# The Oregonian

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ORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1910.

### THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

If Oregon shall have three represtatives in Congress under the reportionment, it is clear that Multone, and the two others will be iven to districts created from the render of the state. It is not going o be an easy fob, and no arrange ent for the state-at-large will satsfy everybody. The suggestion from one quarter that Clatsop and Coay be dismissed without serious con-The smaller counties for obvious and, besides. Multnomah has its quota of population without any additions

natural and logical division is (1) Multnomah; (2) the Willamette Valley and the coast counties; (3) Eastern Oregon and Southern Oregon. There will be objection and eriticism, doubtless; and The Oregonian does not present such an apporsuggestion. Who can offer a better

## PARCELS POST QUERTES.

Quite an agitation seems to have een Stirred up among the small Winter. The resolutions adopted by the Salem merchants the other day night be paralleled dozens of times over in other towns, while the coun try traders also speak on the subject no uncertain tones. They are afraid that the parcels post, if it should be established, would put them out of business. This fear is nat-ural in the minds of men who have not taken much pains to study the question broadly, and may have been timulated by the express companies In fact, it is the express company which the parcels post would really endanger. The intelligent and progressive storekeeper in town or country has nothing to fear from it. If he keeps goods as destrable as his city competitor he can sell them and hold his trade. If he does not, it is only to say that he ought to lose his ie. The law ought not to be esscially tender to the negligent and indifferent storekeeper. The interest of the general public is superior to that of any class.

The middlemen of the country perform a useful function. In some cases they are indispensable, but when their profits conflict with the welfare of the entire community, it seems as if there were no question who should Even if the parcels post actually threatened the profits of the middlemen, the unprejudiced citizen must still hold that it ought to be established because of its profound improvement over the present inflex-utility to the community in general. utility to the community in general. ible regulations which cannot ease the From all parts of the United States strain when money is tight or take strain when money is too plentiful. of country life. In some sections the population is diminishing. In others thurches and other civilizing ageninhabitants. Everywhere the cry arises that the young and vigorous members of the community desert the farm and seek the city. They do so because of the comparative disadvanages of rural life. Its isolation, the difficulty in reaching markets, tribute which is levied by the middleman on the farmer's products, all contribute to make country life unattractive. The growth of the cities at the expense of the rural districts is one of the evil phenomena of our times. It is responsible for the high cost of food to a large extent. If the decline of rural population and industry continues there is some danger that the very existence of the Nation

may be imperiled.

The Oregonian has received a letter, printed in another column today, which gives a faithful picture of country life as it appears to a work-man in the city. This man fully understands the hardships of the city, but he goes on to say that an intelligent person would prefer to live from hand to mouth in town "where can at least enjoy advantages which would be out of his reach in isolated spot remote from neighbors where he would be shut in for months during the rainy season on account of impassable roads." This is not a mere city man's dream of conditions. It is actual fact. To a person accustomed to the comforts of civilization country life is simply impossible with out a great deal of improvement, and all persons who have studied the sub- with ject without bias agree that the one tana. supreme improvement would come from the introduction of the parcels The small storekeeper shricks once, "But it would put me out Suppose it did. The Nation does not exist for the small storekeeper. There are other people worth considering. But it would not put him out of business. It would not injure him in the least. Other Their fears are chimeras.

But what would the parcels post do for the farmer? It would enable ilm to do his trading without making a trip to the village over the muddy roads. The importance of this can know what country roads are. It would enable the farmer to sell his produce to the city consumer without What he ald of any middleman. this means at both ends of the transection may be gathered from Secretary Wilson's last report. Taking the whole country into consideration, Mr.

Wilson says, the farmer receives but 50 per cent of the selling price of his goods. The rest goes to the carriers and middlemen. The latter get 48 goods. The rest goes and middlemen. The latter get and middlemen. The latter get apper cent. In our opinion this is too much. However useful they may be, much. However useful they may be cartainly overpaid. Of all profit. are certainly overpaid. Of se their receipts are not all profit, but past is, and on the other hand part is sheer waste. The competing milk wagons and grocer's cartawhich travel over the same routes, as Secre-tary Wilson suggests, are examples of senseless waste. With the parcels post in operation, our farmers, like those of Germany, could ship eggs, apples, or poultry directly from the land to the city consumer. The soller would receive more than he does now and the purchaser would pay less, millions of people would be directly and largely benefited. This is not idle speculation. The process is in daily operation in every European nation except Russia and Turkey.

A letter from a man in Winlock, which The Oregonian also prints today, raises the difficulty that the ffice could not transport go proposed parcels post rate without loss. This objection is tirely visionary. Parcels would be carried in the rural delivery carts which now travel back and forth empty. There would be no additional expense whatever. The receipts from the parcel fees would be pure gain to the postoffice. As a business propo-sition the establishment of the parcels post on rural routes has everything in its favor and nothing whatever against it.

### PANIOS NOT PREVENTABLE.

"Panics are no longer necessary and no longer respectable. It is for the Government to say whether we shall have panics in the future or not. It is a mere matter of choice," says Secretary MacVeagh in his annual report. In his desire to emphasize the shortcomings of our present banking system the Secretary may have been tempted to exaggerate in his state-ments. Every panic that has visited this country has disclosed weak points in our banking system, and the inflexibility of our money system nat-urally aggravates the trouble when it appears. The bald statement, "It is for the Government to say whether we shall have panies in the future or not" is too sweeping. Panics are starekeepers by the news that the parcels post may possibly receive favorable attention in Congress this Winter. The resolutions adopted by individuals who spend more than they earn. As prespecity increases the number of these wastrels increases and gradually their influence extends until the communities and the Nation are living ahead of the income.

This unhealthy condition continues until a crop failure, or even a rumor of something unfavorable about to happen, sends capital scurrying to the cyclone cellars. Then the panic. Oc-casionally these "stampedes" of capi-tal are headed in time and the panic is averted, but it is hardly possible the Government to evolve a banking system that will entirely prevent panics precipitated by the extravagance and gambling propensities of the in-dividual. It is possible, and it is very necessary, that a plan be provided by which legitimate business may suffer less, while the liquidation of the spendthrifts commitments is in progress, but there will be no permanent elimination of panics until a few million Americans are thoroughly inoculated with the germs of thrift and

caution. The Democrats now coming into power in Congress have been loud in their promises of currency reform and at the next session of Congress will have an epportunity to make good No one expects them to pass laws that will make panies impossible, but there is ample opportunity for an up the slack when it is too plentiful.

REASON TO BE PROUD.

It is pleasing indeed to have one's virtues lauded, even though it be by invidious comparison with the characteristics of another, and therefore Portland will undoubtedly be interested in the following comments received by The Oregonian from a young woman now visiting in Scattle:

woman now visiting in Seattle:

Recently I came from the south to visit friends here—stopping a short time in your city, and then extending my trip morth. While in Portland there want a static time I overheard a Pertlander giving vent to some dispute concerning the size and population of Seattle and Pertland, but since arriving here, that has been a monotonous topic. Even the newspapers print their intile "says." The Jealousy filling Saatife its postimuly awaif and I would se like to know what caused this.

Portland seems to ignore Scattle wholly, while Sentitleties are filled with the every doing of Portland. Wan't you tell me why?

The Oregonian feels that it may be proper to express opinions on the causes for Portland's admission of Sesttle's progress and advancement, but as to Seattle's attitude toward the same things discoverable in Portland we fear that extended discussion might lead us into a trap unintentionally set by the inquiring visitor from Thus might we be doing the south the very thing she commends Portland

for not doing.
Portland is now conscious of the strength of its location at the head of navigation in a great fresh-water harbor from whence water-level rail routes diverge north, south and east into a fast-developing empire. It lately has been assured by James J. Hill that more railroad construction will be undertaken in Oregon in 1911 than in any other state in the Union, with the possible exception of Montion by R. B. Miller, Northwest traffic manager of the Harriman system, that railroad, commercial, industrial and agricultural progress, now certain in Portland's territory, will make this a city of 500,000 population by 1920. The development on which Mr. Mil-ler's prediction is based is now under way and Portland is busy con-structing sky-scrapers, factories and operation, have had it for years, and it has not harmed their country merchants. Why should it ruin ours? Their fears are chimeras lastly, the spirit of pull-together has taken so firm hold of Portland, through the preachings of the Oregon Development League, which stands for co-operation by organizations of the Northwest for the benefit of all, that Portland admits its best route to further advancement is not along the line of depreciation of other communities. Portland recognizes the rivalry of

Scattle only in the territory so situ-nted that trade relations must be com-

petitive. In such localities there may

Portland hopes and expects to make

will The Oregonian tell why it is no fo overlooks a chance for bickerings capture. with Seattle? Surely we will. Portland is conceited and has reason to The conceited do not worry about the fine qualities of others

### CONSERVATION WITHOUT USE

"Conservation with use," which the President plainly adopts as a principle, is, or must be, acceptable to the entire West, which is being conserved without use; but, as the Boise States-man bluntly says, "let us have it." The State of Idaho has been the chief victim of a conservation that has isolated more than half its area for the benefit of unborn and, very likely, inappreciative generations; and Idaho naturally feels that it ought to have omething to say for people now alive and trying to keep alive in that state.

and trying to keep alive in that state. President Taft apprehends the conservation problem, for he says:

I have exercised the full power of withdrawal with the hope that the action of Congress would follow promptly and prevent the tring up of resources of the country in his Western and sparsely settled portions and in Alaska, which means stagnation and retrogression.

Tying up the resources of the coun-try means stagnation and retrogression, to be sure. The President sees exercising the full power of withdrawal," blames Congress for the resultant stagnation and retrogression, and adds a demand that Congress "remove the limitation now imposed on the executive which forbids reservation of more forests" in the Northwestern States.

More stagnation and retrogression must be imposed, evidently, to permit the states most concerned and worst conserved to enjoy the full beauties of conservation in its native haunts.

REVISING THE TARIFF GENTLY. The New York Times has taken the

trouble to communicate with fiftynext House of Congress-all partiesfor the purpose of ascertaining their attitude toward revision of the tariff. The fifty-seven varieties of the fresh-ly chosen agree with practical unanimity that the tariff ought to be revised—downward. The Times, how-ever, seeks to soften the blow of this altogether startling announcement by interests of the country that "there will be no destructive crusade in the patters, the highly protected interests, the American manufacturers who all these long years, through tariff schedules drawn in their interest, have practiced extortion on the American people, may as well make up their minds now as later that the reign of pelf and privilege is to end." Just so. But let us see about it. The re-plies, the Times is careful to explain still with a fine regard for the protected interests and their panicstricken ideas about tariff revision—indicate that "the reductions in schedules will not go to the extent of a sudden and complete reversal of the long-established principle of protection." Asked if they favored a new tariff "for revenue only," nine-teen Republicans repiled with an emphatic chorus of "noes" and fifteen out of twenty-eight Democrats gave

The Democratic party is for a tariff "for revenue only" in its platforms only. If the protective tariff Republicans were to abandon to a Democratic majority entirely the duty of revising or making a tariff, we should at once behold the same old game of log-roll-ing, trading, bartering and selling out between local producing interests and great National industries that has ever marked the business of practical tariff-making. Your Democratic stateman in theory wants a low tar-iff, or free trade, or tariff for revenue, depending upon the particular Democratic platform upon which he stands and the particular year in which it is made; but in practice he wants pro-tection all the time for his own con-stituents or clients, and is moved by a great purpose to take the duty off the other fellow's product. But when he can't, he doesn't.

the same significant answer.

The new Congressmen whom the Times interviewed are filled with the enthusiasm of the novice who is taking to Washington a message from his people to do something with and to the tariff. He will have a year to think it over. The people's voice may diminish to a mere echo, a faint remembrance, in that time.

## A NOBLE FOWL

Nature has endowed the rooster with invincible nobility. Not only is his bearing artistocratic and his voice commanding, but he possesses also those traits of generosity which are found only in human beings of lofty lineage. When he has discovered a sumptuous worm, for example, or a delictous lump of gold in the Vancouver diggings, does he gobble it up in greedy solitude? Far from it. In dulcet tones he calls his dames about him and shares the feast with them. If the nugget happens to be the only one in sight he gives it to the lady of his harem whom he likes best

is pleasing to read that these noble traits of the rooster are, so to speak, racial and not merely the result of feudal exclusiveness wealthy environment. They belong alike to millionaire and peasant alike among the rasores, whatever may be the case with men. To demonstrate the assertion that democracy exists the gift of nature among our gallinacious allies we need only recall the handsome victory wen by Mr. B. Brown's rooster at the poultry

This stately fowl was one of nature's noblemen, if we may borrow an expression from the poets. He was emphatically seif-made. F smiled not on his humble birth. Fortune tured in Mr. Brown's back yard and fed on the scraps from his modest kitchen, nevertheless such was the innate greatness of this phoenix among roosters that from the first moment of his appearance at show no competitor had the ghost of chance. It was Mr. Brown's rooster a chance. It was Mr. Brown's rooster first and the rest nowhere. The majesty of his comb, the splendor of his tail feathers, the grandeur of his strut, we are told, were simply incomparable. To have gazed upon this sublime fowl is said to have been worth twice the admission fee. No worth twice the admission fee. No doubt every other rooster at the show was bitterly envious, but for once merit triumphed and Mr. Brown's proud bird carried off the first prize.

Can we not discern in these events a lesson for the young man who enters upon the battle of life without friends or fortune? If a rooster can always be some conflict, but there make his way to renown without the goods, anyway,

aid of birth or money, what ought not human beings to do? Verily there is no fortress which courage cannot

The new liquor license bill before the Council will have a provision requiring all persons who have a Gov-ernment liquor license to comply with the city ordinance and pay the usual fee of \$800 to the municipal treasury. Here is a cure for an anomalous and inexcusable situation that will at once emmend itself to the public. These Hoensees are the bootleggers other lawbreakers, including keepers of disorderly houses, who have not feared or hesitated to violate the local laws as to selling liquor, but who would take no chances with Uncle Sam. Yet the possession of a Government license ought in itself to be prima facie evidence that the holder is elling liquor; and he ought to be fined and prosecuted unless he complies with the city ordinance. Nor should the Government prevent. What business, besides, has the Gov-ernment to issue a license to any one who cannot or will not comply with the city regulations? It should not be permitted by Federal law.

Old residents interested in the perpetuation of the original names be-stowed on Oregon rivers, creeks and mountains will appreciate the action of the Government in giving the name Ecola to the new postoffice in the Can-non Beach district. Just why the people ever permitted this pleasantsounding name to be supplanted by Elk Creek is difficult to understand. The fact that elk have always been plentiful in that vicinity does not justify the change from the name given the stream by Lewis and Clark, for elk have been plentiful along a hundred other creeks which still retain their original melodious Indian names. Now that the Government has officially approved the name, Cannon Beach visitors in the future will hear less of Elk Creek and more of Ecola.

Another of the periodical Japanese predictions of war appears in the Tokio Nippon, a copy of which has just been received in Victoria. This latest prediction from an anonymous Japanese Vice-Admiral says that, "however regrettable the fact may be, it is none the less incontrovertible that a clash between Japan and a Western power comes chiefly from Amerern power comes chiefly from Amer-ica's attitude." The nifty Nippon has apparently misinterpreted the attitude of America. All that this country has ever desired or attempted on the Pacific was to attend to our own affairs and permit others to do the same This attitude was never misinterpreted until the comparatively easy victories over the unequipped Chinese and the corrupt Russians gave the Japanese an exalted opinion of their power.

As was expected and as is fitting the Christian Science Church, which represents Mrs. Eddy's life work, gets the bulk of the great fortune that she accumulated through the thrifty pro-mulgation of her ideas and the worldly-wise management of the accruing funds. In supporting her convictions with the large bequest of perhaps \$2,000,000, Mrs. Eddy did not leave her natural heirs destitute. It is understood that legal and ample provi-sion was made for her son and grandchildren some years ago by direct settlement. At all events, if they are satished no one else has a right to complain if the very large residue of the vast estate goes to the further pro-mulgation of the doctrines by means of which it was gathered.

"It is certainly unpleasant to pay fresh egg prices for eggs that are stale," says Mr. Collier, who is in Portland to act as one of the judges at the poultry show. It is also very unpleasant to be obliged to use eggs that are stale or accept the alternative of no eggs. In view of the fact that there is always an unsatisfied de-mand at high prices for fresh eggs. poultry shows or any of publicity or promotion that will increase the supply of eggs and chickens should be given the most cordial support. Instead of importing eggs and poultry by the carload, this state should begin to figure as an exporter of these great stuples,

Hunters up Spokane way show an encouraging willingness to learn from experience. They have resolved to experience. go to the root of the matter in preserving game and make war upon the pests which are far more destructive than hunters. Perhaps in time they will advocate the repeal of the foolish laws against offering game for sale. These laws effect no good, while they make it impossible for people who de not hunt ever to taste game.

"Shoestring" districts are not uncommon in gerrymandering for Congrees. If a district is created out of Eastern Oregon, with Washington, Columbia and Clackamas countles tached, it will have the unique distinction of being a fishhook.

The expected has happened and a window-washer has fallen to his death. But this fatality was a secondstory affair, which might have occurred in village days.

Of course no one will suspect that Governor Harmon's visit to the White House was in contemplation of a pos-sible change of tenants two years from now.

Christmas as the date for the formal opening of Hawtherne bridge was a much better guess than the first promise, or the second, or the third.

Before China decides on a constitu tional cabinet she should seek advice from Great Britain with special reference to present complications. Woodrow Wilson has served notice

that he proposes to be not only the Governor of New Jersey, but his own

Query: If Portland is cut up into fifteen wards instead of ten, will mu-nicipal troubles increase in like ratio? Spokane-the City of Safety? Why

the definite article? Portland is still in business at the old stand. And now the Milwaukes road in-

Put aside a piece of sliver for the

orphans' Christmas. Tacoma is there with some of the

EFFECT OF KING JAMES VERSION. Part in Development of Liberty Ques-tioned by Correspondent.

TACOMA, Dec. 4 .- (To the Editor.)-According to an editorial in The Oresion of the Bible proved a Franken-stein monster to him and to his desstein monster to him and to his descendants. It is inferred from your editorial that James Stuart's translation possessed some quality peculiarly, provocative of revolution and hostility to tyrants. Saint Bede, a holy and learned Englishman, published comments on the Old and New Testament and a partial translation of the latter. At later periods, other versions were published, but it appears that King James' work is what brought about England's political discontent and upheavals in the 17th century. James himself escaped disaster, but he was much vexed by those over whom he held sway. Some of them were too inquisitive as to the source whence he derived his kingly prerogatives. His son Charles endured greater ills. The version brought him to the block. Still the version lived on, and in a grand the version lived on, and in a grand

the version Hved on, and in a grand way.

The Oregonian says, "Cromwell's embattled yeomen sung the songs of Zion while they shed their blood for liberty." The writer of this admits that there was considerable inferior singing at that period, but he has not learned that Cromwell established liberty. History clearly shows that the "protector" was a tyrant. He was a usurper and ruled arbitrarily.

Notwithstanding the Bible version of his grandfather. Charles II succeeded in sticking to the English throne until removed by a natural death. Though called the merry monarch, his stiffneeked subjects pestered him not a little. His brother was a victim of the grandfather version. He fled to save his head and lost, for himself and for the Stuart line, the throne. He lived to see his two daughters join his enemies and to aid in pulling the crown from his head and in proscribing and persecuting his friends. Like King Lear, he could cry out, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a grateless child." Some may not believe the royal version was the cause of these events so fatal to the Stuart dynasty. The Oregonian takes the affirmative and I shall not argue pro or contra.

The editorial goes on to say that the

firmative and I shall not argue pro or contra.

The editorial goes on to say that the colonists who came to America with the king's version established civil liberty. Freedom of religious worship is a natural right which man takes with him into society. It is an unallenable right—and one which civil society seeks to secure with constitutional guaranty. Inasmuch as the Plymouth, Jamestown and certain other colonies preseribed and persecuted members of various Christian communions, can it be said that the men of the King James Bible established civil liberty? Ban-Bible established civil liberty? Ban-croft, Adams and other historians have recorded the un-Christian and anti-social doings of the Jamestown and Plymouth people. The civil societies set up in Virginia and Massachusetts appear to have been rather deformed and repulsive. Bancroft further says

appear to have been rather deformed and repuisive. Bancroft further says that only in the Roman Catholic colony of Maryland and in the Quaker colony of Pennsylvania could all Christians, regardless of creed, worship acyording to the dictates of conscience.

While I do not wish to wife tand a journal so famous and so Euch respected as in The Oregoniaz, it seems to me that historic facts fall to show that the King James version brought civil liberty to America or has had any tangible part in the development of the advanced degree of lawful liberty which now obtains in our country. which now obtains in our country.

## MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT FAILS. Protection From Quacks Not Provided

Protection From Quacks Not Provided,
Says Physician.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3.—(To the Editor.)
—The article which appeared in The Oregonian, December 8, and signed, "An Insurgent Physician," was fine and right to the point. The only objection to it is that the writer stopped too soon. The medical practice act was passed for the purpose of regulating the practice of medicine and keeping it pure. It was formed for the purpose of protecting the physician and the people against quacks and unqualified practitioners.

As a protection to the people and to the qualified physician the law is an utter failure. A number of years ago

the qualified physician the law is an utter failure. A number of years ago the diterior of Medical Colleges the alternative of the fact that insatisfied defor fresh eggs, other method are was and is eligible to membership. Any graduate of one of these medical training conformed to a certain high standard was and is eligible to membership. Any graduate of one of these medical colleges or of one maintaining as high colleges or of one maintaining as high colleges or of one maintaining as high a standard of education as that prescribed by this association should be allowed to practice the healing art without being required to go through the farce of an examination, and none should be allowed to practice the heal-ing art uniers he can show a diploma certifying that he has received proper certifying that he has received proper medical training and is qualified to diagnose and treat human aliments. This would admit to practice the quali-fied physician and effectually bar out all quacks, charlatans and other con-

all quacks, charlatans and other con-fidence fakes satiling under various professional-sounding names that the present law allows to operate and fleece the people unmolested. As my friend, The Insurgent Physi-cian, says, "medical examining boards are a nuisance." It is unjust and hu-miliating to any self-respecting physi-cian to be obliged to take the examinaasset by the Indian as the blanket. As a saddle while he is riding his pony, a shelter or bed while hunting or fishing, carefully hung about the sides and bottom. The examination is no test of a physician's ability, education or practical experience and does absolutely nothing to purify the practice of medicine, protect the people or the physician or weed out the fakes.

One Thing That cins, protect the people or the physi-cian or weed out the fakes. I have practiced many years, have passed the Oregon State Board and know whereof J. D. SMITH M. D.

BUFFALO HAS HOME FOR CATS

Hefined Upbring of Felines in Healthful Surroundings is Specialty.
Buffalo News.

Buffalo has something that probably no other city in the country possesses — a cat hotel. All persons having felines which they desire to have a refined bringing up, send them to this boarding-house on Hoyt street. The cat quarters are furnished excellently, the walls being papered, and the building itself containing a sun parlor, a diningity of glass, excepting the rear wall and the present time is beautiful, soft-coated cats can be seen on the premises dozing in the sunlight or frisking playfully with each other.

Buffalo News.

Mexican government for Hon. Madero and President Diaz to be fighting about. It is quite evident from a review of Amarican history, during and immediately following the Mexican War, that the fear of the extension of slavery alone prevented the United States from Inking what President Polk called "full indemnity" from Mexico. Full indemnity from Mexico of Mexico.

The extension of alavery bad become a live political issue as early as 185, and in 1847, with the United States troops occupying the City of Mexico.

The extension of alavery bad become a live political factor of alavery bad become a live political factor of the extension of alavery bad become a live polit

in the sunlight or frisking playfully with each other.

Every day now as the air grows more wintry, the fur of these bearders grows heavier and more glossy. The specialty of this hotel is Angora. But even the thick fur of the Angoras cannot prevail against the ever-increasing chill of the atmosphere, and of late the tables and tommles have preferred remaining in their comfortable house.

At the present time the little proprietress of the hotel is caring for a small Angora and her two kittens. Nearly \$50 has been spent on Beauty, the mether cat, for doctor bills. Goat's milk is their main diet. It cost 30 cents a pint, which for a cat is an exceedingly high-priced meal.

Another beautiful cat is Cinders, whose aristocratic bearing would do credit to

aristocratic bearing would do credit to a king. Cinders' soft, thick fur has many colors. He is beautiful and he knows it.

Setting 'Em a Fine Example. Springfield Union.
We wonder why some of those noisy
Well-strecters don't try to pattern
after a quiet, reserved gentleman like
Mr. Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay.

BRILLIANT COLORS HIDE BIRDS.

Washington Star. That the brilliant colors worn on the faces of Indians in the old Wild West days and the striking shades of the feathered inhabitants of trees and an enemy was demonstrated to the ornithologists who are holding a convention at the National Museum. It was an open-air demonstration of the invisibility of striking colors, given by

Abbott Thayer.

Mr. Thayer is primarily an artist and incidentally he has worked out a theory of the invisibility of color that rather upsets all the preconceived notions of protective coloring held by naturalists. He had an interested, if in part an unbelieving, audience. The scene of the un-

protective coloring held by naturalists. He had an interested, if in part an unbelieving, audience. The scene of the demonstration was one of the unfinished courts of the new National Museum building. In a small jungle of weeds the artist had disposed a few bright flowers and among these he worked his color "hoax."

For his demonstration with humming birds he started the spectators at within 10 feet of the hidden birds and brought them forward a yard at a time, till some of them, standing directly over the birds, were unable to locate them. With other bird specimens he started the party at 125 feet and got them up to within 15 feet of a varicolored duck before they could make out what, if anything, was staring them in the face.

It has been held by naturalists from Darwin down that the bright colors of certain birds and animals were intended merely for sex attractiveness, and it was generally accepted that for concealment a dull, neutral-hund body was the heat and that bright colors naturally accepted that for concealment a dull, neutral-hund body was the heat and that bright colors naturally accepted that for concealment a dull, neutral-hund body was the heat and that bright colors naturally accepted that for concealment a dull neutral-hund body was

cealment a dull, neutral-hued body was the best, and that bright colors natur-ally could be picked out easily enough. The demonstrations tend to upset this

The demonstrations tend to upset this theory considerably.

In the case of the humming birds, Mr. Thayer took some of the most strident and obtrusive colors he could find. The little stuffed specimens were red and purple as to the throat and head, and green of varying and changeable shades as to the back and wings. In the copse of weeds there were arranged a spray of scarlet sage, a hunch of big double popples and a cluster of yellow chrysanthemums. The birds, some on wires and some not, were disposed among the flowers and it was shown that the violently contrasting reds and green of the flowers and leaves made it practically impossible to pick out the birds even when one knew where they were within a radius of a foot.

"It is an example of a very obvious that the flowers and leaves made it."

radius of a foot.

"It is an example of a very obvious fact," said Mr. Thayer. "Colors that you might think would betray the owners are really their best protection because they blend with the background as a solid neutral tint could not the province of sense. There is a psychology of sense memory that helps to throw one do. There is a psychology of sense and memory that helps to throw one off the track of this obvious fact, too."

Mr. Thayer said that on the same principle the feather headdress and harlequin war paint of the Indians helped to conceal them because it destroyed the human silhouette and the particolored face was less visible against a natural background than the solid color would have been.

solid color would have been.
"I do not know," said he, "whether
the Indian has ever stopped to figure
this out or if he knows why he wears his war paint and feathers. Probably the fact of their being worn is the crystallization of generations of habit and experience without any very defi-nite reasoning behind it. But the fact remains that the conclusion is correct whether there is any reasoning to back

## Indian May Denote Grief in Colors of Manner of Draping.

Washington Herald.

B. M. Kelly, of Pchideton, Or., who is at the Riggs, in speaking of Indians' blankets, said last night: "There are two important factors which, in the minds of the braves, must be present to comprise a genuine Indian blanket, and the skill and judgment he exercises in makskill and judgment he exercises in mar-ing his selections are worthy of mention. Whether he is to possess one or 20 blan-kets has nothing to do with the great care used in selecting them. His first demand is that the robe contain three colors-red, yellow and green, one of the three being usually the prevailing shade. Secondly, he demands that the blanket have three bold stripes—all of the same pattern and carrying the same colors— two being 10 inches from each edge of the robe, while the third and center stripe

the robe, while the third and center stripe is a trific wider and also runs the entire length of the blanket.

"When the blanket is worn by the Indian," continued Mr. Kelly, "the center stripe falls in the middle of the back, giving the tall and stately effect so much desired. If the Indian is in mourning, the pattern is not changed, but the blanket contains only dark blue and black as colors. The manner in which the Indian wears his blanket and wraps it about him denotes very often the state of mind. Grief or sorrow, for instance, would be marked by the blanket being drawn over the lower portion of the face, leaving the lower portion of the face, leaving exposed the nose and eyes only. There is no article of wearing apparel so much used by the Indian as the blanket. As a saddle while he is riding his pony, a

Had it not been for the institution of slavery in the United States it is probable that there would nave been no Maxican government for Hon. Madero and President Diaz to be fighting about its quite evident from a review of

the annexation of Mexico meant the ex-tension of American slavery. The "Wil-mot proviso" was defeated because it was intended to prevent slavery from "following the flag," and the practical certainty that slavery would have fol-lowed the flag into Mexico saved that country for the Mexicans; for the Hon. Madero and Pres'dent Diaz.

Wilberforce Jenkina, in Lippinsott's,
"Tis Nature's plan
To furnish ways
To belp poor man To belp poor man Endure his days. Whate'er may be His troubles here, She helps him see His pathway clear

Invents new modes
To help him o'er
The rocky roads
That lie before. Hence in these days
When living's high
She air-ships raiseEs to the sky.

Whence we may hope To overtake

CITY AND COUNTRY HARDSHIPS

Obstacles Confront Workmen Who Would Go "Back to the Land." PORTLAND, Dec. 7.—(To the Editor.) -In various newspapers of the country and also in the editorial columns of The Oregonian, great strees is laid on the fact that there are not producers enough brush aid in making them invisible to of the products of the soil. One reason an enemy was demonstrated to the for the high prices is laid to that fact, and that "hundreds of people are huddling together and leading a hand to

nouth existence in our towns and cities. This, no doubt, is true, but how car to mouth" people to start out with no equipment, or the means to produce it, on a piece of raw land and bring it into to be at least comfortable buildings provided, also a team and necessary ing implements before they could even begin to produce, and I am pretty confident if they were able to purchase those absolutely necessary articles they cer-tainly would not be living a hand to mouth existence in this or any other

city.

I am personally acquainted with dozens of men with families who would gladly go back to the farm and become producers if they had the means to make a start. Farming, like all other kinds of business, takes a certain amount of capital to start with to make it a success, or otherwise it would take years of deprivation and hardship to bring it up to that point, and of the two evils one might better live a hand to mouth the control of the most of the most olors naturated body was colors naturated body was colors naturated body was colors naturated body was colors naturated by the colors of the most of the most olors he could be colored by the color of the most of the most of the most olors he could be colored by the color of the most olors he could be colored by the color of the most of the most olors he could be colored by the color of the most olors he could be colored by the color of the most olors he could be colored by the color of the most olor of the most olor of the color of the cess, or otherwise it would take years

If the Rockefellers and the Carnegies of the country really wanted to pose as philanthropists and do the real thing in helping the common people where it would do the most good, they would buy up a lot of 20-acre farms, with the necessary buildings, convenient to market, and a team and implements to work it with They would then say to any worthy man with a family who could furnish recommendations as to honesty and industry: 'Now, here is a farm all ready for you to begin producing. Take it and farm it to the best of your ability. I will give you one year to start on before requiring any payment. Thereafter I shall expect you to pay me so much annually until you pay back the amount I expended for it, together with a not-mal amount of interest, say 3 per cent, when the farm and all improvements are when the farm and all improvements are

yours."

Now, don't you think there are thousands of good, honest, conscientious men (including myself) who would jump at the chance to get back to the soll. If there were only some means provided to there were only some house to start-some one who could well afford to wait 3 few years before he got back the full amount expended, but would give them a chance to start a business and make it out of the start and the to start a business and make it out of the business at so much annually? Now, there is a scheme for some of our real philanthropists who wish to aid some of the deserving poor, and at the same time relieve, to a certain extent, the congestion of the city. And it is not charity (though a charitable act), for he holds possession of the land until he is paid in full, and gets as much interest as he would by holding Government bonds. And if there is a happier land in the hereafter, which we are taught to believe, he would certainly deserve a rich reward, for he has helped his fellow man to help himself. to help himself.

Now, I have drafted a plan for some

Now, I have drafted a plan for some wealthy man or men whereby there may be conferred a real benefit to a lot of us hazbeens, who are not only willing but analous to do our share towards swelling the products of the farm and leave a small vacancy in the huddled canks of the city hand-to-mouths. Yours respectfully,

ONE OF THE ABOVE C. H.-T.-M.'S.

Cost of Parcels Post.

WINLOCK, Wash., Dec. 2 - (To the WINLOCK, Wash., Dec. 2.— (To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian of December 2 you say: "Among the modern conveniences which the country saks for, the most desired is the parcels post." The advocates of a parcels post demand a reduction in the mail rate so that an 11-pound package of merchandise may be sent through the length and breadth of the land for 25 cents, or \$2.27 per cwt.

and breadth of the land for 25 cents, or \$2.27 per cwt.

According to the Postmaster-General's report, it costs the Government 12 cents per pound to handle merchandise through the mails, and 14 cents per pound for third-class matter.

It costs at present 3 cents per pound to ship first-class merchandise by freight from Chicago to Portland, and

freight from Chicago to Portland, and the railroads threaten to raise that rate to 3.5 cents. Will you please explain to your readers how it can be made possible to transport merchandise by mail cheaper than by freight. How would such a change affect the business interests on this Coast?

Respectfully. J. L. GRUBER.

# **FEATURES**

SUNDAY

## OREGONIAN NEW THINGS IN

PORTLAND TOY SHOPS

American and imported novelties of interest only to girls and

HUNTING IN PARIS FOR A DWELLING PLACE

Portland woman tells of her strennous efforts to secure a flat in the capital of France; comparison of French ways and ours.

### AT KENILWORTH AND WARWICK CASTLES

Annie Laura Miller writes of a visit to these monumental ruins, whose stories are told in history and romance.

HOW UNCLE SAM

KEEPS CHOLERA OUT Why the United States is free from a scourge that devastates European countries.

HUMOROUS STORY

BY O. HENEY "The Hypotheses of Failure," in which a lawyer and two clients, a male and a female, figure.

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