PORTLAND, OREGON. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as

-invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL) Sunday included, one year.

Sunday included, six months.

Sunday included, three months.

Sunday included one month

stithout Sunday, one year.

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(BY CARRIER.) subje rate Eastern Business Offices Verrs & Conk-n-New York, Brunswick building, Chi-Giller-No. S Regent street, S.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1911.

NO HANGINGS IN OREGON. Governor West frankly announces his purpose to abolish capital punishment in Oregon during his term of office because "in my opinion," it is a relic of barbarous and mediaeval ages and not in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the twentieth century. Because that is his opinion other reason-the Governor issues his imperial ukase abrogating the law of Oregon making death the only punishment of first-degree murder.

The pardoning power was not lodged with the executive for the purpose of fixing the policy of a state toward criminals or to defeat the verdict of courts or the judgment of juries. Yet the Governor so uses it. He falls to understand-or if he understands he hear and feel so much is due. refuses to accept the plain mandate of duty and privilege—that the ex-aited function of altering the sentence of criminals was as a measure of precaution vested with the executive for exercise in rare cases where new evidence might be discovered or other cumstances transpire to make different action in a given case advisable poses to transform the executive chamber into a court of review for all murder trials, and he announces in advance what the court's judgment will

Governor West would not have permitted the execution of Booth or there are cases when even be subjected to the only penalty of the law, which is to be averted only by his intervention

law which permits a court to fix the tion, to fine. penalty for murder at death or life imprisonment, as the circumstar a case may warrant, ought to be a proper solution of the controversy be-tween the advocates and opponents of capital punishment.

often reiterated that the use of the initiative power has been abused in this state and hopeless tasks placed before the remarkable admission by a leader had not studied sufficiently to form an

Another confirmation of the view tion may be read in the address dethe State Bar Association. In discussing the "three-fourths jury" amendment and its uncertainties, Judge Siater sought to impress upon the members of the association the duty of a more active participation in the process of statute-making. He had this

At the time the amendment was voted on Judge Slater was a member of the Oregon Supreme Court and was a candidate for re-election. If there was any one of the thirty-two meas Tures before the people in 1910 that bought to have interested a man in his cition, it was the "three-fourths "judicial reform amend-Yet Judge Slater, undoubtedspeaking for himself as well as others, declares that no one knew until ffer the vote was taken that the emendment repealed an entire article of the constitution.

As to himself, Judge Slater may be might. As to some others he is mistaken. The Oregonian gave considerprominence to this particular amendment a short time before election. In the course of one article it

article VII of the present constitution con-alits of twenty-one sections. It is proposed by this amendment to rewrite the article and comprehend all the provisions which are to be retained in seven sections. Following this several important nections thus to be repealed were disasions The Oregonian published this statement concerning the amendment:

And yet we are not surprised when Judge Slater says: "Doubtless if the natter had been opportunely looked into and the proper attention given to it this uncertainty need not now be so vexing," although we are not at all

certain that any amount of discussion sult on this measure. The truth is, the issues involved and the consequences threatened, which But the Taiping rebels were as stoical of us all for a mess of pottage."
were not of enough interest to such in this regard as they were obdurate. In favor of its suggested Preleaders of the bar as Judge Slater to to cries for mercy, and the pagodacause them to read the newspaper dis- an octagon of glittering white porcecussions, were decidedly dull and ab- lain, about 260 feet high-fell before struse to the ordinary voter. The vot- their insane delight in conquest. ers wanted verdicts by three-fourths

them those two things. They decided against imperialism are the spoils of clisely what they were voting for or against the whole successful and all its aggressive warfare that will, in this ramifications on the (to them) under
event, fall into their hands. As a hive clistic bar of tricks.

Hoth stand for the ideal that we should be against imperialism are the spoils of clistic bar of tricks.

Hoth stand for the ideal that we should be against imperialism are the spoils of clistic bar of tricks.

Hoth stand for the ideal that we should be against imperialism are the spoils of clistic bar of tricks. standable factors it contained. They did not care for dry discussions of its other features. Generally they did not | modern warfare, the capture of the an-

bother to read them. As a matter of fact, all our initiative laws are adopted or rejected on the sole basis of what can be expressed in the titles. Vastly more could therefore be accomplished by a movement to limit the initiative measures to those that can be intelligibly ex-pressed in 200 words than by any efthe process of statute-making.

In passing, we do not mind letting Judge Slater and the Bar Association into a secret imparted to us by Mr. U'Ren, chief public sponsor for the amendment under discussion. The measure was prepared, says Mr. U'Ren, by a then and now Jus-tice of the Supreme Court, with some slight assistance and suggestion from an eminent member of the Portland ban Will not some one learned in the law and chary of constitutional limitations expound a little on "separation of powers" we not here that dreaded uniting of legislative and judicial functions?

"A SACK OF POTATOES," ETC.

of tomatoes, a basket of grapes, etc., They are about as definite as the houseregard to the proper size for doughnuts, viz., "as blg as a lump of chalk and as long as a stick"; or to the very common order to the butcher of 'two worth of steak," or "some meat."

It is to this utter lack of definite conception of quantities that a large part of the expenses of living of which we sack of potatoes" may or may not mean 100 pounds; "a dozen egga" means twelve eggs, it is true, but there are eggs and eggs, as every housewife knows who does her own baking. The weight of "two bits' worth of steak" varies, as every one knows, with the slip of the butcher's knife. These represent the American, perhaps we But the Governor pur- should say the Western, slipshod wars of doing things, which must be corrected before we get down to a real business basis in every-day transactions that is represented by a system of honest weights and measures.

In pursuance of this object the Grocers' Association has decreed that "a Guiteau or Czolgosz or Scattle. But sack of potatoes" must weigh 100 This still leaves the housethe pounds. most timid souls ought to agree that wives who purchase from vendors of the extreme penalty should be visited | farm products at the mercy of the sellon a murderer or assassin. It is a ers, since they have no means of knowmistake to lay down a hard-and-fast ing whether they get full weight or rule for observance in such cases. It not. It is something, however, to is unseemly for a Governor to declare know that "a sack of potatoes," to be that all murderers who may have been entitled, to the name and the price convicted by due process of law shall asked "by the sack," must weigh 100 not be subjected to the only penalty pounds and that the purveyor caught peddling them by the sack at market quotations below that weight are lis It seems to The Oregonian that a ble to prosecution, and, upon convic-

The attention of the civilized world is drawn to Nanking, the ancient capital of China, and a city that for more than 2000 years has occupied a place in the history of the empire under LAWMAKING BY TITLES. various names. King-ling was the in confirmation of the statement most ancient of these. After that, under the Han dynasty (208 B. C. to 25 A. D.), it was called Tan-yang; by the Tang Emperors (618-907 A. D.), it was the voters for performance. The Ore-gonian a few days ago commented on the first sovereign of the Ming dynasty it was called Nan-king-"Southern of the People's Power League that he | Capital"-and later Ying-t'een. It was "a city in the past tense" even during opinion thereon, a measure which the the Ming dynasty, and was invaded league presented to the people and in- and practically destroyed by the Taining rebels in 1853. The present city, rebuilt since that period, was long the that the voters will not expend long great manufacturing city of China. Its hours in the study of proposed legisla- peaceful industries have, however, given place largely to the production livered by Judge W. T. Slater before of the thews and sinews of war, the city being in a manufacturing sense a great and growing arsenat. Its possession is therefore at the present matter of great and almost supreme importance to the contending forces of

> The location of this important city angient in history, modern in an industrial, or perhaps it should be said in a military sense-is about 194 miles west of Shanghal, and is about equidistant between Canton and Pekin, It is located on the south bank of the Yangtse Kinng River, and is said by Chinese topographere to have been in the days of its ancient greatness surrounded by a wall thirty-two miles in circumference, about seventy feet thirty feet at the base and pierced by thirteen gates. But a small portion of this gigantic wall now remains, and were it intact it would be useless for the purpose for which it ras built-that of protection from invasion or the necessity of capitulation,

Modern Nanking, if the term modern can be applied to anything in China, in aggregate is a city of between 400,000 and 600,000 population, Its arsenal is superintended by Europeans, but the labor there, as else where in the empire, is performed by swarming myriads of plodding, uncom plaining Chinese. The threatened bombardment of the arsenal city by the revolutionists is expected to begin with the arrival of ten warships now on the way up the great Yangtse Kiang, which half encircles it from east to south. Though heavily fortified, it has no chance of holding out for any ength of time against the equipment of the modern Chinese navy and its fall may be a signal for rapine and carnage equal to that which followed the victory of the Taiping rebels. The latter carried the city by assault in 1853, indulged in the indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants, raxed all of the national monuments and the more conspicuous public buildings and a great part of its magnificent ancient

This part of the history of Nanking by the Emperor Yung-la (1403-28) to Quaint beyond the conception of modern architecture; magnificent in the bar would have altered the re- its exquisite beauty might have been dallsm let loose by barbarous conquest,

of the jury and they wanted tech- sent no such spoils to its conquerors. nicalities swept away in consider- What is of much more importance, ation of appeals. They were told however, to the success of the war amendment would give which the revolutionists are waging

of industry, the products of which are the implements and accessories of cient capital of China will be a staggering blow to a dynasty that now seems tottering to its fall. The fall of Nanking in 1853 and its recapture from the Taiping rebels in 1864 meant little to the world outside of the tur-bulent empire. The fall of Nanking today will have a significance to the civilized world beyond the confines of fort to awaken the bar or people to the the Chinese empire, since it will signal need for more active participation in success to a revolutionary party in China which stands for progress and will make this victory a stepping-stone to what still seems an impossible goal -the goal of liberty in far Cathay.

ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

No recent discussion of the trusts has caused such a stir in the East as Theodore Roosevelt's article in the Outlook on "The Trusts, the People and the Square Deal." Although those New York papers which became his bitterest enemies during his Administration because of his attacks on rich offenders against the law cannot refrain from crowing over what they call his conversion to their views, they welcome him as a recruit to forces in the fight with President Taft. The terms a sack of potatoes, a His plea for regulation instead of de-dozen eggs, a bushel of apples, a box struction of the trusts is held by those who approve and those who condemn etc., have little or no significance in to be a bid for nomination for Presi-the matter of weight to the purchaser. dent. This, in the face of his repeated declarations that no true friend of his wife's directions to the amateur in will mention his name in that connection. While glad of his aid the protrust newspapers still hate Roosevelt. The Democratic papers hall with joy his declaration as confirming all that they have ever said against him and

The New York Times, which is Democratic but pro-trust, says that Colonel Roosevelt's article is to be regarded "as a public proclamation that he refuses to be held responsible for any acts of the President he chose as his heir, and as a plain notice that he is very much at odds with the Ad-ministration," It also says:

Some will construe it as Mr. Rooseveltz way of saying to the country that this time they shall not take Tatt, but must take But the Times takes pleasure in Mr. Roosevelt's having come around to its

view, which it thus states:

It is not capitalisation; it is not mere bigness; it is nothing whatever save guilty practices that make a trust guilty. We agree with Mr. Noneevelt that a policy which alms to inflict punishment upon mare forms or upor mere size is "chaotic." More than that, it is senseless. It is cutrageously unjust and harmful, since it makes no discrimination between guilt and 'innocentee. The wrongful practice, the practice that any homest merchant would cendemn, the practices of which the Tebracco trust and the Standard Oil trust were guilty—these are the phings upon which prohibitions and penalties should be visited. We give our unqualified approval to Mr. Roosdvelf's averment that we must put an end to the period of groping and diclare for a fixed, policy—a policy which will clearly define and punish wronging, which shall but a stop to the inquirtes dense in the name of business, but which shall do strict equity to business. We demand that hig business give the people a square deal; in return we must insist that whon anyone engaged in big business honestly endeavors to do right, he shall humself he given a square deal. view, which it thus states:

The Times agrees heartily with Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that "the days of unlimited and uncontrolled competition" are over, but it disagrees with him as to the necessity of Federal control over organization and capitalization. It says the Government already has abundant power, that no amendment of the law and no new law is needed, but that what is needed is "an intelligent, reasonable and firm use of the powers conferred by existing law It sees in Mr. Roosevelt's and Mr. Bryan's trust articles progress toward a clearer understanding of the prob-

The New York Evening Post says the Roosevelt article "in business circles has brought about a wonderful change of the atmosphere in its relaindorsement of the article by the American Manufacturers' Association at the same time that it condemns the parcels post, it says:

The juxtaposition of these two expressions f continuent by the same body suggests a tata of weird experiences likely to be gone brough by the Nation if a Rosseveit boom hould get fairly is unched, with trust forces and progressive forces trying to pull together a making it a go.

The New York World says that in osevelt Wall street "finds a new champion-a new safe and same candidate for President," and then gives the counts which make up this indictment. It says of him:

Mr. Roosevelt is palpably a candidate, and his extraordinary political gentus has set for itself the task of bringing about a condition between the anti-Taft progressives in the West and the anti-Taft plutocrate in Wall street. Of this condition he expects to be the beneficiary: Mr. Roosevelt is not given to disinterested political effort. The country may as well face the fact that he is seeking a third term—not in the open manner of an avowed candidate, but by the indirect process of making Taft's renomination impossible.

The World recalls Roosevelt's relaions with Morgan and Harriman and says he "would be the logical Morgan candidate for President in 1912." The Brooklyn Eagle ridicules the

World's indictment, especially the charge that Roosevelt is conspiring with Wall street to secure a third term, and says:

There is not the least likelihood that the alghest office in the sift of the people will be stolen next year; that a burgiar will incade the White House. Nor is it always addeduable to cultivate the friendship of Wall treet, which is sometimes expensive. Beides, Mr. Roosevelt may not want a third erm. Should that prove to be the case, what would become of the long list of indictments? It would look foolish.

A parallel between the state of pub lic opinion on the trust question now and on the money question before the Republican party took up the soundmoney banner is drawn by the New York Globe, which says:

It is a most significant thing—significant of the rapid change of public opinion—that Colonel Roosevett should deem the time ripe to cease pairsting with the trust problem and make a serious and honest attempt to solve it. . . Colonel Roosevelt has sonsed this condition of the public atmosphere and thus again appears as a leader, whereas he is but an intelligent follower and interpretar.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean calls the term and suggests Roosevelt and La Follette as the ticket under the capis relatively modern. A feature of it tion: "This might help some." It was the destruction of the famous says Roosevelt makes "a naked proporcelain tower, which was designed posal that the American people shall sell their birthright of freedom for perpetuate the memory of his mother. the price of a few years' business peace"; that he asks us to deliver into the hands of the President's apconstruction and elaborate in detail, pointees the power of life and death over our business and livelihoods and expected to preserve it even from van. that "apparently some Esaus of Wall street are ready to sell the birthright favor of its suggested Presiden-

tial ticket it says: With these gentlemen as the recognized naurgent candidates, both the insurgents and the country would be saved a lot of rouble. And the political situation would se wonderfully cleared.

The insurgents would be saved the pain of screwing their courses to the sticking coint of esting forth some definite statement of principle—in addition to raising Cain II the time. all the time.

And the voters generally would know pre-

Both stand for the ideal that we should authorize the appointees of whatever man might happen to be President to do all our thinking for us, he keepers of our consciences and so all he happy in having nothing to do but obey orders and pay taxes.

By all means let us have another insurgent National conference, formally to proclaim the insurgent teket. Then we shall all know where we are.

By the Chicago Evening Post the expresident's words are said to point the President's words are said to point the way out of a situation that was becoming more and more intolerable. It

continues:

There is but one right method to settle this great question. It is natural rather than strange that both progressive and conservative should eventually approximate an agreement as to that method. More than that, it is almost the best guaranty of the rightness of the method that Roosevelt and his bitterest personal fees agree upon it. Such agreement must be due to the insistent pressure of economic truths.

The programme the Post recom mends is a Federal incorporation act and amendment of the Sherman law or, if amendment be impossible, its

Roosevelt is referred to by the Indianapolis News as "Wall street's candidate for the Republican nomination for President" and it says his declaration "brings Big Business and Socialism into each other's loving embrace and reveals how close indeed, are the aims of complete capitalistic absolutism and the dreams of a So cialistic state." Gary might have written Roosevelt's platform, it says, for Government regulation, he reasons, means that "the Government must underwrite all of the \$720,000,000 of vatered steel stock by fixing prices that will yield a 5 or 6 per cent annual return on all 'capital.' This, it says, ould be "just like changing all of Big Business' water of all kinds into Government bonds." It adds:

On the other hand, what a great step this would be for our focialist friends! How they must chucklet. Mr. Roosevelt may be wall street's candidate, but none—not even Mr. Morgan's man, Judge Gary—could be so enthusiastic over the whole plan as can the radius; comrades who realize that all that is necessary for their victory is the carrying out of such a centralization by which Mr. Morgan would become absolute—temporarily. Mr. Debs may not say it aloud, but he certainly seconds the Wall street nomination.

The Democratic Baltimore Sun deprecates making trust regulation a question of partisan politics and says: It should be treated in a dispassionate and atriotic manner, without passion or resulting, and with a sincere desire to promote trade and so deteat the designs of hose who attempt to restrain trade.

The Sun finds objection to Bryan's plan of handling trusts and summarizes Roosevelt's proposals with seeming approval.

Roosevelt's sanctioning of the Tennessee Coal & Iron deal is held by the Springfield Republican to detract from his discussion of the trust question, but it says:

No one need question his sincerity in this native. The suggestion that he is now using the trust agitation for saidish political surposes is sindoubtedly rubbish. The New York American says of the

His long article on Taft and the trusts must be considered either as a sharp attack on the Administration of President Taft and intended to make the President, nomination impossible, or else as a bid for the support of "big business" for Mr. Roosevelt's own political aspirations for a third term. In the latter view he has made another of his periodical and astonishing mistakes.

It declares that the record will abundantly sustain the following an-

position and promising future. He was an only child, and had been carefully reared. But like most boys away from home for the first time he was not skilled in the care of his body. Football training was not conductive in his case to robustness of body nor to a knowledge in the care of it. did therefore a very imprudent thing in donning an electric bathrobe, lying down and going to sleep in ft. penalty for this indiscretion or lack of knowledge in this particular matter was shocking. The tribute exacted was that of a promising young life. His parents, Judge and Mrs. George Noland, of Klamath Falls, have wide sympathy in a calamity that has literally "left their house unto them desolate." The loyalty of the student body to their late comrade, a griefstricken faculty and a shocked and sympathetic community, are tender, human adjuncts to a case of unusual sadness in family and university annals in the state.

The question Judge Tazwell is asked to decide: "What is the weight of a sack of potatoes?" is no easier to answer than the old conundrum "How long is a piece of string?" The only way out is to buy potatoes by the pound and weigh the sack.

Beattle's confession has the merit of dlencing those who would otherwise have maintained to their dying that they knew the facts better than the jury which heard all the evidence and convicted him.

Lady Decies having cultivated the English accent during her stay in England, Lord Decles should cultivate the American while in America. Then "honors will be easy."

When men who know their business pay \$325,000 for a site for another theater in Portland, we must conclude this is a good "show town."

Water is more effective than bullets n cooling the frenzy of a mob and it gives the Industrial Workers who graduates or graduates in the further never work a needed bath Seattle never enjoyed a bath as

much as it will enjoy the first one after the water famine. Very likely the people in charge of

the McLean baby do not let it get dirty enough to be healthy. Plumes may be a necessary of life to some women, but are such women

necessary? By the way, what of the strike that absorbed public interest a few weeks ago?

The man who would kill his wife must come to Oregon.

Beattie made the mistake of his life living in Virginia.

Keep the jawsmiths moving.

Gleanings of the Day

War on tipping has been opened by Frank Kimball, manager of the Con tinental Hotel at Philadelphia, and three other hotels in that city have followed his example. He annulled a contract with a New York company which had the checking privilege, and put his own employes to work at a living wage, with discharge as the penalty of receiving tips. How little benefit the recipient of a tip gets from it and how completely It is an Insidious overcharge by his employer, can be seen company paid boys \$4 a week, set them to work in suits which had no pockets, and required them to drop all tips in a box placed in the cloakroom for the purpose. The tip box has been abolished.

Musical stars can no longer count on immunity from adverse criticism when they go on what is called "the keresene circuit." They have been accus- stack, to see if he can find a negative tomed to assume that the inhabitants of small towns would be so overjoyed to hear them that they need not do their best or look their best. The Emporia (Kan.) Gazette complains that the leading soloist in the normal lecture course, although Introduced as America's greatest tenor, possibly did not care to show his best on the kerosene circuit," and adds:

His appearance, anticipating from the advance cards, was disappointing. He had shawed his mustache. It was not a judicious move. His mainter, however, was gracious, and the audience appreciated his attempts

best wherever they appear, whether it be in New York or in the small, but cultured, cities of Kanuas.

inches in the central section, and 157.86 inches in the Atlantic section. The average number of rainy days was at Monte Lirlo and the least 211 at Balboa. Not only is there several times as much rain in that tropical country as in Western Oregon; there are as many rainy days in some sections and more in others.

Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for medical Research has at last felt justified in announcing that he has discovered a serum which cures cerebro-spinal meningitis and by which the lives of 10,000 children a year may be saved in the United States. Even if John D. Rockefeller's fortune should exceed the generally accepted estimate of \$500,000,000, this discovery effected by a small part of it, by which the shadow of death may be prevented from falling over thousands of homes, may be considered by the parents worth the whole of it. Dr. Flexner's task in making this discovery was long and expensive, for he said:

abundantly sustain the following annalysis of Roosevelt's position which it quotes from Hearst's article in The World of Today:

The Roosevelt method is to divide the trusts into good trusts and into bad trusts and to go to extreme lengths in assailing those that were declared by him to be the bad trusts, and to equally extreme and sometimes llegal lengths in aiding and protecting those that were declared by him to be the good trusts. But the good trusts and the good trusts and the good trusts and the lad trusts of Mr. Roosevelt had no differentiation in economics, but only in politics. The good trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts were the trusts that politically opposed Mr. Roosevelt and the bad trusts of the serum into the blood of a patient infected with meningitis. All and never been able to get into the blood of a patient infected with meningitis. All and never been able to get into the blood of a patient infected with meningitis. All and never been able to get into the blood of a patient infected with meningitis. All and never been able to get into the serum into the blood so that it could be applied to the discust of the serum into the blood of a patient infecte

M. C. GEORGE AT THE LAND SHOW Comments of Interest of States and

Railroads Found Hiustrated. CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- (To the Editor. The real community of interests be-ween transportation lines and the derelopment of the states through which they run, was never more strikingly manifested than in the land show now in progress in this city.

I have greatly enjoyed the first two days of this exhibit. The Harriman and the Hill systems are doing here a v-luable service to our Western States by their displays of our vast resources the distribution of useful informa-tion, and their admirable picture shows that run each day from 1 to 10 P. M in large rooms filled constantly to overflowing by interested visitors. The publicity advertising of reliable

commercial bodies, and the display of our wonderful productions, tend to fill an average Oregonian with the greatest pride over our successes, and with unbounded hopefulness in our near future. lilinois has millions of people

is a great state, and is gridironed with railroads, and yet Eastern Oregon alone has an unpeopled and an unde-veloped section as large nearly as Illinois, but with Oregon's incompara-ble olimate and wonderful resources of every kind and description; yet with-out a railroad in it except the Hill and the Harriman lines just entering that -and all tributary, by the way

Eastern eyes are new centered on Portland, and on Oregon, Washington an' adaho, and generally on all the western slope of the Rockles, from California to British Columbia; and with the completion of the Panan Canal, years of remarkable growth expansion and progress are as certain the rise of the sun to meridian endor. M. C. GEORGE. splendor.

Scholarships. PORTLAND, Nov. 23.—(To the Editor.)—What is meant by winning a scholarship to a college and what must one do to win HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR.

A scholarship is a foundation or allowance for the support of a student in college or it may be to aid underpursuit of their studies. One should the scholarship he desires to attain, learn the conditions and then try for it.

Where to Buy Umbrellus, CORVALLIS, Or., Nov. 28.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please tell me the address of one of the umbrella stores, can't find their advert in the paper? SUBSCRIBER.

All department stores, haberdashers and most jewelry stores carry umbrellas. The large department stores have umbrella repair departments.

Builders' Magazine.

HILLSBORO, Or., Nov. 23.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly tell me if the magazine The American Builder, is still published, and where?

J. P. CHAMBERS.

The American Builder, a monthly magazine, is published in Chicago. Price \$2 per year.

EFFORT ALL EXPENDED IN TALK.

Mr. Ward Thinks Lawyers Should Act

in Reforming Court Procedure. PORTLAND, Nov. 23 .- (To the Editor.)-For a good many years, at each meeting of the State Bar Association, they have passed resolutions and made long winded speeches relative to our present method of court procedure. They have set forth the various alleged defects as to delay and as to methods usually employed by lawyers in the conduct of cases in court, but I have yet to hear or learn that any of the gentlemen have made effort in a busi-ness-like manner to bring about a re-form in any of the matters complained charge by his employer, can be seen of, and the public, or that portion of when it is stated that the New York the public that are so unfortunate as to be engaged in litigation in the courts

are yet waiting for relief.

Let us see how some of this delay comes about. The first action some of our distinguished legal lights take when the papers of the adverse party is received is to make a microscopical examination thereof, in much the same manner as Phineas Fogg would do, or like one looking for a needle in a hay pregnant, or some other technical de-fect. If he finds any such he will pro-ceed to fiddle and saw away for some weeks between the court and the office of the attorney for the adverse party. Later they may get the matters down to a trial, which is usually after at least some further delay as a matter of courtesy to the other lawyer. In the meantime the client is waiting to have his affair adjusted.

In our justice courts years ago one could state his cause and obtain his relief. How is it now? Procedure in our justice courts is conducted in al-most the same manner as in our circuit to smile, court. A system of rules have been if this is to be taken as a precedent, adopted whereby a litigant has to emsoloists must both sing and look their ploy a lawyer (probably from Philadelphia), to conduct his case for him, and there is about as much delay there as in the higher court. What is the rem-edy for all this?

Those who complain of the trifle of about 40 inches of rainfall a year which we have in Oregon should go to Panama and learn contentment. In no doubt that the public look upon the Canal Zone the average rainfall for the calendar year 1910 was 90.83 our court as an impenetrable barrier inches in the Pacific section, 129.18 between them and the proper adjustment of their rights in our courts. Although at this time they are helpless to bring about a change, some day they will rise to the occasion and regulate 220 in the Pacific section, 271 in the these matters in much the same manner central section, and 292 in the Atlantic as they amended our state constitution section, the greatest number being 344 by direct vote. Let our brother lawyers, in the language of the street, "come off the roof" and regulate these matters themselves before a waive of a direct vote regulates these defects for them.

VIVISECTION AID TO SCIENCE? Writer Quotes English Surgeon in Ar-

gument Against Practice. PORTLAND, Nov. 23 .- (To the Editor.)—As a citizen and friend of the dumb animals, I am very proud of our Mayor, who has come forth and opposed vivisection. Anyone who been through a medical course can tes-tify to the reckless and cruel manner in which "medics" handle animals they in which medics' handle animals they vivisect. By destroying a certain nerve they can torture as much as they like and the animal can make no outcry, but they suffer all the agony.

Vivisection is nothing new in Portland. I personally know of two young men who, last Winter, bought dogs—and experimented mon them without

an anesthetic. There is a vast difference between the anatomy of man and the dog, although both are the manifestation of the universal life.

Dr. Snow, a recent visitor to this country and a scientist and professor in Brompton Hospital, London, is a strong anti-vivisectionist. He says that the sub-animal kingdom is so va different from man that no useful luction to the one can be made by ex-

and experimented upon them without

periment on the other.

Thus, cats and rabbits are poisoned by lemonade; salt kills chickens; prusslc acid can be given to horses with impunity; rabbits eat deadly nightshade and goats thrive on tobacco and hem-lock; one grain of morphine will kill a man, but a pigeon can take 12 grains.
Dr. Snow is also bitter against sera.
He says that no serum can be kept He says that no serum can be kept as doctors or even the school do not more than two or three days without a gree, to say nothing of the doctors of erful preservative, like carbolic icid, lysol, iodine or formaline.

Cruelty to animals is productive of nuch of the suffering in this world. practiced cruelty through the ignorance and greed of men, the decrees of fashion and upon the plea of meat as a necessity for food react upon those who prey upon their fellow creatures and help to keep the octors busy.
I trust that our City Pound will eventually be turned over to the Humane ociety, as is the custom in most large

White Conl for 300-Mile Rond.

Manchester Guardian. About 300 miles of railroads are ng built in the Pyrenees, Spain, These atlroads are to be operated by ricity, which will be furnished water power stations in the mountains Power will be supplied at a voltage of 55,000, which will be stepped down to 12,000 volts for the trolley wires. The locomotives will be provided with transformers for further reduction to 285 volts.

"THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY." How often I think of the dinners I relished

When I was a youngster, far back on the farm; How often, by time and by distance embellished.

The thoughts of those dinners my memory charm-But the Thanksgiving dinner, the best Whose sumptuous bounty I sadly re-

Embraced every good thing for saints and for sinners,— The thanksgiving turkey, the fat, fulcy turkey, The well-seasoned turkey was best of

them all! The 'possum was sweet; the potatoes around it Were simply delicious,—the gravy was fine;

The pies and puddings were great, and I found it
A source of much pleasure, those cranberries, fine; tasted the dainties,-the cakes were the rarest; The custards the best that my mother

could make But better than these, and I love it the dearest.

Was Thanksgiving turkey, the brownest she'd bake;
The well-seasoned turkey, that kept me awake.

But, now that the days of my boyhood have ended. My youthful career is a thing of the My feet far away from the farm-house

have wended And landed me here in the city at I'm seated today at a boarding house Where hash is the principal food that

we est, And memories of boyhood seem more like a fable.
Than something that once was reality sweet.

Oh, I yearn for the turkey, one slice of the turkey The Thankegiving turkey, that nothing could best. ROY WESLEY ASBURY. Ocean Park, Wash.

THE OPEN SEASON

By Denn Collins.

He gally threw his paper by; Qouth he, "Hand me my gun, To have a bit of fun."
He olied the chamber till it spun,
Silpped in each cartridge, one by one,
And trimmed the weapon with a will." "Now I'll go down the street and kill."

I sat aghast, "Wherefore," L "This sudden shooting spirit?"
Have you forgot the noose and chair.
Or have you ceased to fear it?" He laughed in glee. "They're out of date.

'Tis open season in the state, And one may safely go and bore The man he feared to shoot before."

"Some men have faces I don't like; From some I want their cash; And some have hurt my feelings till I yearn their heads to smash.
Thus far I feared to shoot and rob
Because the noose was on the job;
But now I do not care a speck— I'll shoot, and still can save my neck."

To slaughter 'round a bit, When lifelong lodging and free board Are the reward for it? One time, the noose—there was the rub. Now—nothing but free room and grub. My sentence, so I read today, Is commuted, ere I slay." 'Hooray! Hooray! Go get a gun,

He spun the gun; "Who would not dare

A knife or club or spike, And we'll go down the stree The fellows we don't like; For it is writ. The noose and chair Are banished from the state for fair. Poor gunnen must not be oppressed.' So let us shoot—and honor West." -Dean Collins, Portland, November 24.

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Mean old Rockefeller has been able to do more good with his left hand than some of us good men have been able to do with our right; and that isn't fair, either.

Hope is pleasant even when we know there is nothing in it. There can be nothing so evil that

opinion is all on one side; in every discussion there are usually nine on a side, as in a ball game. We all like to go to Chicago, but

wicked the town is! The poorer the woman, the greater her longing to make a trip abroad. Some doctors profess to believe in

hypnotism, although they say only a few can be influenced by it. But chloroform will put to sleep everyone who smells it. A man who has a present need not worry much about the future; you can't spend the money you are going to

In many newspaper offices, the long way of telling an incident is regarded as editorial. To find fault with a man hurts him more than a dozen compliments will

make.

cheer him. A nervy man is seldom called down; it is modest people who get the insults.

UNCLE SAM SHOULD BE CONTENT Having Improved Livestock, He Should

Let Humans Alone, Argues Writer. PORTLAND, Nov. 23.—(To the Editor.)—In an editorial of recent date. The Oregonian commends our Government taking upon itself the authority of recommending health and hygiene rules for children, as the Department of Agriculture now does for livestock. Regarding this may I be permitted to point out a few objections thereto?

One great difference in caring for cattle or for children lies in the fact cattle or for children lies in the fact that the children have parents capable of caring for them which livestock has not. There is no set rule for "hygiene," to preame to dictate in the matter of health laws any more than in mat-ters of religion would be a backward step as regards American liberty.

For any one school of medicine to force its theories upon the public by attempting to deal with the public school children would be usurping of authority that would be little short of

tyranny. Outside of our quarantine laws, our pure food laws and the proper ventila-tion and sanitation of public buildings the Government has nothing to do with the lives of its individuals. The de-partment has done excellent work in raising the standard of produce and livestock. Let it rest content with that and not attempt to infringe upon the rights of the people by dictating

SPECIAL FEATURES of the SUNDAY

OREGONIAN "Hands Up!"-The remarkable story of a convict who turned evangelist at 48, after a life of

crime. What Is Life?-An important discussion on the deepest of mysteries by Dr. Thompson, eminent medical scientist who takes issue

with Darwin and Huxley. Where Stalks the Specter of Poverty-An illustrated half page on horrifying conditions among London's poor.

Our Day of Thanks-Something about its history and present-day proclamation.

couples are betrothed while still in their infancy. Illustrated. Campaigning With Jeb Stuart -A Portland veteran who served for the Confederacy, tells of ex-

periences with famous Southern

Oradle Bethrothals-Where

cavalry leader. Montaque Glass-Author of the Potash and Perlmutter tales, writes a splendid short story on a shrewd grocer who collected all. his bills through novel methods.

Dorothy Deere, a typical, irresistible little American girl, makes her initial appearance as successor to the Widow Wise.

Sambo, Slim Jim, Hairbreadth Harry and Mrs. Timekiller have new exploits and pretty Miss Anna Belle develops a whole half page of multi-colored "cut-out" clothes.

Many Other Special Peatures.