The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL)

included, one year ... \$5.00 included, six months . \$25 included, three months .25 included, one year . 5.00 Number, one year . 5.00 Number, one year ... 5.25 Sunday, three months .173 Sunday, three months ... 50 sunday, one months ... 50 sunday, one months ... 50 sunday, one months ... 50 (BY CARRIES)

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1916

WHAT THE SENATORS DED NOT DO. Let us determine the exact measure of responsibility of the Oregon nators for their astounding failure to protest in any way at any time against the repeal of section 9 of the reclamation act. Let us see also what was done by the Oregon Representatives, who were, however, in position, through the rigorous operamachine, to make effective objection to any plan or policy once determined on by the Administration or the Speaker and his advisers.

There was a proposal for the ap-propriation of \$30,000,000 to fluid afinished reciamation projects. The Speaker objected vehemently and Finally he yielded and agreed to \$20,000,000, but on the specific condition that section 3 of the original act (by which each state was guaranteed the expenditure within its rders for reclamation of at least fifty-one per cent of the money derived from the sale of its pubthe House ways and means committae. Ellis of Oregon opposed the re-peal of section 9. He falled. The record does not show that Hawley figured in the transaction. It was in the last days of the session, and, as the House does business, effective

section from the floor was out of the

But in the Senate the \$20,000,000 measure went through without the slightest criticism, suggestion, com-ment, objection or opposition from any source. Yet here was the place ere, under the rules and procedure of the Senate, a single Senator could have defeated the whole but that is to say, any one Senator of the right quality of determination, activity, attentiveness, industry and understanding could have demanded proper consideration for his state; and he would have got it. Oregon has no such Senator. Therefore, for lack of a potent voice in the Senate, Oregon es outright many millions of dollars, deliberately and purposely taken from her by the vigilant, ingenious and resolute efforts of Senators like Borah and Carter, who know what

to do for their states, and do it. It is trifling and pitiful to evade of dodge or deny accountability in this grave matter, and to excuse so costly a breach of attention and devotion to the state's welfare by whining about duty of the Representatives to stop in the House so great an outrage on the people of Oregon. Let Eills and Hawley make what explanations they can. It is clear enough that they were "on the job" and at least tried to do something. It is still more clear that Hourns and Chamberlain did othing and attempted to do nothing. and were inexcusably unaware of the very existence of the section 9 reto Oregon was under consideration; What possible apology can be offered for failure or neglect to examine a sure directly involving the great subject of trrigation and reclamation? Where is there record of a word said anywhere-in committee, in the Senare, before the departments, at the White House-by either of our Oregon Senators, who have a right to demand, to be heard at all these Not a syllable, not a sentence, not a step taken in time to do anything for Oregon. The cost to Oregon in actual money is vast as a result of the impotence, or indelence, or intellectual indigence of our Senators; the cost in humiliation, disgust and realization of the state's folly in ending such Senators to Washington under the Oregon plan, or any plan, is

TABLET THAT NEVER SATISFIES.

Whenever tariff "protection" is in sore straits, a new scheme is contrived. to "line up" the people for it again. Just now the scheme is that of a tariff commission, to fix things up, so that dissatisfied groups shall get their share." A little while ago it was tariff revision by Congress. Before that it was "high wages" and "full dinner pail." "Reciprocity" was used to held down discontent until the Barnum of it were off. Early in the game magic words were "protection of

Each and all these methods of whipping the devil round the stump have their little day and give place to the able to make tariff bounty go all the No arrangement ever has been contrived by human ingenuity that succeeds in making free and equal gifts to all hands at nobody's expense. If tariff were like Aladdin's gic lamp, or the gold-laying hen of the ogre, whom Jack of the Bean Stalk alew, or the magic purse that never was empty, then everybody would get mething out of tariff and would be tissied. But the public finds itself satisfied. untering a hard reality, instead of

About eighteen months ago the President named a commission to examine schedules and make recommen-dations, "based on difference of cost production at home and abroad." The commission refuses yet to report. and demands more time. Now another commission is to be appointed.

All this is vanity and vexation of sirit. During the twenty and thirty years that many of us have observed the workings of "protection" one plan and then another has falled to make it

Tariff protection is a dream that never comes true, or a mirage that never appeares the thirst in the desert they have a special revelation.

after sholding office and gathering emoluments, than the old:

Expenses of government must be aid. Revenues have to be collected from the people. The revenues should be collected from as wide and equal apportionment as possible. Tariff is properly a method of apportioning taxes for support of government. Imposed on articles of general con-sumption and on inxuries of the rich, tariff will collect from all the people in the measure of their consumption of their wealth. That means tariff for revenue, instead of for prosection. It means that monopolie setition of the world's markets in sell ng goods to the American people. neans that the extra price, now co lected by the monopoly, ostensibly for wages for the American worker, but pocketed by the monopoly, will be rehe buys goods. Also it means that 'cost at home and abroad" will need o office-holding commission.

ecause these several schemes to allay

THE PEOPLE'S WILL.

Mr. Bryan responds to the New York World's suggestion that James E. Martine does not "measure up to the requirements" of a Senator from New Jersey by inquiring if Mr. Martine did not receive 48,800 out of 70,000 Democratic votes and therein the opinion of the people does Mr. Martine not measure up to re-

But how many times must the pec determine that a candidate does or does not "measure up to require-ments"? If their judgment is infailible, as Mr. Bryan appears to say what right has a candidate or anyone to question their opinion or appeal from their decision? Or must the people say three times what and hom they want or don't want before their determination shall be regarded as final or conclusive? Or must they decide as Mr. Bryan thinks they should decide before it shall be admitted all around that they are right? Then of course it will take Mr. Bryan

and the people to make a majority. But it is a sad thing to find Mr. Bryan always on one side and the copie on the other. Can it be that the people are always wrong? If they are always wrong, what becomes of Mr. Bryan's opinion that in the now famous New Jersey case they are in-fallibly right? Yet how can they possibly be right, in Mr. Bryan's opinion when they have never been known to ote for Mr. Bryan, thus deciding that Bryan is always wrong? And if he always wrong, he must be wrong when he says the people are right,

ANTIQUATED METHODS.

The annual taxpayers' school meetng for a city like Portland is a farce, or worse, and may be made the ment of great mischief. It is not a taxpayers' meeting; it is an assem bly of groups, cliques and factions, representing one interest or scheme and another, and bent upon either promoting or defeating it at all haz-The results are neither satisthe means factory nor conclusive;

neither intelligent nor fair. The Civic Union, which has much fault to find with school methods, and disclaims any purpose to attack or criticise unduly members of the Board of Education, had a set of resolutions for the school meeting. They reof them-Indeed most of them-de-

served attention and support.

The proposal to separate the city from the county schools ought to have been adopted. But twelve is too many for a board of education, and one year terms are too short. Other suggestions as to school buildings and purchase of supplies are sound. The recommendation that the grand should evnest of the School Board, is unnecessary. Why the grand jury? Why the School Board and not other public officers? Yet there should undoubtedly be expert audit of the books and accounts under competent authority.

SKIRT.

The much-discussed and generally. criticised "hobble skirt" has found an advocate in Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, of Boston. Mr. Johnson is an Oregon man, a Baptist preacher, son of Pro-fessor J. W. Johnson, the first president of the University of Oregon, and took his first degree from that institution. His idiosyncrasies, whatever they are, may be said to be due to his Eastern environment. Hence when he asserts that the hobble skirt is one of the fashions of women that indithat women addicted to this form of attire, as well as those who adopt the peach-basket hat, high-heeled shoes and the many other startling accessories of fashien are the kind who set it down to environment and dismiss the subject.

When, however, he asserts that we have today no more conclusive key to a woman's mental and moral development than the clothes she wears, we stand aghast, in the pres-ence of the peach-basket or steeple hats, corsets that reach the knees, akirts two yards wide and narrow with heels three inches high. if this is indeed the measure of the mental and moral development of women, then truly the measure of women of today is not equal to that of our well-remembered early

years. We are, however, all things considdown as that of a popular preacher whose church membership is com-posed chiefly of women of fashion only to dress in the extreme of style but who have enough besides to make fat the church contribution box.

SPURIOUS PAINTINGS

Even if there are "50,000 spurious Corots" in this country, as Mr. Henry W. Pike, the picture dealer, asserts, we need not dissolve in tears over it. A spurious picture which is so well done that it cannot be told from the \$8,500,000.

original must have some merit.

It is said by connoisseurs that a great many of the "old masters" which are brought across the water are nothing but imitations craftily fixed up to deceive American millionaires. But as a matter of fact, our millionaires rarely purchase pictures upon their own judgment. They But as a matter of fact, our theians each and all act as if usually employ competent agents to we a special revelation. Yet make their selections, and if the imito deceive trained students of art, they are certainly worth having. The dif-ference between a genuine Titian and one so much like the genuine that nebody can distinguish it cannot be very marked. For all practicable purposes one of the two pictures is

as good as the other. No doubt many of the originals in the European galleries are nothing but imitations. In some cases imitations have been substituted on the gallery walls and the genuine paint-ings shipped to the United States. Very likely dozens of curators of gal-leries in Germany and Italy who are smugly smiling at our susceptibility to humbuggery are themselves protecting fraudulent old masters with the greatest solicitude while the stolen originals hang on the walls of some American millionaire. At best the word "original" applied to a picture more than 200 or 200 years old does ot mean a great deal in some cases Many of the most famous ones have been mutilated, scraped, varnished and restored until it requires a strong imagination to see anything of Leonardo or Perugino in them.

Moreover, as a moral principle, it might be laid down, perhaps, that any millionaire who busies himself buying old masters in Europe deserves to be swindled. What good does he hope to do by encouraging the dead art of the sixtoenth century? Why does he not encourage the living art of his Raphael gets no benefit from it, even if his paintings bring a million dollars apiece, but there are plenty of starving artists in York who would be gind of a hundred.

LAND MONOPOLY AND PROFITS.

Big private profits in auccessive of a Morrison-street lot stir up anew the envies of single-taxers and ocialists. These reformers would abolish private property in land; single-taxers would make the Govern nent seize all land; socialists would make it seize not only land, but als everything else out of which private wnership makes profit.

But while some owners make mone out of land values and a few "realize heavily, the great majority of landcolders find that land costs then eavily in labor, improvements and Taxes paid year after year interest. amount to large sums; in the country, trees and stumps have to be cleared off, lands drained and fertilized, fences kept up; in the city, pavements, side valks and sewers have to be paid for. Most landowners find that they have paid out in time, effort and var'ous harges all that their land is worth. ione of this is taken into acc however, by our theoretical and pa-triotic single-taxers and socialists.

Substantial citizens of every civilized community believe that they are entitled to own pieces of land and to make money out of them if they can The Indians of this country never owned lots in Irvington or on Portland Heights, but who wishes to be an In Civilization is without private ownership of land;

ever was. Exceptionally large profits in 'land onepoly" afford he valid argument for abolition of private land owner ship. All land ownership must stand on the same basis. Values are continually shifting up and down. one or several classes of private land can be confiscated and leave others

These big profits will become less frequent after this new country shall have settled down to conditions of lder societies.

We shall expect single-taxers and ocialists to declare that the several accrued profits on the Morrison-street lot should belong properly to the put natead of to the successive ownlie, instead of to the decrement, or diminished value, of lots in less-favored localities should be made good to the private owners

ands of lot wners throughout Portland who are carrying heavy burdens of taxes, improvements and interest and hoping that the "uncarned increment" will "pull them out" will have something to say about abolition of private land

PREE TRADE VINDICATED.

The trade-stifling, trust-protecting policy of a protective tariff has reselved another unmistakable exposure n the annual report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs on Philippine trade for the first fiscal year under a free trade administration

This report shows that during the oast fiscal year there was an increase of more than \$6,000,000 in the shipments from the United States to the islands, while the exports from the gain of \$8,500,000. As explained in the report, some of this cnormous gain is due to the holding back of orders for shipment during the closing menths under the tariff regime, but the greater part of the gain is due to the wise provision of the Government in removing the tariff obstruction and making business possible.

That the highly-protected and in some cases state-bounty-fed sugar in-dustry was not entirely ruined by the admission of the Philippine sugar is quite apparent from the ruling quotations in this country for the past year. It is also noticeable in the report that, instead of shipping up near the limit which was allowed them under the free trade regulations, the Filipinos shipped less than one-third the amount which they would have been allowed to enter free of duty.

The tobacco trust also seems to have escaped serious loss by the workings of this new order of things, for only one-half the amount admissible free of duty was shipped to the

United States. That this remarkable gain in busies was directly traceable to the fre trade policy is further shown by the figures for other countries, for while the United States gained more than \$5,000,000 in the value of the exports shipped to the islands, the gain of all countries for the same period was but \$3,000,000. In exports from the islands, the total gain of all other countries was less than \$400,000, while the value of these shipped to the United States increased more than

Examination of the details of the report shows a mutual advantage for Americans and Filipinos in this improved trade policy, for they doubled, trebled and quadrupled their orders for a number of manufactured articles purchased from this country. The report, in brief, shows that the Fili pinos, like other people, are willing to do business with those who give them an opportunity. By throwing down ed of them fares no better, tations are so near the originals as the tariff bars, we have widened the

market for their products, and with the increased purchasing power thus created for them, they have reciprocated by shifting their orders from other countries to the United States

With the completion of the Panama Canal there will be a material reduction in freight rates between the Atlantic seaboard and our Far Eastern dependencies, and this will further increase the business, most of which now passes through the Sucz Canal. The first year under free trade with the Philippines has showed that success on industrial lines has been much greater than that which followed our political policies in the

There is a ring of genuineness to the proposed rowing and swimming contests on New Year's day for crew deep-water ships now in port. Here are oarsmanship and aquatic prowers that mean something, and in a harbor, too, where rough water is not known. Portland harbor is one of the few in northern waters where such contests can be held on New Year's with comfort to participants or spectators, and not only are conditions right, but here are always the right class of men to make such a meet a success. On shipboard are youths who have taken up the profession in all seriousn strong-hearted fellows who take pride in the manhood of the nations they represent. An annual event of this haracter is a fit amusement for the shipping interests to provide for such visitors at a time when the holiday spirit makes the whole world kin.

Germany's \$300,000,000 navy has an opportunity at last to earn some thing on the investment, and a num ber of warmhips have been hurried to the Caroline Islands to engage i many has never realized much on the Carolines since they were purchased from Spain about a dozen years ago, but the possessions will now demon-strate their indirect value by offering Germany some excuse for the possession of a navy. For all that, the quelling of a riot among a handful of savages on a tropical isle with the German navy is something like hunting mosquitoes with an elephant gun worst feature of the trouble for Germany is that the Caroline Islandera have no new territory to offer as balm for the indignity they have

Mr. Teal, Mr. Devers and Mr. Wittenberg are naturally much incensed at the close-inspection methods hat taxpayers' meeting. There were only 200 or 300 there, and the three didn't run it. It was a sad mistake not to confine their activities, as here tofore, to the Taxpayers' League, where no designing schemers can run a schoolteachers or anybody else no belonging to the Teal elect.

Naturally it was a man who wrote nis name J. Templeton Coolidge that refused to have a portrait of Julia Ward Howe in Fancuil Hall. This re-calls a remark by the late Colonel J. W. Nesmith, who said: "I never knew but one man who parted his name in the middle that ever amounted to anything. And that man was old E Pluribus, Unum

What has become of the "model cense law" which was to work such salutary transformation in the saloons? Has it been laid away until the next prohibition fight comes on? Perhaps it may be less useful next "If white man fools Indian once it is white man's fault. If he fools him again it is Indian's fault."

The Clark County, Washington nan who decked a Christmas tree for the birds of his vicinity is a man after the heart of good old John Bur-The decorations of the treeroughs. a sturdy young Douglas fir-were of apples and pope and the birds needed no invitation to come to the fenst.

The "theater ticket trust" could be broken up easily enough. Let those who are asked to pay two prices for sexts refuse and stay at home. Prob-The next time a celebrity appeared the "trust" would not have money enough to gobble the tickets.

Mr. Bryan will not appear at or send a letter to that Baltimore peace conference, because he does not want "sound a discordant note," continue to be heard at Lincoln. ,

they could not have "packed the meeting" Wednesday night. If they are taxpayers they had a right to pack it. That is, they had a right to be there and vote.

In providing a large sum for promotion work during 1911, the Eugene Commercial Club voices approval of Manager Freeman as a qualified suc cessor to John Hartog, who pinned the city to the map.

There never wsa a school meeting that pleased everybody. That is the distinctive American affair in which neighbors can wrangle with no bad results. Yet Portland is no longer a

Let decent people stay away from the revelries of the grills tomorrow night and avoid being shocked. The lower the speciators the less speciacu-

A bold prophet is the headline editor who wrote "Nat Goodwin's Troubles Are Over." This is only his Through courtesy of the local trol-

ley people, New Year's eve royster-

ers can prolong the "agony" a few Near the top of New Year's resolutions put this: Never vote on Initiative measures until you understand

Much of the increase in the per capita cost of education can be charged up to frills and trimmings.

To make your iron safe really safe, in Portland, employ a watchman to stand by it all night.

Mr. Carnegie's Advantage Washington Star.

Mr. Carnegle has an advantage over
Congress in being able to put across
any kind of big appropriation without FRANCE WILL SET CLOCKS BACK. "PAYING TOO MUCH FOR WHISTLE" Time Will Be Lost That Country May Be On Time.

New York Times. The clocks of France are to be se ack nine minutes and, according to the law of the land just adopted, in the future they are to count off the hours and the days, second for second, with the clocks marking Greenwich time in England. Paris lies to the east of the meridian 9 minutes 20.9 seconds, and she has always held independently to she has always held independently to her astronomical difference. By a law passed in 1891 the time of Paris was made the heure legule for all of France, although the town of Brest, far to the west, has a difference of 27 minutes. New Yorkers intent upon foreign transactions, have always been quick to calculate the time of London, for the difference is an even five hours. The difference in the time at Paris is obviously more difficult to remember and to apply to the problem of determining the exact moment. Hereafter, when it is noon in New York, one may know it is noon in New York, one may know that it is five in the evening in Lon-don and exactly that time by the clocks

Nine minutes may seem a very small matter, but the new law in France b really an event of international impor tance. It shows clearly that the bank-ers, merchants, travelers and Journal-ists of France are transacting so much important business with England that they cannot afford to keep even this slight hindrance between themselves. slight hindrance between themselves. It is a step toward the time when they will see that they cannot afford to have a war between themselves. It is a kind of bond of peace when no one in London need stop and thoughtfully say: "Let me see. Just what time is it now

WESTERN WOMAN ENTERTAINING Her Culture Surprises the Guest Fro. Philadelphia or Boston.

Collier's Weekly. who does his traveling eastward toward Paris misses the opportunity of learning that the Far Western woman dresses with as much taste and as winsomely as women anywhere. Her talk is entertaining and witty. She has all the bertier ones of those qualities which are commonly spoken of as breezy. She discusses politics, a part of every Westerner's religion. She knows the vital themes of the day—and this without apparent neglect of children or family responsibilities. She has inherited the spirit of her ploneer ancestors, a char-Paris misses the opportunity of learning

sponsibilities. She has inherited the spirit of her pioneer ancestors, a character-building race that had the saving grace of humor.

The culture of the average Western home has not infrequently surprised the guest from Philadelphia or Boston—not in Denver. Portland or Los Angeles, where one expects to find finish, but in Cheyenns. Fargo and Helena. The cowboy conquered the Ludan; the school teacher has conquered the cowboy, and teacher has conquered the cowboy, and he soon will have bowed his way out of the overworked pages of fiction. His lariat is a skipping rope for children, with a present more full of vitality and a future more full of promise than that f the average child in the more crowded

Battleships and Banks.

VANCOUVER, Wash. Dec. 31.—(To the Editor).—Will you please answer the following questions in the columns of

What is the average length of time equired to build one of our modern sattleships? Did not Admiral Dewey attack the Spanish fleet at Manila without orders

Spanish fleet at Manila without orders from our War Department?

Is the First National Bank of any town any safer than any other National with the same capital?

Is it not a fact that more National hanks fail, in proportion to their number, than any other class of banks?

I ask these last two questions on account of arguments in regard to the failure of a bank here a few days ago.

IGNORANT.

The length of time under construct tion has varied materially among bat-tleships. The Maine and Missouri, comleted in 1902 and 1903, were four and five years, respectively, in building The much larger Delaware, complete in 1909, was started in 1907.

Admiral Dewey sailed from Hong-kong for Manila under orders from President McKinley to find the Spanish fleet and destroy it. The name "Filest National Treatment

not in itself significant of strength. It is a name and nothing more.

More state banks than National
banks, in proportion to their number,
fail in the United States. The reason assigned is lax examination in num-

Mute Protest Against "Sitters."

New York Tribune. In the office of a New York lawyer whose clients are nearly all real estate erators there are two features which operators there are two teatures which nearly every visitor notices at the first call. They are a queer clock and an uncomfortable chair. The figures on the clock dial range from 1 to 24 in-stead of from 1 to 12, and the lawyer stead of room 1 to 12, and the investigations no opportunity to escape to impress upon his visitor that he knows the hours as indicated by the odd time-piece. He has his lunch at "14 o'clock" and leaves for his home on the "17.6 train." No matter how busy he is he can always find time to enlarge on the "logical system." The uncomfortable chair is the only one in his consultation-room except the one he occupies and its condition is well known to the lawyer, who says that its presence in his office is a "mute but forcible pro-test against sitters." The profession-al brother who tells the story says: "Otherwise he is perfectly sane."

Washington Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.
A plan to connect all the British possessions on which the sun nover sets by
a system of wireless telegraphy is now
being discussed. To accomplish this
wireless stations would have to be being discussed. To accomplish this wireless stations would have to be erected at only 29 different places. This would entail a cost of \$5,000,000 and it would cost about \$1,000,000 annually in addition to operate the system. Stations would be required at Montreal, Glace Bay and Vancouver. Chanada; Hong-tong Singapors, Parth. Adejaide and Bay and Vancouver, Canada; Hong-kong, Singapore, Perth, Adeiaide and Sydney, Australia; Wellington, New Zealand; Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Egypt; Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Mom-bassa, Durban, Cape Town, Bathurst, Sierra Leone and St. Helena, Africa.

Irving Here in 1893.

PORTLAND, Dec. 27.—(To the Edior)—Kindly give me the following inormation through the columns of The what year did Henry Irving last

play here? se prenounce the following: "Quo"
"Telstoi." SUBSCRIBER.

Henry Irving's last appearance in Portland was September 18 and 18, 1893.

"Quo Vadis" may be pronounced either with the long or broad sound of "a." The former is preferable.

"Tolstoi" is pronounced in two syllables; the "o" in "Toi" as in "odd," accent on the second syllable.

Everybody's Magazine.
"An heirloom," exclaimed the farmer's wife to her 13-year-old boy, "is something that has been handed down comothing that has been handed down from father to son, and in some in-stances is greatly prized."
"I'd prize these heirlooms I'm wear-ing." remarked the youngster, "a good deal more if they wasn't so long in the legs."

More Citizen Finds Cause for Comme in Recent Election Expenses.

MORO, Or., Dec. 17 .- (To the Edior.)-The late Benjamin Franklin relates that one Christmas, when he was a small boy, his family filled his pocket with small change and sent him out to have a good time. As he loltered along the docks he encountered a salfor with a wooden leg, who was play-

ing beautifully on a whistle. Young Benjamin was so charmed with the music that he offered the ancient mariner all the money he had for the melodious instrument, and the deal was consummated on the spot. When he went home, blowing away on his whistle, the family gathered around him and listened to a recital of his adventures His father remarked that the whistle could be bought anywhere for a penny, and they all laughed at him, and they laughed so unanimously and persist-ently that he threw the measly thins

In after life, whenever Benjamin saw a people deliberately fastening a finan-cial milistone around their own necks and preparing to jump overboard, he remarked quietly to himself, "They are paying too much for their whistle."

Oldtimers may recall the jovial Sam May and the more reserved though no less hilarious Grover-Chadwick-Tom Cann regime that followed, and the how! that went up when it was discovered that the school fund had been sequestered and converted into cham-pagne, plug hats and bull pups, not to mention a seat in the United States Senate. And that was all very well, but all the money these captains of industry absorbed in the 12 years of their activities would not pay one-half the additional expense of our last

are passing by, that there may be at casional unimaginative citizen who, spising practical jokes, would rather let the unlicensed highwayman rob et the unlicensed manual U'Renize aim of his coat than have our U'Renize Frankenste'n strip him to his bar W. STANLEY.

ALL MEDIUMS DECLARED FRAUDS. Resident of The Dalles Willing to Back

Charge on Platform. THE DALLES, Or., Dec. 26 .- (To the Editor.)—Referring to The Oregonian's editorial of December 23, in which you ask what has become of the Greek's soul while his brain and body remains in a state of coma for 18 months, I would like to ask, What is the soul and what evidence have we to warrant the popular belief in the existence of the popular benefit in the existence of the soul? I contend that if man has a soul, so has every other form of life on this planet, as man in common with all the lower animals comes into this world and goes out in exactly the world and goes out in exactly the same manner, and the only argument that has ever been advanced against the possession of souls by the lower animals is the fact (?) that they do not reason! How do we know they do not? May it not be true that all animals reason but on their own plane of consciousness? I could quote dezens of instances to prove that dogs, horses and other animals reason, but of course and other animals reason, but of course their reasoning faculty is limited the same as man's. Can man comprehend the being of God, time, space or in-finity? Where shall we look for proof of the existence of the soul? Religion

of the existence of the soul? Religion does not offer such proof. Science knows nothing about the soul, and while many spiritualists claim they can prove communication with it, the writer is one among hundreds of skeptics who have spent thousands of dollars and many years' time investigating the so-called proofs of modern spiritualism as to the existence of the soul or continuity of life after death, but to no good purpose.

good purpose.
All mediums are frauds, and I can prove it, and hereby challenge any one professing to get messages from the dead to meet me on the public plat-form and I will guarantee to reproduce all their so-called spirit manifestations d prove to any unprejudiced audi-ce that they are all fakes and frauda R. D. WILSON.

How to Make Postoffice Profitable PACIFIC GROVE, Cal., Dec. 27 .- (To the Editor.)—"Ten times the usua day's business; three times the dally gross receipts." This is doubtless the cord of many postoffices other than

And it was all so easily accomplished at ours, with only two additional help-ers; one clerk in the office and one carrier and vehicle. The usual staff employed consists of the postmaster, the assistant postmaster, three helpers in the office and three carriers. Their In the office and three carriers. Their joint pay, plus office rent, amounts to \$25 daily. The increase in the staff and expenses of a team raised the daily expenditure \$5.40. or say 20 per cent. Of course the rent paid was the same. There was ample office accommodation already and all needed facilities for the enlarged business. The percentage of profit depends, of course, on many things beyond the mere officers' salaries, but it will not be hard cers' salaries, but it will not be hard to realize that it was enormous. to realize that it was enoughed to see this rose from an average of \$30 daily to \$90 for two or three days, and \$75 daily for the whole Christman week, or 150 to 200 per cent. The public sent parcels galore in spite of ridiculously high domestic rates that

prevail.

What happens onto a year, viz; the full employment of postoffice employes, would be continued the year round were a parcels post at reason-able rates instituted. Any sane mer-chant knows that paying needlessly heavy rents and full salaries to halfemployed clerks would spell "bank-ruptcy." Utilize the same premises and the same clerks to their utmost capacity and prosperity dawns and

Conduct our postoffice on this latter plan and the present deficit can be converted into a profit such as accrues to the German, British and other post-offices, whose admust gains foot up millions and millions of dollars. It is high time Congress gave urgency to this matter of an up-to-date
parcels post and put our country where
it belongs, ahead, or at least abreast,
of any country in the civilized world.
EDWARD BERWICK,

A Moose Hunter's Mistake.

President Postal Progress League of

Kennebec Journal.

A Hartland hunter starting out after a deer one day recently put a blanket on his horse before he put on the haron his norse before he put of the hir-ness so that the animal would be warm. Arriving at a likely place he tied the horse-beside a wood road and went into the woods. He had not travelled far when he struck an old

Following this for about a mile he saw in the distance what he took to be a moose standing in the road. Taking careful aim he fired and was much pleased to see the animal fall. He rushed up and found he had killed his own horse. The walk home was a long one. long one.

Long Drawn Out. Chicago Tribune.

An English election can scarcely be listed under the bead of amusements, but it takes high rank as a continu-

ous performance

Boston Transcript
Were it not for deer hunting, joy
riding and the Fourth of July, this
would be a pretty safe country to
live in.

Life's Sunny Side

Alexander R. Smith, the secretary of the canal terminal commission, said the other day to a New York friend:

"New York's foreign commerce has creased in the past year over \$200.-9,800. New York's success as a commercial center is, in fact, phenomenal-as phenomenal as the success of John Ballard's note.

"Ballard's brother, the Judge, was ce hearing a case where Lawless was notorious for his longwindedness. He would cometimes speak for days and days. On this occasion he had been spouting forth his argument for six hours and the end was nowhere in sight, when Judge Ballard beckened his brother John and whispered. whispered:

" 'Can't you stop him, Jack?" "'Til stop him in two minutes,' John Bailard replied confidently.

"And he wrote and passed to Lawyer Lawless the following note:

"'My Dear Colonel—As soon as you finish your magnificent argument, I would like you to join me at the Revere House in a bumper of rare old "Lawyer Lawless, halting in the

midst of an impassioned period, put on his glasses and read the note that had been handed him, then he removed his glasses again, and, taking up his hat and bag, said: "'And now, may it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, I leave the case with you."—New York Press.

Dr. Herman C. H. Herold, president of the Board of Health, has a young friend who recently graduated as a physician.

One of the young doctor's first clients Her fatness weighed upon her and she wanted to get rid of some of it. The young doctor drew up a careful dietary; she was to cat dry toast, plain boiled beef, etc., and to return in a month to report reduction. At the end of the month she could hardly get through the doctor's doorway. He was

aghast "Did you est what I told you?" he

asked.
"Religiously." His brow wrinkled itself. Suddenly he had an inspiration.
"Anything cise?" he asked.
"Only my ordinary meals."—**ewark Star.

An amusing story was told by Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, at the Northampton Polytechnic Institute,

The other day, he said, he distributed orizes at an institution, and it was re-ated to him that one of the pupils met a man whom he know in a tramcar, or somewhere of the kind. The man asked the boy if he knew who was going to give away the prizes. The boy said he did not, and asked who it was, and the man replied, "Why, the man who hung Criopen,"—London Dally News,

A recently married young woman went into a bank in Mount Vernon and, walking up to the window of the receiving teller said: "I would like to deposit a check from my husband." The clerk examined it and answered, "You must indorse it," and when the young woman still looked puzzled, he explained, "You must sign your name to it, so that your husband will know we have paid the money to you."

The depositor walked over to a side table and returned triumphantly with the check a few minutes later.

the check a few minutes later. The clerk looked at the indorsement "Your loving wife, Ethel."-

This story is being told by the Wash ington newspapers as Victor Murdock's first experience with the Capital's

When Murdock arrived in Washington, a new Congressman, he went to one of the most exclusive hotels in the city and took an elaborate suite of rooms. So gorgeous were his surround-ings that when Mrs. Murdock appeared on the scene she asked him what the

charges were.
"Oh, I don't know," replied Murdock, inconcernedly, "I guess they are all

"At any rate," suggested Mrs. Mur-dock, "you had better go down and ask Mardock went, but returned in a very few minutes, rushed into the room like a cyclone, and began to throw things

What's the matter?" asked Mrs. Murdock, But by that time Vic was busy at

the telephone and clamoring for a bag-gage man to appear instantly. "Twe figured it out," he shouted, excitedly, se he slammed up the receiver and dashed back to work packing up their belongings. "It is costing us \$2.16 every minute we stay here. And we're going to move in one minute."—Kansas

City Journal.

Paradise in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia Record For the first time in many years a court has been discontinued in Craw-ford County for want of a sufficient number of cases to make it worth while

Know When You're Well Off.

What's the use for you to kick merely because you have a little furnace raking to do? There's a woman in Iowa makes her husband sleep in the cow stable.

FEATURES IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

WHEN FIRST MASS WAS SAID IN VANCOUVER

Here was the cradle of the Catholic Church in the Pacific Northwest: the first cathedral, first convent school, first hospital.

NEW YEAR'S IN THE ANNALS OF THE WORLD Important events that befell in the initial hours of various tweeve-

months. PROMOTING HAPPINESS

THEIR VOCATION Prominent men and women whose sole profession is loving their neighbors better than themselves.

THE NEW YEAR IN LIGHTER VEIN

probably happen in 1911, and Irv-ing Cobb reviews the old year. O. HENRY'S STORY, "ROUGE ET NOIR"

Hashimuro Togo tells what will

A little romance of the banana trade.

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