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PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOV. St, 1911.

THE LATEST WEST NOVELTY. Less than a year ago a stranger appeared at a lodging-house in Bast point. Portland and rented a room from the That worthy woman remarked that his appearance strange and forbidding, but had no reason to refuse him accommodations and accepted from him the customary rental for a day or two. Next day, noting that her tenant had been gone for several hours, she entered the room, and there, in the bed, carefully covered by the clothing, she found

the dead and ravished body of little

Barbara Holzman, an innocent child

of tender years, who had fallen a victim to the awful lust of a murderone monator. Last June there lived at Sellwood a family named Hill. One morning curious neighbors, entering the home. found the entire family murdered with an as being cut, bruised and mutilated in the most horrible manner. The mother and young daughter had be sides been subjected to the unspeakable assaults of the terrible flend who had evidently exterminated the famlly in the most dreadful and merciless

manner to remove any living witness

of his crime. Now Governor West says there shall be no more hangings in Oregon while he is in the executive chair. The Governor thinks the state ought not utters other sentimental gibberish to justify him in his mistaken course. The state does not kill or murder. It exterminates, and it should exterminate, for its own protection, such miserable wretches as the more or less sane perverts who violated and slow Barbara Holaman and who violated and slew Mrs. Hill and her daughter.

But instead of returning to the vile than worthless and more than dangerous creatures as the Holzman and Hill unrderers-or was it murderer?-the Governor of Oregon conceives it to be his duty to go to the extreme of setting aside the rigorous and just operation of law in order to protract their victous existences. He would take such disgusting degenerates and put them in a cell at Salem, fattening them with wholesome food, ministering to them when they are sick and offering them on occasion spiritual and other consolation. Why? That they may live as long as possible. Why should

The apologists for the Governor de-fend his "courage" in bluntly stating his views and shaping his course accordingly. It is not courage. It is in part a sophomoric assumption that he knows better about such things than the thoughtful men who have for a lized states, in part mere boyish sentimentalism, and in part a sensational purpose to do something new and starlling in order to keep the executive office in the spot light. If the Governor has been subjected to the constant atincks of his "perennial critics" it is cause he so impudently and systematically departs from the path of quiet wisdom and seasoned experience. Governor's office in Oregon, or anywhere, ought to be something more

The people who would hang nobody for any cause-treason, murder or rape—and who point out the increas-United States in an effort to show that capital punishment does not decrease the frequency or horror murder, totally miss the point. Mur-ders have not increased because murderers are hanged, but because they are not hanged. If judges and juries uld do their duty and punishment swift and certain should follow crimes of the blood, the hideous crime of murder would be far less common in

If the law is not to hang, mobs will hang. Let us see the logical and inevitable outcome of this latest novelty in West policies.

ROOSEVELT AND TAFT ON TRUSTS.

Colonel Roosevelt's discussion of as an attack on Taft's policy, and, by implication, as a bid for the Republican nomination for President, that it is well to compare the policy the ex-President recommends with that which the President is pursuing. When we have done so, it will be found that the two policies are much the same, though differing considerably in de-fall and degree. What cause there can be for the shouts of jubilation which have gone up from Wall state revenues. from enemies of the trusts is not clear on the surface. As to the points of difference, Roosevelt would go farther than Tuft in regulating the trusts, for he would even have the Government regulate prices, wages and hours of labor. Whenever a corporation became a pernicious monopoly, he would have it dissolved so completely that its county single tax. parts could never come together again.

Roosevelt began the present series of anti-trust suits; Taft carried them to a successful conclusion. Roosevell says these suits did good by making the trusts realize that they were subject to the law and by convincing the that success was possible Receivedt anys Wall street fought both wise and unwise legislation and forcement of the law: Taft, by winning these suits, has made Wall street accept the principle of the Sherman law and to cry out for that supervision which will put the principle in practice and not cast the shadow of tile-

declaring the attempt to meet the problem by lawsuits hopeless; Taft, by the lawless but ignorant. Single taxors | One further thought: The dairy Oregon.

gallty over every big corporation sim-

driven home to the minds of both the trust chiefs and their enemies the necossity for such supervision, making it live political question with which the present Congress must deal, a first step he proposes to amend the Sherman law by defining what can legally be done; then to require Federal incorporation of interstate cor-porations. This implies the creation of just such an administrative body as Roosavelt recommends to grant charters, keep corporations within the law

and prosecute those which violate it. The greatest apparent difference of opinion on matters of policy relates to competition, but the difference is not as great as it may seem. Taft says competition is the only system under which business can legally be done, and, however men may disagree as to its wisdom, there can be no doubt that that is the meaning of the Sherman law. Roosevelt declares impossible the restoration of the competitive conditions of sixty years ago, but admits that competition will remain as a very important factor when we have destroyed unfair business meth-Taft has never made mere size ods. the test of whether a corporation is legal or not, hence there is no difference between the two men on that

On the subject of Government regulation of prices, there is more differ-ence of opinion. Taft has expressed frank opposition to such a policy as too long a step towards Socialism; Roosevelt says: "We should enter on Roosevelt says: a course of supervision, control and regulation of great corporations, if necessary to the point of control of monopoly prices." The provise indi-The provise indicates that he regards price control only as a last resort when extinction of a monopoly has been found impossible. Thus he is only discussing a contingency which has not yet arisen.

The criticism which Rossevelt makes of the suit against the steel trust relates mainly to the question whether he was deceived by Gary and Frick as to the Tennessee deal. if he were deceived as to that deal. none but the rabid anti-Rossevelt men question that he acted in the best interest of the country. His denial that the deal strengthened the trust to the monopoly point is but a natural ebullition of his customary zeal in self-defense. His criticism of the reorganization decree in the tobacco case is aimed less at the Administration than at the court which rendered the decree and at the law which made such a farcical proceeding possible. to "kill" the man who kills, and he It is an argument for the very measures which both he and Taft recommend.

WEITING ENGLISH.

One of our contemporaries, the Idaho Statesman, relying upon the great authority of Professor Lounsbury, valiantly attacks the English courses in school and college. Prodirt where they belong, such worse feasor Lounsbury comes out with the with more than half a section will also doctrine that the practice of writing essays is of no practical value. It does not make good English writers of students and it evokes no thought of any consequence. Indeed he alleges that professors of English discourage thinking on the part of their students, and those who have any acquaintance with scholastic practice know that this is only too true.

What the prefessor wants is compliance with artificial standards of form and expression. else may go hang and welcome. The-oretically the English training in our schools both high and low ought to be productive of good results, for it costs a pot of money and occupies some very able men and women. But, like many other excellent plans of mice and men, it has gone agiey and leaves us naught but disappointment specialize so closely.

The best farmer is he who diversiin place of brilliant authors.

Unnalatable as the fact may be to professional educationists, it is true that most eminent authors of either prose or verse have trained them-selves. Many of them have told us in plain terms that they owed nothing to the colleges. Benjamin Franklin, whose prose is almost as good as Swift's, relates in his autobiography how he formed his style without a teacher. It was by filling his mind with fine paragraphs and then writing them out in his own language. Afterward he compared his productions with the original and corrected them as best he could. This was not imitation. It was a kind of emulation and it produced excellent results.

No doubt the foundation of a good style is the wish to say something which struggles for expression in the mind. When Sheridan, afterward a great orator, forgot his first speech and had to sit down in confusion, he said to a friend: "It is in me and it shall come out." In due time it did come out. The principal reason why so little comes out of our college students is that the vessels are empty.

"PAVING THE WAY," AGAIN Mr. Cridge is very adroit. Some time ago, when inequalities in apportionment of state taxes were suggested as inevitable under varying county tax systems, Mr. Cridge informed us trusts has been so generally received that amessed valuations would be returned on all property, even though all but land were exempt in single tax counties. Today he proposes "to get around" the law restricting the levy by kiting land values. That in itself would create unfair apportionment of state taxes. Thus we should be between the devil and the deep sea if single taxed. We could do without needed city revenues or raise valuations and pay more than our share of

So, in spite of Mr. Cridge's denials. the repeal of the charter limitation on the city levy is essential to the adoption of county single tax in Multnomah. Moreover, The Oregonian has been informed by one who was consulted in the drafting of the short charter that a main object of its promoters was to pave the way for

The Oregonian is gratified that its suggestion for reform in recall pro-cedure has been embodied in the short charter. However, one virtue does not hide a dozen evils. The Oregonian opposed several measures submitted at the last state election, although it admitted they had desirable features. The bad overbalanced the

good. What is the meaning of the clause in the short charter specifically re stricting the police power, if, as Mr. Cridge says, the short charter "provides for all the powers that a city can exercise?" One would think that One would think that framers of a "short" charter would leave out meaningless sections Roosevelt proposes supervision and and make it a shorter charter. But regulation by an administrative body, perhaps it is an ineffective provision incorporated to capture the votes of

enforcing the law as it stands, has deceived the unenlightened with a poil tax bauble. Initiative vote get-

THE NAVY'S WOLK FOR PEACE. To those who imagine the peaceful disposition of the United States to be

good cause for not maintaining a powerful navy, the work on which the navy is now engaged is a sufficient an-We have a large force off the coast and in the navigable rivers of China to protect the lives and property of Americans and to rescue our legation at Pekin in case of need. We have several ships off the coast of Tripoli to guard American interests during the war in that country. Having made ourselves responsible for the collection of the customs revenue of Santo Domingo and for the application of a part to the payment of that republic's debts, we have dispatched two cruisers to prevent disorder from following the assassination of President Caceres.

All of these missions are missions They are unavoidable if we are to do duty among nations. When civil war breaks out, as in China, the combatants will pay scant attention to the rights of a non-combatant unless the latter has force at hand to back him up. The same is true in a war between two nations, as in Tripoli. where religious fanaticism adds to the heat of passion. Our interference in Santo Domingo is necessary to prevent any European power having claims equinst that republic from inding an excuse to intervene in deflance of the Monroe doctrine.

Had we neglected any of these duties, all plainly incumbent on us, we should have made ourselves temptible in the eyes of the world and invited war by our apparent readiness submit unresistingly to wrong. ch course would have been standing notice to aggressive nations that we would not resist encroachment. In outcome we would probably be goaded into war in order to maintain our existence, or at least to demonstrate that we were not as meek as we

seemed. The disturbed condition of the world confirms the statement of President Taft that we must maintain our present rank as a naval power at the same time that we do our utmost to advance the cause of arbitration. Only when the latter means of preserving peace has been generally adopted can we safely reduce our naval armament.

MAKING THE SMALL FARM PAY.

The land owner who attempts to raise wheat alone on less than \$20 acres is not wise, unless he is in an especially favored section. Even then he should have resources sufficient to carry him over one or two years, made lean by total or partial crop failure or abnormally low prices. It is to be presumed that the farmer be prepared for like periods, but unless he is in debt he ought to have sufficient credit to carry him through Nor should the orchardist with forty acres or less rely upon any one or two kinds of fruit. If he does he is taking a great risk. He is as sure to strike lean years as is the wheat grower. If upon his forty acres he has a variety of fruits, such as grapes, berries, apples, pears, plums and prunes, it is not within a probability Everything that they will all fail in any one year. But it is unwise for any man of ordinary means to rely upon any on crop, no matter what it may be. The capitalist who has a large body land, orchard or agricultural, can afford to take the chances, but the man expecting to make his living each year from his land cannot with safety

telligently and takes, so far as sible, the profits that the specialist throws to the middleman. That is, he feeds as much as possible of his prod ucts to livestock, turning it into pork, mutter, poultry or beef, or preferably

into milk and cream. Almost all of the good things open to the farmer will come through the dairy cow. The landowner, be he orchardist or wheat grower, who does not find that out early in his career is missing the one best bet open to the agriculturist or horticulturist. It is true the proper handling of cows to get the best results is a business re-quiring close attention to details, and there is work to do, work that must be done, every morning and every evening the year through. But there is no other work that brings surer rewards than the work with the datry

Any man with a tract of good land of forty acres, or under the best conditions with twenty acres, and a dozen good cows, is better off than the specialist with two or three times that area and resources of \$5000 to \$10,000. For the dairyman who is fully taking advantage of his oppor-tunities is not a specialist. He must, if pursuing his business with intelligence, maintain such a rotation crops as to have green food for his cows all the year through. He will raise root crops of various kinds, cabbage and kale.

And as one of the most profitable branches of the industry will come the hog, that greatest of all moneymakers in this section of the country. And if wise, he will pay a good deal of attention to poultry, for where there is a good supply of green food and skim milk the cost of keeping a large flock of chickens is scarcely appreciable. But the hogs should have first call on the by-products from the

dairy. These facts are as old as the hills. You may go to any dairy section and see them verified on all hands. when you get into a dairy country you will find the most prosperous of agricultural communities. will find the people well housed, the children being brought up under the very best conditions, good school and church facilities, and the landowners as a rule out of debt and with good Above all you will find farmers' wives enjoying more of the comforts of life than in any wheat

country on earth. While these statements are true of the country as a rule, they can be emphasized in our own section. The climatic and soil conditions here are practically ideal for the dairyman, making the industry not only more profitable than anywhere else in the country, but more pleasant. We have seen it stated, and believe the statement to be true, that the same intelligence displayed here as in the favored dairy sections of New York and Illinois will give returns of more than twenty-five dollars per cow per year in our favor.

least not in this or the next genera-tion. It will grow more profitable year after year. It will become less drudging. With all of the improvements, such as milking machines, separators, the cheap generation of power, the automobile truck and multiplication of creameries, the future dairyman may even do his work in his Sunday clothes without soiling his kid

MALCONTENTS AND MEDDLERS The uprising in the name of labor at Aberdeen, Wash., recalls, in a way. the anti-Chinese labor riots in the early eighties, which caused such bitterness in the industrial and political world, of this region. Then the Knights of Labor, an organization of which Terrence V. Powderly was president, was in the lead in the strife. That organization exists now only in memory but it was for some years a militant body that in the name of labor now and again worked mischief of peace or of defense, not, of war. to the cause of the laboring man. Its successor is an organization, half anarchistic, half socialistic and altogether militant-known as the Industrial Workers of the World, a body that outs the laws which govern supply and demand and seeks to dictate terms to employers of labor under pain of the wrock and ruin of their property.

The name of this organization first of all misleading. It is not an in- | West's latest ultimatum, and, dustrial body of workers, but of meddlers rather, whose dictates are per-haps enforced idleness, but more often indolence, lazinesa, discontent, envy, or unwelcome but necessary employment. Intelligent, self-respecting labor: labor that is willing to lay hold of opportunity; that goes cheerfully to its tasks and that joins with economy, thrift and sobriety in building in its effective years defenses against the Winter of life lacks both time and inclination to join in or echo the clamor of trouble-makers who decry the necessity of labor as a curse that has been visited upon mankind by employers of labor.

There are exceptions, of course, to all general rules, and many worthy exceptions to this rule have been caught the maelstrom of discontent, and swept into the current of violence, For these and for all those who suffer privation and want in homes through acts that cut off their opportunity to labor deepest sympathy and willing aid are due, though to all such as these may help through the door of self-help speedily come. For the others years. —the turbulent host of trouble-makers who inveigh against toil as a curse and arraign with noisy mouthings employers of labor as oppressors it can only be said that in one way or another society will and must protect itself against them according to conditions that they themselves impose.

Purchase of large tracts of Oregon land by Eastern investors is the precursor of extensive development of three different sections. The sale of Broadmead may be regarded as a step toward intensive farming, by which the Willamette Valley will become one of the most densely populated tracts of equal area in the United States. The Klamath County sale should extend the dairy and livestock industry in Southern Oregon, Baker County's lime and gypsum deposits will experience wider development through falling into the hands of a wealthy corporation.

The weakness about insurgents, called by themselves progressives, is that insurrection breeds insurrection until the original insurgent body be comes dissolved into its several atoms When insurgency becomes involved with the rivalry of Scattle and Tacoma, this process of dissolution is accelerated,

The men who tell the stories of reference to cigars, theaters and expensive vacations, for very good and sufficient reasons.

The number of dead and injured in the football field is not quite up to that in a battle in Tripoli, but about matches many engagements in the Mexican Civil War.

A girl who cannot find any better means of gaining prominence than Reulah Rinford found does wisely to "a quiet and inconspicuous

As Diaz, in his retreat in Spain, reads of anarchy in Mexico, he may grimly remark: "I told you they did not know how to govern themselves."

It is not that cars blockade the streets so much as that Portland people have outgrown in numbers the ideas of the founders of the city. Is it possible that Josephine Coun-

ty's wild goat escaped from some Rogue River lodge meeting after a particularly hilarious initiation?

Back in poor old New England, where they retail food by the mouth ful, buyers are grumbling at 40 cents a peak for potatoes.

the trusts, the tariff, conservation or any of those old shopworn topics, but the price of turkeys. Problem for Judge Taxwell: If a

The burning issue this week is not

sack of potatoes must weigh 100 pounds, how much is there in a sack of coal?

What matters it that the revival be financial failure when 3000 brands have been plucked from the burning? Displays of 1911 holiday toys make

lack of them in his youth Idaho Democrats still admire Bryan, but they cannot forgive bim

the stigma of triple defeat. Sam Gompers' re-election unanimous. Therein lies the strength

of the Federation. Local jails and rockpiles have standing room only, so everybody

must be good. It is easy to make a peeress of an heiress when the father has millions.

Heney shows his adolescence when he gets into political prediction.

The "foot front" cuts a big figure in Portland deals.

Douglas is the turkey county of

siness will not be overdone, at PEOPLE APPROVE DEATH PENALTY PRIZE GRAPES GROW IN OREGON Opportunities to Abolish It by Popular Vote Sitp By.

PORTLAND, Nov. 26.—(To the Editor.)—Governor West's declaration that the death penalty will not be enforced during his administration is an arrogant assumption of authority which was not contemplated by the framers of our state constitution. It is an insult to the peace officers and framers of our state constitution. It to an insult to the peace officers and courts of the state, to the Legislature and also to the people. The constitu-tion of Oregon provides that the Governor shall have power to grant re-prieves, pardons and commutations for all crimes except treason, but it was never contemplated that the Chief Executive should engage in the wholesale business of setting aside the judgments of our courts of justice lemons, especially to gratify a personal whim, or because of his own private views on these lines?

capital punishment, etc.

The pardoning power is vested in the Governor in order that a criminal may be pardoned or his sentence commuted if, after conviction, some extraordinary fact or circumstance is brought to light or newly-discovered evidence is adduced. No person of sound sense be-lieves that it is the province of the Governor to sit as a court of last resort in criminal cases, for if such were the intention, why not give the Governor original jurisdiction and let all such cases be tried before him in the first instance, thus saving the county and state the expense of a trial before a court and jury and a subsequent appeal to the Supreme Court? There is no warrant of authority for Governor casual observer, it looks as though our Governor were trying to usurp the functions of the courts. But this is not all, for the Governor is also endeavoring to set himself above the law-mak-ing body of the state—the Legislature

and the sovereign people.

In his inaugural message last Winter Governor West recommended abolishment of the death penalty, and the whole influence of his administration was exerted in support of a bill looking to that end, yet the Legislature, by an overwhelming vote, defeated the bill. Now, the Governor siaps the Legislature in the face by declaring that there will be no executions during his term of office and he also insults the intelof office, and he also insults the intelligence of the people of whom he talked in such heart-rending terms during his campaign last year. The people have had four opportunities to abolish the death penalty since the adoption of the initiative in 1902, yet no initiative measure loking to that end has ever been suggested or proposed, although some 64 measures have been voted on by the electorate. Surely, if there were an honest, widesprend demand for the abelishment of the death penalty the people would have been heard from during the past eight

When Governor West was campaigning for votes he did all in his power to stir up class hatred, and announced that all the crooks in the state would "take to the woods" in the event of his elec-tion. His prediction has been fulfilled in a measure, for many of his paroled prisoners and honor convicts have "taken to the woods," and it is ap-parent that numerous cold-blooded murderers will escape the hangman's

It will be interesting to watch the effect of our Governor's latest mani-festo, and the prediction is freely made that Judge Lynch will dispense justice in murder cases in remote sections of our state. Ike Harrell, the Lake County murderer of last year, barely escaped lynching, and it is not improbable that future offenders of this character will be dealt with in a summary way when it is quite evident that the Governor will not allow the law to take its course; and, perchance, an innocent man may be strung up now and then, but this makes no difference, for the policy of our Executive - Legislative-Judicial Governor must be vindicated at any cost. The truth is that Oregon has a Governor who is not a big enough man for his job.

JOHN P. DARLINGTON.

GOVERNOR OVERSTEPPING BOUNDS Pardoning Power Given Executive Only for Use in Emergencies.

PORTLAND, Nov. 25.—(To the Editor.)—Again Governor West has commuted to life imprisonment the sen-tence of a man found guilty of murder "How We Won Our Homes" omit all in the first degree, thereby setting at naught one of the laws of this state which is of vital interest to the people -a law as much a law of the state to day as it was when first enacted. I still maintain that in the Hassing and Webb cases, and in all other cases where there is no tack of evidence to prove the accused guilty, the Gov-ernor is exceeding his authority in setting aside the decision of 12 men who

have heard the evidence.

I should interpret the law as vesting in the Governor the power to use the pardon or reprieve or to commute a sentence only when there are mitigat-ing dreumstances developing later, or upon the discovery of new evidence which proves that the accused was not guilty as charged. I maintain that it is guilty as charged. I maintain that it is in these cases and in these cases only that he has a right to act. If the chief executive is going to take the law in his own hands, why take these cases before a jury? Hand the evidence to the Governor direct, dispense with services of jurors and lawyers, and save the state these items of ex-

But critics of the Governor must beware. The great evangelist has spoused his cause. I would like to ware. espoused his cause. I would have to hear to what our friend Gipsy Smith attributes the low criminal record of England in comparison with the United States and Italy. A comparison was made only a short time ago of the criminal record for last year. In London there were 15, in New York 119, and Chicago 202 homicides for the year. We are not guessing or surmising that these are the figures. Ghastly as they may seem they are facts given out by may seem, they are facts given out by the American Prison Association. How is it that a great nation and some of our states have abolished capital punishment and again reinstated it? As little as it is used in any of our states we ever feel the need of it when abelished. How much more would England or the countries of Europe? England or the countries of Europe:
These are questions that I have been
trying to solve, and it is just possible
that I have gone into them as deeply
as Gipsy Smith or Oswald West, and
can come to but one conclusion: There
must be drastic laws covering this class
of crimes, and they must be rigidly
enforced. Fiften murders in the City of London in a year, with its 7,000,000 population and its many more poor than in our own-large cities! What a record! Is it because the English are more law abiding by nature or in-cilnation? No. Adequate laws and their prempt enforcement, as demon-strated in the Dr. Crippen case, coma man wonder how he survived the pel them to be.

pel them to be.

I am glad to be living in a state where the making of the law is in the hands of the people. This is one question that should be left to the voters of this state. It is the duty of every citizen to study these questions in a state where the restriction of the contract of a vote not only exan the administration of a high official closely, and when any radical changes are made to note their effect. But just monw it is not a question of whether we want it or not, capital punishment is one of the laws of this state. Let us enforce it.

THEODORE ISLEY.

Logic of the Happierst Man.

Chicago Record-Herald.**

Happier than the man who thinks that whatever is his is best.

Logic of the Happierst Man.

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CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.

THEODORE ISLEY.

Logic of the Happierst Man.

Chicago Record-Herald.**

Happier than the man who thinks that whatever is his is best.**

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.

**CHICAGO

Golden Opportunity Here for Culture

of Table and Wine Varieties. HILLSDALE, Or., Nov. 25 .- (To the Editor.)-In the Chamber of Commerce Bulletin for November 1 appears an article which should create the widest possible interest for its value to the fruit industry of Oregon. The article bears the title "Wine Production in Oregon," by Albert Angermayer, the well-known European and American wine expert. The question arises, why is it that it always takes years of preaching, writing and talking to convince our people that the soils of Ore-gon are capable of producing anything in grain, grass, hops, flax, vegetable and fruit, even to olives, figs and lemons, especially when we have passed the experimental stage in all

It took over 40 years to bring the apple industry to its present high plane. The apple was followed by the prune, which took 30 years, then the pear about the same time; cherries 25 years. It took me over 20 years to reave that Evench walnut culture it. prove that French walnut culture is a most profitable pursuit, which is also established on a firm paying basis, and now comes the grape and asks for that recognition it so richly deserves. As stated, the experimental stage has been passed years ago and the industry only awaits the enterprising viticulturist to profit by the success of the ploneers

profit by the success of the ploneers in grape culture.

Grapes for table use, of the finest quality, have been grown in limited quantities all over Oregon for the past 36 years, the ploneer being Mr. Shipley, who had a very fine vineyard near Oswego, followed by W. K. Newell, near Dilley. Wine grapes, such as Riesling, Zinfandel, Muscat and Burgundy have been largely grown only in two localities, by A. H. Carson, a few miles south of Grants Pass on the slopes of Rogue River and A. F. Rueter, five miles west of Forest Grove, only 24 miles from Portland. To prove the superiority of these wines, and that superiority of these wines, and that they can be successfully grown in Oregon. I beg to state that as far back as the trans-Mississippi Exposi-tion, held at Omaha, in 1898, and three years later at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, the jury on wines, of which Dr. Watson, of the division of witicultures Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C., who is an authority on wines, awarded us the highest gold medal for their purity and fine flavor in competition with all other wines roduced in America, and prot them equal, if not superior to, the imported wines. At the Columbian Exposition at Chi

At the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 we also took the gold medal on table grapes—one bunch of Fiame Tokay, grown by A. Fleck on his vineyard some miles above The Dalles on the Columbia River, weight 7% pounds, which I preserved in liquid and is now in the horticultural exhibit at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. And so it has been wherever we exhibited. Not to forget, Mr. Mehlhorn, of Langlois, Coos County, has successfully grown olives, figs and lemons of the finest quality.

The following statistics on the im-

lemons of the finest quality.

The following statistics on the importation of wines from Europe are given in the year book, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for 1910: Still wines, in bottles, \$2,-177,140; still wines, in casks, \$2,521,7918; champagness and other sparkling wines, \$6,802,702. Total wines, \$13,007,760.

Does it not seem just and proper that as long as we import so much wine, not any better than we can grow in Oregon, a large share of the money should be kept at home, and a good proportion in Oregon by opening good proportion in Oregon by opening up a new avenue of industry giving employment to thousands of skilled and unskilled wage earners? . HENRY E. DOSCH.

SINGLE TAX AND SHORT CHARTER Mr. Cridge Denies That the Two Birds

Are Flocking Together, PORTLAND, Nov. 25 .- (To the Editor.)-The single-taxers, as such, have had nothing to do with any charter. During the work of the people's charter I never made any talk or effort to se-cure any tax measure in its provisions, for the reason that the county is the unit and the city charter is secondary thereto. It is well known that a limit on city levy is a mockery and easily ation can easily secure additional total amounts of tax money. The matter came up in the people's charter com-mittee and was thoroughly discussed. made no effort whatever to change

it, for that reason.
While your contention as to the c'ry having no power under the shorter charter regarding sanitary and other ordinances may be correct, some of the best constitutional lawyers and studesit constitutional lawyers and stu-desits of municipal government thirk that it fully provides for all powers that a city can exercise. So far as I know, Mr. Fels has noth-

ing whatever to do with the "short charter," and probably is not aware of its existence, or if so, in a merely transient way through perusal of some ne repaper. As a single-taxer he is not interested in it, because of the fact that taxation is regulated by the

county and state.

The "short charter" has a better show than any other, and is the only one worth considering. If the people's one worth considering. If the people's charter is further weakened by being forced to units with the Simon charter, and is presented to the people shorn of every particle of progressive provisions, as is more than likely, then the "short charter" will be "it." As the two former will probably be submitted at a special election and the "short charter" may not be, its supporters believe that it has the start, the strength and the spirit to win out. Considering that the "short charter" provides for a form of recall advocated heretofore only by The Orggonian it has had as much to do with its

nian it has had as much to do with it formation as any other one person, and sometime may be proud of that fact. ALFRED D. CRIDGE.

Cure for Spinal Meningitis. ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 24.—(To the Editor.)—I notice an editorial in The Oregonian today, which says the ckefeller Institute for Medical Research has discovered a cura for spinal meningitis. If such a discovery has really been made, thousands of people would be glad to know what it is, Just a few months ago. Dr. Flexner, head of the institute, said that they had been studying spinal meningitis, but so far had not discovered the cause of the disease, let alone the cure for it. In fact, he said they had learned very little about the disease. Please give us the "cure." CARYLL P. SMITH, D. O.

A statement by Dr. Flexner, concerning his serum for meningitis is published on page 8 of The Oregonian, November 25. An extended article is printed in a recent number of Mo-Clure's.

What of Murderer's Victims?

ISHI'S CIVILIZATION

By Dean Collins.

List! The history of Ishi! It may sound when one reads of the adventures that I may here indits; But, in epigrammist's diction, "Truth is stranger than fiction"; And the fishy tale of ishi proves the epigrammist right.

Of the tribe of Deer Creek redmen, most of whom were long since deadmen. Ishi was the last survivor from a

great and noble race, a band of hunters found him, copped him from the wilds and bound him. And bore him off to give his man-

lege, with anthropologic knowledge, Came the Profs. from Berkeley Col-Filling ev'ry convolution in each hyper-hefty mind; "Ishi," thus they ruminated, "creature uncontaminated,

ners civilizing grace.

As a subject for experiment, is cer-tainly a find." Stranger is this man before us than the fabled Dinosaurus, More a miracle than monkeys of the

misty Miccene. Lo. his savage convolutions know not our institutions; Let's experiment, and put some culture in his bean." They began the task of shaping Ishl's

habits, first by draping.
Round his modest frame a simple suit of denim overalls; And, his appetite to quiet, fed him on the white man's diet.

And he heard the speech of white men, as 'tis spoke in college halls.

Ishi, uncontaminated, with the white man's diet sated,
waxed fatter than when, erstwhile,
he subsisted by the hunt;
And the civilizing forces of a dinner
of three courses
Ere long were manifested in a cor-

poration front. "Soon he'll learn to talk," they rea-soned, "and his language will be sensoned With the classic line of diction we professors use, you bet Ishi spake. They were mistaken. It was not the talk of Bacon.
"Have you got," he asked, "the mak-

"Have you got," he asked, the in's?" And he rolled a cigarette. Thus was clearly demonstrated that the uncontaminated

Ishi was a facile learner of what
white men have devised;

And the savants said, "No joking; by
his 'front' and by his smoking.

It is evident that Ishi is becoming

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

civilized." Portland, November 23.

The Brazilian coffee growers are about the most unblushing rascals. They have not only combined to raise the price of coffee, but the Brazilian government is helping them. We "talk about" such selfishness as that in this

You can avoid a good deal of bad luck by working steadily during the day, behaving yourself, and going to bed

It is a rare man who will not lie

about his age after passing 20. What has become of the old-fushloned active man who was always about to be rich, but who kept his home in his wife's name?

When a man takes bitter medicine. he usually leaves a little in the spoon. The quiet man is rarely quoted to

A man is sometimes so busy making money that he neglects to take care of that he has already made.

We are all inclined to waste too much powder when the enemy is not I know a man whose idea of chivalry

is to protect women against every man except himself. Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, November 27, 1861. If Washington Territory is to be di-vided, we suggest that the country west of the Cascades be annexed to

It is well understood that Givin was privy to the piot, happily thwarted, to plunge California into rebellion. In accepting him General Sumner performed a good deed,

Federal Finances-These seem to be all right. The second fifty millions were taken by the Janks. Ten millions of the National loan was taken in Baitimore. There must be some Union feeling there. We are informed that Dr. J. Stein-

berger, who claimed to be a repre-sentative of the Oregon Democracy at the Charleston National Convention when the Oregon delegates went out and stood, received an appointment as colonel of cavalry, with power to raise a regiment on the Pacific Coast for duty in Washington Territory.

JUDAS NOT ONE WHO OBJECTED. Mr. Priestly Catches Up Writer lu Quotation From the Scripture.

PORTLAND, Nov. 25 .- (To the Editor.)-I have not taken a retaining fee to defend Judas Iscariot, but I do not like to see him misrepresented just be-cause he has no friends. A. J. Buttercause he has no friends. A. J. Butter-worth, in The Oregonian, November 23, credits Judas with the suggestion that it would have been better to have sold the cintment and given the money to the poor than to have poured it on Jesus. The accounts say nothing about Judas. Matt. xxvl:7-8-9, reads:

Now when Jesus was in Bethany in the house of Simon the leper, there came unto him a weman having an slabaster box of very precious cintment and poured it on his head as he sat at meat. But when his disciples saw if they had indignation, saying. To what purpose is this waste? For this cintment might have been sold for much and given to the poor.

Mark kly:3-4-5, reads:
And being in Pethany, in the house of Sman the leger, as he sat at meat, there came a woman having an alabaster box of continent of spiknard, very precious; and she brake the box and poured on his head. And there were some that had indignation within thomseives, and said. Why was this waste of cintment made? For it might have been sold for more than three hundred pence and have been given to the poor, and they murmured against her.

Luke vii:26 to 39 reads: Mark xiv:3-4-5, reads: