The Oregonian

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RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.

The House of Representatives has adopted by a vote of 200 to 1 the resolution calling for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia. This action ought to convince the Czar and his advisers that America is in earnest as to the rights of her Jewish citizens. For more than fifty years the privileges which they should have enjoyed under the treaty have been denied them at the Russian frontier and remonstrances from this country upon the subject have been treated with contempt. Nor is it Jews alone who have suffered to this particular from Muscovite intelerance. Both Protestant and Catholic missionaries have been excluded from the Czar's dominions in order that the perfect absolutism of the established church might not be disturbed.

Americans, with their easy ideas of religious liberty, can hardly understand the Russian situation. In that eountry the orthodox Greek Church has a firm grip upon both ecclesiastical and secular affairs. Its creed dates back almost to the origin of Christianity and its predominance in Russia began at least as early as the eleventh century. Since that time its dogmas have been persistently taught to young and old, rich and poor, noble and peasant, without criticism and virtual-Is without dissent, although there are sectarians here and there. We can Imagine the consequences.

One consequence is a bigotry per haps the most relentless and crue that has ever existed. To the orthodex Russian religious differences are the most important in the world Jew is to him not really a human be ing. He is looked upon as belonging to an inferior species because he does not accept the creed of the Holy Synon. The terrible old formulas of religious hatred which we outgrew centuries ago retain all their demoniac significance for the Russian. They are the staple contents of his mind and he acts upon them whenever he

This is the psychological situation which makes Russians skeptical of our intent to secure fair treatment for our Jawish citizens. It is incomprehensible to them that American law should treat one church exactly like another. They honestly believe that, when it comes to the pinch, the subject of dollars and cents will outweigh considerations of justice with us, exactly as bigotry obliterates right and wrong in their own minds. No doubt the decades of indifference which we have permitted to elapse give some countenance to their view. but, as the action of the House of Representatives shows, that indifference is now at an end.

It should be borne in mind that Russian exclusiveness is based upon religious intolerance. The people of that country do not share the dislike for negroes so common here, nor have they anything like our prejudic against Orientals. In fact, they are themselves more than half Oriental. It is a mistake to speak of their ma-Egnity toward the Jews as "race It is nothing of the cort. Mahametans of the same race as the Russians affiliate with Jews all over Western Asia. The root of the trouble is bigotry. An absolute priesthood has taught the duty of intolerance for centuries, and the result is precisely what ought to be expected. The rul ing body in the Greek Church of Russia is the Holy Synod, which was instituted by Peter the Great toward the beginning of the eighteenth century. The ecclesiastical ring of his day intrigued against him because of his liberal ideas and foreign proclivities, and he settled the contest by annihilating it and setting up one of his own Like all Peter's work, this was well done-too well, in fact, for he fixed upon his country an Old Man of the Sea in the church organization which it may never be able to shake off.

Russia owes to Peter the Great not much gratitude for the invention of the Holy Synod, but in many other respects it is deeply his debtor. The country owes to his initiative whatever it possesses of civilization in the Euro pean sense. Before Peter's time Russia was simply a vast fen of superstition, barbarism and slaughter. To be sure, it is not much better now in many ways. Its civilization is little more than a thin, iridescent scum on the surface of a fathomless ocean of misery, but conditions are, upon the whole, less abominable than they were two centuries ago, and the credit for the improvement must be given to Peter, the great innovator and reformer.

His genius was one of those unac countable phenomena which life is entinually producing to astonish and inspire us. Born, like the other rulers of his house, in a treacherous and imoral court, he reached the throne by way of bloody intrigue. He was nourshed on plots and educated by murder. But, once securely in power, Peter showed himself to be a world's nder. He surrounded himself with atelligent foreign advisers, broke from the "sacred" customs tussian barbarism, and even traveled ke a journeyman ship carpenter brough Western Europe to learn civfined ways. Had his designs been folwed out consistently. Russia would ow be a constitutional monarchy free and happy population me of his successors have been caable of grasping a few of his ideas alf-heartedly, but as a rule their nain occupation has been to undo his ork, and in this they have uniformly njoyed the hearty co-operation of the

is that Russia still in all essentials lingers in medieval barbarism. Even China is forging ahead of her.

JACK GRIBBLE'S SKELETON KEY. The Oregonian is indebted to the Medford Mall-Tribune for a few interesting facts about the record and activities of Mr. Jack Gribbie, forest ranger. The attentive public may recall that a few days ago The Oregonian printed a fervent encomium of Mr. Gribble's praiseworthy services to the poor homesteader. It was over signature of another pillar of the Federal Government, Mr. J. F. Spencer, deputy postmaster at Dudley, a village in the Crater Lake forest reserve. If gentlemen drawing pay from Uncle Sam cannot stand together, there is little to be gained by any perspiring citizen in striving, scheming, intriguing, pulling, pushing, to get on the Federal payroll.

Mr. Gribble, it appears, being a forest ranger, looked upon the invasion of his sacred territory by any homestender with a suspicious eye. One Edward E. Emerson had sought to take up a homestead in the Crater PORTLAND, PRIDAY, DEC. 15, 1911. Lake National forest. Then we had a thrilling display of the friendship of Mr. Gribble for the honest homesteader, which Biographer Spencer so touchingly described. Here is a que tation from the decision of the land office in the Emerson case:

office in the Emerson case:

In his apparent eagerness to make out a case against the claimant, the witness, J. E. Grioble, entered the cabin home of this settler by means of a skeleton key, thus similarly the claims and as extended and extended and extended and extended officer to enter the private home of any person without due process of law. The little cabin home of the settler is as sacred under the law as is the home of the man who lives in a mansion on Nob Hill.

Evidently the great need of vindica tion for Jack Gribble is the motive that stirred the literary productivity of Deputy Postmaster Spencer. There are other Jack Gribbles in Oregon, and they have been busy, very busy, making trouble for honest and worthy citizens who have been trying to make homes for themselves on the public lands.

WHO KILLED THE B'AR?

We cannot agree with Mr. U'Ren's statement, published today, that there is no conflict between his statement and Senator Bourne's as to the authorship of the Presidential primary law, Mr. U'Ren originally classed Senator Bourne as one of the unnamed "others" who prepared the bill. left it to the public to take judicial knowledge that Senator Bourne was member of the People's Power League. It was the league that did it. Mr. U'Hen now says that the general idea was Bourne's.

Senator Bourne, we imagine, will not rest content under only a share of whatever honor attaches to the enactment of the law. Bourne has never so far as we know, given his collab orators the least praise or recognition in the matter. In the election he advocated the adoption of "my bill." his various writings since the election he has told the world over and over again, "I did it." His claims and Mr. U'Ren's statements do not fibe.

As for The Oregonian, we are per willing that Senator Bourne should appropriate to himself The Oregonian's share in formulating the The idea contributed by The Oregonian was a good idea, but we repudlate the way in which it was put into words. It is too indefinite. It bases a statute on a "pian" not recognized in law and one that is not even of available official record. To determine the number of delegates who may draw expenses one must turn in future years to old newspaper files or musty almanacs. It would have been almost as practicable to limit the number of paid delegates to the num-

ber of seeds in a Hood River apple The Oregonian advocates the use of plain language in the drafting of intiative measures. That is one of the damentals" of direct legislation. This hill referred to the "plan by which the number of delegates to the Republican National Convention was fixed for the Republican party of Orein the year 1908." Few knew what the plan was and it was impracticable for them to find out. It would have been just as easy to provide that wuch expense shall never be paid to any greater number of delegates than double the number of Oregon Senators and Representatives in Con-The result would have been exactly the same and the voters would have understood the provision.

In view of the inadequate and clouded wording by somebody of The Oregonian's contribution to the law, we know of no one we would rather see get the credit for that portion of the act than Senator Bourne

THE PENSION THAT WAS NOT

Discovery of Woodrow Wilson's ap plication for a pension from the Car-negle Foundation has set the Eastern papers to work plucking the feathers from the white wings of the reform Governor. They express sorrow that so good a man has so cheapened himself as to seek a share of a fund set apart for men who have worn themselves out in the profession of teaching and who have not been able to lay aside a competence for their old They see incongruity in such an application from a man in the prime of life, who gives evidence of full mental and physical vigor by forsaking the work of education for the

trenuous pursuit of political office.

The presidency of Princeton no doubt consumed a large amount of energy, but it is not to be compared in that respect with the nerve-wracking, brain-taxing strain of political The incongruity is found still greater when it occurs in the case of man who enters politics with the professed purpose of raising political deals to a higher moral plane. Those who looked to Wilson as one who would lead us out of the slough of graft and selfishness into the broad highway of disinterested public service will involuntarily recall Daniel's vision of the great image, whose head was of fine gold but whose feet were

of iron and clay. A sense of disappointment marks the comments of the Eastern papers on the pension epilode in Wilson's career. The New York Times says: "We fear that Dr. Wilson's explanation will not leave the impression that he has in this mutter clearly adhered to the most exacting standard," ontrasts this revelation with David R. Hill's remark about Cleveland: "What can you do with such a man? does not want anything." The Albany

His resignation was entirely voluntary. He was not impelled to it by waning physical or mental abilities, or by any other untavorable conditions or circumstances. He has heard the call of politics, and there was that within him which compelled him irresistibly to respend. Argus says:

The New York Tribune places Wil-

Hughes, who, when Governor of New York, found it necessary in his official life to spend twice his annual salary, but gently and firmly quashed a move ment to raise an endowment fund for him, and continued to serve at his old

The Utica Observer openly attacks Wilson, saying that Cleveland's interest in Princeton made him and Wilson friends "until the relations be came intolerable by the revelation of Wilson's character." It adds:

And it has been understood that Presiden Cleveland left in his own handwriting at exposure which would in due time forbid Wilson's nomination for President by his party or by any party his selfishness might invite or invent.

Public opinion will be refuctant to approve this severe judgment, but cannot escape the conclusion that Wilson has fallen short of the high ideals he has preached.

AN EXHIBIT AND ITS LESSON.

The Northwestern Land Products Show, now being made at St. Paul, represents the combined results of soil fertility and favorable climatic conditions, joined with industry and intelligence in all sections that have been exploited by the latter force throughout an immense area, comprising literally a vast empire. Oreron is represented in this exhibit by fruits, grains, grasses and potatoes from Central Oregon, and by hops, walnuts and prunes from Yamhill County. The last from one of the earliest-settled portions of the state, the first from a section that but now was the domain of sagebrush, bunchgrass and jackrabbits.

The exhibit shows what can be done with industry, intelligently applied in working out the natural processes of soll and climate in this vast empire. Its invitation is not to the sluggard who thinks the world owes him a living, nor to the laggard on the industrial highways, who is moving constantly from place to place search of something better than he has yet found, but to the sturdy farm. er, rancher and homebullder, who can find, at any place judiciously selected for his purpose within this wide expanse all that thrift and industry can compass by persistent, legitimate en-deavor. There is room and welcome in Oregon for a large access of population of this order, but of the type that congregates upon street-corners, purposeless and with idle hands, seeking comfort or encouragement from the mouthings of soapbox orators whose tongues loose grievance and bitterness, we have too many already,

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Portland ought to be proud to learn that its public library circulates more books annually than Boston's. might safely wager, too, that they are better books, not more sumptuously but with contents perhaps, more edifying. It is one of the boasts of our library management that novels do not form the major part of the reading of the Portland public. At least those who draw books from the library prefer something else. Works of science are actually more popular here than fiction

We suspect that the "lower classes are more or less responsible for this excellent showing. Workingmen, when they read, like to feel that their time is not wasted, and so they pore over treatises on mathematics or engineer ing or sociology in the hours which more fortunate people give to stories. Applied science of one sort and an ther is probably the most popular department in the library. It is certain ly the most popular with the men who draw books. How it stands with the women is, of course, another question

Very likely the most unpopular department with both sexes is poetry. a mystery. Poetry is the earliest form of literature, and among primitive men it is uniformly popular. Everybody liked it. Nothing delights the Scotch Highlander more than to listen to the recitations of his bards or minstrels, or whatever they are, with their bagpipes and stately rhythms. The Arabs of the desert will sit through a whole night to hear their poets tell stories The old Greeks not only delighted to listen to the recitation of the Homeric poems, but they learned them by heart How does it happen that modern civilized man shuns poetry as if it

Somebody please answer, and at the same time he might tell us why the modern man also shuns good pictures, cares naught for statues and dislike classical music, to say nothing of his hatred for Ibsen's plays.

PREE SHIPS, NOT FREE CANAL.

John Barrett is of opinion that, in order to give the largest possible ben-efit to our foreign commerce we should make the Panama Canal tollfree to ships of all nations. Herein he touches the opposite pole from those who would make the canal tolls American ships by allowing them to use the canal toll-free and charging tolls to foreign ships. He estimates that an annual income of \$15,000,000 will be required to pay interest and cost of operating the canal. He also estimates that by charging tolls to raise this sum we should deprive commerce of an annual turn-over \$75,009,000 and that the profit thus est would be larger than the amount which the taxpayers would lose by free operation of the canal.

While the canal is a work of such magnitude as to appeal to the National sentiment of pride, it is, after all a business undertaking and should be regarded from a business standpoint. We built the canal both to double the efficiency of our Navy and to cheaper transportation between our coasts, not to benefit the world. We could not gain the ends we sought without con-ferring an incidental benefit on all nations, and to this benefit they are welcome. But there is no reason why we should play the philanthropist and confer a direct benefit on other nations in order to secure an incidental

benefit for ourselves. In order to strengthen his argument, Mr. Barrett assumes that the tolls will be fixed at a rate sufficient to pay interest and cost of operation of the canal from the date of opening and he proceeds to show what a tax this would be on commerce. His assumption is not warranted, for Congress can hardly expect the canal revenue to reach the desired total until the world's commerce has become adjusted to the new conditions

which the canal creates. Moreover, Mr. Barrett conveys the impression that the canal tolls will constitute a tax on goods carried through the canal, which is not now Greek ecclesiastics. The consequence son in contrast with Supreme Justice | paid. A fair comparison is between

the amount of freight now paid by the consumer on goods carried across the continent by rall and that which he will have to pay on goods carried Mr. Barrett through the canal. knows that, even on shipments originating several hundred miles inland from one coast and consigned to a point as far inland from the other coast, the balance will be in favor of the canal route. Even with a \$1.50 toll, the canal will reduce, not in-

ase, the transportation tax. Having almost completed the canal, we are growing anxious lest our lack of ships to use it should cause it to help other nations more than it helps That difficulty can be overcome by applying simple business principles to our shipping laws, as well as to the canal management. Let us buy ships in the cheapest market and sall them under the American flag, either in coastwise or foreign trade. Then we shall have an ample merchant navy, both to handle our commerce and to serve as an auxiliary to our Navy, able to compete with other nations for the world's commerce and enjoying a monopoly of our coastwise commerce Owned and manned by American citizens, it will be no less loyal to our flag through having been built in foreign ports. Having cost us no more than the ships with which it will compete, it need ask no favors as regards

Free ships would be a far greater boon to the American shipowner than free canal. They would also be a boon to every American, whether producer or consumer, not excepting those who through force of habit cry for a ship subsidy.

Within a few miles of Delhi, the new capital of India, are scattered the ruins of several former capitals, the first of which is supposed to date from the fifteenth century before Christ and was founded by the Aryan colonists. Its existence continued till the first century before Christ, after which several cities rose and fell near the present site, until Mohammed of Ghar established Delhi as the capital of the Mohammedan Empire of India in 1193. It remained the capital of successive dynasties until 1803, when was captured by the British and made a center of British rule. It was a memorable siege. It has the advantage over Calcutta of being on an elevated central plain, intimately asociated with the history of both the Hindu and Mohammedan dynasties. Calcutta not only is in one corner of the empire, but is on the swampy, missmatic banks of the sluggish Hooghly River.

The ranks of opponents of capital punishment have recently been reruited by the addition of Oswald West, of Salem and Astoria, Or., and of John J. McNamara, formerly of Indianapolis, but now of San Quentin, Cal. So long as the McNamaras are alive, they can indulge in the hope that some tenderhearted West will free them, but the gallows is a barrier from beyond which he cannot snatch them back. West and the McNamaras are of one mind on this point-the one is as unwilling to place misguided mercy beyond his power as the others are to have it placed beyoud their reach,

The down and out will spare a tear where nobody goes hungry and few of the patrons go cold, invented the free lunch. We could have suggested desirable amendments to the glorious as thou institution as it left his hands. For murder, our taste, hardtack is preferable to driven to it. Why this should be so is and that, after all, is the chief requi site in food. All else is mere frills.

Portland is reaching for all the aurels in sight. It has snatched from Boston the glory of leading in devo tion to literature after having proved its supremacy in such material things as building, bank clearings, real es tate transfers and postal business. It has put Portland, Me., after which it was named, so far in the shade, that when newspapers mention Portland without naming either state, it s at once assumed that they refer to the metropolis of Oregon.

Asteria, like other Oregon cities ppears to object to the essential features of the commission form of government, which are the confiding of the city government to a small body of men and the granting to them of absolute power with direct, undivided responsibility. If a new charter should be prepared omitting these so-called objectionable features, it will not be a commission charter.

Our little controversy with Russia has not yet reached the stage that wholesale cancellation is demanded a means of indirectly subsidizing from patriotic Portland husbands of those Christmas orders for Russian tending a National convention. The sables.

Now and then a sleek swindler makes a little money in a new scheme, but he does not last. The most plausible generally find the most suckers

The near-sighted hunter who killed his friend, thinking he was a wildcat, near Junction City, is just about nearsighted enough to read an indictment for manslaughter.

Not everybody can, like Mr. Gary, give his wife a half-million-dollar recklace at Christmas, and not everyhody's wife wants such baubles. Mrs. Gary's \$500,000 pearl necklace

vould create a sensation as an exhibit

in the Government's suit against the

steel trust. How great must be the perils of matrimony when a man will sacrifice \$5,000,000 rather than face them!

Spokane's barnyard parade might asily have been mistaken for an advertisement of "Chantecler."

Congressman Hawley, of the First District, seems to be cutting the pie for the Second District. Following the annual custom, Ore-

gon is shipping carloads of Christmas trees to California. A minister arrested for dynamiting! ecure the books of the Ministerial

Union. Tom Platt's widow is learning avia-tion and she may reach him that way. It is about 32 years.

SCRIPTURE AND DEATH PENALTY

Writer Argues That Capital Punishment Is Authorized by Higher Law. PORTLAND, Dec. 10 .- (To the Editor.) - Taking a human life by the state in the administration of criminal justice is not murder, nor in violation of God's commandments. The command "Thou shalt not kill'

is addressed to the reason and conscience of man. An exercise of the will in conscious violation of God's authority and in contempt of God's majesty is absolutely essential to guilt. The word "kill" in the precept is the same in meaning as the word murder in a modern law, Murder is the tak-ing of human life with malice aforethought expressed or implied. Malice aforethought is premeditated enmity and ill-will and a malevolent desire to inflict the greatest possible harm. This malice aforethought, no matter what may be the extent of its duration, is the gravamen of the offense; it constitutes the very essence of the crime. Though it may be inferred from the deliberate use of a deadly weapon it is susceptible of proof like blood, the nature and extent of the wound or any other part of the corpus delicti. The malice is the live part of the deed, while the other parts are only the notes or incidents or dead raiment of the living demon of malice A conviction independent of malice is a miscarriage of justice. Before the law of God was expressed

in the ten commandments, in Genesis, binth chapter, sixth verse, God said. "Whosever shall shed man's blood, his blood shall be shed; for man was made in the image of God." And again in Exodus, 21st chapter, 12th verse: "He that striketh a man with a will to kill him shall be put to death. The phrase "with a will to kill" means malice prepense, in the absence of which neither the mortal sin nor the wiliful murder is possible. Should the malice aforethought be harbored, even without the overt act, the sin is complete and the life of the soul is forfelted to God. By the very act of en-tertaining the passion with self-satis-fied approval God is ejected from the soul and sin takes up its abode there. After that follows punishment. It is the order of justice-explatory pun ishment which is true repentance, or else eternal punishment. Jesus veri-fied this order of justice by suffering death on the cross in atonement for man's first sin.

"Can one be pardoned and retain the offense?" After the soul has an the center of the mutiny of 1857 and tertained the demon passion of mur-was recaptured by the British after der-malice it is loathsome in the sigh of God and can perform no spiritual duty until it has suffered whatever rigor may be necessary to expel the evil guest. Only "the salutary bitter" of atonement can redeem it.

In the righteous defense of his own

life and with proper circumstance of

time and place a man may slay his assailant if he be convinced that such assailant entertains for him or his limmediate relatives malice aforethought and under such circumstances the slay-ing is no transgression of the law of God or of man, but it is justifiable. Such is the law which God gave the Israelites, and those laws empowered the people of Israel to act upon and enforce them with the authority of modern statutes, as, according to the Mosaic law, God was the actual rules of Israel. Briefly, God makes it the duty of man to organize society and to enact and enforce laws; and duty extends to and comprehends the heroic remedy of capital punishment. There may be involved in or incident to such a death the protection of so ciety, retributive justice or other salu-tary effect, but over and above it al this stands out: It presents a cas where man, seeking reconciliation with his God, may demand the right to die, The state, with the authority of Goo from their own woes as a tribute to the fame of Frederick Glahe. This great man, now translated to a sphere greater than the offense, is neither cruel nor excessive. Then, with true contrition and becoming fortitude, the sufferer may say: "Not as I will but as thou wilt." If I, being guilty of murder, were tried and condemned to "Not as I will but death for it, and then sought through partment with both sexes is poetry.

Arnold Bennett says in one of his stimulating books that the modern human being will not read poetry unless he is large to be supported by the principle is the same. The free being will not read poetry unless he is large and it sticks to the ribs.

In the chief requirement with both sexes is poetry.

Our taste, hardtack is preferable to death for it, and then sought through the pardoning power of the pardoning power of the governor to escape the lawful consider myself an impenitent.

JAMES B. CARR.

WHOSE BILL IS "MY BILL!"

Mr. U'Ren Says People's League Helped Yet Hourne's Claim Is Sound. OREGON CITY, Dec. 13 .- (To the Editor.) -- I have just read the editorial printed in The Oregonian November 22 in which you say that I am grievously in error in stating that the Presidential in error in stating that the Presidential primary law was drawn by President Selling and other members of the Peo-ple's Power League. I did not see the editorial at the time because I

was on my way to Chicago.

But you are mistaken this time. My
statement is strictly true. Neither is
there any conflict between Senator there any conflict between Senator Bourne and myself as to the facts. Senator Bourne is the original in-ventor of the Presidential primary, to the best of my knowledge, and cer-tainly was the first to mention it to me. It is as much his bill as the Singer sewing machine was Mr. Singer's invention. He has always een a member of the People's Power

Many minds contributed to the de-tails of the law, the editor of The Oregonian among the rest. While the oregonian among the rest. While the printed draft of the bill was in circulation you published an editorial sharply criticising and opposing because it did not limit the number of delegates from any political party who would be entitled to their expenses for attacking a National convention. The Provided, that such expense shall never be paid to any greater number of delegates of any political party than would be allowed such party under the plan by which the number of delegates to the Republican National convention was fixed for the Republican of Oregon in the year can party of Oregon in the year

President Selling did take an active part in criticising the drafts of the bill and suggesting changes, and so did many other members of the league. Senator Bourne did the same by correspondence from Washington. The argument in favor of the bill was almost wholly the Senator's work.

I could give the author's name in the case of some other important provisions of the hill besides the one above credited to The Oregonian. W. S. U'REN.

The Fishing Is Poor.

The Finding is Poor.

New York Times.

The customer had waited fifteen minutes for the fish he had ordered. He was very quiet as he sat there, but internally there was a seething.

At the end of the sixteenth minute the waiter, who had been in total eclipse for 15½ minutes, bustled up.

"That fish will be here, sir, in five minutes." minutes.

Five minutes elapsed three times. Then the waiter bustled up again. "The fish will be here, sir, in a min-

The customer turned to him.
"Tell me," he said quietly, but with
a certain emphasis, "what balt you are

Two Billions in Exports

Baltimore News, Exports from the United States this ear are expected to pass the \$2,000,000. mark, and not one man in a million has any conception of what a billion means. A million seconds is but 11 How much is a billion seconds?

FACTS AT ISSUE NOT STATED. Rev Dvott Criticises Christian Science

Letter of Mr. Van Meter. PORTLAND, Dec. 14 .- (To the Editor.)—My attention has been called to a communication which appeared in The Oregonian yesterday. The letter in question is signed by Howard C. Van Meter, committee on publication for Oregon, and it is in explanation of ertain matters of interest to Christian cientists and Congregationalists. Mr. Van Meter has not clearly and compre iensively stated the facts at issue. he were an attorney, making such statements in any court of justice, what he has to say in that letter, at least, would be ruled out as "incompetent, irlevant and immaterial." Let the facts

One Willard F. Ottarson, serving as a missionary in one of our Congrega-tional missions, connected with Broadway Tabernacie, New York, which mission is known as Bethany Church, on the East Side, in New York City, was reported by a sensational newspaper in New York as having indorsed tian Science and as having de that the Christian Scientists one of his relatives whose nalady was cancer

The New York Herald gave much prominence to the statements of Mr. Ottarson and attached undue importance to him, his church and his statements, adverting him as "Doctor" Ottarson, a Congregational pastor. The Christian Scientists either knew, they might have known, that Mr. Ot on is not a Congregational min-r. Now, therefore, the facts are

(1) Mr. Ottarson did not know that his relative had a cancer. He is not a physician, and he did not quote a phyician. If that relative had a cancer Ottarson did not know that said relative was cured. No physician is known so to have said, and no Chris-tian Scientist, as such, knows as much about such matters as a physician does. (2) Undue importance was attached o Mr. Ottarson, and a misrepresenta

on was made as to his ecclesiastical standing and relations.
(3) The circulars issued by the Chris Scientists and sent to our local Congregationalists—our pastors and, according to Mr. Van Meter's letter it our paper, "sent to seven or eight numbers of Congregational Churches," were reprinted accounts of that which ppeared in a New York newspaper. Thy Tesue a reprint for 17 or 18 per-ons? But let that pass, if you wish. (4) Mr. Van Meter could have ascer tained the facts in the case had be cared to do so. Even the average business man has no use for reprehen-

I am perfectly willing to leave Mr. Van Meier's motive with God and Mr. Van Meier, "the committee on publica-tion for Oregon," but I have absolutely no use for some of the assets of Chris-tian Science, though I do have a cor-dial respect for some members of the Christian Science Church, a church which, just now, seems to need our sympathy. LUTHER R. DYOTT,

ible misrepresentations and unethical

Pastor First Congregational Church.

WHAT DIVERSIFIED FARMING IS. It Embraces Stock as Well as Crops of

General Farmers.

CORVALLIS, Or., Dec. 2.—(To the Editor.)—I have of late noticed several articles and letters in The Oregonian and other papers relating to diversified farming and it looks as if the time was fully ripe for farmers to give more thought and attention to this important line of farming.

Twenty or 30 years ago, when there was no relighte market for anything but wheat, though it was very hard on the land, and very poor farming, as farmers had to make a living out their land, they were fully justified in growing wheat, wheat, wheat—and the man who could get the most wheat off land was naturally considered the

Nowadays conditions are different. There is a good market for almost anything a farmer can produce horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, eggs, apples, spuds—all sell well and it is now up to us farmers to produce such of these as we can to best advantage. This brings us to diversified farming, which I take to mean not only a diversity of grops, but also a diversity of stock to feed them to, and it is here that a man must consider not only what his own natural taste leads him to prod also what his land is most adapted for. One farm may be well adapted for the turning off of fat cattle and hogs; another may be a fair dairy farm; an-other that is a poor farm for cattle may be an excellent sheep farm, or may be well adapted for apple and fruit growing. It is the man who gives thought to these things and grows his produce along the line of the least re-sistance that is most likely to make

a success.

In diversified farming I believe a man should have two or three main lines of production. We will say fat lines of production. We will say incattle, hogs and wheat; or dalry cattle, hogs and hay; or horses, sheep and grain; or sheep and fruit. The last are my particular lines, as I consider my land is best adapted for them, but whatever particular breed of stock he will the most suitable he should nut his thinks most suitable he should put his thoughts and energies into improving it, and it he can afford it, raise registered stock, which is much the most profitable and satisfactory. But the man that starts with say a Jersey cow and thinks to diversify by using a Hereford to get larger calves and then chops off into other breeds will never own a lot of good stock-not if he lives be as old as Methuselah.

to be as old as Methuselan.

Poultry and eggs are also a fine source of income but, as a rule, farmers do not give them enough thought and attention. In fact, a good diversified farmer, no matter what are his main lines of farming, should also raise a few good colts, cows, calves, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry of all sorts and not forget a few stands of bees and a good garden with all varieties of fruits, berries and vegetables. Of course, he will grow different varieties of grain and hay, either to sell or, better still to feed off to stock on the farm. This brings us to rotation of crops, to build up our soil that has been impoverished successive w GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

A Boston School Teacher's Ruse. Boston Traveler. In colonial times a school teacher

one of Boston's schools had occasion to suspect one of her pupils of cheating. All her forts to find the guilty child proved in vain. Finally she hit upon an ingenious scheme. She brought a duck to the school one day, and, showing it to the children, explained that by aid of its magical power she would be able to discover the guilty party. She placed the duck in a small, dark trap, placed the duck in a small, dark trap, and as the children filed before her she compelled each in turn to pass his hand within the trap and upon the duck's back. Unknown to the children she had covered the duck's back with soot. Now, when the children had all undergone the ordeal, she ordered them to old up their hands. All were covered with soot save those of one little boy. His guilty conscience had led him to seek to escape undergoing the test and had proved his guilt.

A Remark at Home. Chicago Record-Herald, 'I have the faith that moves moun

tains," he declared.
"I wish." his wife complained, "you had the faith that would move the ashes out of the basement."

New Discovery in Radium. Pittsburg Gazette-Times.
Italian university professor Italian to have found radium in ordinary dew.

N. Nitts on Pensions

By Dean Collins.

Nescius Nitts, he whose learning and Made Punkinderf Station a plumb noted place. Wiped off of his whiskers a nicotine trace,
Projected a nicotine jet into space,
And spake upon pensions, with judi-cial face.

"This here Woodrow Wilson, I recently

notes,
Full 25 years to his teachin' devotes,
And then gives it up and retires, full
of fame,
To set in the lively political game;
But when he retires, its his soher intention To bid for his share of the Carnegie

"Right here's the injestice of man unto man. They won't give the pension, and say Wilson can
Dispense with the helpin' hand Carnegie's reachin'
Because not entirely 'onfitted for teach-Comparin' this case I could show to

'em quick it Is jest like the case of Heraclius "Heraelius Hickett, he gin eddication In our public school here in Punkin-dorf Station

Wellnigh 30 year, when a chanst fer To play in the local political game. When the Citizen's Party had picked him, in order To beat out Bill Ryan for City Re-corder.

"I don't mention details. I mentions the story To tell how his new-found political glory plumb enhinged Hickett, and spiled him fer teachin' Or anything else but political speech-Until he jest tenders us his resigna-

tion And we gets a new pedagogue fer the Station "This here proves a pint (or it was my intention). That Woodrow's entitled to get that there pension, Which same can't be issued, so critics is preachin' Unless he has been plumb 'onfitted fer

teachin'. Well, I holds his case is plumb closely related To that case of Hicketts, which I has fest stated." Portland, December 14.

"Dend Shot" at 95 Years. Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Jane E. Rohrbach, of Selins-grove, Pa., who passed the 35th milestone of life, celebrated the anniversary of her natal day by hitting a half dollar with a bullet fired 40 feet. In fact, shooting is one of her most delightful diversions, and each day she shoots at a mark a little bit just to be sure that her sight is not falling

too rapidly.

The remarkable woman does all her own housework, and her principal ar-ticle of food is fried potatoes, a dish which physicians generally agree is very indigestible. She drinks a cup-ful or more of coffee at each meal, but never indulges in fruit and seldom in Each night she retires at 8 o'clock

and every morning rises at 4. This has been her schedule since she was 6 years old.

A Reformation in Character.

New York Herald.

A clergyman who is interested in charitable work in a poor quarter of New York was listening on one occasion with much interest to a woman as she proudly told him of the reformation of husband's character. 'Mike's got a new job," said she, enthusiastically.

"That's good," said the clergyman, "What is he doing?" "Oh, it's a fine job," repeated the oman. "He's boring wormholes in antique furniture."

"Improved" Christmas Presents.

Judge. Crabshaw—Don't you think, my dear, that you bought a rather inferior lot of Christmas presents to give your friends?

Mrs. Crabshaw - They'll look all right when I've put them in these sweet little boxes and tied them up with this levely ribbon.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SUNDAY **OREGONIAN**

George Ade's Latest Fable-Mr. Ade writes a live one in "the fable of everybody's friend and the line-bucker."

Russia vs. A Young American -The unusual story of M. Morgan Shuster's career in Persia as Treasurer-General. In the Reaper's Trail-About

erased from the life roster during 1911. The Mysterious Card-A rip-

the eminent names that have been

ping short story by Cleveland Our Diplomatic Chess Game-

Something about new players who

are setting in. American wives figure prominently at foreign em-Liszt-An epitome of new biog-

raphy of that genius, gallant and master of the piano. Training Animals-A veteran

trainer tells of equipping dumb brutes for life behind the foot-The Wyandotte Shares-An-

other good short story of the realm of business.

Bobo's Monarch - A strong short tale about a sailor who became king.

Jim, Hairbreadth Harry, Mr. Boss, pretty Anna Belle and a Christmas puzzle, all in colors.

Dorothy Deere, Sambo, Slim

MANY OTHER FEATURES