Invariably in Advance.

Sunday included, but month without Sunday, she year, without Sunday, she year, without Sunday, three menths without Sunday, she month. orkly, one year.

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Iday and weekly, one year. (BY CARRIER)

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1916

MR. BOOSEVELTS NOVEL SCHEME. If man could be trusted to act contrary to their own interests, Mr.

Receivelt's new plan for premoting progress would be extremely attrac-What this plan is may be stated pest in his own words. "I am a radial," the Colonel declared to his distinguished audience at New Haven, but I am a radical who most carnestly desires to see a radical pro-gramme carried out by conservatives. I wish to see great industrial reforms carried out, not by the men who will profit by them, but by men who will use by them, by just such men as on are around me. I believe most The immediate inference which one inevitably draws from this that progress when it is carried out by its friends is sure to be insane. But we do not wish to rush into masty conclusions. Mr. Roosevell's emarks merit attentive examination,

and, so far as we are concerned, it shall not be denied them. At the usts of his address to the New Haven Chamber of Commerce lay the pos-tulate that wealth will not of itself attain to an equitable distribution We thought at one time that it would, he said, but the course of history has shown us how erroneous this suppo-sizion was. The actual working out sizion was. of the natural laws of economics has piled up our wealth in huge max-es, aving multitudes of people in want. We must therefore interfere with these natural laws and exert human intelligence to bring about a better

tate of things.

This is what Mr. Roosevelt seems to understand by progress. The defispon, but it does very well. It will Having thus made up our nds what progress is, naturally the next step is to determine how we hall bring it to pass. Shall we en trust the problem of distribution to the friends of equity or to its ene-mies? Mr. Roosevelt says. "To its enemies, because they will carry it out "The conclusion is hazard-History rather tends to teach sanely. us that that would not carry it out all. It is a common opinion that made effective, must be committed to those who believe in them and the opinion is grounded upon centuries of almost unvarying experience. Roosevelt's aspiration to see radical principles put in practice by men who ill lose through their operation It shows that in his heart he cherishes a touching confidence in numan nature. The somewhat unkindly vicissitudes of his later cureer embittered his soul wrecked his simple faith in his fellow-men. This is a lovely state of mind, in which we hope Mr. Rooseelt will continue to dwell, but we fear it has betrayed him conclusions which will prove mis eading if they are widely adopted. It has happened now and then in the ional individual has acted in politic chirary to his private interests. Men. have occasionally advocated doctrines which they knew would destroy their ortunes and imperit their power, but othing of the kind has ever been done by a group, or class, of men. The glaring weakness of Mr. Roose

relt's scheme lies in the fact that it asks a large closs of individuals to abandon their own economic advan-tage and work heart and soul for that of their less fortunate fellow-citizens No plan of reform can be carried out unless somebody works heart and soul for it, since reform is always difficult and perplexing and its details demand patient drudgery and thankess sacrifice. Mr. Romewell expects this drudgery and sacrifice to be offered by the enemies of the purpose to be gained by it. Was there ever wilder proposal made by a statesman? If history teaches any with unerring clearness it is this, that no class of men hus ever given up votuntarily an advantage which it has nes acquired. Individuals, as we admit, have sometimes done so under the influence of philosophy or religion or strong emotion, but a social class Social classes do not strong emotion except when their in-terests are imperiled. They are not students of philosophy and they are never converted to religion. A social class, as a class, has feeling and intelligence for one object and no more. That object is its own welfare.

To Mr. Rooseevit's scheme of turn-ing reforms over to conservatives for execution there is an obvious correlative which would be to deliver conservative measures up to the radicals. If only conservatives can carry out reforms annely, then it follows as a matter of course that nobody but radicals can carry out conservative ideas samely, and we easily deduce the remarkable general rule for what we may call perhaps "The New Politics," of always entrusting your measares to their foes. In that way alone will you insure their same execution. For example, if you wish to revise the tariff dewnward, call upon the magnates of the Steel Trust to do it. Recent experience tells us how benntifully the idea works out in prac-It seems irreverent to apply the ord childleh to the deliberate utterance of a revered citizen, and yet no other fits Mr. Roosevelt's proje sactly. He has been accessed of caling in platitudes so often that perhaps in this New Haven speech he made up his mind to ady something novel if he died for it. Certainly he bleved his ambition as far as novelty is concerned, but the lack of wisso plentiful that one aim when he had stuck to the familiar

with which he has heretofore favored

and edified us. If Mr. Roosevelt loses his reputatwo opposite directions at the same time, the spectacle will be sad, but it will not be unprecedented. Other men as great as he, or greater, have tried the same trick and suffered the same fate.

CLEAN IT UP AND OUT.

Is there any doubt about the character of Cliff Inn? It is a roadside house associated in the public mind with disreputable goings-on and nightly assignations. A majority of the vot-ers in the precinct, offended by the notoriety of the place, are asking the County Commissioners not to renew the Cliff Inn Bquor Beense. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will comply with their request. The Cliff Inn ought to go; so should all other Cliff Inns in Multhomah County,

The saloon business in Oregon is on its good behavior just now. It professes to be anxious to "clean up." Doubtless it is. But the way to clean up. it is clean it to the complete. up is to clean it up. The Commission-ers have a duty to perform, and that is to require decency and order in the sale of liquor, just as the City Council

One further remark: The saloon or roadhouse or inn that excites special controversy, or invites the particular attention and criticism through its operations of the people in its neighberhood, ought for that reason to be deprived of its license without hesitation or scruple. Why should the out-raged people of any community have to organize and make out a case against such a place? Why should not the saloen have to show by its record that it is orderly, law-abiding and decent?

ARGENTINE'S CHEAP WHEAT.

The world's wheat crop for 1916 was the largest on record, and, while a good many million bushels were required to bring depleted reserves up to normal proportions, the surplus over and above these requirements should have been sufficient to warrant much lower prices than have prevalled. The high prices that have ruled throughout the world's markets for the past two years have proved so attractive to the foreign competi-tors of the American wheatgrower that there has been no hesituncy about selling. For the season to date Russis, including the Danube, is 55,-000,000 hushels ahend of last year at this date. The Argentine crop is now coming on the market, and if it sells freely the offerings will be sufficient with those from Russia to render the European markets in a large measure independent of the American wheatgrowers.

But even the Argentine, which a few years ago was heralded as the granary of the world, is showing signs weakness and with the exception of the great Canadian Northwest there is nothing in sight outside of Russia to make up for the loss of the increasing yield which the Southern country was expected to show. The Argentine, with its alleged cheap land and cheap labor, seems to be passing through the same stage through which other countries have passed. Instead of there being an unlimited area of cheap land which will turn off big crops, a decrease in the total out-

put is already being discussed. The Buenos Ayres Standard, in urging the farmers, landowners, railway companies and millers to improve the standard by the application of better farming methods and use of better seed, says that "through the narrowing of the scope for extensive cultivation, the exhausting of the soil and the keen competition with other countries in the markets of the world and the greater cost of production brought about by the increase in the value of the land, and the alterations in the conditions of labor, the time has arrived when the Argentine farmer can no longer afford to look upon a yield of 11.43 bushels per acre as the climax of his ambitious."

While the yield mentioned is considerably less than that of the United States, when the price of land and labor involved in the production of wheat in the Argentine is considered, it is undoubtedly vastly more profitable to the grower than American wheat is to the grower in this coun-

PATE AND THE SPIRITS.

Elsewhere in The Oregonian there is sublished a communication from a piritist citing an alleged incident in Pertland, as placing another plank across the gulf between the temporal and spiritual worlds.

The evidential value of the incident is impaired by a number of con-siderations. For one thing, it is described too vaguely. The writer has overlooked many essential details without which his story is worthless so far as evidence is concerned. There are a vast number of tales of this kind floating about. Some of them are much more wonderful than this one narrated in this letter. and there one of them may possibly be true. We do not wish to dogmatime on the subject. But the lack of proper evidence renders them utterly unconvincing and no doubt puts spiritualism in a worse position than its intrinsic merits deserve. It is a pliy that believers do not provide some way of furnishing unimpeachable testimony to the occurrence of the nu-

merous miracles they observe. But granting that the details given are true in every particular, ft seems to The Oregonian that there is a phase therein as worthy of pondering ever as the evidence it provides of spirit communication. It leads one the mostly realize of falls and

into the mystic realms of fatalism. We derive the understanding from this nightly interesting letter that Fate picked one Weesmen for severe chas-tizement and that with the aid of spirits a medium wrested the secret from the Goddess and conveyed its import to the unfortunate victim. This information was not in the form of a warning to the unemployed man not to accept a position in a bakery. It was positive and definite. He was to be burned severely in the near future.

Certain questions naturally arise in this connection. Could the baker by plunging three fingers into a pot of boiling water so soon as he heard the dire news have warded off the severer chastisement Fate had reserved for him? If he had declined the job in the bakery would he have escaped and proved the inaccuracy of spirit communications or would someone, for example, have dumped hot ashes on him from a second-story window?

It would appear that circumvention

maxims and salutary moral saws was impossible. The victim was spiritualist and apparently placed some reliance on the forecast of com-Certainly his wife did, ing disaster. tion in his obvious effort to travel in for we read that she frequently warned him to be careful. be reasoned that, under the circumstances, he was careful. Yet there was no use to kick against the pricks. Yet there He was to be burned and burned he

WBU. Surely to accept the incident as proof of the genuineness of spirit mmunication one also must accept fatalism as a tenet of the faith. But if the main thing that spiritualism is to give us is forecasts of impending good fortune or disaster, it would be better for the world if we let these gessipy ghosts go their own way while we go ours. Long anticipation dulls the edge of keenest delight and the polgrancy of sorrow is only intensined by knowledge of its forthcoming. The incident if true embraces a lesson for all who accept that scriptural ad-monifion, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and this lesson may be expressed in the words, "Keep away from the mediums."

NEW RAILWAY AND NEW POWER.

The Mount Hood Railway is about to become something more substantial than a long-cherished dream. For several years the enterprise has had a precarious existence. Now it is obviously backed by men of means, reputation, energy and purpose. They are building a railroad to Mount Hood via Gresham and they will develop an immense water power on Bull Run for the purpose of supply-ing Portland and its suburbs with

light and power.

The power project is not second to the railroad in value and importance. It is indeed highly desirable that encouragement be given to the comties and potentialities of Bull Run River or any other stream tributary to Portland. Light and power can-not be too cheap or abundant.

The Mount Hood Railway and Power Company is asking for a franchise over Portland streets. A franchise safeguarding the city's interests and the company's interests ought to be granted. The outline of the proposed franchise already published would seem to be reasonably satisfactory. Probably it will be well enough to change it in some of tis details, but in substance and form it seems to be fair to all concerned. We think the company is acting in good faith. It should be met by the city on that basis.

BIG FARM'S RETARDING INFLUENCE.

Columbia County, Washington, has been producing too much wheat and The gangplow and the combarley. bined harvester have made possible the cultivation of land oh such an extensive scale that the big farms have swallowed the smaller ones. This sys-tem of absorption has proceeded so far that during the ten most prosper-ous years the county has ever known its population has actually decreased 131. As the population of Dayton, the principal city of the county, has increased more than 800 in the same en years, it is not difficult to trace the drift from the country to the city. Columbia County, pointing with pride to its reputation as the greatest barley-producing county in the stanfid also to its heavy production the state. wheat, apparently does not regard the record in this particular as disaffvantageous to her general prosperity.

But within the confines of Columbia County there are already located fruit and vegetable farms which produce greater net incomes from ten and twenty acres than are taken from grain farms of ten times the size. The somic advantage in the small farm does not cease with creation of as much real, tangible wealth from ten acres as may be derived from a grain crop on 100 acres. The fact that ten families can make a living in fruit and discoulded forming amount of land needed to enable one graingrower to keep even shows the tremendous advantage of the small

farm to the community and the state Graingrowing for many years has paid large profits on comparatively small investments. Not only in Columbia County, but in other portions of Oregon and Washington, has the small settler with his little family been replaced by the bired man of the bonanza graingrowers. Every loplace has been loser because the soil was not making, and never will make, the maximum returns when used exwas formerly very attractive to the railroads, but experience has shown railroad men that for both passenger and freight traffic a thousand acres of well-tended small farms are worth ten thousand acres of wheat land.

The Frewater-Milton fruit district is only a few miles from Columbia County, which has made such a strong showing in grain and such a p showing in population, and from that district there has been shipped this season nearly 1000 carloads of fruit and vegetables-a greater and vastly more valuable tonnage than was ever moved out in grain in the palmiest days of the industry. Numerically, Columbia County's loss of population does not make a very heavy showing. but the causes which are responsible for the shrinkage reflect a great loss in the failure of the farmers to make the most of the opportunities which the rich soil and good citmate present.

AN OLD MAN'S PARADISE.

General Simon Bolivar Buckner, ex-Governor of Kentucky and noted Confederate leader, is living in the log County, Kentucky, 103 years ago. this cabin he was born eighty-eight years ago, and he declares that he would not change his home and sell his lands for all the wealth of the Rockefellers. The "simple life" lived by the old General is thus described himself:

by himself:

I raise my own tobacce, and I have a fine min bed, and my old dog. General, wans his tail every time I walk into the front, and his tail every time I walk into the front, and it has a cool entire outside the door. The water just gushes from the rocks and it is as cool and pure as any water in the world. Along the banks of the little stream that trickies from the spring grows the finest mint, in the world. This water and this mint, when combined with a little of Kontocks best spirits, make the finest mint jules in the world. I wouldn't give up this home for spirits, make the finest mint jules in the world. I wouldn't give up this home for the malace of a king. Mr. Canderbill and Mr. Rockefeller, with all of their rockefeller, it would not trade it for all of their panes, I would not trade in for all of their panes, and all of their rinhes. Then peed never try to make me an office that ing cabin and that saving and that mint bed.

Naturally, the estate of the old man

Naturally, the estate of the old man is one of contentment; his home is the best and dearest spot to him in all This is especially true in the world. the case of the aged man who lives | Millionaire Merritt's akyscraper-

where his father lived and died and whose horizon has, practically speak-ing, been outlined by his native hills. The contentment of which General Buckner boasts would be impossible for a young man, were he to acquire the Buckner lands by purchase and attempt to settle down in the century-

old cabin, which fills every ideal of life for the aged man who acquired it by inheritance and to whom it is endeared by the associations of a long life. This was the ideal state as sung by Joaquin Miller:

From the East to the West, the whole Lived so half fathers had lived and died: Lived so and loved for thousand years.

Here is a key to the unrest that we call progress—the wander-lust that sent John Watson (Ian McLaren) out among his fellow men and gave him the enlarged mental vision that enabled him to write of the "Simple Life"; that sends Theodora Roosevelt in constant quest for something, while he preaches incomantly against restlessness and counsels to homebuild-

"At rest in all this moving, up an down," is General Buckner in his old man's paradise, but only after he grew old did he find the honors of life wearisome and its moving up and down distasteful. It would, indeed, be a fine thing if every old man had such a retreat during the evening of life and was content as he to abide there-in. But it will be a sad day for the in. race, foreshadowing decline and de cay when the young and middle-aged are as ready to fold their hands in idleness, satisfied with what Nature brings to their doors.

The extent of the work of the Portland Seamen's Friend Society is shown in the annual report of the secretary, just issued. In it, it is recorded that more than 20,000 scamen visited the mission in the past year. This institution is one of the most deserving of Portland's public organizations, and is entitled to better support than it has been given in the past. Aside from the social and religious features of the matter, the business interests of the port are involved in the success of the work carried on by the society.

Anything that improves local conditions for the sailor enhances the reputation of the port and commends it to favor with shipowners. The sugges tion that the pasters in Portland churches co-operate with the society to the extent that the cause of the sea-men may be brought before all of the people of the city is a good one. Thus far the burden of maintaining this most important institution has fallen on a few public-spirited men, and it is only fair that it should be distributed among a larger number who are equally interested in the good name of the port.

Persons who profess to see the hand of Providence in many incidents which "just happen" will find something of interest in the O. R. & N. trainwreck yesterday. The timely presence at the right moment of a train af loaded freightcars which were "side-swiped" and acted as a cushion for the monster locomotive and the train that followed it into the station at frightful speed was one of the features of the miracle, and the escape of the engineer and firemen from the mass of tangled wreckage that was piled up in the yards was another. The cause of the accident has not been announced, but the irony of fate was shown in a prostrate safety block signal post lying by the wrecked engine and splintere cars. Block signals are useless when

in time in opening the bridge for shipping, but, in the absence of a center drawspan, much greater reom is given for the handling of ships passing The plan for segregating through. cars, teams and foot passengers also contribute greatly to the facility which streetear passengers car get back and forth across the river.

The experiment with char-pitting undertaken by the F. B. Holbrook Company near Goble and detailed in another column promises to be of immense value to the owners of legged-off lands in the Pacific North-It is indicated that the work is in progress under so adverse con-ditions as to test thoroughly the merits of the char-pitting process of clearing land. It is just such an experiment as has been needed to re-move the element of theory from the process and put it on a practical basis.

President Butler, of Columbia University, is a hit premature in putting the United States in a class with China and India, Uncle Sam will take good many censuses before our rich soil is cultivated with such intensity as that of France and Germany. is well to remember that our popula-tion must trebie before the farmers get to crowding one another.

Industrial reforms by men who will lose by the proposition, says T. R. That's the stuff. For a committee to reform the tariff on steel, we nomi-nate Judge Gary, W. E. Corey and the Laird of Skibo.

East Elighty-second street is to be macadamized. Here is fact that did not enter into the dreams of "Uncle Jimmy" Stephens, one of the founders of East Portland

If Oregon were as thickly settled as Rhede Island, its population would be close to 50,000,000. Rhode Island leads all states with 514.4 persons to the square mile,

Part of Carnegie's new peace fund could profitably be devoted to healstockholders in the Portland Hotel

menclature, Klamath Falls may just as well begin now to drop the pos-terior half of its name. Dr. Woodrow Wilson has already shown that he isn't a practical poli-tician—at least not one of the old

Palling into line with modern no

Democratic school. Well, Portland gets a bit of free advertising, if nothing more, out of

TALK OF DAY IS ABOUT APPLES Every Man You Meet Knows All About Orchardizing in Oregon.

Chlengo Post.

Fashions change in conversation as in But we should say that the clothes. moder in talk at this season in Chicago are anything but hobbled. Most often, at any downtown club, they run this

May: A (belligerently)—You can grow 'em just as well in Michigan as you can in

Just as well in Michigan as you can in Oregon.

B-Yes, but you can't ship 'em.

C-It's the cold weather that does it. Grown in a low temperature, they can resist decay for weeks after they're laid down in Laverpool.

A-But I tell you, there are trees over near St. Jos that have borne for 30 years, and been commercially profitable four seasons out of five.

D (in a quiet, passionless voice)—Out West they make it five out of five.

E (suddenly)—They've had frosts in Michigan, New York and Massachusetts as late as May 20.

B-The only thing to do is to go to Oregon and get land in one of these protected valleys at the proper allitude. It takes about six years to get your trees bearing on a money-making basis, but bearing on a money-making basis, but after that you can come back home and live in inxway the rest of your life.

F. G. H. I and J then chime in with statistics and vivid word pictures of the exact state of things in the pemological history of all Northern and Western

the talk is of "Apples." The intimate habits of this heretofore rather commonplace and ill-bred fruit are now known and openly discussed in court spot where young university men gather.

Pears sometimes come in for a little respectful notice, from 10 to 20; people starting at once to tell how they should be raised if they are to compare with the exquisite product of the Rhone Val-

be raised if they are to compare with the exquisite product of the Rhone Valley. Also, becan nuts are treated of in an offhand way that suggests the experience and authority of a Burbank.

If but one or two eathusiasts possessed special information on apples, pears or pecans, and the rest of us stood around as listeners, the situation would not be so surprising. But, as it is now in Chicago, every man you meet recens to know all about fruit farming. Not one of them has ever farmed, of course, but each is ready to tell just what should be done in order to get the best results and where it ought to be done.

Twenty years ago, before "the big frost," orange growing in Fibrida was the great big agricultural topic for cty people. But during the hectic height of that exchement we note of us pretended to absolute knowledge as to proper methods of treating the soil and caring for the trees. We were content to take these things on trust and concern our

Often it has been argued that our system of representation is poor, owing to the impossibility of appealing to the electorate immediately on any great question of the day. In contrast, the continental system of an appeal to the country whenever a vote of want of confidence in a ministry is recorded, or when the vote of the people is desired, has been puinted as a superb one. As a matter of fact, had we the English system our trade supremacy would be the air falls to work and the train starts to run away on a grade.

The Hawthorne-avenue bridge is at last ready for service, and it is a handsome and well-built structure. The lift draw, which is something new in this city, is a wonderful improvement over the slow-moving swing draws, which at the present time contribute so largely to the delays in traffic. There not only will be a great saving in time in opening the bridge for shipstudy them. Business interests in the meantime do not know where they stand, which means a want of confi-dence, the most dangerous of all focs to

Crooks Disguise Teeth.

New York Press

Slick criminals nowadays have a cer-tain class of dentists make for them thimble crowns to put on and take off in the bat of an eye. Such "crowns" thimble crowns to put on an in the bat of an eye. Such 'crowns' can be swallowed without putting the fingers to the mouth. Some mechanical crooks take a thin sheet of gold and make their own nippers. Others wipe the tooth dry and then put on gold foil, something like the way painters put on something like the way painters put on sinday signs in gold lettering. This something like the way painters put on window signs in gold lettering. This makes identification difficult, if not impossible, because complainants and winesses give the description of an offender with one or several gold teeth, and when the right crook is caught by the cops and brought in for inspection, lo and behold, there is not a sign of a gold tooth, so out he goes and makes up again with thimbie or foll teeth. Other crooks have a fine set of natural-Other crooks have a fine set of natural-looking china teeth and slip them in or out to suit the occasion.

Passion Play Yields \$467,150.

Passion Piny Yields \$467,150.

Berlin Cor. New York Times.

The gross receipts of this year's Passion Piny at Oberammergau are officially reported as \$467,150. After defraying the costs of the production and other incidental expenses \$224,100 remains to be distributed, and \$161,500 to be divided among 800 performers.

The managers of the play, musical directors, chief cashler and portrayers of Christ. Pilate, Caiphas, Herod and speaker of the prologue will receive \$625 each for six months' service, the other salaries to be in proportion to the importance of the respective roles. The men and women who played so vividly as members of the crowds in the streets of Jerusalem will receive \$20 each and school children \$7.50 each.

Two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars will be given to the poor, and the balance of \$108,750 will remain in the village treasury for comremain in the village treasury for com-munal purposes.

New Definition of Christmas.

New Definition of Caristmas.

PORTLAND, Dec. 14.—(To the Editor.)—I want you to hear my sister's definition of Christmas; I think you will appreciate it: "Christmas is the season of the year when you find a lot of tired people at the Postoffice, each with a yard of tongue hanging out of his mouth at the extreme end of which is a postage stamp."

E. B. M.

Childhood Habit.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Louisiana postmaster has been fined \$500 for kissing a pretty widow. Just can't seem to get over the way they used to play postoffice when he was a kid, probably.

Peerless One Should Sue For Libel.

Pittsburg-Gazette-Times.

A London paper calls Mr. Ballour "the William J. Brynn of English politics," aithough he has led his party only twice to defeat.

SUCCESSFUL WORK AT CHAR-PITTING

Actual Experience in Barning Oregon Fir Stumps During Steady December Rains at an Expense of \$10 to \$35 an Acre-How to Do 1t.

-We have read with much interest The

Our firm has been very much interested in the char-pitting process of ridding land of stumps, and recently attended a demonstration at Chehalis, Wash, given by the Chehalis Citizens' Club, at which both Professor Sparks and Mr. Thompson were present. There we saw the regulation process of "laying the fire around the stump, covering it properly and watching it as one would an ordinary charcoal pit, and lo! the thing was done."

We saw that as many others did, and it looked so simple we thought it worth

properly and watching it as one would an ordinary charcoal pit, and lot the thing was done."

We saw that as many others did, and it tooked so simple we thought it worth while backing with a reasonable amount of money and trying the process out of money and trying the process out of land hear Goble, this state, to which we repaired, and erected a bunk house a cook house, hired a crew of 18 to 12 men, and proceeded, an above described, to char-pit sumps. Willo we succeeded in the main, we had considerable trouble with some of the fires, and promptly decided that the conditions at Goble were not the same as the conditions of the life and a grown the result had we got farther from the same as the conditions of the life, and began to "change" and "improve" the method to fit the conditions, with the result that we got farther from the real char-pit system with every change or improvement we thought we men, and proceeded, as above described, to char-pit stumps. While we succeeded in the main, we had considerable trouble with some of the fires, and promptly decided that the conditions at Goble were not the same as the conditions of the fire and chaffing to be laid from the damp early. Then the laids, and began to "change and "improve" the method to fit the conditions, with the result that we get farther from the real char-pit system with every change or improvement we thought we were making. We argued that at the balls the demonstrator had dry strimps, dry wood and dry early to cover with, which would be the ideal condition for char-pitting; while we had wet stumps, ordinary wet wood rubbish to be found on logged-off land for fire and wet soil, that our conditions were so entirely different that we better do a little thinking for ourselves, and promptly thought out trouble without end.

We then sent for Professor Sparks with a view of calling him to account and seeing what he could do with the unserved the stump with a little fine bark or weeds of any kind to keep the top covering from talling out the wood next the stump with a little fine bark or weeds of any kind to keep the top covering from the favorable and chosen to be laid from the damp earth. Then over which wood or first mability with a single of any kind that the kindling in the same of any kind that the kindling of the stump was a small amount of split wood or first mability with a lice for a small amount of split wood or first mability with a single of any kind that the kindling in the same at a small amount of split wood or first mability with a single of any kind that the kindling in the same at a small amount of split wood or first mability to get too much. Then covers salinities plants and on the seal chart of the fire and the fire and the fire and the fire and the stump in the latter on the ground the damp earth. Thein of the laid of any kind that the kindling on the studing of the wood say a small amount of split wood or first mability with a

seeing what he could do with ne unitary versues growing in Fibrida was the great big agricultural topic for cty people. But during the hectic height of that excitement we none of us pretended to absolute knowledge an to proper methods of treating the soil and carabate the proper methods of treating the soil and carabate the proper methods of treating the soil and carabate these things on lrust a grateful—paper—relative of the stungth only with grateful—paper—relative be suggested this new habit of talk is due to the recent land show. But this we would be inclined to doubt. The show doubtless helped some, but it did not start the fruit-farming bee to bunding. The thing that did it, in our judgment. The thing that did it, in our judgment and we want to the story of the whole of the same to the chinical jargon of the whole of the same to the land movement. In the show and any man who talked solve in the land movement in the same and and conting the same to the story of the free the same to the story of its first appearance in the Garden or Eden.

Ours a Better System.

Charleston News and Courier.
Often it has been argued that our system of representation is poor, owing to the story of its first appearance in the Garden or Eden.

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state.

While the method is being promoted by a man of Professor Sparks' type, who is not only a thorough demonstrator but a real teacher, one of those rare men who know no difference in persons, and whose only mission at this time is to spread information concerning the charpit method, we can assure any person

To the commercial value of this method applied to land clearing where large stumps are a considerable proportion of the cost of clearing. The main feature is that no cash outlay is required and really any one can do it. A person may not be able to make charcoal and yet would be an adept at charpiting stumps.

F. B. HOLBROOK COMPANY.

PIGS' BONES WITH THOSE OF KING Disluterment of Henry VI Justified Be-Hef He Was Murdered.

who died (probably murdered) in the devoted space in the editorial co

of this undappy monarch have been mauled about almost as much as he was himself during his 50 years of life.

As a result of recurring attacks of insanity and constitutional timidity, he spent a considerable part of his life in the tower, and between times was hustled about England from battiefield to hattiefield by his nobies and his wife. After his murder in 1471 the body was embalmed and taken up the proposition of the correct of the words of the original to the little to the proposition of the correct of the two accounts of the proposition of the proposit

Thames to thertsay Abbey. Richard III dux up the boines in 1488 and placed them in Windsor Castle. In the intervening 400 years the chapel where they were deposited had been refloored and considerably changed, and some doubt appears to have existed regarding the exact site of the grave. The recent resurrection was for the purpose of setting these doubts at rest.

The things of chief interest in connection with the event were contained in the report of Dr. Macalister, professor of anatomy at Cambridge, the only scientist present. Extracts from his efficial statement are given:

"The bones were those of a fairly strong man, who was at least 5 feet inches in height. The bones of the head were much broken. They were thin and light, and belonged to a ckull well formed, but small in proportion to the stature. It was clear from a portion of a lower jaw found that its teeth were lost some time before death Some of the body were missing, inst probably at the time of the transfer from Chertsey. By some strange in the casket. On one of the pleeze of the skull seems to justify the belief that Henry VI was mardered, and probably in the casket. On one of the pleeze of the skull seems to justify the belief that Henry VI was mardered, and probably in the cask. On one of the pleeze of the skull seems to justify the belief that Henry VI was mardered, and probably in the control of the linear than the cask to make the control of the linear than the case of the same of the fact that the King bank the control of th

A Charter For a Family.

New York Cor. Kansas City Star.

Brooklyn is to have an incorporated family. Under the name "The Jacobson Family" & relatives have applied for papers of incorporation "for the purpose of obtaining co-operation in social, family and business affairs." The heads of the organization are Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Jacobson, who are each 77 years old.

The corporation will hold monthly entertainments, and may eventually undertake some business venture. New York Cor. Kansas City Star.

PORTLAND, Dec. 14 .- (To the Editor.) | that if he will follow the method Professor Sparks teaches, it simply cant

-We have read with much interest The Oregonian's recent editorial on cheap iand clearing, and were specially impressed with those sentences referring to the conditions under which the demonstrator of the char-pit system usually works, i. e., the favorable conditions under which the public believes he usually operates.

Our firm has been very much interested in the char-pitting process of ridding land of stumps, and recently attended a demonstration at Chehalis, Wash, given by the Chehalis Citizens' Club, at which both Professor Sparks teaches, it simply cannot be a failure.

We are running a crow of 16 men, common laborers hired at Second and Burnside streets, paying \$2.50 per day wages; are keeping a careful account of expenditures, noting exactly the number of stumps in overein the results today show that we will be able to keep within the cost above stated, and it to include the losses incident to failure to observe the method taught by Professor Sparks. We doubt if there be an acre of stumps in Oregon that could not accountly be burned out. that could not actually be burned out including all their roots, save possibly

It would be very hard for us to give a plain and simple description of how to char-pit a stump other than to repeat the general instructions first to remove

wind is coming. It should be covere carefully, and as soon as the kindlin is ignited all around the stump, if the wood is good, it will soon catch, and is surprising what a small amount necessary to oxidize or char the side of the stump to a degree where fire will

mon labor may be employed, and every farmer may learn just how to handle the char-pit method and succeed in removing stumps.

Where the bulk of the cost of clearing land is removing stumps, a method of this kind will be worth, as The Ocagonian says, millions of dollars to the state.

ANOTHER SPIRITUALIST PLANK. Portland Incident Cited to Prove Gen-

New York Press.
Ins of Henry VI of England, Editor.)—On December 4 The Oregonian Tower of London on May 21, 1471, were to an article entitled "New Light on Tower of London on May 21, 1471, were recently dug up again, for inspection, from beneath one of the arches in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The bones of this unhappy monarch have been was conducted a series of tests' that

Baddy Long-Legs An Old Settler.

Harper's Weekly.

Everybedy is well acquainted with the insect called daddy longlegs, but not everybody knows that there is evidence to show that this strange little creature, towering bigh upon its threadilke stilts, is probably a mora ancient inhabitant of America than any representative of the human spectos. Far back, in tertiary time, at the dawn of the modern world, its ancestors lived, we are teld, in great numbers in Colorado. The fossil remains of these insects show the characteristic features that mark them today, although new species have taken the place of the old; for even daddy longlegs knows what evolution is, and has attained to something that in his view is perhaps a kind of civilized existence suitable to the exigencies of life in the 20th centure.