The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON

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DR. WILSON'S PENSION. The New York Sun has made public the surprising fact that at the time he retired from the presidency of Princeton University to become candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Woodrow Wilson applied for a pen-sion from the Carnegie Foundation, of which he had previously In his letter of withdrawal as trustee Dr. Wilson expressly emphasized the fact that he had given up teaching, after twenty-five years of service, to enter public life. The rule of the foundation had been that "any person who had had a service of twenty-five years as a professor" was entitled to an allowance; and the Wilson letter was clearly a gentle reminder to the board that the retiring member was eligible to the bounty of the Carnegie charity. But board did nothing, and later a specific application for a pension came from

The hoard had adopted a new rule. of which the professor-politician was likely enough unaware, which was that a professor or instructor should have an allowance "in case of disabil-The Wilson request was teacher."

The bald facts of this interesting spisode appear to be that Professor Wilson, on retiring from the teaching profession to go into politics, took advantage of a possible opportunity to guarantee him against the finan-He had been getting \$10,000 a year as president of Princeton; he was to get \$8000 a year as Governor of New Jersey, and he had in prospect a much greater place paying \$75,000 per annum. He was 53 years of age and suffering from no physical disability. He faced a future of glowing promise. He had a considerable in-The sole basis of his claim was his round the Mayor.

twenty-five years record as teacher. Wilson ought to be a little more politics; but it was not exactly becoming in him to try as a superannuated teacher to supply the possible deficiencies in his income as a very healthy officeholder,

RUSSIA'S VIOLATION OF TREATIES. The time has come to cease tempor. lzing with Russia's violation of the passport treaty. If we do not intend to insist on equal treatment of all our citizens by Russia, we should abandon the pretense that we have secured it for them and should annul the passport provision of the treaty. If we do ntend to insist upon equal treatmest, we should inform Russia that discrimtion against the Jaws must cease or we shall annul the treaty.

This course would not involve us in war, but would extinguish the treaty ourse between the nations is conducted. It would constitute notice to any americans who visited Russia that they fid so as much at their peril as if they went among savage tribes where no white civilization had penetrated. would, moreover, place Russia on the blacklist among nations, as a country where it was unsafe for foreigners to travel, where treaties were openly vioiated. Russia would then be in the same category with those countries in the hands of whose courts the Western powers refused to trust the rights of their citizens and where consular courts were established to adjudicate lisputes between natives and for-

It is true, as Andrew D. White says, that we could not annul 'the treaty without some loss or inconvenience to ourselves and that Russia would find compensation in forfeiting the Russian inheritance of Russian Jews naturalized in the United States. But no nation ever made a fight for its rights without some loss or inconvenience, A ration, like an individual must at times suffer pecuniary loss in order to maintain its self-respect and be able to hold up its head. If we prefer the flouts and jeers of the world as a nation with which treaties may be violated with impunity, we shall allow Russia to continue her present course; if not, we shall resent it, even to the extent of severing diplomatic relations.

The course of the State Department has shown its inability to recognize the | by active efforts of the unions to bring real question at issue. It has assumed that the rights guaranteed to Americans by the treaty are subject to such | the unions men who will keep strictly discrimination between Jews and Russlans as are made by Russlan law, so long as the discrimination against ging or other forms of violence, and American Jews is no greater than that against Jewish citizens of any other country. This attitude is assumed by Knox in a letter to the Secretary of State, went even further In yielding to Russia, for he issued a circular on January 25, 1908, in which

he said: compared as a citizen of another country with-out the comment of the Russian government is deemed to have committed an offence for which he is liable to arrest and pun-terhance if as returns without previously obtaining the permission of the Russian gov-

rnment.

This Government dissents from this provision of Russian law, but an American
citizen, formerly a subject of Russia, who
returns to that country places himself within
the jurisdiction of Russian law and cannot expect immunity from its operations.

This circular is in direct conflict with the whole contention of the men. United States in favor of naturalized tract today with the president, secre-American citizens. We have upheld tary or executive board of a union, right of any person to renounce allegiance to the country of his birth late it, he may be unable to find them and to secure full privileges of Amercitizenship by naturalization We have successfully upheld this contention with other nations and we have by law empowered the President

war. It received the indorsement of committee as representing any but the Republican, Democratic and Inde-their own employes. pendence parties in the platforms of Russia shall give equal rights under

naturalized. Russian discrimination has not been confined to the Jews, although it has been greatest in their case. Catholic priests and Protestant missionaries have also been denied admission.

MR. DARROW'S GOOD NAME. Prosecuting Attorney Fredericks at Los Angeles puts aside with a wave of his official arm any suggestion that the relations of Attorney Darrow with the sensational jury-bribing epi-sode will be, or should be, probed. The public is not disposed, or ready, to impute to Mr. Darrow any improper or criminal responsibility for the corrupt approach to the McNamara jury by the defense's agents. But why such extraordinary timidity about

ous resentment of any suggestion that inquiry quight to be made? Two witnesses at the Los Angeles bribery hearing have mentioned Mr. Darrow's name, more or less directly, as being the author or sponsor of the bribery arrangement. Doubtless this is all hearsay, as the district attorney says; and likely enough it is false. But a diligent and conscientious prosecutor should follow hearsny dence wherever it leads and either confirm or explode it. But any Darrow inquisition appears to encounter the stone wall of the prosecuting at-

torney's inertia. It is surprising that Mr. Darrow is content to rest under such ugly insinuations. A rigid investigation ought to clear his good name—and it is a name that would seem to be worth clearing. No question of ethics, about which Mr. Darrow appears so tender, is involved. His reputation as a citizen and a moralist is at stake.

Yet it is not the only episode cond

cerning Mr. Darrow's attitude toward the McNamaras that has caused gen-eral wonder. At the time Mr. Darrow knew the McNamaras were guilty he was appealing to the country for support, and to the labor unloss for help, on the ground that they were innoty unfitting him for the work of a cent. The conscience of a professional friend of the people sometimes plays him strange tricks.

YOUNG GIRLS AND THE LAW.

Judge Gatens is not much impressed by the efforts of the police to renovate the North End. Obviously the judge deems the North End not worth reforming; or at least he thinks that the virtuous efforts of the officers to eliminate the disorderly house by the arrest and prosecution of the women and their male parasites are not well directed. Doubtless the judge has the notion that the recent raids in the tenderioin are not the result of any consistent policy of reform, but come ome from his books. He was far from the differences of the several lives. from indigent, or helpless, or aged. groups of aspiring politicians that sur-

Yet it is a grave matter for a judge to enunciate the doctrine that the sure of himself. He has done well in North End is here to stay and it should be let alone. If vice is to be eliminated, sexual laxity corrected, of-fensive gayety and indecent conduct repressed, who shall be held responsible but the principals? The prostisure; but should she be protected and power at the expense of the states. her occupation made safe by render- Almost overy New York newspaper ing her immune from police activity? voices the sentiment of the corpora-It is a difficult question, not to be tion magnates: "We want to do as solved by refusing to solve it, and let-

ting it take care of itself. But no one will question the justice of Judge Gatens' criticism of the police for paying little attention to the chasers of young girls. It is a grow-ing evil, a shocking condition. One This journal, which has made the policewoman in Portiand has the wayward girls under her charge. Yet one of the trusts, cites the Pi girl saved from ruin is worth many scarlet women harassed, blackmailed and falled.

BENEFITS OF INCORPORATED UNIONS. Every suggestion that labor unions should incorporate has met with op-position from Mr. Gompers and other officials of the organizations. They have always contended for the largest degree of liberty of action combined with the smallest degree of legal responsibility. Employers have made contracts with the officers of unions, in the hope of being able to carry on business without disturbance for a fixed period of time, only to have the contracts openly repudiated or to see the men whom the union officers represented melt away, and to be compelled to recruit a new force of work It is to the credit of employers that, even in face of the impossibility of holding unions legally accountable, they have been willing to enter into contracts of this kind. It is equally to the credit of many labor unions that, in the absence of any means of legally enforcing such contracts, they have been so often faithfully observed and so seldom violated.

But the unions must now face the necessity of being held responsible by public opinion for unlawful acts of their officers and members done in their pretended interest and with their funds. They say, almost with one voice, that they severely reprobate crimes of the McNamaras and their kind. The public is willing to believe them, but will be fully convinced only to justice all accomplices of the Me-Namaras, by placing at the head of within the law, will sternly repress the very suggestion of dynamiting, slugwill take the initiative in bringing to

justice men guilty of such crimes. If the unions will do this, they will find a marked change in their favor in American Jewish committee, dated the attitude of employers and the March 10, 1910. Elihu Root, when general public. They will find an increased disposition on the part of employers to deal with them, and may find that the vexed question of the open or closed shop will settle itself through the spontaneous preference given by employers to members of a union which stands firmly against

'direct action.' The unions, will win more implicit confidence in their good purpose if parages the message with many they will go a step further and become each a body of men bound together under the law of incorporation for a recommended, that the country "reccommon end. As they now exist, they are irresponsible, shifting bodies of An employer may make a conbut, when one or more members vio or even the men who signed the con tract on their behalf. He may suffer material loss thereby, but he has no legal redress. Hence the frequent refusal of employers to deal with work-

their own employes.

By becoming incorporated, the unions would not only inspire confidence among employers and the pubtreaty to all American citizens, lic; they would gain the benefits of in-whether Jew or Gentile, native or corporation together with its responsicorporation together with its responsi-bilities. They could hold property and have their officers held legally lish a system of sick, death, seeldent | Taft: and unemployment benefits which would tie their members to them permanently. Incorporation has been in vogue among the English unions. American labor unions have learned much from their English parents, and can learn yet more.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

The Oregonian takes melancholy pleasure in offering a tribute to the beloved memory of the late Samuel Scott, for many years one of the teachers in the Lincoin High School. He expired Sunday night, December 10, after a lingering illness which did not entirely deprive him of the ability opening up the subject or such obvito meet his classes until near the end, but which saddened his life. Not an old man as years are numbered, still his infirmities made an impression of age upon his pupils and increased wonder at his unfailing gentleness and patience. One of his pupils says of Samuel Scott that "he was the patient teacher I ever knew. When he had explained a problem in mathematics over and over again he would inquire of any student who and go through the whole once more. No wonder his pupils loved him. Sam-

dents without sacrificing the rigor of their instruction.

Some of the youths at the High School speak of him as their "intellectual father." He combined a deep gravity of demeanor with a natural stationary of demeanor with a natural stationary of the supreme court. Whether this is wise on the supreme court. Whether this is wise on the supreme court. Whether this is wise stational stationary of the supreme court. Whether this is wise supreme court. Whether this is wise with a stationary of the suprementation of their students. In general, Mr. Taft may be said to stand put on the Supreme Court. Whether this is wise on the supremental stationary and concludes:

In general, Mr. Taft may be said to stand put on the Supreme Court. Whether this is wise on the supreme court. Whether this is wise on the suprementation of their instruction.

School speak of him as their "intelligible station of the supreme court. Whether this is wise on the supreme court. Whether this is wise on the supreme court. Whether this is wise on the suprementation of the supreme court. Whether this is wise on the suprementation of the suprementation of the suprementation.

School speak of him as their "intelligible station of the suprementation o gravity of demeanor with a paternal find its way to the hearts of ingenuous boys. In his young days Samuel Scott | the the Coast. At Yale, where he graduated, he was a famous football man and played first base on the baseball team. No doubt the taste for manly games which this evinces aided him in holding the affectionate respect of his Manly boys are fond of a

manly teacher Samuel Scott will be missed at the Lincoln School. The students who have profited by his kindly instruction will drop a tear to think that they will see him no more in the old classroom and never again on earth hear the patient tones of his dear voice. The good teacher has taught his last The good man has gone to his reward. His pupils will best prove their loving fealty to his memory by emulating his virtues in their own

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF THE TRUSTS.

President Taft's recommendations for the Federal control of Interstate corporations meet with hearty ap-proval among all newspapers except those which were opposed in advance, either to any such control or to any increase thereof, or to any legislation which might further increase Federal we please." The state rights argument against Federal incorporation is taken up not only by such Democratic newspapers as the Baltimore Sun, which approves Federal control in This journal, which has made the largest outcry against the prosecution sertion that the oil and tobacco de-crees have been effective as evidence that no extension of the Federal power is needed, it calls Federal incor-porations a diagraphy extension of the principle of liberal construction," a source of dispute as to the limits of Federal and state jurisdiction and an act of centralization, which "would make eternal the question whether the Government should control the corporations or the corporations the Government,

The New York Sun assumes the role of captious critic by attempting to prove that the President's admission that mere size of a business combination is no sin is in contradiction of his assertion that a contract to eliminate competition is illegal and by assuming that "big" and "stupendous" are synonymous. It attempts to show the Sherman law to be indefinite, but ignores the President's recommendation of laws which would meet this ob-The Evening Sun praises the temperate tone and scrupulously fair attitude" of the message for the sole purpose apparently of contrast-ing it with "the threats against the entire corporate industry" of Attor-ney-General Wickersham, whom it calls "that confident revolutionist."

Alone among the New York papers, the Mail approves of Federal incor-poration, saying Federal control is "logical and necessary," and adds:

Upon this demand President Taft should stand firmly, and he should insist upon the policy with such determination and emphasis that it will eventually be made a part of the law of the land.

"Mr. Taft writes more like a judge than a President," says the New York Herald, adding that "the finest thing about the message is that it did not cause the fluctuation of stocks a dollar's worth." But it sneers at the President's plan of supervision as creating "another of the rapidly-mul-

tiplying commissions." 'Distress and discontent" are attributed by the Brooklyn Eagle to "mussing with the law" and "Gov-ernment interference with business." It wants the Government to let business alone and let the Sherman law become a dead letter, and as to Taft's

recommendations it says: The new nestrums suggested, even tively, by Mr. Tart would in the end twelve results than the interference on which his message plays aggra variations.

Gloomy disappointment is expressed by the New York Globe, which dis ognizes that such nerveless, secondary and unemphatic support kills

whatever chance these meritorious measures may have had." Only when we get away from Nev York, where any man who would lay a hand on the sacred trusts is regarded as anathema, do we begin to find sage. The Boston Transcript's Washington correspondent has nothing but praise for the President's plan, to uphold it by any measures short of men except as individuals, or with a foresees that Federal incorporation

uphold the right of states to regulate corporations and who would there-fore prefer Federal license of state corporations. The Federal license plan he considers rejected by Mr. Taft through his silence about it, but the correspondent doubts whether a majority of Congress will vote for Fedcountable to them. They could estab- | eral incorporation. He says of Mr.

He at least has the advantage of having laid before the country a clear and states-manifice discussion of the trust question and to have suggested, in phrases which all who read may understand, a remedy. A clear indication that progress is

question is seen in the message by the Springfield Republican, though it does | ginia. not hope for much beyond talk at this Yet the message reflects gradual crystallization of public opinion, which it attributes to the suit against the steel trust more than to any other cause. The Republican applauds the President's defense of the Supreme Court decisions, but it is skeptical as to the efficacy of the reorganization decrees in restoring competition. It generally approves the new legislation proposed by the President as "certainly constructive, pro-gressive in its way." It foresees conflict between advocates of Federal incorporation and Federal license, but

If other plane must carry with them price-fixing as an essential feature, then the President's policy of Federal charters with incidental regulation is meritorious on account of its comparative conservatism.

The message is pronounced temperseemed to be puzzled. 'Now do you understand it, my boy?' And if it was not understood he would go back to the beginning with tireless kindness that "mere size is no sin against the law to the beginning with the beginning cause a corporation is big, it must be

cago Record-Herald's summing up. but it finds the constructive half of message "at one, substantially, was an athlete. In fact, it was as a with other progressive utterances and baseball coach that he first visited distinctly in line with the healthy tendistinctly in line with the healthy ten-dencies and developments of the last several months." It calls on the business community to prod Congress into action and sums up thus:

We need constructive legislation, we need amendments, and we need a bureau or commission to administer and regulate well-intentioned combinations. Why should not Congress proceed to give us what is almost universally recognized as necessary to industrial prosperity and stability?

Mr. Taft's view of what can be done under the Sherman law or in the way of amending it is declared indefinite by the Indianapolis Star, and his references to Federal incorporation are those he made two years ago. It of matured timber only, commends the course adopted against the Cash Register Company in seekmonopoly instead of seeking to dissolve the corporation. " It approves the recommendation that certain specific acts be defined as contrary to the Sherman law, but asks: "Is not tes very recommendation a confession that the Sherman law is not defi-

nite enough as it stands?"

The Baltimore Sun takes alarm at the proposal of Federal incorporation as likely to impair the rights of the states to impose taxation and to deprive them of a large source of revenue as a dangerous experiment, but considers the message "a masterly defense and clear exposition of the trust decisions of the Supreme Court."

The famous circular argument is trotted out again to defeat the project for the improvement of Priest Rapids | duce on the Columbia River. The rapids prevent navigation, therefore there is no traffic. Because there is no traffgable. That is the reasoning of the Board of Army Engineers. If the same position had been taken three centuries ago, there would have been no United States. The same argument would have prevented the building of any transcontinental railroads or the reclamation of any arid land. The Oregon and Washington delega-tions in Congress should be able to convince the committees of its fallacy,

Jury service at Tacoma next year promises to be equivalent to attendance on high society functions. Dames from the "400" are to illumine the with their keen intelligence. What a flow of soul there will be from the lawyers. They have always lauded and perhaps magnified the honesty and wisdom of jurors. Now they will chant odes to their beauty. A day in court will be a long, sweet poem. We produced from the soll. shall hear of Tacoma men forging checks only to be tried by one of those lovely juries.

Russia shows her contempt for the United States by openly disregarding the provisions of the treaty of 1832. Not Jews alone are deprived of their rights under it, but the missionaries of all the denominations are said to be misused in the same way. It is a where bigotry has just about gone the length of its rope. The sconer it is brought up short and hard

played by the prisoners at the County Jail is allowable. If the prisoners had been members of Governor West's legion of honor they would have completed their escape.

The driver of a runaway horse that killed a woman in San Francisco has been held for manslaughter and there is yet hope to catch a reckless chauffeur some time.

The story in the news columns yes erday of the death of a boy while beating his way on top of a car is a lesson to youth who find life irksome. The money spent on the durbar

would fill many empty stomachs in the empire, but the glitter that goes with royalty is liked and must be kept up. An Astorian has devised a clock work machine to feed his fowls, and if

It works there is a pointer for the lazy man who would breakfast in bed.

Raising blue foxes has been a failare, but raising the old blue hen puts a balance in the purse.

The runaway juror in the Hyde cas may demonstrate the futility of the

Alfonso and Victoria are doing well as if they were poor folks. Race suicide is not in favor with the

King and Queen of Spair

will strike an obstacle in those who ARISTOTLE AND PEOPLE'S RULE.

Ancient Greek Philosopher Disapproved of "Modern" Law-Making.
PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 11.—(To the Editor.—I would ask The Oregonian to reprint the following taken from an editorial in the December Forum. I do not believe that it will interest some small-brained statesmen hereabouts, who are a law unto themselves—a law that has created in them an hunger for being made towards a solution of the ure of lilliputians on the throne. This question is seen in the message by the doesn't refer to the Governor of Vir-

ure of lilliputians on the throne. This doesn't refer to the Governor of Virginia.

It is sometimes supposed that the initiality referendum and recall principles are of recent discovery and represent a very modern phase of development. Yet Aristotic, who dealt wisely with so many questions, had something to say on this matter also; and his remarks seem very pertinent at the present moment. The passage that follows is taken from Jowett's translation of "Politica"

"A fifth form of democracy, in other respects the same, is that which, not the law, but the multitude, have the supreme power, and supersede the law by their decrease. This is a sints of affairs brought about by the demagogues. For in democracies which are subject to the law the best citizen holds the first place, and there are not supreme there demagogues spring up. For the people become a monarch, and in many is one; and the many have the power in their hands, not as individuals, but collectively. Homer says that 'it is not good to have a rule of many,' but whether he means by this corporate rule or the rule of many individuals is uncertain. And the people, which is now a monarch, and no longer under the control of law, seeks to exercise monarchial sway, and grows into other democracies what tyranny is to other forms of monarchy. The spirit of both is the same, and they silke exercise a despot; rule of amany and the democracies of the 'democracies what tyranny is to other forms of monarchy. The spirit of both is the same, and they silke exercise a despotic rule over the better citizens. The decreas of the 'democracies what tyranny is to other forms of monarchy. The spirit of both is the same, and they silke exercise a despotic rule over the better citizens. The decreas of the 'democracies what the fiatterer is held in honor; this sort of democracies what tyranny is to other forms of monarchy. And therefore they grow great, because the people have all things in their hands, and the people who are too ready to listen to them. Further, those whe have an

TAXING OF UNMATURED TIMBER. Writer Belives It Should Be Exempted to Aid Its Conservation.

PORTLAND, Dec. 11 -- (To the Edior.)-The system of taxation of timber should be modified. Growing timber should not be taxed. All matured merchantable timber should be taxed. If this plan of taxation

chantable. The State Forester should have authority to regulate the cutting of all timber in the state, public or private. The timber counters, in esti-mating the timber of the county for purposes of taxation, should estimate the matured timber only. The estimators doing this work should be men qualified to classify the land, designat-ing that which should be classed as forest land, best adapted for tree culture, and that which should be classed

as agricultural land. All lands suited for agricultural purposes and which will give greater re-turns for such purposes than for tree culture, should so be classed, and when timber is removed settlement Id be encouraged so as to get the settlement greatest returns the soil will yield. This would be practical conservation, and would give to all the people the greatest returns the land would pro-

duces that is so terribly slaughtered, that there is so much waste in, as the tree crop. There is no more reason or necessity in harvesting an unmatured tree crop than there would be for the farmer to cut his wheat, corn, oats or hay before maturity. Why should the growing timber be allowed to be cut, when there is so much matured timber in our forests deteriorating? The first reason for the cutting of the young, unmatured timber is accessibility. The timber that is easy of access, that will cost the least to operate (at least 80 per cent of the cost of lumber is labor) is cut. The second reason is there is no inducement, no encouragement box with their beauty and try facts given for protecting the unmatured

> Young, unmatured timber should not be taxed; neither should it be allowed to be cut, but it should be protected until it has a value. Tax the matured timber only, and confine cutting to matured timber, as in any other crop A SUBSCRIBER.

PORTLAND, Dec. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly state where Funkindorf Station, the abode of Nescius Nitts is located. Is Nescius Nitts a real person? C. W. LOGAN.

Mr. Dean Collins, the veracious recorder of Mr. Nitts' philosophy informs The Oregonian that generally speak-ing Punkindorf Station is any cluster of houses that sidles up to a railroad to this eviden track and demands terminal rates before the traffic manager discovers it of the Times. is there. Every Punkindon has its Necius Nitts. While Mr. Collins inti-mates that in spite of these facts he is chronicling the sage remarks of a real individual, still in order to protect his aged friend he must decline to be more exact. Mr. Nitts is too busily engaged in solving problems of great public moment to open the numerous notes from feminine admirers or answer the flood of minor questions which would no doubt deluge him were his correct address published.

Justice for Criminals, PORTLAND, Dec. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I agree with William E. Tyrrell in every particular. Mr. Barzee, in his articles in The Oregonian, utters a number of platitudes, but signally falls to give one good reason why lustful, murderous brutes should be allowed to cumber the earth and be fed at the expense of the community they have outraged and insuited.

Temporal feroman f

Therefore, on the ground that, as is a well-known and established fact, men in prison or penitentiary are in the vast majority of cases there because they belong there, I believe they should re-main until they have partially paid tribute to the state for their crimes Their apparent obedience to the rules of the institution should be regarded with considerable scrutiny before they again turned loose to prey upon their helpless kind.

J. R. GILSTRAP. A Count of Portuguese Citizen

Boston Herald. Massachusetts has a Portuguese pop-ulation of about 15,000, while Rhode Island has 2500. In the whole of North America there are not less tha 50,000 of this hardy race. They rarel or never go back to their old land,

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of Dec. 13, 1861 The well-informed London corres-ondent of the New York Commercial writes as follows under date of the 6th

inst:

"Of one thing you may be certain namely, that all the reports and asserdestructible political power not found | tions put forth in either Northern or In the annals of modern constitutional Southern journals about any intention democracy and republican institutions, but it may be of interest to the many others whose notice it may have taken the measescaped and who have taken the meas-The unanimous desire, both of our people and Government to maintain a strict neutrality, so far from being di-minished, is, if possible, stronger than ever, and any recognition of the Confederates, until they had established their independence in a manner that would put all further efforts on the part of the North out of the question, would be universally regarded as a breach of that neutrality. For the Na-tional honor and for the sake of comagainst action at variance with internal and maritime law, but so long as the Federal Government attends to these matters they may pursue their course, so far as the federal flower may be a superscript of the solutions and the solutions to the solutions the solutions the solutions to the solutions that solutions the solutions that solutions the solutions the solutions the solutions the solutions that solutions the solu these matters they may pursue their course, so far as this country is concerned, without troubling themselves to think even of country to think even of country to think even of country to the country t to think even of our existence." gevin's not
We might add that the writer of the Got guards against 'finities, like I have above is the financial editor of the

London Times. The speculations of our British neighbors on the probability of a war with the United States and the curt manner in which they say they could take possession of the United States territory on this coast, as well by the assistance of the Secssionists here, as by their own naval forces of the Hon'rable Nescins Nitto' it as the control of the Secsionists here. by their own naval forces, enforces upon our attention the necessity of defending the access to this state through the Columbia River by adequate fortifications at its mouth

"Occassional," the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, says, "there is the most positive evidence that the robels are using poisoned minie balls, and evidence is furnished that they are manufactured in the North. A rebel, captured by a party of an Indiana regiment last week, had in his possession a number of these balls, each of which had a deposit of arsenic in it covered with tallow. He was asked what the object was in using these balls. He explained that the contents were a poison; that they had not many of them yet and were only used by those sent out on picket or souting duty. He said they came from the North—that they had not received. they had not received many ye were promised a larger supply.

The Flood .- The storehouses at Albany were bursting with the swelled and sprouted wheat. Mr. Davidson's storehouse, below Salem, bursted while Mr. Shattuck was there, and the large quantity of grain in it was shoveled into the river.

He relates a most fearful incident in regard to Mr. Abel George's family, who resided on an island below Cor-vallis. Mr. George endeavored to res-cue his wife and four children with a small boat. He had taken them in the boat, when it was upset, throwing them all into the water. Three chil-dren floated off and were drowned. His wife, with an infant in her arms, and himself, clung to a tree. He took a belt from his body and fastened his wife to the tree, but in struggling against the waters the child was car-ried off and perished. In a few brief moments four children were gone and

the parents were childless. At a meeting of the citizens of Oregon City, held on Wednesday night if this furrin doctor had had seen a for the purpose of memorializing Congress to take some action in regard to establishing the validity of titles to the townsite before again improving it, it was ascertained that the losses sustained by Oregon City and Linn City by the flood amounted to \$175,000.

SCIENTISTS NOT PROSELYTING Mr. Van Meter Replies to Dr Dyott's Criticism of Circulars.

PORTLAND, Dec. 11 .- (To the Editor.)—Christian Science is mentioned twice in The Oregonian today and I wish to ask space to comment upon big man can carry twice as much,

al Church, this city, criticises the cir-culation of the New York Sun and Her-ald accounts of a sermon by Rev. ald accounts of a sermon by Rev. Willard F. Ottarson of Bethany Con-Willard F. Ottarson of Bethany Con-gregational Church, New York City, in which he said a commendatory word about Christian Science, cliing the heal-ing of cancer and other diseases. He has an exaggerated sense of the extent recognize the spirit which prompted it. The accounts contained no mention of the minister in question as being con-nected with an "influential" New York church as Dr. Dyott states, but simply designated the one in which the serm was delivered. It was thought the Congregational ministers would be inerested to hear that a brother minister had said a friendly word for Christian Science, but it appears from what Dr. Dyott says, that such information is lighly objectionable and he endeavors o discredit the effect of the story by associating his brother clergyman with

a Bowery mission.
Copies of the newspaper accounts were sent to seven or eight members of Congregational churches in the same spirit they were sent the clergy. If this is considered proselving a new definition of that word is necessary and a minister's concern for his congregation might then be justifiable.

Rev. Mr. Dunstan, of the West Seat-tle Congregational Church, in a recent sermon reported in the Seattle Times, devoted considerable time to a favor-able comment upon Christian Science His hearers did not object, apparently, to this evidence of good will, nor have there appeared objections from readers

The other instance referred to is the New York dispatch announcing the arrest of a mother in New York City because no physician was in attendance when her child died of diphtheria, she having relied upon the services of a Christian Science practitioner, the not having been reported to the health authorities. The following statement is made by

Eugene R. Cox, committee on publication for New York:

"It is a rule in the Christian Science Church for practitioners to report all their cases to the Health Board. They are a law-abiding group of men and women. In this case the practitioners, because of the opposition of the grandfather of the child, recommended that a physician be called in. Therefore, they probably felt they had no further

Committee on Publication for Oregon

Big High-Power Wireless Plant.

London Tit-Bits.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand states that it is intended that the new high-power wireless telegraph station to be erected in Wellington shall be among the most powerful in the world It is arranged communication should be established over a radius of 100 miles. There is already a temporary station at the Wellington postoffice which communicates with vessels within 300 miles radius. Stations also are to be erected at Auckland in the north and Invercargill in the south.

Canadian Fair With a Surplus. Chicago Record-Heraid.
The Central Canada Exhibition
Ottawa reports a \$5000 surplus.

N. NITTS ON AFFINITIES By Dean Collins.

Nescius Nitts, philosophical chief, According to Punkindorf Station's be-lief, Had drowned, with quintesence of

nicotine leaf. A beetle at play on a tin of smoked beef-Then spake of soul-mates, and their burden of grief.

I reads in the papers quite frequent, of late. How someone or other has found a 'soul-mate'; These 'fairs, as a rule, hasn't pestered the masses, But bothers the artist and millionaire

And sech famous people, whom Fate

seems designin

ter set in,

As specially 'dapted to that sort of pinin'. "Two scientific persons has recently

gevin's not got.

That Postmaster Higgins come round dresses; It's signed by a lady-whose name I represses.

"I 'member, some weeks 'fore the Win-

"It talks to great length bout the In finite We' And the 'Oness of One' and the 'Thouness of Thee,"
And some other matters, whose mean-

In' none knows Except Ella W. Wilcox, I s'pose. But somehow I gathers, this here letter states That this lady figgers we two is soul-

"I ain't a denyin', I felt somewhat proud When thus singled out from the general crowd. And riz to distinction and prominence, where

I might have a soul-mate, like some millionaire; And so I goes home, and I lays all my plans fer To have my young grandson to write her an answer. "My hands is rheumatic and can't hold And so I dictates, and he writes it, and

then, While we was a-closin' this soft billy My daughter comes in and draps onto us two. And finds all about this here soul-mate and-well. The sequel ain't any too pleasant to

"The very idea,' she screams, 'a soulmatel
And you at your age—why, you old reprobate!'
And then she jest fair turned her tongue loose on me; My daughter is some like her ma used

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

him none." Portland, December 11.

I'll wager soul-mates weuldn't bother

It is unfortunate that at one time there were orators who swayed the multitudes; it is unfortunate because ever since, little men have atter and bored the multitudes mightly.

There is comfort for everybody; a ground twice as fast a little man gets

Put a fine dress, and lace, and pow der, and false hair, and jewelry on a man and he will look well, too. At a could oblige him with a chew of plug tobacco.

A woman complains that every time she is with men one of the number wants to explain how a steam engine works.

You have no doubt blamed the people of Johnstown for their failure to heed the warning of a rotten dam. Is there no unheeded warning ringing in your ears at the present moment? It is surprising how many people

land in the poorhouse. And everyone of them fooled his money away, as you do, and imagined he would be rich some day. A milliner says that every woman who tries on a hat in her store, says by way of preparation: "My hair isn't fixed right."

In a country town, a man must be-have as well as in heaven, if he hopes to avoid being talked about.

There is one good thing about a man who tells all he knows, while you keep quiet; he can't tell all you know.

"What has become of your manners?" old-fashioned women asked their chil-dren. And, by the way, what has become of your manners? Are you polite? What is said by those most intimately associated with you?

Popular Vote the Thing.

Popular Vote the Taing,
PORTLAND, Dec. 12.—(To the Editor)—As a citizen I desire heartly to
indorse the decision of the Auditorium
Commission to submit to popular vote
the location of that building, and I am
quite sure that decision will give satisfaction to the great majority. If isfaction to the great majority. If the majority shall say, "Put the Audi-torium on the old market block," all will cheerfully acquiesce. If a major-ity shall say by their votes, "Put it on some elevated and accessible point, on the East Side," that will, no doubt, be equally satisfactory. It is the right solution of the whole matter. LEVI W. MYERS. LEVI W. MYERS.

THE KINGDOM OF HAPPINESS

By Jo. Hartman I have sought it far and wide, In climes sun-kissed and golden, And where the Northlands frown aus-As souls of Vikings olden.

I have searched through ponderous lore Of Wisdom's ancient pages For this Nivana of the heart-Twas passing ken of sages.

I glimpsed it, I thought, in eyes That smiled and beguiled the hours; Alas, I learned that happiness Was not in lands of flowers,

Nor in eyes alight with love

Nor in creeds beneath the sun! Duty's the Kingdom, Lo I found, And the password is "Well done."