a evclone.

The United States has great financial interests in Mexico and is on reasonably good terms with the Mexican government, but if the uprising assumes the proportions the robel press agents assert it will, this country may cel called on to take some action. The rebels have torn down and trampled the American flag, and in other ways expressed their contempt for the United States, whose only offense has been too much lenlency. For the present the attitude of the United States will be strictly neutral, but an objection that will be heard will be entered if American interests in Mexico are seriously affected.

## PLUMS AND BOOSEVELT.

The Colonel is said to be in receptive mood regarding "third term" for dently, is like that of the lotus-makes one prone to forget promises and duties and decorums. It may be of interest now to read anew the announcement President Roosevelt made on election night, 1904, when he was re-elected by large majority, that "under no circumstances" would be accept another nomination:

nomination:

I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solomin responsibility this confidence imposes on me and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfalt it. On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and one-half years constitutes my first term.

The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another non-instantom.

That was six years ago. Several of Roosevelt's advisers, chief of them Secretary of State Hay, tried vainly to dissuade him from making the declaration.

Times and circumstances change. and Roosevelt could fairly say that no such announcement as this, voluntarlly made by himself, can reasonably bind all his future actions. A great many persons would attack his rec-ord for "inconsistency," but that is neither a profound nor a winning argument. "Consistency" is the contention usually of petty brains that lack abiding principles and strong reasons of their own to stand on.

The real questions confronting Roosevelt's third term are: Can he unite the warring factions of the Re-publican party? Will he repudiate publican party? Will be repudiate the "rabid radicalism" of his Western in its Salem session showed clearly speeches and win again the confidence

of the properly conservative elements of the country? Is not the Repub lican party destined for a period of drubbing and defeat on account o protective tariff failures and quarrels of its politicians? Is the "wise cusdeemed hitherto-"which tom"-so deemed hitherto- whi limits the President to two terms" be continued in the political polity of

The truth seems plain that Roose relt would have been a "bigger man' today had he held himself aloof from recent political dissensions; also that he cannot make himself a bigger man by either seeking or winning the Presidency again.

In view of the increasing use of the water route between the Atlantic and Pacific ports, it is hardly probable that the railroads intend any advance of consequence in rates. The decision in the Spokane case made necessary complete revision of all rates and the problem of a general readjustment on an equitable basis is not easy of solution. Spokane and all interior points, under the new order, lost the advantage of the old "blanket" rates which enabled them to ship freight from Atlantic Coast points through Chlcago to the West at no increase over the Chicago rate. This change course, was to the advantage of the shippers who make use of the route, and eventually sult in much Spokane and other interior freight being routed through the coast ports. The most difficult part of the problem new confronting the railroads is how to protect their Coast business against water competition and

The consistent gain in building op erations heretofore shown by building permits throughout the year is still in evidence. November figures were far excess of November, 1909. With whole month of the calendar year remaining, permits for 1910 have already broken last year's record for the twelvemonth by more than \$2,000,000 The best feature of this record-break-ing activity in the building line is in the fact that for every business block or for every residence there is a tenant in waiting. New residents are coming into the city and state in greater numbers than ever before in our history. There will be no slackening of consequence in the building movement so long as the city and state have so much to offer the newomers, whether they are here on susiness or pleasure.

at the same time work out a schedule

"In all solemnity," declared 600 or more Episcopal and Nonconformist ministers of English and Irish churches in a public letter, "we now declare that home rule will bring Ireland, not peace, but the sword. If an Irish Parliament is set up, the Unionists of the south, allied with the men of Ulster, will not acknowledge its authority. They will neither obesounds familiar. We heard something like it in Oregon during the late prohibition campaign, when criticism was made that the law could not be But the prohibition tors (mostly preachers) said it was high treason to declare in advance any law could not be enforced. preachers of England appear to have another view.

Battling Nelson, the "Durable Dane," who has fought perhaps as many hard fights as any of the examples of debasement who for a stipulated sum temporarily become animals punch and claw each other, is about the latest of his kind to fall to "come In a contest at San Francisco, last Saturday with an opponent bearing the suggestive name of Owen Moran, the durability of the Dane was so inconsequential that he was put to sleep in the eleventh round. Now that has been demonstrated to Mr. Nelson that he is a "has-been," he will probably follow the example of his illustrious predecessors in the squared circle and start a saloon or become something more respectable than an animal for the amusement of the

Viewed sentimentally, one year's imprisonment of an Oregon oafer for refusing to support his wife and infant child has elements of rightcous punishment. On the practical his earning power the next twelve months seems to have been seriously curtailed and Clackamas County is in for considerable expense to feed him. Here is a social and omical problem that can't be solved offband.

Nebraska has reversed a political fashion which of late has been followed far and wide. We refer to the rage for electing a Democratic Governor to pull with, or against, a Re-publican Legislature. Oregon knows ow it works. In Nebraska they have harnessed a Republican Governor with a Democratic Legislature, Will the team pull any better than ours?

The project of tapping Carp Lake to irrigate the farms around Goldendale makes one tremble a little for Crater Lake, which would be eminently use ful in the same way. The two lakes are similarly situated. Crater Lake is in a National park, but what is the constitution or the law when there is money to be made by cluding them?

Within the next three days more can be accomplished in the way Christmas shopping than in any other three days before Christmas,

Oregon is now trying to find out what it put into the constitution when it voted for the judicial amendment three weeks ago. Dr. Cook admits that he was prob-

ably insane. Many folk will be inclined to take this charitable view and let it go at that. Bad as the divorce evil is in Port-land, it is less objectionable than the

growing evil of indiscriminate marital shooting. New York City will build a drydock 1000 feet long, evidently in anticipa-tion of the 1000-foot steamer yet to be

launched. Two years hence initiative measures may be investigated more closely than

they were last month. These are progressive times. is the January freshet a month shead.

As to Christmas shopping, do it

110 ARE DRAWN AS JURORS Chief Criminal Case to Be Heard in

December That of Mrs. Kersh. The names of 110 jurors who will do duty at the December term of the Circuit Court have been drawn from the

served with subpenas by Sheriff Stev ens' deputies. The December docket is crowded with civil cases, but the criminal case about which more interest hangs than any other is that in which Mrs. Carrie Kersh is charged with the murder of William A. Johnson. She will be tried next Thursday. Sie was tried late in the October term, but the jury disagreed, so that a new trial is neces-

The December jury list is as follows: Charles Arkley, A. Anderson, C. H. Ander, T. F. Arabean, James Anderson, Charles Archerd, M. Arnitt, W. O. Ash, C. M. derson, C. V. Anderson, O. Akerson, J. W. Stock, H. M. Adams, Charles Ashpole bu Auderson, W. A. Adamson, J. L. Bord, C. S. Brown, L. Basier, Condon R. Jensek, H. M. Adams, U. Akers
John Auderson, W. A. Adamson, J.
Bard, C. S. Brown, L. Bader, Co.
Bean, K. L. Boisford, C. R. Black,
Benson, H. P. Broadman, Issue M.
H. C. Brandes, George A. Brose,
Brown, R. B. Brennan, J. Brace,
Brown, R. B. Brennan, J. Brace,
Brown, C. A. Brock, C. E. Brandes,
J. Coleman, Charles Carter, C. E.
Chard Connell, F. H. Chown, A. J. D.
Jen, T. B. Dark, A. Eckern, William R.
J. E. L. Forria, F. G. Flishieck, T. G. L.
Charles B. Frasier, John Gleblach,
J. Griffith, Joseph Goodman, C. H. Gie
W. Goodfich, O. P. Hanson, James
Fred Hesse, J. Hidden, G. N. Howe
Helmer, Michael Henriksen, Fran
E. B. Laughlu, J. V. Milliam, John
Sumner, Newell, M. A. Older, S. D.
Elsworth Pickel, Albert E. Patch, J.
Frod W. Richter, Charles L. Rose,
evens, S. B. Stewart, L. Steinhause,
Salvatore, E. C. Sheviln, U. D. ShaG. Smith, A. N. Smith, William,
G. Shinile, B. the long and short haul provisions of

### UNDUE INFLUENCE CHARGED

#### Son Declares Father's Will Cuts Him Off Uninstly.

Alleging that Edmund B. Gaze and Alleging that Edmund B. Gaze and his wife, Mrs. Jane E. Gaze, used undue influence upon Paul Barbeau Valle to induce him to make a will giving them all his property except \$5, P. Barzeau Valle, Jr., a son, filed a petition in the County Court yesterday saking that the will be set aside, and that Gaze be removed as the executor. The instrument purporting to be the will was filed December 2, 1969. Valle, who appears through his guardian. T. who appears through his guardian, T. M. Dye, says the will never was signed by either his father of by witnesses. He says further that his father was at the time weak in body and mind, hav-ing been mentally incapacitated by in-toxicating liquor. His father was liv-ing in Gaze's house, he says, and was under Gaze's influence. Gaze was apcointed executor to act without giving conds. The son was cut off with Judge Cleeton has set 9:30 A. M. De

ember 15 as the time for hearing both

## FAIR PRISONER ONLY SMILES

### Mrs. Nora Rathlou Is in Court Accused of Larceny.

Mrs. Nora Rathlon, indicted under the name of C. Collins for alleged lar-ceny, was arraigned before Presiding Circuit Judge Cleland yesterday after-Circuit Judge Cleiand yesterday afternoon. She was in the custody of Matron Cameron, of the County Jail. She
appeared perfectly composed, and
laughed and chatted with Mrs. Cameron
before the court was called to order.
She will enter her plea Friday. The
indictment charges that on November
21 she stole clothing worth about \$65
from Nettle Johnson.
Joseph Fhillips, George Nickett, F. B.
Leonard and Tim Lane were also arraigned and will plead Friday. Phillips and Nickett are alleged to have

lips and Nickett are alleged to have robbed George H. Judge, October 10, of his watch and chain, and \$22 in cash. Leonard is accused of polygamy for the alleged marrying of Daisy W. Haney when he had another wife. Tir Lane is charged with having put his wife, Emma Lane, in a house in the underworld.

### PIANO DEALERS GET JUDGMENT

#### Winner of Puzzle Must Pay Balance on Instrument Selected.

Bush & Lane, plano dealers, recovered \$425 from C. M. Kagy by the verdict of a jury returned in Judge Kavanaugh's epartment of the Circuit Court yester day morning. This was the entire amount sued for. The jury allowed Whitfield & Cohen, attorneys for the plaintiff, \$10 fees, although they asked

The plane company sued through the Associated Creditor's Adjustment Company for the recovery of a balance alleged to be due on a piano, the purchase price being \$625. Kagy had a credit slip for \$100, which he had secured for solving a puzzle, and which he turned in as part payment with \$100 cash. He was to pay \$15 a month, but his wife was dissatisfied with the purchase, and attempted to rescind it. The piano was never delivered to Kagy, being retained on the company's premises. Associated Creditor's Adjustment Com-

### Owners of Steamer Sued.

Victor Olson, a bollermaker's helper, brought suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against the Western Transportation & & Towing Company for the recovery of \$5225, because four of his ribs were broken when he was at work on the steamer Georgie Burton. Oison was employed last June by the Portland Boller Works, and on June 14 was repairing a boiler on the Georgie Burton. He had occasion to go aft, he says, and in the darkness fell over a gang plank, which had been placed directly across the passage way. He says the vessel was not properly light-ed, although this is required by the harbormaster's rules.

### Gas Burner Firm Sued for \$4329

The name of the Campbell Automatic Safety Gas Burner Company was again taken into court yesterday when A. J. Quackenbush brought suit against L. C. Hammer and H. G. Luker for the recovery of \$4329 commission for the sale of stock. He says he offered in Decem-ber, 1969, to sell stock for the company for a commission of 10 per cent and

### Expecting Too Much.

Chicago Tribune. It was a cold, raw day, but the Never-eweats and the Fearmoughts were playing game of ball on the prairie, just the

same.
The pitcher for the Neversweats, his fingers half frozen, failed dismally in getting the balls over the plate.
"Aw." said the captain, I thought ye will one o' dese cold weather pitchers."
"I am," said the slab artist, blowing on his benumbed digits to warm them, "but I ain't an ice pitcher, blame ye!"

### Time to Fluish Gossip,

Yonkers Statesman.

She stopped talking to her companion long enough to inquire:

"Conductor, what street is this?"

"Firsteth street, ma'am," was the reply.

"Good gracious! I wanted to get off at Forty-second street!"

"Yes, ma'am; we'll be back there in ma'am; we'll be back there in

SUSPICION OBSESSES PINCHOT. Course Shows Fear of Treachery Part of President Taft. Springfield Republican.

It is necessary to regard Mr. Pinchot's atest performance as a brilliant illustration of that deeply suspicious mental attitude which first generated and then nurtured to a robust growth his unfor-tunate differences with President Taft jury list by County Clerk Fields, and apon the subject of conservation. Mr. Taft came to the Presidency a "blownin-the-bottle" Rooseveltian, yet Mr. Pinchot never could trust him with the one sacred cause. The Cunningham claims brought on the runture between the President and the ex-Forester; and is reserved, perhaps, for the future historian to prove from private corre-spondence, which may be inaccessible to the public for many yeears, that had there been no break between these two men there would have been no break between President Taft and his dis-finguished predecessor. Mr. Roosevelt might have found it possible to threw the whole weight of his influence on the side of the President, after his re-turn from Africa, had it not been for "Will's" final treatment of Gifford. Great men are human, in spite of what-ever may be said, and these little per-sonal matters often play the very deuce with the course of history.

The Cunningham claiments have never got the lands they were after. Even Mr. Ballinger, who has become the devil incarnate in Mr. Pinchot's lexicon, always deferred to protests against issuing patents in their favor. For more than a year we have had no shadow of doubt that, whatever action the officials of the Land Office and the Interior Department might conclude to be legitimate and desirable, the Cun-ningham claims would never be sethe legitimate and desirable, the Cunningham claims would never be settled during the life of this Administration without a careful review of the case by William H. Taft. It did not seem necessary to write to the President warning him that he must not let the Cunningham claims slip through without a judicial study of their legality all by himself. It was simply inity all by himself. It was simply in-conceivable that, after all the uproar caused by those claims since Glavis made his original protest early in 1308, the President could fall to consider them his personal business. Doubtless nine out of ten people in the country took that view of Mr. Taft's probable concern in a maiter now affecting his Administration so severely.

But Mr. Pinchot was more suspicious than ever He no longer had the slight-est confidence in President Taft. He felt sure, apparently, that in case Sec-retary Ballinger's department should pronounce the Cunningham claims valid the Chief Magistrate would affix his signature to the patents without a per-sonal review of the questions involved as seen in the light of the voluminous testimony taken by the Congressions investigating committee. Hence the letter to the President signed by the brothers Pinchot, requesting that the he permitted to file a brief in opposition to the granting of the land patents which, they assumed, would soon be perfected by the Land Office. One must infer from their letter that they be-lieved themselves to be strangling a conspiracy to rush fraudulent land claims past an easy-going Executive, who was not to be trusted to toil choriously and painfully to the bottom of things.

The outcome has been delicious, and this is said with no prejudice what-ever against conservation, a cause which has been given a great deal of the most cordial support in these col

First—That, as far back as June 1. Secretary Ballinger himself recom-mended to the President that no definite or final action he allowed conwith the full knowledge of the Chief Magistrate. Second—That on June 8 an executive

order to that effect was issued.

Third — That the President has intended to make a careful review of the case before allowing the Government's

aiready drafted a recommendation to the President that Congress be asked to transfer the case to the United States Court of Claims for final determina-

the Presidency such a patriotic and are still suspicious; for one is forced to and perform its duty by assisting the admit that the President adopted one of Secretary Ballinger's own suggestions in undertaking to become in reality instead of nominally responsible for the final disposition of the Curof Secretary Ballinger's own sugges-tions in undertaking to become in reality instead of nominally responsible for the final disposition of the Cunfor the final disposition of the cun-ningham claims. Anything Mr. Bal-linger is concerned in is, of course, im-mediately enveloped in a dublous, even sinister, atmosphere. Just how the more famous Mr. Pinchot will deal with this aspect of the question we cannot imagine, but the chances are that he entertains a lurking fear of

#### No Piano Market in China. Consular Reports.

Consul-General S. S. Knabenshue learns at Tientsin, that the only foreign sausic the Chinese masses have ever shown any interest in is the skirling of the bagpipes of the Cameron Highlanders, when they were in garrison there a couple of years ago. He therefore advises an Ohio plane ago. He therefore anytises an Onio piano-concern that the market for their instru-ments is practically confined to foreign residents. Some few instruments have been sold to wealthy Chinese, but simply as pieces of furniture, there being no teachers of instrumental music for Chi-nese ladies and no femand for them.

### Again, the Attack on Santa.

Rochester Post-Express
Miss Lotia Clark, of Boston, would abolish Santa Claus. She declares that it is wrong to deceive the children by such a fairy raie, and suggests the substitution of Benjamin Franklin for the stitution of Benjamin Franklin for the children's patron saint. What a sugges-tion! Ben Franklin was a great man, but if he had been a billion times greater he could not have measured up to Santa Claus. And what on earth did Ben have Claus. And what on earth did Ben have to do with Christmas that he should supplant old St. Nick? What did he ever do that he should be regarded as the children's particular friend? Miss Clark, no doubt, is an estimable woman, but she is unfortunate. If she wers married and had children of her own it is not likely that she would be agitating for the abolition of Santa Claus.

### First Sailor Missionary Honored.

Lendon Daily News.

Next month there is to be unveiled in Ruskin Park a tablet to the memory of Captain James Wilson, who commandof Captain James Wilson, who commanded the Duff, the first inissionary ship in history, which was sent out in August, 1766, by the London Missionary Society. Wilson was the son of a Newcastle coller, and after going to sea served as a soldier in the American war. Then he went to India as captain of a vessel and served under the East India Company. Taken a prisoner by the French, he swam across a river full of alligators and he was captured by Hyder All's soldiers, who stripped him, drove him 509 miles harefoot and wounded and then thrust him into a dungeon, loaded with irons. him into a dungeon, loaded with irons. When he was set free he was almost a

### No Assistance Needed.

Princeton Tiger.

As the train neared the city the colored porter approached the jovial-faced gentleman, saying, with a smile.

"Shall sh brush po' off, sain."

"No," he replied, "I prefer to get off in the usual manner,"

MEDFORD AND WATER RATES How Muy Inland City Get Adequate Benefit Therefrom.

MEDFORD, Or., Nov. 28.—(To the Edi-or.)—it is never wise for a layman to ecome involved in a controversy with the ditor of a newspaper, and the writer is not courting a controversy. But the Ore-gonian says: "The Medford writer will gonian says: agree, of course, that the railroad is en-titled to a fair return a reasonable profit -on any haul, whether to Medford or to the seaboard." The writer does so agree. The railroad is entitled to a reasonable profit for the service it renders. But it is not justified in accepting goods for delivery at a figure less than a reasonable profit, and the writer assumes that the railroad company does not transport goods from Portland to Sun Francisco at a figure less than a reasonable profit. a figure less than a reasonable profit.
And if it does it is centainly not justified in charging the interior point, as
Medford is, twice or three times a reasonable profit in order to recoup liself for
the lesses it sustains in meeting water onneition. Became we have the mis-fortune of having no water competition is no reason why we should be robbed in our freight charges that terminal points with water competition can be favored. Why does a railroad company want traffic that returns no revenue to it? If \$100 per car from Portland to San Prancisca returns no redit to the South-Prancisco returns no profit to the Southern Pacific, why does it want the traffic? And if it returns a reasonable profit to the comapny, then \$50 per car for the same class of goods from Portland to Medford will certainly return to the com-Medford will certainly return to the com-pany a reasonable profit. But every one, here is aware of the fact that the com-puty charges Medford twice or three times as much for bringing a car from Portland to Medford as it does for carry-ing the same carload of goods from Port-land to San Francisco. Why? Because in to San Francisco, why Because it can Because it has no competitionnot because the rate charged is necessary to return a reasonable profit. We are not claiming that Portland-San Francisco trade is charged too little; but we do insist that we are charged too much. Insist that we are charged too much.

Water competition, should, perhaps, be
the basis for rates; but this basis should
always be reasonable margin of profit
to the carrier, and the inland point should
have the benefit of this basis of ratemaking, and if it does not get it, can it
be said that the inland point is getting
accurate deal in the rate charges.

square deal in the rate charge? GUS NEWBURY. Mr. Newbury appears to be convinced

now that water competition should be and must be the basis of railroad rates. He wants Medford to get the benefit of it. There can be no valid objection to Medford getting whatever benefit it can get out of that controlling factor in ratemaking. TIME FOR BAR TO GET BUSY

# Legislative Committee to Draft New

Judiciary Law Is Suggested. PORTLAND, Nov. 20.—(To the Edior.)-A seance was held by the County Bar Tuesday evening. Several me-diums there tried to materialize spirits from the vasty deeps of the common law and judicial interpretations. Object was to effect communication with the departed shades of a number of lately deceased methods of practice and procedure supposed to be in the realms beyond, where the initiative troubleth not and all is peace and cobwebs. The manifestations were not wholly satis-factory. A number of incredulous present threatened exposes and a call for the police. They refused to get into the inner circle which insisted that what was said was meant and what was meant was said. They per-The brothers Pinchot have sisted in the role of truth seekers. Finally, a large, burly medium arose and declared that he had the only and are communication with the spirits Oregon City and could hand out the

real dope, for which he was d-glad.

The other mediums opined that the spirits had started a suit in the high and last court of the initiative and it was the duty of those present to have appeared for the defense. This they had neglected to do and had suffered a default judgment. Now they must final action to be taken.

Fourth—That Secretary Ballinger had already drafted a recommendation to the President that Congress be asked the President that Congress be asked to the United States suitable sacrifices and burning of instance of midnight hours.

The brothers Pinchet have learned these facts, and they ought to be delighted to discover in the man personally conducted by Mr. Rosseveit into the Presidency such a netroid and for practice and procedure under the presidence of and perform its duty by assisting the

Nobody has said anything about the judicial system of cities, which, under another amendment, do their own legislating. How does that stand? The probate business of this county should be separated from county business and many other things determined. It is suggested that the worthy president and officers of the County Bar at once appoint a large enough Legislative committee to parcel out the work of framing the bill referred to and that it get busy immediately. There is no time get busy immediately. There is no time .

How an Old Hunter Cooks Wild Ducks PORTLAND, Nov. 28.—(To the Editor.)

-Many persons imagine a wild duck should only be roasted or baked; whereshould only be roasted or baked; whereas that is the poorest and most unastisfactory method of all. Nine times out
of 10 a baked wild duck comes to the
table dry and shrunken till there is
nothing but the flavor and a little meat
on the breast and thighs left. A better
way is to joint two or three ducks
three to five if they are teal or butter
ducks; into small places, and is accordingly ducks), into small pleces, put in a pot with pickled pork aliced short, and one good-sized onion to the duck. Sait to suit the taste, and set on a slow fire where they should stew gently four hours, never less than three. After this has cooked down to a sort of brown potroast, the whole will be found succulent, julcy and tender. Try it. The less water used in dressing ducks and all wild game the better.

POT-SHOT.

Who Is Really People's Power Leaguet PORTLAND, Nov. 36.—(To the Editor.)

-The Oregonian of November 26 begins
in editorial which ought to interest land
where thus: "From U'Ren's Péople's

owners thus: From Chen's People's Power League comes the word that the single tax on land is to be presented in Multinomah County next election for enactment by the initiative in pursuance of law, just enacted, abolishing the rule of uniformity and equality of taxation throughout the state. This (single) tax is to exempt land improvements, manufacturing plants and personal property

facturing plants and personal property generally."

The writer does not believe the initia-tive is consistent with the constitution The writer does not believe the initia-tive is consistent with the constitution of the United States which, with the consent of the State of Oregon, is the security of land ownership. The public security of land ownership the public should know who are the Power League.

### Buried General Came Back.

New York Press.

When Napoleon was shinnying back
to his own side from Moscow's awful
tosp!talities, General Ornano's head was grazed by a bullet while he was hippyhoppying in a charge on the Russians.
The general fell from his steed. His orderly could find no sign of life in him, so buried the General under a bank of snow and forthwith announced the death to Napoleon. Two hours later General Ornino showed up to the Emperor very much alive and kicking. Years afterward the old General was one of the pelibearers of the orderly who had buried him in the snow.