## The Oregonian

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ORTLAND, MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1912.

## THE MERGER DECISION.

Marked progress in responsiveness to public opinion is seen by the news-papers generally in the Supreme Court decision dissolving the Harriman merger. In 1903 the Supreme Court disolved the Northern Securities merger by a majority of five to four. It now dissolves the Harriman merger by a unanimous decision, Chief Justice White and Justice Holmes, who dis-sented from the former decision, now coinciding in the opinion of their asgociates. The general conclusion is that the court has decided that railroads on naturally competitive routes must keep alive potential competition, and that combinations which render competition impossible are illegal. The finding that the Union Pacific may offset by a correspondingly lower price arrange with the Southern Pacific for an outlet to San Francisco over the Central Pacific is held to carry out the sole legitimate purpose of the merger while the order that the Union Pacific

sell its Southern Pacific stock will undo the illegal effects.

Referring to Harriman's general practice of using the Union Pacific's credit for the acquisition of other lines the New York Espains Part lines, the New York Evening Post expresses dissatisfaction with the deci-

sion, saying:

It will be seen that the decision does no touch the most dangerous part of the Harriman idea—his conception of a railway as a corporate machine whose credit may be utilized to buy stocks in other railways no in any way needed for operating connections. The anti-trust law was apparently powerless to touch this practice, so long at actual control of competing lines was not acquired. Nothing is more certain, however, than that if Harriman's plan had been successfully attacked under other laws.

The decision is declared by the

The decision is declared by the ooklyn Eagle to be in line with the Northern Securities decision, that What J. J. Hill was not permitted to do
in one way cannot be done according to the
plans of the late Edward H. Harriman in
another way. journal saying:

An evidence of the "influence of the trend of public opinion on the Su-preme Court" is seen in the unanimof the decision as compared with division of opinion on the North ern Securities case. The Eagle further

Shys:

The Eagle has often pointed out that the general principle of all our railroad legislation, the maintenance of competition, to open to serious logical attack; that the interests of the public may be much bette sured by a single system than by two of more competing systems. But while the general principle alluded to is accepted by legislators, and it seems to be accepted by Congress, the Supreme Court has nothing to do but to interpret the law. This is incident to our plan of checks and balances in Government.

A distinction is drawn by the New Times between the reasoning which led up to the two decisions un der discussion, and is thus explained: The distinction between this case and the

The distinction between this case and the Northern Securities case would seem to be that the former was decided merely upon the law. The Northern Securities combination was dissolved not because it had done anything wrong but because it had done anything wrong it was a combination in restraint of trade, and, therefore, was chinoxious to the statute merely for its form and regardless of its acts. Since then the ceut has discovered the light of reason, and combinations are no longer obnoxious to the statute for mere form, or for power to do wrng. It is necessary that they also do wrong by restraining trade.

The Times considers that "only the The Times considers that "only the

traffle between the Gulf and Pacific ports is affected by the decision, and sure that the effect of the decision overshadowed by the near opening of the Panama Canal route." The Times infers that the combination is ondemned because it restrained cometition, though "the order against the form of the combination, not against its acts apart from re-traint of competition." In apparen In apparent allusion to pooling of traffic. Times says the combination "never would have been heard of if the same result could have been obtained by other methods which had been made unlawful to statute, although necesof the raiways in serving the public without cutthroat competition," but says the decision does not com-I return to excessively competitive

The New York World says unanimity of the decision renders it no longer possible for those who monopolize transportation to base their presumptions upon the un-certainties of a divided court. It

As in the Northern Securities. Standard Oil and Tobacco proceedings, if this action had been under the criminal sections of the Sherman law there would have been an affirmation of personal guilt and somebody would now be on his way to the penitentiary. How many warnings like these must American business men have before they refuse longer to be misled by highly speculative lawyers?

There will soon be a President who is predgred to the proposition that lawbreshing is not to be litigated forever with corporations but is to be punished in the persons of responsible men. Who among the emissent monopolisis covets the distinction of being the first to go to fall?

Justice White's dissenting opinion in continues:

Justice White's dissenting opinion in the Northern Securities case is quoted by the Springfield Republican to show by the Springneta Repulsican to show that he no longer holds that, railroads being state corporations, "the states, not Congress, had control of the sub-ject matter of the organization and ownership of railroads created by the states." It says:

In view of the establishment of the principle that the holding by one railroad corporation of the controlling number of shares in a competing corporation is in violation of the anti-trust law, the question mustrass how far the flovernment proposes to push the application of the principle.

The Republican says many consolidations "made up of lines formerly more or less competitive are attack precisely as was the Harriman consolidation," and that "competition

nuestion, which far fewer people would answer, probably, in the affirmative, for our railroads are under rigid reg "incontestably a natural and therefore not on all with the industrial trusts.

The Boston Transcript holds that the ourt was debarred from considering the facts that "the potential competihas been better served, that values have been increased, and that greater economy and efficiency have marked the operation of the system," and was confined to the question: "Was or was not the consolidation a violation of the anti-trust law?" The decision was anti-trust law? The decision was based, not on what the merger did, but based, not on what the merger did, but been willing to yield to some progressive what it might do, and therefore upholds Wickersham's contention that under the Sherman law no such thing had by the Republican party at the as a good trust could exist. The Tranas a good trust could exist. The Transcript proceeds to speculate upon the bearing of the decision on the consoli-dation of New England roads.

CONSERVATION WORKS BACKWARDS The admission of the Forest Service that the National forests yearly pro-duce more than ten times as much timber as is being cut in them is an implied confession that the Government is pursuing an erroneous policy. By imposing conditions on the sale Government timber which prevent the sale of nine-tenths of the annual growth, the Government is wasting instead of conserving a large proportion of a valuable natural pesource. The National forests being generally more remote from railroads and markets than timber land in private hands, and restrictions as to cutting being imposed which do not bind loggers on private land, the price of stumpage should be lower in proportion. criticism is offered on the policy of requiring that ripe timber be cut in such a manner as not to destroy the young growth, for perpetuation of the forests is one of the main purposes of conservation. But the drawbacks of logging on National forests should be

for stumpage. It is well known that, when a tree reaches maturity, it begins to decay. Every foot of timber thus lost is a loss to the Nation and is an evidence that the Government is pursuing the con-trary policy to that of conservation. A crop of ripe timber should be harvest-ed in every National forest every year just as the crops on the farm are har-

vested yearly. There is another respect in which the present policy works contrary to the public interset. So long as the terms asked for cutting National timper discourage their acceptance, the price of stumpage is unnaturally enanced and the consumer of forest products pays too much. The Govern ment has in effect cornered one-fifth of the lumber supply of the Nation and the people are just as surely pay ing through the nose as when a speculator corners the wheat market.

A HINT GIVEN THE DEMOCRATS.

In his general message to Congress President Taft conveys a hint that he will turn the country over to the Dem-ocrats in a sound business condition and on the eve of a period of prosper. ity. We can read between the lines a warning that, if the expected prosper. ity should not be realized, the Demo-crats will be responsible.

forecast of an increase of \$76. 000,000 in expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1914, and of a deficit of \$22,000,000 for that year, traces the increased expenses to three causes additions of \$25,000,000 in estimat additions of \$25,000,000 in estimates for rivers and harbors, \$32,500,000 for pensions, \$24,000,000 for the Navy—and shows a decrease of \$5,000,000 in estimates for other expenses. Had Congress not passed the dollar-a-day pension bill, we should still have had a surplus, notwithstanding the other increases, which will be approved as being for useful and necessary poses. It is for the Democrats to find some way to avoid this deficit without stinting the river and harbor fund or the Navy, while they duties to such an extent as to imperil revenue. As the income tax amendment now lacks the approval of only two more states to become effective and is reasonably sure of ratificastiff income tax to meet the deficit, although the Navy appropriation is

likely to feel the knife.

The President's protest against the pending bill fixing a date for Philipine independence should be given due weight as coming from a man who has intimate knowledge of the islands. As an alterantive to the policy of set-ting the islands adrift on a certain date without regard to their prepared. ness for self-government, he offers the policy now being pursued. This is preparation of the Filipinos for "real popular self-government and not mere paper independence," by means of edation and gradual but steady increase in the measure of autonomy they enjoy, in order to "fit them for complete self-government with the power to decide eventually, according to their own largest good, whether such self-government shall be accompanied by independence." In the minds of those who are more interested in the good of the Filipinos than in the application of a pet theory. there will be no doubt that Taft's policy is better for the Filipino

WHAT ROOSEVELT DID IN THE SOUTH Professor Hart, of Harvard, tries his best to draw some comfort and hope for the Progressive party from the election returns of the South, but the New York Evening Post dissipates his visions by citing his own figures against him. Professor Hart says that his new party has made a splendid start in the South by growing from nothing to \$19,000 votes, but the Post points out that he simply divided the Republican vote there as elsewhere. The figures show that of Taft's vote of 1,342,000 in 1908 there were polled in 1912 by Taft 583,000, by Roose-velt 619,000 and 149,000 were lost both by the Republican party and by

This statement is based on Professor Hart's assumption that the border states of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and West Virginia are still in the souri and West Virginia are still in the solid South, though recent elections show that West Virginia has broken away and become a normally Republican state, while the other three states named have gone Republican often enough to be classed as doubtful. There are only eleven states now in the solid South, and there also the vote shows Professor Hart's logic to be at fault. In 1912 Taft's vote in these eleven states was 202,000, Roosevelt's 271,000, a total of 493,000, against 504,000 cast for Taft in 1908.

between the great companies is thus secured the more surely by the decisions in the Northern Securities and success attained by Roosevelt in the Harriman cases." But whether the lesser combinations should also be attacked it declares "a more difficult." Roosevelt's 771,000, a total of 435,000, against 504,000 cast for Taft in 1908. We must judge of the measure of success attained by Roosevelt in the South by the approach he made to accomplishing what he set out to do. He announced at the beginning of the

of winning over a large part Southern Democratic vote. He did not succeed. He caused the normal Republican vote to be divided into He di three parts, one of which was polled by himself, another by Taft, and an other by either Wilson or Debs or no at all. He did in the South precisely what he did in the North-split the Republican vote and caused a considerable fraction to be cast for Wil-son in order to insure his own defeat

Professor Hart says the greater part of the Progressive vote "cannot be had by the Republican party." That remains to be proved. Had Roosevelt the Republican platform, it could have retired to private life the bosses for whom Progressives profess such abhorrence, a Republican President and Congress could have been elected to carry out Progressive policies When the Republican party is reorganized under the control of its progressive element, as it will be, the greater part of the progressive vote will return to the ranks and the Progressive party will pass into history -nothing more than a as what it is-Roosevelt bolt from the Republican party reinforced by all forms of

TROUBLES AHEAD FOR WILSON. President-elect Wilson will enter office under far more auspicious circum stances after an uninterrupted period of sixteen years of Republican rule than fell to Cleveland's lot in 1885, after twenty-four years of Democratic exclusion from power. He will have the support of a majerity in both branches of Congress, while Cleveland did not gain the aid of a majority in the Senate until the second half of his second term. Wilson will not be troubled by controversy over the enforcement of the civil service law; will have no strong Randall faction of protectionist Democrats to contend with; no free silver insanity to com bat; no endless chain depleting the gold reserve which Congress refuses to break.

But he will have troubles of his own. His efforts at reducing the tariff to a purely revenue basis will be ob-structed by members of his own party who are protectionists when their local industries are affected. He will be called upon to attack the trusts more unsparingly than even Taft and make many a man who considers him-self a good Democrat wince. If he fails not only to equal but to excel Taft in this particular, he will be exposed to charges from the progres-sive element of his party that he is too tender with the interests. He will be expected to secure legislation which will bring our antiquated banking and will bring our antiquated banking and currency system up to date. If in de-ciding upon his plans he takes the advice of experts in finance, he will be accused of subserviency to the money trust; if he yields to those in whose brains the microbe of flat money and other financial heresies still works, he will render confusion worse confounded and may involve the Nation, and with it his Administration, in disaster. In handling the Army and Navy he will have to choose a safe middle course between jingoes of the Hobson type and extreme advocates of

peace and economy who would let the Navy fall into decay. These are only a few of the troubles which await Wilson. They are abundant substitutes for those which made Cleveland's two administrations times of turmoil and dissension, but which have passed away. When Wilson has wrestled with these problems for four years he will have earned a rest.

COMMON SENSE AND PHILANTHROPY. Whenever a rich man has a surplus of money and wishes to give it away, the first two avenues of giving that seem to open to him are charity and education. We read nearly every day some fresh college endowment o the founding of a new one, or the es-tablishment or extension of some great charitable work. Truly it seems as if

the world has gone mad on giving to these causes. It is certainly well to have better and better educational advantages as our country becomes more populous and more prosperous. As to whether there is a point which we in this country have already reached and passed, where the facilities for acquiring college degrees tend to take self-reliance and manhood from the student, making of him an object of charity, there

is a vast difference of opinion. But there is one thing sure and cer-tain—the average college graduate does not today stand as good a chance of acquiring by his own initiative an independence as does a bright me-chanic. That does not argue that the mechanic with a college education is not better equipped than the one with-out his degree, for he assuredly is; but there seems to be a dearth of college men who care to take up manual labor. Having spent from three to four years in college, they think there should be remunerative employment which their training has equipped them for, Hence many of them take to teaching, making about as good a wage as does the day laborer, but not as good as the mechanic.

Why does not some Oregon million aire try a method of giving that is no charity, a method that does not tend to degrade the recipient, a method that will go far towards making hon-est labor attractive and the laborer independent? Does any wealthy Ore-gonian wish to know how this can be done? If so, here is the answer: Es-tablish a model dairy farm, say one where 150 students can secure quar-

ters at the start. Aside from paying a small sum towards the employment of teachers these students would be expected to do all of the work on the farm. They could be divided into relays, each to work one day each week. In the growing season there would be some additional work in garden and field, planting and cultivating, and during having and harvesting there would b employment for two or three of the relays for a few weeks. Seventy-five thousand dollars would

Seventy-five thousand dollars would buy the land, put up the buildings, and equip such a farm. It would not fully stock it, but it would allow for the purchase of say thirty registered cows, a registered sire, a half dozen brood mares and a stallion, and several registered brood sows and a boar; also a pen of good poultry.

The payments from the students should just be enough to support them. For every hour they labored they should receive full wages. In this way the farm would be conducted

this way the farm would be conducted on a business basis and made to pay at least 10 per cent on the amount in-vested. If it did not do this it might be considered a failure and sold to someone who would make it pay. But

if located in one of our best dairy dis-fricts it would, after the herd had been fully developed to the capacity of the farm, say to 200 milch cows pay over and above interest, taxes, in. urance and all carrying charges, at east \$20,000 a year. One of the best dairymen in the state says he could make such an institution pay \$30,000. If he did this, after paying him a salary of \$2000 a year, he would want 10 per cent of the surplus over and above that amount; if he dld not make \$150 per cow be would be willing to give two years' work for nothing. Of course the earning "per cow" would include all of the profits from the

other stock. doesn't the Oregon Agricultural College take this matter many will ask. Others will contend that that institution is already doing Under our present system of niggardly appropriations, and then the danger of the referendum, no state institu-tion could do such a work as well as it could be done by private capital.
But even if backed by an individual,
the Oregon Agricultural College officials would work in harmony with it.
There is no doubt that would be advantageous to all interests. In other words, such a farm would be an ad-junct of our state institution and not antagonistic to it.

Would it be worth while to turn our from 50 to 150 first-class farmer-dairymen every year? The number would depend upon the amount in-vested. These young men would be, from the college standpoint, short on all the dead languages. They might not know whether Epictetus is name of a Roman statesman or a new breakfast food. But they would have a good grip on a money-making busis, and the services of every one of them would be in demand at big wages the moment the course was

As an advertisement for Oregon, a paper published by the students of such an institution, showing the daily earnings of the plant, would attract more settlers to our lands than the distribution of millions of handsomely illustrated and printed booklets.

And the giver of the plant? Oh, he might retain the title in his own name and at the end of twenty years, after collecting 6 per cent interest net per year, it would probably sell for two or three times the original cost. There is an undertaking worth

while. Senator Burton, of Ohio, has given notice that when his term expires, two years hence, he will seek re-election solely on his merits as a Senator, not on account of patronage he may have for distribution. This statement implies that he regards patronage as a burden and a handicap, thus agreeing with Taft. Burton is one of our best having rendered valuable service in both House and Senate in connection with river and harbor improvements, on which he has made himself an authority. He has been sanely progressive, wearing no man's collar, but avoiding factious opposiollar. tion to party measures. He is a credit to Ohio, all the more so because he bases his candidacy on service to the Nation, not on the parceling out of

Before Great Britain will be in a pocoastwise ships, she should exclude from the Sugz Canal all ships on which the tolls are paid from the treasury of relating to tolls is copied verbatim from the Suez Canal treaty, and should receive the same interpretation in both cases. Those well-meaning Californians who have asked the President to seek an amicable and honorable settlement with Great Britain should ask that country to apply to the Suez Canal the same principle which it asks us to apply at Panama. Those who seek equity must first do equity.

thinks it proper to make lying promises to guileless children. The ruling is worthy of emulation elsewhere.

Turkey through right of inheritance running back a few thousand years. Next there may be for sale a quitclaim bargain for the Garden of Eden. Almost everybody knows a needy family that cannot afford to spend

money for Christmas gifts. Why not start a line of anonymous giving for Arrest of the owner of a Jersey dairy for adulteration makes the Hol-

stein man chuckle. The product of the black and white animal is too profuse to need it. This is chicken show time in Oregon, when the fowls look their best; but "handsome is as handsome does,"

Assay offices in the mining states are comfortable berths, and the Demo cratic majority may reconsider their abolition.

and eggs are near the 50-cent mark.

Sattlement of the Balkan war is gravitating toward the money-lenders. Grand Duke Michel is more human

out Medical Experts Await Confirm

PORTLAND, Dec. 7 .- (To the Editor, The report that a serum has been dis-covered for the treatment of tubercu-losis which will cure all cases with a single injection, cannot be accepted as true without confirmation by men who are experts in this particular line of

Twenty-two years ago Professor Rob Twenty-two years ago Professor Robert Koch professor agitated the medical world by stating that "recent experiments had led him to believe that he had discovered a specific cure for tuberculosis," and during the next two years there was scarcely a medical meeting without reports of cases being treated. Professor Koch advised that his treatment be employed in certain cases only. Notwithstanding these cautions, the remedy was used indiscriminately. Consumptives in the last stages of their disease journeyed from afar to Berlin in the hope of alleviation. As a result of this "tuberculin delirium" thousands of consumptives were sent to their graves.

their graves.

Then followed the period of "disillusionment," during which time any man who used tuberculin was looked upon as a criminal. More recently has come the realization that tuberculin is a valuation of the property selected cases

as a criminal. More recently has come the realization that tuberculin is a valuable remedy in properly selected cases when used by one who is skilled in its administration.

The theory upon which Dr. Friedman's so-called cure is based is correct, and we believe that if ever an absolute cure is discovered it will have been worked out in this manner. Dr. Friedman's work is by no means original. For years we have known that the injection of properly prepared tubercle bacilli is followed by beneficial results, but the great difficulty has been the selection of a preparation which does not produce severe body reactions in doses sufficient to cure.

The germ of tuberculosis belongs to the class of so-called "acid-fast-organisms," and is the most active or poisonous to man of this group. Other members of this group are found in hay, butter, and in cold-blooded animals, as the turtle (those from the latter were selected by Dr. Friedman). These germs, although resembling those responsible for human tuberculosis, have little or no harmful influence when injected into man. On the other hand, it has been shown that if these germs are injected into the hody of one suffering from tuberculosis, they are disintegrated by the body fluids, and liberate certain substances, which, in turn, neutralize the poison arising from a consumptive lung or tuberculous area, and furthermore bring about a destruction of the germs of tuberculosis residing in the consumptive's body, thus bringing about his recovery.

Investigators all over the world have been searching for warry to find such a

tive's body, thus bringing about his recovery.

Investigators all over the world have
been searching for years to find such a
serum or vaccine as it is called, but as
yet nothing curative by a single injection has been announced and its value
confirmed.

Let us, therefore, not become unduly
enthusiastic. Announcements of new
cures are like epidemics of smallpox;
they come just so often, soon subside
and are forgotten. In the meantime,
let those suffering from tuberculosis
continue to adhere to the hygienic and
dictic treatment supplemented by such
other measure as are recognized by
men engaged in this line of work, and
fully 75 per cent will recover. fully 75 per cent will recover.

DR. RAY W. MATSON.

DR. RALPH C. MATSON.

Spinster Counters on Bachelor Wit Additional Marriage Catechism.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 6 .- (To the Editor.) SALEM, Or., Dec. 6.—(To the Editor.)

The letter from "A Bachelor on the Fence" in The Oregonian is interesting, particularly his statement in the last paragraph that many men who would otherwise marry are prevented by the fact that their environment does not allow them to meet women does not allow them to meet women who impress them as possessing qualities to make desirable wives. If this is the case with a man, who can to some extent break away from his surroundings, how much more does it apply in regard to a woman? It is a generally accepted fact that, even in this day of the "woman's invasion," her environment is more restrictive than man's, and there are a good many spinsters who, though they have had opportunities to marry, have not met men who "inspire confidence and rather than make a poor choice they make none."

The letter from "A Bachelor on the itary at Salem.

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The argument is to be that certain a sale and though they voted to retain it. It will be further the unlike surged that since the women of Oregon have been given the ballot and though they voted to retain it. It will be further the unlike sale and though they voted to retain it. It will be further unlike sale and though they voted to abolish capital punishment to abolish capital punishment.

Surely the women of Oregon would feel safer from the fiends who murdered if Mrs. Humphrey, little Mildred Green, the Holman child, the Wehrman mother or and child and though they voted to abolish capital punishment.

Surely the women of Oregon would feel safer from the fiends who murdered it apply in regard to a w The letter from "A Bachelor on the sition to protest against the exemption Fence" in The Oregonian is interest-from Panama Canal tolls of American ing. particularly his statement in the the nation to which those ships belong. does not allow them to meet women The provision of the Panama treaty who impress them as possessing

and the same principle which it asked that man's, and there are a good many in us to apply at Panama. Those who is seek equity must first do equity.

If Stantord University prevents the senting from that place of news which the censors consider undervorable to foolege interests, who will believe the news, it allows to pass? Suppression of news invariably causes people to would soon be exploded if there were no restriction, for it is human natures no restriction, for it is human matter to believe that anything which is hidden in much worse than it really is and to doubt the vensciton of a secret.

The back-to-the-farm fever has a worse man and the back-to-the-farm fever has a contained by the backet of the Cara, whose chief excitement is afforded by dodging hombs, polsons, builtes and singer. To the seed to his successor for a trip to Pan-tam arm for the purpose of inspecting in the contained property is to his successor for a trip to Pan-tam arm for the purpose of inspecting in the contained property is the contained property in the contained property is the contained property in the contained

Advantages of Public Market.

Advantages of Public Market.

PORTLAND, Dec. 7.—(To the Editor.)—What would a public market do for Portland? That would depend almost wholly upon its location. Portland is not an inland city. Its natural market is its waterfront. Place a commodious public market where boats from both rivers can unload the products from field and orchard within easy reach of our citizens and you will do more to reduce the cost of living than can be done in any other way. All over the Willamette Valley fruit and vegetables annually go to waste, simply because it does not pay to handle them through comission houses in Portland. A woman is claiming the throne of

simply because it does not pay to handle them through comission houses in Portland.

Give us a public market on the waterfront; call it Fulton market or by any name you please; place it in charge of a competent market master appointed by the Mayor. Details could be easily worked out to have consignments sold at stated times by public auction, or perhaps committees from the rural districts would find it to their advantage to rent stalls and supervise their own sales. Farmers would take pride in shipping nothing but soon produce to such a market, whereas they might consign any old thing to a comission house and expect a good price. Such a market would advantageously advertise the city. It could be made a perpetual public exhibit to the mutual advantage of every one concerned.

Could such a market be conducted on what is known as the market block? If not why put it there?

BASIS FOR "CURE" IS CORRECT, INDIAN WAR VETERANS TO ACT erand Commander Urges Effort to Obtain Pension Increase.

ALBANY, Or., Dec. 7 .- (To the Edi-or.) -- Today I am 74 years old as an the event in the pleasant task of writing this letter and also writing to the United States Senators and Congressmen from Oregon Washington and Idaho, in behalf of the Indian war veterans of the North Pacific Coast, em racing those in the above states or practing those in the above states of residing elsewhere, who fought in our indian wars of 1847-48 and 1855-56.

During the last session of Congress the increase of pensions for Civil War reterans so fully engaged the attention of our National lawmakers (and which resulted in the pension act of which resulted in the pension act of which resulted in the pension act of May 11, 1912) that bills in the House and Senate to grant an increase of pen-sions to Indian war veterans from \$8 per month to \$16 and as high as \$24 per month, received but scant atten-tion, notwithstanding our most earnest efforts. We renew our efforts and ex-pect success, with the help of a favor-

efforts. We renew our efforts and expect success, with the help of a favoring divine providence.

It was thought by some of the veterans attending our annual meeting of the Grand Camp in Portland last, June that the very best thing to do was to send a committee of veterans to Washington personally to interview Senators and Congressmen. As we are not organized successfully as we were in local camps some years ago, it seems a difficult task to raise the necessary funds. Unless the Oregon Legislature can be prevailed upon to make an appropriation, as was done some years ago, when five veterans went to Washington and met with grand success. Personal letters to Senators and Congressmen will have weight, but such men have so many public matters to look after that the surest way to success for us is to have men there for the special purpose of urging the claims for an increase.

There are other Indian war veterans besides those of the Pacific Northwest wars and we must all stand together, especially with those in California. It seems very proper, owing to the wide circulation of The Oregonian and as

especially with those in California. It seems very proper, owing to the wide circulation of The Oregonian and as the oldest newspaper in Oregon or the Pacific Northwest, to send greetings through it to all veterans, and veterans' widows, and ask them to write to their respective state delegations in Congress urging a liberal increase of pensions. The greatest part of the veterans have "passed on." Those remaining are most of them, old and feeble, some in straitened circumstances. stances.

stances.

I gladly mention Captain James
Blakely, of Brownsville, this (Linn
county, who celebrated his 199th birth
day anniversary November 26 last. It
all the late writeups of his life tha

QUESTIONS FOR MAN TO ANSWER

Not Now Taken Seriously.

## Half a Century Ago

Prom The Oregonian of Docember B, 1842
Marion Moore, the Councilman from
Shoshone County, has returned from
Bolse and communicated the following
news to the Statesman: The mining
region, as far as prospected, extends
east and west some 30 miles and north
and south 15 miles. The disgings are
on the north branches of the Bolse and
are drained by three creeks, known as
Grimes Creek, Moore's Creek and Placer
Creek, Nearly all the small guiches
and banks along these creeks pay from
\$5 to \$50 per day." \$5 to \$50 per day.'

A vigilance committee has formed recently at Florence, which, it is said, has made a very perceptible change in the deportment of persons with road-agent proclivities. Quite a number of suspicious persons have taken their departure for parts un-

The Rev. Mr. Miller, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was foreibly pre-vented from preaching at a schoolhouse on the Coast Fork on Thanksgivins

Washington, Dec. 1.—The Navy Department has information that the pirate Alabama is expected to visit the Azores early in November to receive supplies of ammunition and men from Bahama.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—A prizefight took place yesterday on Angel Island between a member of Fire Company No. 7 and a member of Alert Hose Company, Forty-two rounds were fought. The member of No. 7 was brought over nearly dead; his injuries are thought to be serious.

We call attention to Mr. Stinson's advertisement of a day school to be kept in the basement of the Baptist Church. D. W. Lichtenthaler has been at

pointed Justice of the Peace for South Portland precinct in the place of S. E. Barr, resigned. Suspicious characters are banished from the vicinity of Lewiston on the first symptom of dishonest dealing. In-deed, the same is the rule in all parts of the Nez Perces country.

HOW RED CROSS SEAL ORIGINATED Idea Comes Originally From Charity Stamp of Civil War Period.

"How did the Red Cross Christmas eal originate?" is a question that is being asked by many during this holi-day season, when millions of these county, who celebrated his 100th birthday season, when millions of these day anniversary November 26 last. In all the late writeups of his life that I have seen, no mention was made that he was Captain of a company of volunteers who took a prominent part in the Rogue River War in 1855-56, hence his title of Captain.

His gallant service merits more than \$8 per month; not to put him above want in his great age and feebleness, but as a just tribute to his worth; applying as well to any and all other of these veterans, but to Captain Blakely as the most aged and as a patriot and Christian we accord the highest honors. CYRUS HAMLIN WALKER,

Grand Commander I W. V.

PUNISHMENT AS CRIME DETERRENT

Must Be More Severe When Degree of Certainty Is Low.

PORTLAND, Dec. 6.—(To the Editor.) Must Be More Severe When Degree of Certainty Is Low.

PORTLAND, Dec. 6.—(To the Editor.)

—It is apparent that an effort is to be made to have Governor West again reprieve the five red-handed assassins who are now confined in the penitentiary at Salem.

The argument is to be that certain voters were misled by the title on the ballot and thought they voted to abolish earlied purpose.

Sale in 1908 on a National basis. With very little organization and with hardly any attempt at careful advertising, the sale that year brought in, nevertheless, over \$135,000 for anti-tuberculous work in various parts of the United States. In 1909, with more thorough organization, the sale was increased to \$230,000. and in 1910 to nearly \$310,000. Last year the sale increased to over \$330,000, or 32,000,000 seals.

While our own Red Cross Seal dates back only four years, "charity stamps."

back only four years, "charity stamps."
from which this idea originally apruns,
go back to 1862, when "sanitary fair
stamps" were first used in Boston to
secure money for the care of soldiers
wounded during the Civil War, Nearly wounded during the civil war.

\$1,090,000 was raised in this way during
the years 1862 to 1865. After the war
this method of raising money was discontinued in this country for a generation, although it found vogue in Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, France, Spalin, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Sweden and other European countries. There are now hundreds of different types of charity stamps used in all parts of the world, as many as 40 being used in Austria for children's hospitals alone.

Not Now Taken Seriously.

PORTLAND, Dec. 7.—(To the Editor.)
—I notice a correspondent from Ontario has just "broken out" with a kind of political "rash," which, by the way, was recently epidemic. However, with most people, this malady is merely superficial, but with the above correspondent it has gone to the spleen.

By his opponents, and for political capital, Taft was associated with such bosses as Barnes, Penrose and Crane. Yet his motives, his important political acts and his affiliations were never questioned until the recent fight for nomination.

Even the great author of "Square Deal" publicly maligned and villified him to satisfy an overweening ambition again to occupy the Presidency—all this abuse, too, in the face of the record, which shows from the same source came the highest encomiums ever paid by a retiring President to his successor.

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To expand the maxim, "everything is fair in love, war" (and politics), we are inclined to forgive the past campaign abuse. However, to those more or less "microscopic" crities who take all these accusations seriously, it might to suggest the application of analysis and the study of fact and history.

If I am able to forecast the anties of the political weathercock, I would say President Taft will retire unscarred from the political arena, and Roosevelt, if he attempts to become standard bearer for the Progressive party in 1916, will not carry a single state.

J. E. EASTHAM,