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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 10, 1910

THE NEW SUPREME COURT.

Perhaps there never was a time when the people of the United States felt so much interest in the Supreme Court as they do now. One reason for this is, of course, the great change in the list of judges which has happened in Mr. Taft's Administration. A Chief Justice with four colleagues newly appointed seems almost to revolutionize the imperial tribunal But, apart from this, the people pay more attention to the Supreme Court than they once did because recent occurrences have brought before them an emphatic way its overwhelming importance in our scheme of government. The academic notion that the Supreme Court exists merely for the trial of lawsuits which happen to involve constitutional questions has been pretty well forgotten and the public understands that our highest tribunal exercises great legislative functions. By interpreting the constitution it 'really modifies and even makes fundamental law for the country. It has caused the constitution to come something very different from a dead legal document whose text might act as an iron fetter upon the limbs of the Republic. In some sense at least, under the handling of the Supreme Court, our fundamental law has become pragmatic, or plastic, and is capable, of adapting itself without formal amendment to the of a growing people. Besides its legislative function the

ourt enjoys an important executive power, that of the veto. In the eyes some students its implied and inferential veto power, not mentioned by the constitution, is much more im-portant than that of the President. veto, for instance, may be ridden by a two-thirds vote of Congress, but when the Supreme Court says "no" to a law it is irremediably Naturally the possession these remarkable powers has virtually compelled our judges of last appeal to become a great deal more than lawyers of the technical sort. They are, as one newspaper remarks, economists and philosophers. If they are not they certainly ought to be, nce their theories of men and affairs inevitably enter into their reasonings and modify their opinions it is much better that they should study society seriously rather than abide in blind prejudice. Most men would feel safer to know that the Supreme ust Justices were thinking with Kant and Lombroso and perusing the of the Sage fund investigations than to learn that they had shut themselves up in their chambers with no company but a mass of precedents gathered from the past.

There is still another reason why the Supreme Court is just now an oblect of particular attention and that is the far-reaching importance of the cases which it must soon decide. Intelligent citizens all over the country ere speculating about the leanings of he new judges. Are they inclined to favor the tobacco trust or do they abbor it and its ways? What is their general opinion of the trusts? believe in competition of the old-fashioned sort or have they adopted the new ideas industrial and financial concentration hich find here and there a bold ad-As good citizens we are bias either for or against concentratrade and industry, and no doubt they are in the bad sense, but we cann't suppose that they have never studied the subject which of all thers occupies the mind of the m ern world and if they have thought opinions in their brains which will work out in their decisions. Some one y are honest men, since their duty is simply to say what the law is and than our vessels can. All this counts.

This assumes that 'the law is a neat little tablet exactly four square with accurately bevoled edges which can be slipped into and out of a drawer as it may be needed. All a standing of the Hartford Courant should fall into the error of giving it should fall into the error of giving it This assumes that "the law" to a weled casket, examine it a momand then speak. Hardly anything could be more flatly contrary to the reality. As a matter of fact "the law" s something extremely clusive as soon as we get beyond the arid field of form and precedent. It is an enwhich is continually changing. Like Zeno's river it is forever passing away and forever being renewed so that the judges of temorrow will find in it developments which we do not

Whether they know it or not the previous studies and familiar associa-tions of the Supreme Court judges will exercise profound influence up their view of the trust cases. t not be curious if some book which one of these great men read of a Winter night before the fire long ago when he was an ambitious youth with an unknown future before him should now determine his thought upon this subject and thus modify the history of the United States for a generation come? The judges are likely to be divided in opinion concerning the polies and the application of the inti-trust law, as they have been conerning other matters, and it may very well happen that one man will real human influences, which will fact, the shipowners through their an

be told if anybody, even the judge himself, only knew it!

WORTH WHILE?

Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, of New York, who may or may not be a preacher "worth while," has been in vestigating newspapers to find out if they are worth while. He furnishes a little list of items that have appeared in the New York papers for three months, segregating them as follows: Demoralizing, 3285; unwholeome, 1684; trivial, 2100; worth while, 3900, or 39 per cent.

How much of the product of any man's mind or spirit or effort or ac-tivity is worth while? Thirty-nine per cent? How many sermons of preachers are worth while? How many lessons of public teachers are worth while? How many sayings of politicians or doings of statesmen are worth while? How many days' work does itself through the unexpected and unany one do in any line of endeavor earned first victory, or skirmish, here that is worth while?

The newspaper is a very human in-stitution, a compendium of the needs, the desires, the ambitions, the intelligence and the moralities of the average man and woman. It has many erities, who usually read nothing else.

Does any one fancy that a paper edited by a preacher or by any other who excluded from its columns the daily happenings of its own people, holding up daily a mirror of their common life and the movement and activity of all things in, around and among them, would be worth while?

"PIECE" AND "MEAL" TARIFF.

"Piecemeal revision" talk of prosected interests and their members of Congress shows that each is looking sharply after his own "piece" and his own "meal." That may have been the meaning of the speech of Senator Lafe Young last week, successor of Dolliver, from Iowa. The new Senator said one of his constituents had implored him to "go down there and put up a fight for the consumer." To which the Iowa statesman replied:
"I will not; those boys there are do

ing that; I am going to fight for the

producer. That is just what every protected interest has been striving to do these many years, and what the standpatters are working for still-"protection" of their own products. Wool producers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are fighting on their side, but their goods are the ones first singled out for piececal revision. The reason for which, of course, is that there is not enough protection to go round, never has been and never can be; wherefore, the one are to be lopped off which are least able to fight back. However, Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, has threatened fili-buster, and other Western Senators wool states doubtless will lend Nothing has been heard from aid. Senator Bourne on this subject; perhaps he is waiting for Aldrich to show him the way this time as before.

Without lower duty on wool, manu facturers have been obtaining wool at cheaper prices during the last two years, but have not cheapened the price of finished goods. Free trade in petroleum has not cheapened prices of Standard Oil goods to consumers, but has reduced prices of raw oil to producers. Free trade in hides has cheapened prices of shoe manufactur-

So that Senator Young, in "going down there" to fight for the producer is going on the same mission that sends there every other tariff-bounty seeker. Therefore, tariff revision is not a "non-partisan" nor a "non-political" question. Each seeker must make the most of politics to have his interest at home "protected."

But if the Government were in the tariff business, simply for the purpose of raising revenue from articles of most common consumption and from luxuries of the well-to-do, there would be no cause for Senator Young's mis-sion. Tea. coffee, sugar, tobacco, ally handled the cash purporting to liquor, would yield the great bulk of be in its vanits? Perhaps there may the Government's revenue, and the people would be supporting the Government more nearly in the measure of their ability to pay taxes. The rich would be paying, also, for fine clothes, perfume, carriages and automobiles.

It is to be hoped that Senator ng's example will hasten the awakening of the American people.

OUR PAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

The Hartford Courant, which flies from its masthead the interesting pen-"The oldest newspaper in Amerbound to assume that the judges of ica," and consequently should know the Supreme Court are free from all better, urges a ship subsidy as a bias either for an armine free from all means if increasing our trade with South and Central America. "It is a fact," says the Courant, "that down there they need the very things that we produce in overabundance; could use our iron, coal, coke, structurnl steel, and so on, but the difficulout it fruitfully there are nascent ties of communication and the heavy discriminations against us stand in the way. Germany, for example, has several hundred merchant ships in that theoretical proferences that can make trade, while we have less than twenty, no difference with their decisions if and the German subsidy enables ships of that nationality to carry cheaper

The fallacy that we cannot buy and sell goods to other countries unless we cision is to take the law out of its serious consideration. It has repeatedly en shown by investigations conducted by the British Roard of Trade that American shippers have been granted lower freight rates to Central and South America than were enjoyed by their British competitors. Neither Ger-many nor Great Britain pay subsidies to the ships which carry the great bulk of the traffic in and out of South

and Central American ports.

There are no less than a dozen South American steamship lines plying reguarly out of the port of New York and in the month of December twenty-five sailings will be made from that port for South America. In the thirty days ending December 12 no less than twenty-two steamships sailed from the South American ports for New York. There are also lines out of Boston, Philadelphia and other Atlantic perts and two or three lines on the Pacific Coast. This abundance of tonnage enables the American shipper to reach any market in South and Central America that can be reached by any

of our trade competitors. The carrying trade is one line of business and buying and selling goo is another. It is a matter of indif-ference to the German shipowner whether Germans, British or Amerifinally determine their decision by his cans supply the cargo, so long as he rate. And of the influences, the nat-

earth in search of cargoes. This country does less business with South and Central America than is handled by to use the wheat, corn and cattle-the great staples that find a market in Eu-rope but are not needed in the United the pan-American markets.

YET SAFE AND SANE.

The Chicago Public, organ of all the idiosyncracles, eccentricities and idiocies of legislative revelation and revolution that run counter to the valuable lessons of experience, is for the single tax, of course. fore the Public rejoices greatly over the dilemma in which Oregon finds

of the single taxers.
"For twenty years," says the Pub-lic, "the New York Legislature has fought off this eminently democratic and sound fiscal reform; but the people of Oregon adopt it almost as soon as powers of legislation are reserved them through the initiative." Public refers to county option in taxwhich makes the single tax possible.

The people of Oregon are more rational and sensible than the Chicago publication would have its readers think. They rejected the single tax two years ago, by a two-to-one vote. They are not for single tax. They will never adopt single tax, nor will any county adopt it, in the opinion of

he Oregonian.
This amendment was adopted by a thoroughly dishonest trick. The sin-gle taxers put up an anti-poli tax endment to ambush and trap the oters, and they succeeded. In ishing the poll-tax the voters inadver-tently adopted the county tax, which is the initial step to single tax.

Now the single taxers are out from their ambuscade. They are obliged to drop all disguise, subterfuge and subterranean scheming. Now the call to arms has been sounded let them see how the farmer, the laborer, the artisan, the suburbanite, the home-builder, the money-saver, the frugal the industrious, the thrifty and willing-to-work are all mustered together in a united army to wipe out the menace of the single tax. Oregon is yet safe and sane.

ANOTHER LESSON

Vancouver seems to have hard luck with its banks. Is there something in the atmosphere of the Washington town which makes sound financiering difficult? It is not very many years since one of its banks expired with sensational phenomens, and now the Commercial goes under. The calamities come too near

The legitimate vicissitudes of banking are not so violent as all this. No doubt the State Examiner has done his full duty, but it would have been comforting if he had discovered the transgressions of the Commercial nanagement before they had endangered the bank. Was there no sign of indiscretion when he looked things over last October? Has all this mischief been wrought within three months? It would also be highly en-tertaining to learn what the directors of the Commercial Bank have been about while their funds were being dissipated in loans that are unavail-Did these excellent persons able. know that their liabilities were run-ning up toward \$400,000 while they had only \$14,000 on hand to meet them with? How often did they meet to look over the bank's securities and count its cash?

Is there a single one of the Commercial's directors who actually knows anything about its securities? Is be one or two who knew what was going on. Certainly the others did not know, or if they did what shall we say of their fitness to take care of other men's money? What shall we say of their fitness in any case? By posing as directors of the bank they promised that they would give time and honest attention to its affairs. How well they kept the promise the condition of the bank shows only too plain-Fortunately the securities seem to so sufficient to make all claims good in the long run, so that we suppo depositors and others will lose nothing if they wait long enough, but it uld have been a great deal better not to make them wait.

PROBLEM WITH NO SOLUTION.

At the time the initiative and referendum section of the Oregon constitu tion was adopted it seemed safe to fix the number of petitioners required to initiate or refer a measure at a per-centage of the whole vote cast for Justice of the Supreme Court. At that time three Justices constituted the Supreme Court and to the or-dinary comprehension the constitution forbade an increase. One Justice was elected each year and it was a simple arithmetical problem to determine the umber of names necessary to validate a petition.

But in reference to the number of Justices, the constitution did not mean what it said or at least did not mean what we thought it meant and Oregon now has five Justices. Four were elected last month and as each elector voted for four candidates out of a total of eleven aspirants there is no definite way to determine how many voters voted for Justice of the Supreme Court. And as we understand the Attorney General's opinion on the situation, neither will there be a legal method for determining how many names shall be required on an initiative or referendum petition until after the next election when there again be but one Justice to elect, unss the membership of the court is further increased. By a peculiar anomaly, a simple statute has made a constitutional provision wholly in-

Attorney-General Crawford suggests one method of computing the centage required on such petitions which he thinks may meet the approval of the Supreme Court. Judge O'Day presents another method which to him seems reasonable. Of course neither can guarantee that his method is the correct one. Apparently before the question is settled it will be nesessary for the Supreme Court to man-ufacture a little law. But when both methods are worked down to the final result in an attempt to determine how many names will be required to place

make that vote, what a story might agents are all the time combing the at the next election there is a varince of about 2000.

The only prospect of solution of the

problem before the next election is some of the European countries, but provided in the referendum. Refer-the reason for this lies in our inability endum petitions must be filed not endum petitions must be filed not more than 90 days after the close of the Legislative session, and a test may be made following an attempt to re-States. We have the tonnage supply for some act of the next Legislature of the world to draw on and there is to the people. While the percentage keen carrier competition for every ton of the whole vote required to initiate of freight that we can sell or buy in a measure is different from the percentage required to refer an act of the Legislature the basis of computation is the same. A decision on the referendum would be a valid guide for the circulators of initiative petitions. If a test does not come through the referendum it will behoove the single taxers and others now planning initiative measures for 1912 to secure just as many signatures as possible and trust to luck that they have obtained a number great enough Mrs. Russell Sage is proving a royal

almoner of the bounty left by her husband, a bounty accumulated by the hard method of the stoical financler, and in strict accordance with the parsimony that knew no relaxation. The man of millions builded well when he made his childless wife his sole legatee. Doors of under-standing of human needs, human deserts, human sympathies that were closed to him have opened to her and walking helpfully the diverse paths to which they have led, Mrs. Sage has made herself beloved of thousands by timely ministrations to sim ple human needs. Her Christmas gift of \$5 each to the laborers in Central Park will enable the families of these workers to enjoy the pleasure of a good dinner on the day devoted in theory to good cheer throughout Christendom, but which is too often a mockery in the homes of even the most faithful tollers of the great city. Certainly no niggard ever had a more gracious almoner than Mrs. Sage has proved.

The underwriters are being very hard hit this year by the numerous disasters which have overtaken the Puget Sound, British Columbia and Alaska fleet, and hardly a week passes without some addition to the list. The sinking of the Kitsap and the wreck of the Olympia a few days ago were followed yesterday by the stranding at the entrance of Vancouver harbor of the Grand Trunk Pacific's new liner Prince George. Nearly all the seri-ous disasters which have been so numerous this year have been largely due to the presence of fog. It, of course, does not follow that because there is a fog a shipmaster must keep bowling along at full speed until he meets disaster, but we are living in a pretty fast age and the careful master who fails to get his boat in on time while a more daring master is keeping up to schedule will soon find himself without a job. Still, the rights of the traveling public should be considered, and reckless running in a fog is always attended by danger.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposi tion, after many delays due to litigation, has declared a dividend and the stockholders will receive \$30,000. While this is a considerably smaller sum than was returned to the stock-holders in the Lewis and Clark Fair at Portland, it can hardly fail to prove highly gratifying to the people of Se-attle. Aside from the cash dividend which was returned to the stockholders, the buildings and improvements that were turned over to the Univer sity of Washington may be included in the direct assets of the fair. These have a permanent value, and will be a lasting monument to the success of the exposition. As Portland profited greatly by the Seattle Fair, the perfect success of the animals. fect success of the enterprise will be fully appreciated in this city. Both the A-Y-P and the Lewis and Clark Expositions were out of the ordinary the most pleasing of these was that neither had a deficit,

The story of the "discovery" of the principles of Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy was gone over again Sunday by one of her faithful disciples to some hundreds of her worshipful followers in this city. The story is without variation and is told annually by one and another delegated by the "Mother Church" for that purpose. It consists largely of assertions that are new, of the power of mind over mat-ter, and of laudations that have be-come familiar by "repetition ham-mered in the ear" of a truly remarkable woman who but now paid the universal debt to mortality:

Just as Oregon was beginning to learn the process of clearing loggedover land by char-pitting, along omes another inventive genius who profitably extracts turpentine from fir stumps. Well, if stumps can be constumps. verted into cash, so much the better. We need more cleared farming land the newcomers that the railroads and commercial organizations are bringing to the Pacific Northwest.

While all baseball fans have known for years that a pitcher can't stay up with the boys and then locate home plate next day, it was not publiciy revealed until yesterday that the umpire's vision is similarly affected by similar causes. Therefore the new edict from the National League throne that hereafter all umpires get on the water wagon and stay there

It seems that Joe Teal mixed poetry and fiction with fact when he spoke of rate-zones. He will have some difficutty in confirming his statement, "God, in creating Portland, made it adjacent to the Pacific Ocean." What about Pettygrove, Lovejoy, Chapman and the 200,000 people who followed them since 1845? God made the country; man made the town.

Dropping a mile slowly in an aeroplane whose engine failed is a achievement in aviation which, though accidental, may help to solve the problem of eliminating danger from

Revelations of \$7,000,000 a year profit by the bucket shop trust in collusion with telegraph concerns is fur-ther proof of the old aphorism that a sucker is born every minute.

nominated him, it was certain that Governor Dix would present a strong contrast to his distinguished prede-Today, sure, without fail, the Hawthorne bridge is promised to the pub-

Once more, hooray!

Considering the political bosses who

Higher Wholesale and Lower Retail

Prices Prevail in East? CHEHALIS, Wash., Dec. 15.—(To the ditor.)—I note with interest the ergy in certain quarters in urging owners to raise more shout the Pacific Nor while the horticulturists are urging every one with proper land to raise more red apples, the latter are consistent and hustle to beat the band to market the fast-increasing crop of apmarket the last-increasing crop of ap-ples raised, causing the apples to be shipped out by carload and trainload. But they who are pushing the growers to raise more cattle are inviting by every means in their power California, Idaho, Mentana and Wyoming cattlemen and Eastern hog shippers to send their stock to Portland markets to hold the local prices down, and the Western packers and wholesale meat-killers are doing all they can to fill every meat market in the country with their meats to exclude the home er and force him to sell at half the cost of producing good cattle. The very best Portland prices the middle very best Portland prices the interest of November were \$4.50 to \$5 for steers weighing over a ton apiece, choicest aters \$5.55, cows \$3.75 to \$4.50, best helfers \$4.75, best bulls and stags \$3.25 to \$4, calves \$4 to \$7.50. The Breeders Gagette, of Chicago, of

November 23, 1910 (the world's best livestock authority), says:

November 23, 1910 (the world's best livestock authority), says:

Stock Denudation of the West: After the deluge, what? The deluge has occurred. Since last July out of the West has confetence in the last July out of the West has confetence and owine. There' has been heavier cattle runs, but never such a rush of sheep repardies of sex, age or condition. A preponderance of mediocrity and inferiority of cattle, outlaws and cut-throats were routed out of every nook and corner of the rame. Cows and their calves were shipped and shaughtered as though the cattle lodnstry was to be extinguished. Bulls purchased to carry out a web-planned improvement campaign were caught in the dragner and hurried to the sausage mill. As a clean-up it has been practically complete. Of course, some cattle have been left, but the cattle population west of the Missouri River region is reduced to comparatively small proportions. With sheep, also, tallway exerters were constantly behind orders, hundreds of cars to move the stock. Remembrance of a hard Winter, a dry Summer, dear feed and deaf bankers left the stockman no alternative. It has been a season of stock demudation in the West from Texas to Moniann. Ornery bologma bulls bring 14 to \$4.29; fat bulls, \$5.15; beeff milch cows are very scarce and selling at \$55 a head and thin stock steers are selling to the farmers by the thousands at good prices in Chicago.

On December 1, 1910, at the Chicago auction sale, for cash, one 19-monthsold grade steer sold for \$560, one carlond of 15 yearlings sold for \$14.56 per head; the whole 77 carloads at the

load of 15 yearlings sold for \$144.56 per head; the whole 77 carloads at the auction sale averaged \$7.77 per 100
pounds, live weight. I have before me
the Dally News, of Beloit, Wis., of November 16, 1910, published 98 miles
from Chicago. Prices there on live cattle are good to choice steers \$7.50 to 38.

young cow as ever need be killed. Our butchers are now offering 8 cents for cows and 4 to 4½ cents for fat steers, and nearly half the meat used here is shipped in from distant points. Mr. W. O. Minor's cattle sold in Chicago for three or four times the prices they would have brought here.

would have brought here.

Our census reports our population nearly doubled, work has been abundant at big wages. Not over two-thirds the cattle in the Pacific Northwest that there were a few years ago remain, and a very large proportion of those are dairy cows that are getting old. Very few helfers are being raised to replace them, because it costs twice as much to raise an average cow as she will bring. A six-weeks choice veal stand this is will bring a third as much as a cow, and no steer are being raised. A firstclass dairy cow that can be bought for \$40 to \$45 will earn as much in four to six months as a 3-year-old steer will ently to be explained.

But how stupid! I have not as yet

paying market before he again re-sumes beef-making. Yours truly, L. K. COGSWELL.

Newspapers and Teachers.

Kansas City Journal.

Alert intelligence is the better part f competency and alertness, and intelligence cannot be disassociated from telligence cannot be disassociated from up-to-dateness. The daily newspaper is the most up-to-date educational medium of instruction in many branches of knowledge which cannot be secured from the textbooks. The world is moving all the time and teachers must move with it. In order to keep within sight of the head of the line of progress they must keep in touch with the newspapers.

must keep in touch with the news-papers.

Intellectual "dry rot" has always been the menace of teachers as a class and the only "tones" which are ever called "musty" are those which embalm the events, the thoughts and the life of long-dead days. The "living pres-ent" is the day of the newspaper, and while the past must not be slighted, much less discarded, the present is always on the floor, loudly calling for recognition which cannot be refused by any teacher worthy of the name.

Bibles in Public Library. PORTLAND. Dec. 18.—(To the Ed-ttor.)—If Santa Claus would kindly donate a haif-dozen good up-to-date Bibles to the city library, some stu-dents would feel very grateful to him. A STUDENT. With Whom Should He Be Classed.

Asks Correspondent.

of the American people during the last decade pre-eminently worth notice, these two being the voyage of the battleship fleet around the world, and the businesslike efficiency with which we are doing the work of the Panama Canal."

The Oregonian, Friday last, in one of its editorials, made the following statement: "The genius with which he (Brigham Young) organized the Mormon community after reaching Utah ranks him with the great statesmen of the world."

pass uncriticised, especially by the race that was the object of its malignant attack. While it must be conceded that the negro was the object of ridicine, the presentation, taken altogether, casts a most unsavory reflection upon the Anglo-Saxon race in a moral sense.

As I sat in the balcony awaiting the time for the play to begin, the great do present a vast panorama of interrogation points. And when the whole thing had finished, it seemed the "interrogation" had left an irritation—not alone

community after reaching Utah ranks him with the great statesmen of the world."

The "statesmen" referred to in both of these quotations are pre-eminently worthy of notice. Can you tell me why this naval junket around the world was a greater achievement than the voyage of a gillinet boat over the Columbia bar? The world-cruise of the men-of-war cost the pairry sum of \$20,000,000, and there are captains in Portland harbor today who are competent to take 32 battleships twice around the world, and then be satisfied with the usual pay for their services. However, the squadron made a fine spectacle, and the inception of the canal was an American undertaking. Perhaps the European statesman knew that both of those events belonged to ap eventful epoch in United States history. Is it not true that the man who first conceived the practicability and necessity of a canal across the isthmus should rank higher than the fellows who draw salaries for digging the ditch itself? The men who maneuvered the fleet and the men engaged in constructing the canal have done what thousands of other Americans could do equally well. It is fulsome to praise men just because they happen to be in the limelight.

Do you really thin2 that Brigham Young should be classified with Hismarck, Lincoln and Gladstone? Wouldn't it sound better to put him in a group with John A. Dowie, Joseph Q. Cannon and Mary Ellen Lease? Wasn't Frisham a kadles' man? Is a man a marvelous organizer because he lives royally on a tax extracted from unfortunate slave wome. Those are unfortunate slave wand. Those are unfortunate slave wome. Those are unfortunate slave wand. It is distasteful in the extreme for characters to come before the public on the stage and teil of illicit association between slavematters and their unfortunate slave wome. Those are unfortunate slave w

some to praise men just because they happen to be in the limelight.

Do you really think that Brigham Young should be classified with Bismarck, Lincoln and Gladstone? Wouldn't it sound better to put him in a group with John A. Dowie, Joseph Q. Cannon and Mary Ellen Lease? Wasn't Prigham a ladles' man? Is a man a marvelous organizer because he lives royally on a tax extracted from unfortunate serfs? Then, why not place the Mormon leader's name with those of Andrew and John D.? Have the Mormons accomplished anything creditable in Utah that has not been duplicated in other states by Methodists or Baptists? Respectfully, ANGUS JACK.

Mr. Jack's philosophical observations range through many a flowery field in the foregoing letter. We cannot follow him everywhere, delightful as the jourthe Daily News, of Beloit, Wis., of November 16, 1919, published 98 miles
from Chicago. Prices there on live cattie are good to choice steers \$7.50 to \$2.
common grass steers \$5 to \$5.50, calves,
helfers and cows \$4 to \$7.
In the-same issue several butchers
give retail prices at which they deliver
meat to consumers: No. 1 porterhouse
steak, 12c; No. 1 sirioin steak, 12c; No.
1 rib roast, 9c; choice pot roast, 8c; No.
1 round steak, 19c; plate boiling beef,
5c; neck boiling beef, 5c; fresh hamburger steak, 8c; No. 1 veal chops, 11c;
No. 1 veal roast, 19c; plate holling beef,
5c; neck boiling beef, 5c; fresh hamburger steak, 8c; No. 1 veal chops, 11c;
No. 1 smoked ham, 11c;
No. 1 smoked ham, 15c; No. 1 California
smoked ham, 11c; best bacon, 18c; pure
kettle-rendered lard, 13c.
Here at Chehalla I have to pay \$5 to
50 per cent more for meat, and this
year had to go to a neighboring town
to get 4 cents for as fine and fat a
young cow as ever need be killed. Our
butchers are now offering \$5 cents for
cows and 4 to 4½ cents for fat steers,
and nearly half the meat used here is
shipped in from distant polnts. Mr. W.
O. Minor's cattle sold in Chicago for
three or four times the prices they
are about Rrigham Young, We should
not class him "with Bismarck, Lincoln
that Chase him "with Bismarck, Lincoln
that Class him "with Bismarck, Lincoln
interlate ham "with Bismarck, Lincoln
interlate half listers, Lincoln
interlate half listers have been and is the thing which keeps the
bisch mere about Rrigham Young, pecial title
more about Rrigham Young, be should
not class him "with Bismarck, Lincoln
interlate half listers, Lincoln
intruth, should we think of naming these
three distinguished mon together. Glad
the this year of humanity in itself is a crime against the
truth, should we think of naming these
three distinguished mon together. Glad
not class him with Bismarck, Lincoln
intruth, should we think of naming these
three distinguished mon together. Glad
not class him with Bomers day
in Hill (Bank Trace belind
intruth, ney would be, but we will say a little

Evening World.

Evening World.

The White Bishop of Boston is 73 years old. He looks about 45. He says he is 26, the better to put the thought of youth upon himself. You will understand this is a necessary quibbling with facts, because he is going to live to be a thousand. Incidentally, he always a thousand. Incidentally, he always wears white flannels, which has to do with his longevity in a manner pres-

A burned child dreads the fire, and told you the White Bishop's real name, the Northwestern stockgrower wants to be reasonably certain of a continued that such a person as John Fair New, the founder of Newtignity, about the continued to the founder of Newtignity, about the continued of the continu or do you know it? It seems incredible that such a person as John Fair New, the founder of Newtianity, should have been in New York for two days and all the city not hear of him.

"Why do you doese entirely in white?" e city not hear of him.
"Why do you dress entirely in white?"

I queried. Because white is the sign of life and purity." answered the bishop. "Black is the sign of sin and death. To wear white helps me to believe in my body's immortality. Black would oppress me. "The men of our street-cleaning department wear white-we call them 'white wings,' I explained. "Are they liable to live longer than the rest of

"If they wear their white with the conscious thought of life," said the bishop earnestly, "they will. If everyone in New York could be prevailed upon to wear nothing but white for one entire week the longevity of the community would be increased hundreds of

But, my word, think of the laundry bill: We would never survive that, at

"Christmas," Not "Xmas," PORTLIAND, Dec. 13.—(To the Editor.)

-Iconoclasm of abbreviation is a product
of the spirit of commercialism. "Multum
in parvo" is good enough motto for the
man who pays by the line for his adver-

PORTLAND, Dec. 16.—(To the Editor.)

—Please state in The Oregonian, as soon as possible, whether the propeller of the Wright Brothers' aeroplane is on the front or rear of the machine.

Pastor of African M. E. Church Finds Unsavory Plot in "The Nigger." PORTLAND, Dec. 19.—(To the Editor.) Asks Correspondent.

ILWACO, Wash., Dec. 17.—(To the Editor.)—Colonel Roosevelt, in an address delivered December 14. In Cambridge, Mass., said: "Last Spring, when in Europe, I was struck by the fact that every statesman I met deemed two acts of the American people during the last decede pre-eminently worth notice.

Insavory Plot in "The Nigger." PORTLAND, Dec. 19.—(To the Editor.)

I feel impelied to state here that such a play as the one presented by W. L. Brady last week at the Hellig, entitled, "The Nigger," should not be allowed to pass uncriticised, especially by the race

As for the man who feloniously attacks As for the man who feloniously attacks a woman we condemn him; and yet we pity him, whether his skin is white or black. We pity him because he is too miserable a wretch to be classed a man, however one may regard him as buman. Such a being has sunk to the level of the lowest animal; and yet there is a better remedy for him than lynching. Moral and religious education is capable of uplifting the most degraded and vilest specimens of humanity. Ignorance has been and is the thing which keeps the black race behind.

Immorality in itself is a crime against the perpetrator, as well as against the

a man, Mr. Jack should forget his prejudices and look at the facts.

"THE WHITE BISHOP OF BOSTON"

Doctor New Belleves Snowy Clothes

Promote Longevity.

Ethel Lloyd Patterson in the New York

Pastor First African M. E. Zion Church.

WILHELM AS HOST TO TOURISTS Women Had the Merriest Half Hour of

New York World. Berlio-Passing through one of the big game preserves near Emperor William's shooting box at Hubertus Stock the other day a party of strangers stopped to buy milk or beer at the forester's little cottage. The forester's wife came out to them and said she would be happy to give them anything she had but she couldn't invite them inside.

"We have company," she explained It was drizzling and the two ladies in the party, both of them foreigners, felt some disgust at not being able to take their refreshment unde Suddenly from the open window of a parlor a head was put out and a voice exclaimed: "Ladles in the well. That won't do.

They must come in. There's plenty of

When the visitors turned to see who when the visitors turned to an appeared. Somewhat flustered, the forester's wife led them into the purior but as they opened the door all started back and the Emperor, for it was he, rising from a wooden stool at the round table, hard wone charts saying:

from a wooden stool at the round table, pushed back some chairs, saying;
"Come, ladies; won't you do me the honor to share my luncheon? The pea soup, I assure you is excellent, and this good housewife here has prepared a dish of venison to which I, at least, propose to do justice."

The ladies sat down and, as they afterward said, passed the merriest half hour in their lives. The Emperor joked all the time and finally when his automobile arrived invited the ladies to accompany him to the edge of the forest.

of the spirit of commercialism. "Multiput of the anima." And the dark of the addition of the many of the spirit of commercialism. "Multiput of the addition of the many of the spirit of commercialism." Multiput of the addition of the many of the spirit of commercialism. "Multiput of the addition of the many of the spirit of commercialism." Multiput of the addition of the many of the spirit of commercialism. "Multiput of the addition of the many of the spirit of commercialism." Multiput of the addition of the many of the spirit of commercialism. "Multiput of the addition of the many of the spirit of commercialism." Multiput of the addition of the many of the spirit of commercialism. "Multiput of the many of the spirit of commercialism." Multiput of the many of the spirit of commercialism. "Multiput of the many of the spirit of commercialism." Multiput of the many of the spirit of commercialism. "Multiput of the many of the spirit of commercialism." Multiput of the many of the spirit of commercialism. "Multiput of the many of the spirit of commercialism." Multiput of the many of the spirit of commercialism. "Multiput of the many of the spirit of commercialism." Multiput of the many of the spirit of commercialism. The adventure of the spirit of commercialism. The commercialism. The spirit of commercialis explosion of a gasonine cigans, fifting a small garage with sinoke and gas, may exally cause suffocation, whereas the exhaust from an automobile in the open air might be, and probably is, practically harmiess. With so many automobiles in daily use it seems to us that the menace of the carbonic oxid, if it right Brothers' aeroplane is on the the menace of the carbonic oxid, really exists, would have been discrete long ago.