The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1911.

THE GREAT WOOL INDUSTRY.

Woolgrowing is a big industry it each of these Western States. In Oresheep business. This industry in Oregen disburses an estimated \$2,500,000 in wages annually. It is one of the great assets of prosperity and one of the great impelling forces of progress. Such an industry as this is entitled to recognition in National legislation. "Tariff revision" that will damage it for benefit of other and manufacturing interests will be wrong and unjust.

Wool does not receive an undue nor an unmerited share of "protection." are many other products that should be "revised" before woel-tobacco, salt, sugar, for example,

If cheap wool is desirable to East--then cheap goods will be desirable to every one who wears clothes and the wool producer himself will want cheap goods in return for the cheap wool he is expected to supply. Those who demand cheap wool from Australia and South America in competition with our domestic product laying foundation for a demand for cheap clothing from England and for cheap goods of many other kinds. This cheapness in materials will mean cheaper prices in other directions factory, field, forest and mine.

It is most unfair to single out wool for the revision onslaught. Yet wool men will have something to say after the deed has been done. This ought to be borne in mind by the selfish inerests that are trying to divert attention from their own "protection" by egging on the attack on wool.

THE DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY.

Colonel George Harvey, in the North American Review, uses a little too much ingenuity in defending his thesis that the Democrats did not win a victory in the last election to be His amusing argument convincing. is that New York was deliberately sacrificed by discontented Republicans. Dhio went the same way. Judge Baldwin owed his election not to Democratic votes, but to Roosevelt's speeches, and so on through the list states where the Republicans were ousted from power. This is well nough for the entertainment of an idle hour, but such persiflage is not to be taken seriously. The Democrats win an unmistakable victory at the Fall election, and it is altogether too likely that they will win another While the people turned to in 1912. the Democratic party less from love of it than from resentment over Re-publican faults, still, now that they have put it in power they are disposed regard it with favor and reward it

if it makes good. The notion that the Republican party contains all the political wisdom there is in the country lacks facts to justify it. Hlunders of many varieties have been made in the last ten years which the Democrats at their worst could have hardly exceeded. On the other hand, the party of Cleveland and Bryan has sent some men to the front of late who compare favorably with any statesmen we have had. things look now a decent record up to 1912 is all the Democrats need to give them the next occupant of the White House, though what a decent secord should consist of is naturally a matter that will excite difference of One newspaper, discussing the subject in a delightfully amicable vein, says that nothing more than "negative success" is required. Since the Democrats will not have full con trol of the National Government, all a saintly attitude and keep quiet. The people will measure their merit by their looks and give them the Presidency on the strength of their moral beauty as expressed in their faces. We cannot accept this view of the situation entirely. While the mere avoidance of bad blunders will be highly useful to the Democrats, we do not believe that it is safe for them to trust too much to negation and inaction. Dead men never make any wish to be governed by the dead. There was never a time in our history

their new career of power by sitting While they will not control Concress they will be very influential there and can show their good intentions by introducing needed legislation even if they cannot pass it. . Much of it they can pass, for in all measires which the country really needs the insurgents will help them in the House and Senate. The reduction of the tariff, the establishment of a parcels post, the reform of the currency and other measures of similar worth might be very hopefully undertaken negative policy will be interpreted as cowardice by the country. The people will say that a party which does ot make the most of small opportunities cannot be trusted with large ones, and so the tide will turn and the future will be lost.

when the people more insistently de-

manded vitality and courageous ac-

tivity in their rulers. The Democrats

will make a sad mistake if they begin

Much depends for the Demoupon the men they send to the Sen-ate from the states where they control legislatures. The retiring Republican Senators are in several instances persons of whom the country much reason to be proud. Depew. Dick and others will be permitted to sink into oblivion without Will the Democrats send men of the same character and connections to succeed them, or will they look for better material? This question interests the country deeply just now. The people want a Senate

which will be reasonably responsive to the needs of the Nation. If the Democrats select candidates of the interest-serving type they will suffer heavy loss of public respect and con-fidence. If a partial change in parties effects nothing worth while, make further change? Perhaps the worst blunder the Democrats could make would be the election of half a dozen such Senators.

It would be another blunder to try to exclude Mr. Bryan from the counsels of the party. As a candidate he is of course out of the question, and no one knows it better than himself. But he has a larger following than any other Democrat, and It is doubtful whether anybody will have as decisive a voice in the next National convention as he. The attempt to ignore him is ill-advised to the last de-It can only divide the party and blight all hope of future advan-The war upon Bryan is intertages. preted by the people as an effort of "Rig Business" to get hold of the party machinery and use it for sinister purposes. If he, is finally ostracised it is pretty certain that the next President will not be a Democrat.

LAME DUCKS.

The New York Evening Post refers harshly to ex-Congressmen hunting Federal jobs as the Dishonorable Or der of Lame Ducks. "Extinct volcanoes" Disraeli called public men whom a discerning electorate had retired to private life. Yet such men, volcanoes, desire to remain forever in the public view.

The Lame Duck is always with us after every election. There is something pathetic about the sight of a defeated officeholder trying some-The Evening Post thinks it is not so much the desire for salary as the reluctance to give up the dignities of official place. But this diagnosis of the sad case of the Lame Duck is not correct. He is out of a job. He must live. If he is a lawyer, he has no practice; if a business man, he long ago abandoned business.

Nine-tenths of the exCongressmen for example, have no money, and have lived on their salaries. It is wellnigh impossible for such a man to reduce his style of living, or to begin work in private life where he was twenty or thirty years ago. His only recourse is an appointment and the lingering hope that some day he may get his Congressional job back again. But he never will.

MURDER AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Often enough in this country it has been proved that if law will not hang the person guilty of helnous crime, then the mob will. Hanging is one of the safeguards and processes of orderly society.

Yet some persons in Oregon and Washington now urge abolition of capital punishment. They say hanging does no good; that imprisonment would give better results. In Washington, woman suffragists are particularly active in demanding that murderers be spared the gallows.

However, there is an ineradicable feeling in the social body that the per-son who commits a horrible crime shall forfelt his person and his life to the community. Human nature cannot be argued against in this matter. Rather than argue, when it is horrified and outraged, it will lynch. Courts and penitentiaries will not avail. When these institutions of civilized society stand in the way of what is considered summary justice, they are ignored.

At intervals, during many years in Oregon, abolition of capital punish ment has been advocated by succeeding groups of "humanitarians." But the people of this state have been stern enough thus far to turn away from them. Were hanging more frequent than it now is, did men and women who slay their fellows in cold blood see the deterring examples, murder would be less commo

Society is freeing or letting off too many murderers. This habit multi-plies their number to alarming extent. Now comes the proposal to abolish the gallows altogether.

Men have instituted the gallows largely for protection of women. It seem that feminine citizens should properly insist that hanging be retained and that it be severely en-There will be few monsters forced. like Crippen in England hereafter. are too many of them in the United States.

STREL TRUST PRICES

President Price, of the Cambria Steel Company, one of the strongest they need do is to fold their hands in institutions outside of the steel trust, fully agrees with Judge Gary of the trust that there will be no rate-cutting in prices. Mr. Price has made the remarkable discovery that "the consumer does not want lower prices, believing that steel prices have not been high. All he wants is to be assured that if he places an order his ompetitor will not get a lower price. These views of Mr. Price would indicate that while his institution may not be directly in the clutches of the mistakes, but the country does not steel trust, it is living a life of fear and trembling lest the trust should take offense at some act of independence that might give the consumer more for his money.

When the steel trust in its organiza tion practically eliminated competition in the steel trade of the world the one great excuse offered for the gigantic consolidation was that it would admit economies in production and attendant lower prices not possible under then existing conditions. It was quite plainly intimated that all of these economies of operation were to be to the advantage of the consumer and that there would also be a direct advantage to the employes, who would have a guaranty of steady employ-ment. The theory seemed sound. There has been nothing in fact to indicate that it was not sound, but no attempt has been made to put it in

practice. The trust, aided by the protective tariff, held steel prices up to a high level, and whenever it became neces sary to curtifil the output in order to prevent a glut in the market and lower prices, labor was put back on half time or no time until the conditions improved. Meanwhile the trust continued to sell steel products delivered, freight prepaid, in remote quarters of the globe, at lower rates than were exacted at the factory doors. Mr. Price and Judge Gary are both in error if they think that "the con-

sumer does not want lower prices. The consumers, being fairminded as class, are willing that the trust and the independents shall make a good profit on their investment, but they do not believe that the trust should ig-nore all other economic conditions ment. In point of fact, there are those

warranted by no reason other than that their monopoly enables them to do so. In neither the manufacturing nor the marketing branch of its business has the steel trust kept its promises to the murmuring public, which viewed its formation with misgivings. If the Price theory regarding the agreeable consumers is correct, we may expect an immediate and startling advance in prices, which, according to the independent official, will not objectionable so long as all competitors pay the same figures.

THEIR LONG SLEEP OVER

Senators Bourne and Chamberlain have gone arm in arm to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Reclamation Service for interviews on the subject of the Oregon irrigation proj-They learn that there is no pros-West pect of getting anything for Umatilla from the \$29,000,000 loan, but they "feel confident" that there will be an apportionment from the regular reclamation fund.

Ah, indeed. It would appear, then, that vigorous and systematic protest and constant and resolute insistence on the rights of Oregon have had their effect. The voice of Oregon has heard at Washington, but most potently through other channels than its Senators.

The Army Board undertook to distribute \$45,000,000 among the various reclamation projects-\$20,000,000 from the loan fund and \$25,000,000 from the regular revenues, present and prospective. Why should the Oregon Senators have assumed, as they appeared to assume, that the Board's lecision was final, when its sole duty was to "recommend"? The tentative apportionment of the \$25,000,000 was outside its duties, since it had been asked by the President also to advise him as to its apportionment. What difference to Oregon whether the money comes from the loan fund or reclamation fund, except that there will be an added charge of interest on the former?

There is no record anywhere, so far as The Oregonian has observed, that Senator Bourne has manifested heretofore the slightest concern over the great subject of reclamation. Did he ever appear before the Army Board with a suggestion or recommendation or protest of any kind? Did he know that there was to be an apportion-ment of \$45,000,000? Did he know or care what were the plain and indisputable deserts of Oregon? Did he meet the Army officers in Oregon and accompany them on their important journey to Umatilla and Klamath? He did not. It is due to Senator Chamberlain to say that he joined the board here and manifested interest in the purposes of their visit and inspec-It seems all the more inexcus tion. able and inexplicable that he should have neglected the state's interest so completely thereafter. Why was the whole business forgotten?

The spirit and attitude of the Army Board are shown clearly enough in its methods of distribution. Besides gigantic sums for Idaho and Montana, it appropriates millions to an entirely heme in Colorado, and shows extraordinary favor to the southern tier of irrigation states. Why? Yet Oregon, with an enterprise of the highest merit, approved by the Reclamation Service and already under way, is almost wholly ignored. The lame excuse is offered that the money had to be given to "other projects to which the Government stands com-mitted." The Government stands mitted. committed to Umatilla and Klamath. It was not committed heretofore to Has the despised Guggen-Colorado, heim urged the claims of Colorado so persuasively and eloquently that sponsible for this grossly and unspeakably unfair decision?

The Oregonian has had much to say on this subject of reclamation. will have more. It believes that President Taft and Secretary Ballinger have the deepest desire to be fair to Oregon, and it has hopes that justice will be done by them if it shall appear that the state feels outraged and that its people appeal to and rely on them.

WILSON A GOOD FIGHTER.

Whatever we may think of Governor Woodrow Wilson's cause it cannot be denied that he is making a valiant fight for it. Emerson said that all the world loves a lover and no doubt it does, but it loves a fighter better. With our love for the lover is intermingled a certain sorrow for the silliness which his passion almost inevitably seems to induce. But for the fighter our admiration is pure and undefiled by baser emotions. We like to see a man make a bold struggle even when we admit that he ought to be whipped.

There have been tyrants who punished soldiers worse for cowardice than for treason. Certainly we forgive a man more easily for crimes of violence than for deception and in-trigue. Governor Wilson is no more of an intriguer than Mr. Hughes was. He takes his stand uncompromisingly and appeals for aid to the people, to whom the final decision rightfully belongs. It is through the force of an aroused public opinion that he nopes to defeat Smith for the Senate. No doubt he sees as clearly as anybody that Mr. Martine is a person of mediocre merit, but a contract has been made with the people of New Jersey and he intends to enforce it

As Governor Wilson understands it, the issue is not at all whether Smith is a great man and Martine a small one, but whether a promise made to the public may be broken as soon as it seems advantageous to commit the treachery. This is no doubt a matter of a great deal more importance than the name of the man who shall represent New Jersey, or its corporations, in the next Senate.
Medicore Senators will leave their seats in the process of time, but the habit of breaking faith when it is once fixed upon our public men is only too likely to endure. The conflict which Governor Wilson is waging is the old one between the jesuitical principle that the end justifies the means and the better one that a man should keep faith even to his own undoing. The is Christian and wholesome The former is Machiavellian and Satanic. The whole secret of good government lies in the application of quiet integrity and sound common sense to public affairs. Evasiveness means mischief.

In the opinion of Leslies' Weekly the man who lives twenty years from 1911 will look back upon the present era with surprise if not with amaze-

and maintain prices at a high level, who look around them now with amazement not unmingled with mild With the banner of apprehension. the "uplifter" floating on every breeze, the muckraker abroad with his enormous fund of "make-believe" and the yellow journal flaunting in the face of the public, the era of amazement is here and now. These agencies of noise and pretense are, however, ephemerál. Already, indeed, there are indications that the demagogue is giving way to the business man, with his safe and sane methods and the self-vaunted "uplifter" to the far-seeing organizer. Governmental and business methods cannot go at loose ends, so to speak, for twenty years. A rope of sand cannot hold together so long.

Dollar wheat, for the first time in many weeks, was again in evidence in Chicago yesterday, the May option climbing up a few fractions above that magic figure. The European markets were also strong and with crop-damage reports coming in from all parts of the world, the situation appeared quite roseate to those who have held wheat past the turn of the year From a statistical standpoint there is not much encouragement for high prices, but if crop damage should continue in the Argentine and India we may witness a repetition of the high prices of two years ago. Argenfine and Indian shipments for this week, however, hardly bear out the crop-damage reports, as each of the countries mentioned, with harvest just getting under way, shipped more than 1 000 000 bushels of wheat.

Many of the farmers of our Middle Northwest who a few years ago "sold out" in considerable numbers and crossed the border into Canada are returning-not to their old locations, however. They are pushing on to the Pacific Northwest and southward to Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippl and other states of the Middle Southwest, where land is almost as cheap as in Canada and where a much milder climate and nearness to market appeal to the farmer and dairyman. This is a sane immigra-tion movement. What's the use of and all-for full half the year, when a awaits development?

President Kingsley, of the New York Life, in response to the toast at a recent New England dinner, "The Forefathers and the American Idea," is said to have shocked some of his fellow diners by the blunt statement that while the Puritan has been credited with an intense love of liberty, he believed principally in liberty for himself, thereby contributing not to a free government, but to a theocracy. It is scarcely conceivable that this was a new view of the Puritan to any one acquainted with New England history. The statement is indeed historically correct and is not in any sense incompatible with the highest regard for the courage, steadfastness and loyalty of the Puritan character.

The strike of the garment-workers in Chicago has reached the point where humane interference seems jus-The infant children, slways tified. helpless sufferers in a disturbance of the labor situation, are starving and no relief is in sight. When ordinary means of settlement have been be invoked-not the power of destruction, which solves nothing, but munic ipal or commercial mediation. Perhaps, after all, compulsory arbitration is the solution, and where death is the alternative, the sooner its terms are enforced the better for all.

Concerning this double umpire business: The California magnates frown on it, but how about the bleachers ten will say that one umpire has to guess at a large percentage of close decisions at bases. These guesses when adverse to the home team rasp the crowd. If the double umpire system is a necessity in the big leagues, why not in the Pacific Coast and Northwest Leagues? The plea of economy is not convincing.

The editors of Oregon were nearly all too busy at home yesterday to attend the annual association meeting in Portland. The day of the junket is over-in midwinter, at least-and the newspaper association has become a business body with a disposition to "let others do it."

At first glance, removal of Swan Island, as suggested by the Harbormaster, is a startling proposition. Whether the enlarged harbor will justify the cost is a debatable question, and it goes without saying that there will be a debate.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, ould abolish the "parlor" match as dangerous-to health. said to be "made in heaven" are just as disastrous, but more than an act of Congress is needed to suppress them. Whatever views one may hold as to Governor Woodrow-Wilson as prac-

tical politican, he must commend the Princeton man for diplomatic lan-guage. "Wart" is a big improvement When the Oregon Fish and Gam

Association gets through with preparing new laws, it ought to incorporate an Ananias club. The season for members opens soot Oregon's latest invader, this time

from the southeast, is the Nevada, Callfornia & Oregon Railroad, What's the use to resist? You can't keep 'em out with shotguns. If our old friend Davy Crockett

were alive, wouldn't he have made a fine captain of the rifle team going into Wallowa County to exterminate coyotes? After reading the recommendations of six or seven new Governors, we are

inclined to believe that the cause of

civil liberty is not in immediate

Fish is plenty in the local markets, and comparatively cheap. Why grumble at the high cost of meat, when a change of diet is good for body and

It is always the confident man who attempts to board a car in motion and who suffers injury.

Give no quarter; the coyote must

ROOSEVELT AND TAFT UNITS Story of Their Reconciliation Told on "Highest Possible Authority." Washington Cor. Boston Franscript,

Dec. 38.

William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port of New York and former secretary to President Roosevelt, has been formally commissioned to deliver a solid New York delegation to President Taft at the next Republican National convention This information, learned upon the highest possible authority, is the best pos sible evidence of the care with which President Taft and his friends are working out a definite plan to bring about his nomination in 1912. The selection of Mr. Loeb to handle the New York state situafton is particularly significant because of the relations between Mr. Loeb and Colonel Roosevelt. It means that Roosevelt will throw his support and influence to President Taft. There can be question about this point because of the very friendly relations existing between the ex-President and the Collector of the Port of New York. It was reported a few days ago that Mr. Loeb had been asked to act in the capacity of confidential advisor to President Taft and that his acceptance meant not only a breach between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt, but also a breach be tween Mr. Loeb and his former chief. As a matter of fact, the situation is exactly the reverse. In the first place, there has been no

breach between Mr. Loeb and Mr. Roosevelt, and there will be none. As between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt it can be stated upon the best possible authority that Mr. Loeb will always be found working with Colonel Roosevelt. This does not mean that he is disloyal to President Taft or would hesitate to assist him. It does mean, however, that. the political situation is not such as would warrant Mr. Loeb in deserting the man whom he served so faithfully for many years.

Instead of being asked to serve as the political mentor of the Taft Administration, Mr. Loeb has been given the specific assignment of rounding up the New York state delegation for President Taft. It is known that Mr. Loeb did not consent to undertake this task until he had going into Winter quarters-livestock talked the matter over with Colonel Roossyelt. It is regarded as extremely land of plenty over which mild Win-significant that Mr. Loeb announced his ters and genial Summers alternate willingness to act as President Taft's political manager in New York state after his conference with Roosevelt This is excellent reason for the belief that in undertaking this political mission in New York state Mr. Loeb has the assurance of the co-operation and active support of Colonel Roosevelt.

As the situation presents itself to Administration leaders in Washington, Mr. Loeb's willingness to handle the New Roosevelt has eliminated himself as a candidate for the Presidency in 1912. These Administration supporters do not go as far as to say that Mr. Roosevelt will not again be a candidate for the Presidency. On the other hand, they are inclined to believe that he looks upon 1916 as a far more favorable year from a Republican viewpoint than 1912. It is possible that this belief actuated the Colonel in assuring Mr. Loeb of his support. Administration officials, however, are not concerned about the circumstances which prompted Mr. Roosevelt to promise his support to Loeh.

They merely know that they can count upon Roosevelt's support in delivering to Mr. Tet in the root National counts. Mr. Taft in the next National conver hausted, power of some nature should tion the pivotal state in the Union and the one most necessary if the President hopes to control the convention.

FLAX, HEMP AND GIANT SPINACH All Will Grow in Oregon and Product Crops of Value.

WOODSTOCK, Or., Jan. 5 .- (To the Editor.)-Those who are nov in and encouraging the cultivation of flax in Oregon, with the view of getand the grand stand? Nine out of ting capitalists to establish textile manufactories in Portland, and thereby creating a market for the raw product, should also promote the cultivation of hemp. The climate and solls of the Willamette Valley and of Eastern and Southern Oregon are as well adapted to the cultivation of hemp as they are of flax.

Portland is a growing seaport and will soon furnish a good market for hempen ropes and other fabrics. The assured ample supply of raw products of flax and hemp is the only way to attract capitalists into Portland's manufacturing field, and secure to the farming community a permanent market.

ing field, and secure to the farming community a permanent market.

The cultivation of the hemp plant in market gardens, wherein cabbages are largely grown, will be found an effectual protection against the caterpillar and fly pests. Portland is becoming a very large consumer of paper manufactured from wood pulp and cereal straw; so that any suitable addition to this sort of raw product for paper manufacture will be needed in the near future.

I would therefore draw the attention of the farming community and market gardeners of Oregon to the cultivation of the giant spinach. This plant is cultivated in France and England for a vegetable food and for the manufacture of paper. It attains a height of nine feet,

etable food and for the manufacture of paper. It attains a height of nine feet, covered with green leaves which yield a greater weight per acre than any other green vegetable. These may be continually strippd for the market with-out injuiry to the ultimate seed-crop. The plant comes to maturity in June for the market, and lasts until August; the later growth being quite as tender in flavor as the earlier; it is even more delicate in flavor than ordinary spin-ach, which reduces more than half in cooking, whereas the giant spinach only reduces to about 25 per cent. Paper of superior quality is made from the stalks. superior quality is made from the stalk R. M. BRERETON, C. E.

Trentles With England.

WARREN, Or., Jan. 3.—(To the Editor.)—I would be much obliged if you would inform me through The Oregonian if there is a treaty between the United States and England not to wage on one another, signed within JOHN RYAN.

No treaty in such terms has been tered into between the United States and Great Britain. An arbitration treaty extending for five years was entered into in 1908 which provides for submission to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague of differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to interpretations of existing treaties not possible to settle by diplomacy. This treaty does not include the differences affecting the vital interests, the independence or the honor of the contracting nations or differences affecting the interest of third parties.

War Department Addresses LATOURELLE, Or., Jan. 4.—(To the Editor.)—Would you kindly give an old soldier the address of the Secretary of War; also the regimental commander of Vancouver, Washington?

JOHN CARLSEN. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Post Commander, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

EVAPORATION WILL BE AID RAILWAY GETS FRANCHISE

Klamath Reclamation Project Would

Stop Inlet to Lake. KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Jan. 6. (Special.)—Abel Ady, president of the Klamath Water Users' Association and one of the heaviest holders of marsh lands under the Klamath project, has gone to Washington to attend the Na-tional Irrigation Convention. He also

goes in the interest of the swamp land While Secretary of the Interior Ballinger has notified the Water Users' Association that the Department would release a large portion of the land which is unreclaimed near Midland and which the owners petitioned to have released from the stock subscriptions to the association, this does not wholly meet the demands of the owners. Mr. Ady will ask the Government to grant the private owners the privilege of filling the channel, known as the straits, between the Klamath and Lower Klamath Lake. It is said that if the Government will permit the filling of this channel, which will shut off the flow of water into the lower lake, much land on the borders will be reclaimed by evaporation.

DUAL DEBATE DUE FRIDAY Idaho and Pacific Universities Will

Meet in Contest.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, Moscow Idaho, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The Univer-sity of Idaho and Pacific University meet in a dual debate on Friday night January 13. Each university has se lected two teams for the occasion, one maining at home and the other leav-g. The question for debate is "Resolved, that the passage of the old age pension bill by England was inexpedi-

Idaho's team that goes to Fores Grove is composed of a senior and a sophomore. Ira Tweedy, the leader, is the senior. He has taken part in three former inter-collegiate debates, and is probably the best debater in the university. His colleague, Ralph Foster, is a new debater, this being his first time to participate.

The Idaho team remaining at home is composed of a senior and a freshmen Paul Durie has been on a couple.

Paul Durrie has been on a couple of debates previous to this one, but has never led a team before. Charies Horning is a new debater. The team being sent to Forest Grove by Idaho is considered the stronger of the two.

Transportation Facilities Better Principal Object.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 6,-(Special.)-In order to secure co-operation in the sale of farm products and the purchase of staple farm supplies, a number of farmers and dairymen along the lower Sius York state situation is looked upon as law have formed an organization known the best possible evidence that Colonel as the Farmers' Protective Association of the Lower Siuslaw

The association will work toward se-curing better transportation facilities, es-pecially for butter, the present haul over the mountains to Junction City being and expensive. Efforts will made to secure a gasoline schooner to handle the butter shipments by the mid-

handle the butter supments by the interdie of January.

A warehouse is being planned at Acme
for the storage of farm produce awaiting shipment, and for supplies for the
members of the organization. A manager
will be selected who will also act as custodian of the warehouse.

The officers of the association are as

PEOPLE ASK FOR BRIDGES

Roseburg Would Shorten Haul From Outside Districts.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 6 .- (Special.) - Delaring that the farming interests of county cannot thrive without proper facilities for hauling the crops to market. Nelson Beebe Aralgned for Killing Roseburg citizens Courthouse and urged the County Court to supply the country districts with

A petition signed by several hundred roperty owners asking for a bridge cross the Umpqua River to connect the property owners garden Valley district with the city, was presented. The petitioners explained that the distance to the city would be shortened at least five miles. Another petition asked that a bridge be erected near the Dimmick Ferry, at Kellogs.

Although the court took no definite action regarding bridges, it estimates that they will dest in the neighborhood \$35,000, which will necessitate a 11/2 mill levy.

COOS COUNTY STAYS WET

Appeal From Judge Coke's Decision Regarded as Improbable.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—
It is not likely that any appeal will be taken from the decision of Judge John S. Coke in the Coos County Circuit Court that Coos County must remain wet. At the last election the county was voted dry by a large majority. A temporary injunction was granted restraining the County Judge from deciaring the county to be dry under the election and now the temporary injunction has been made pertemporary injunction has been made per-

Judge Coke held that many of the signers of the petition to put the ques-tion on the ballot failed to give their resinces and postoffice addresses properly. This made the petition invalid.

Medford Firm to Plant Pear Trees.

MEDFORD, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)— Ex-Governor Henry McBride. of Washington, and Herbert Conners. of Laconner. Wash., both of whom are heavily interested in the Rogue River Comly interested in the Rogue River Com-mercial Orchards Company of Medford, have arranged for the 340 acres of the company's property to be planted to pear trees this Winter. Fifteen thou-sand pear trees, which will cover the

whole tract, will be planted. Woodburn Woman Given Divorce.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—
M. Mabel Copeland was this afternoon granted a decree of divorce from Harry Copeland, to whom she was married at Woodburn, Or., July 15, 1909. She charged desertion September 1, 1909. Mrs. Copeland was permitted to resume her maiden name of Kenady. The suit was filed this morning and the decree obtained the same day, Copeland refusing to fight the case.

Hood River Gets Apartment House. HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 6.—L. D. Boyd, a local contractor, will commence work on a modern apartment-house March 1, which will cost \$30,000. The building will be erected at State and Sixth streets and will have 21 apartments. Mr. Boyd is associated with T. M. Shelley in the building, which is below exceed on their own property. ing erected on their own property.

Gas Company Balks.

Because the City Council asked too much in a franchise from the gas company, it is announced from the office of the Oregon Power Company it will not construct gas mains from its plant in Eugene to this city as it previously intended.

Work Will Begin at South Bend May 1-Other Improvements. SOUTH BEND, Wash, Jan. 6 .- (Spe

cial.)—The City Council meeting has passed an ordinance granting to J. D. Crary, of Aberdeen, and associates a franchise for an electric carline, by a unanimous vote, although three Councilmen, enough to defeat it, protest and, as they explained, in deference to public opinion as emphatically expressed on two previous public occasions and again at the meeting last night. The new company is called the Twin City Electric Company. It already has a franchise for the City of Raymond and will at once ask the County Com-missioners for a franchise between the two cities. The company is under a \$2500 bond to begin construction by May 1. and the franchise calls for the comple tion and operation two years through and between the two

This work alone means the expenditure in the two cities of at least \$200,000. In addition to this the City of South Bend in the two cities of at least \$200,000. has completed arrangements for paving Water street, the main street of the city for paving its entire length, which is more than a mile, the work to be begun as early as possible in the Spring. The burned opera-house will be rebuilt in the Spring, and there is strong talk of a new and elegant concrete hotel being built by local capital during the

ming season. TACOMA LOSES TRANSFERS

Supreme Court Decides Against City in Street Railway War.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 6 .- (Special.) —In a decision handed down today the Supreme Court holds that the City of Tacoma cannot force the Tacoma Railway & Power Company to issue transfers to the Pacific Traction Company lines, over which it has secured con-trol, thus reversing the Pierce County Superior Court decision directing the application for a writ of mandate be

denied. Judge Dunbar dissents, and in his dissenting opinion holds that the two lines are in reality one; that the railway company is attempting to conceal the truth in order to cyade responsi-bility. The Supreme Court states that the lines, while partially consolidated, the lines, while partially consolidated, are operating under separate franchises, and that the right to trainfer is a contract right, protected by the franchises. The court declares that if Tables oma desires to force the issuing of PARMERS ARE ORGANIZED transfers from one line to the other that it will be necessary to bring it about through legislative rather than by means of judicial proceedings.

LIGHTING IS CONSIDERED

Eugene Commercial Club Asks City to Pay for Street Illumination.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 6 .- (Special.)-The came up before the City Council last evening when Jack Rodman, chairman of a committee from the Commercial Club, presented a petition asking the City Council to assume the cost of light-

ing on the business streets.

The contract for festoon lighting with The contract for festoon lighting with the Oregon Power Company expired on January 1. The company presented two propositions for special lighting, one to continue the present festoons at a cost of \$350 per month, and the other to erect 40 arches, each containing ten 10-watt Tungstens, at \$250 per month.

The cost of installing the new system would be \$4000, which would be paid off in five years at \$30 per month. If a

in five years at \$90 per month. If a five-year contract is entered into and the city then wishes to confinue the cost of the lighting would be \$160 per

month. The matter was referred to the fire and water committee, with instructions to report back to the Council at a spe-cial meeting Saturday night.

MANSLAUGHTER IS CHARGE

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Nelson Beebe, charged with killing his brother, Hiram Beebe, on Wednesday night, was arraigned on the charge of manslaughter in Justice Samson's court this afternoon, the company of the Passes Gard, Beebe Samson's court this afternoon, the complainant being Roscoe Gard. Beebe manifested considerable nervousness. When asked as to his wishes in the matter of an investigation into the causes of his brother's death, he replied that the sooner the better and announced his willingness that the hearing be had on Monday. It was set for that day at 10 A. M. He was returned to prison, bail being set at turned to prison, bail being set at

Beebe reiterated the statement that this was the first time he knew of the death of Hiram, and while he supthe death of Hiram, and while he sup-posed it possible that Hiram might have been seriously hurt, still he supposed from remarks dropped in his presence that Hiram was living and had a hand in his being in prison.

MAN DECREES NO FLOWERS

Wealthy Scotchman of Springfield Dies; Funeral Sunday.

SPRINGFIELD, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)
—Arthur Kirkland, a wealthy Scotchman and resident of this city for the past quarter of a century, died at his home yesterday, aged 50. Carrying out the wishes of Mr. Kirkland, there are to be no flowers placed on the coffin at any time nor shall any be in evidence at the funeral. There are to be no services other than the customary Masonic rites, Mr. Kirkland having been a member of Mr. Kirkland having been a member of

the Masonic order.

The funeral will be held Sunday, and burial will take place in the Laurei Grove Cemetery, where he will be placed beside the body of his wife, who died

beside the body of his over 12 years ago.

He is survived by two daughters, Grace and Junia, aged 18 and 17 years, respectively. The deceased was for a number of years lumber salesman for the Booth-Kelly Company here.

Hood River Church Members Meet. HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 6 .- (Special.)-

HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)— Two hundred members and friends of the Riverside Congregational Church of Hood River enjoyed a sumptuous banquet last night, in Oddfellows hall, served by the women of the church, later trans-acting the business of the annual meet-ing. A new constitution, confession of faith and covenant were adopted in the interests of simpler and more efficient working. The trustees were unanimously instructed to take immediate steps to se-cure a new building for the accommoda-tion of the enlarging congregations. tion of the enlarging congregations.

Births Increase, Deaths Decrease.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—
The report of the county health officer
shows that there have been 307 births in
Douglas County since January 1, 1916, an
increase of 30 compared with the previous year. The total number of deaths
to 304, a decrease. is 204, a decrease.

Woman Takes City Desk.

CLATSKANIE, Or., Jan. 6.—The Clatskanie Chief has increased its editorial staff by the addition of a city editor. Mrs Phyllis M. Van Ness, who has assisted with the local work for several months, assuming that position,