

INCREASED CUT OF TIMBERS ADVISED

Secretary Wilson Says Forest Reserves Produce Far More Than Is Being Used.

SUPPLY GROWS STEADILY

Cascade Forest, in Oregon. Cited as Example, Adds 200,000,000 Feet a Year by Growth, With Local Need for 1,000,000.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 7.—The Forest Service believes in practical conservation, in the use of the National forests for the benefit of the present and as a source of income. Practically the Forest Service is so holding most of the mature timber of the forest reserves that it is not being cut because those desirous of buying are not able to cut it under the terms and conditions that would make lumbering possible.

Much Timber Ripe for Ax.

"The National forests contain about one-fifth of the standing timber of the country," says the report of Secretary Wilson. "They furnish only about one-eighth of the annual cut. They produce by growth more than ten times the amount of timber which is now being taken from them each year. While the forests of the country as a whole are being overcut, our timber capital is diminishing yearly and rapidly, the National forests are rising reservoirs of supply.

"A large part of the present stand of National forest timber is ripe for the ax, so that the sooner it is cut the greater will be the production of new timber by growth. It is the waste through decay. All these facts point to the conclusion that the cut from the forests should be increased by every possible means.

"This conclusion, however, cannot be accepted unqualifiedly. Leaving entirely out of account the need for imposing conditions which will secure the production of the best new timber crop, it is necessary to regulate cutting with a view to the protection of the best interests of the public in the long run. Lumber is one of the things the price of which enters into the cost of living—and more largely, perhaps, than any other commodity—than which the price should be kept down; but the cost of living tomorrow must not be lost sight of in dealing with the problem of the cost today.

"Surplus Unevenly Distributed. The Secretary then proceeds to show that while the annual growth of timber in the forest reserves is estimated to be 4,000,000,000 feet, the total cut amounts in round numbers to only 400,000,000 feet, of which two-thirds is sold and one-third given away under free use permits unused surplus, he says, is in excess of local needs and could supply the general market, but he finds it is not an evenly distributed surplus. For example, all the timber in the Deer Lodge Forest in Montana is reserved to supply the nearby mines at Butte. The Cascade National Forest in Oregon has a surplus growth 300,000,000 feet a year to the available supply, while local needs call for only about 1,000,000 feet a year. It is from these forests, he says, that the general market can draw, but it is apparent that it does not draw to any extent upon them.

"It is explained that when National forest timber is harvested to prevent the Government to protect the public against monopoly. From the beginning the Forest Service methods of selling timber have been a series of attempts to prevent timber monopoly by purchasers. A fair operating profit to the purchaser is permitted, but no more, through stumpage appropriation. The timber price is fixed, no matter how the timber will not be sold. This price is based on a close estimate of the cost of manufacture and the market price of the product. The sale is then advertised and competition is sought.

"Monopoly Guarded Against. If it appears that monopoly control might take place through the operations of apparently competing operators, a certified statement of the relations of the applicant or bidder to other purchasers or a certified statement of the membership of firms or lists of stockholders in corporations may be required. Bids from lumber companies which have large holdings of their own may be given preference to companies not so supplied, and companies which are operating under one sale may be refused another sale until the first is completed.

"Further along the Secretary says: 'Immense bodies of mature timber, which should be harvested to prevent deterioration and to make room for new growth, are unmarketable for lack of means of transportation. Usually railroad development opens the way for logging. Naturally no one will undertake to build from 30 to 100 miles of railroad into the mountains without assurance of a considerable term of years. To meet this situation a large sales policy has been worked out. It includes provision for periodic readjustments of stumpage prices, based on the changes which take place in lumber prices in the markets where the timber is sold.

"Large Sales Aid Development. The result of such sales is to secure railroad development, opening the way to general economic development in entirely new fields; to make available for early use timber, much of which would otherwise rot in the woods, and to tap additional supplies of timber which can be sold to other purchasers on the means of getting it to market has been created. In making such sales it is necessary that the transportation facilities developed shall be public. This is always made a part of the contract.

"The Forest Service, says the Secretary, never allows the cut of National forest timber to exceed the sustained annual yield, nor are sales for the general market allowed on forests where the local demand will utilize all of the timber that the forest can steadily produce.

"It will doubtless be said," continues the report, "that the Government by withdrawing the National forests from private acquisition has reduced the amount of timber on the market and so increased the cost of lumber, and that by making purchasers pay the full value of what they buy it has levied on the necessities of the public. Far from being withdrawn from the market, the timber of the National forests is being pushed upon the market. Ten times the quantity sold last year would have been sold if purchasers could have been found.

"Available Amount Increased. By withdrawing the forests from private acquisition the Government has increased the amount of timber on the market. For it prevented the absorption of their finest stands by spec-

RUSSIAN ROYALTY WHO RENOUNCES CLAIM TO THRONE FOR SAKE OF DOMESTIC BLISS.



GRAND DUKE MICHEL ALEXANDROVITCH.

claimants, who now hold for the rise enormous quantities of the best timber of the West. By making purchasers pay the full value of what they buy, the Government has simply done just what it is now doing, permitting favored few to profit at the expense of the many.

JESUS HISTORIC FIGURE?

Arguments Submitted on Claim of Savior's Non-existence.

PORTLAND, Dec. 5.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian's articles on the historicity of Jesus have proven very interesting, but I venture to say not quite convincing. In my opinion, you underestimate the standing of scholarship that is coming to regard Jesus as a myth—and by that term I mean a historical, historical personality. There may have been more than one man who made such claims. All that those assert who do not accept the historicity of Jesus is that no such person has come down to us in sufficiently clear outline to be called a historical character. You say a great religious movement such as Christianity has been and is must have a personality behind it to give it an original impulse.

"This argument is much less effective today than it was 25 years ago, for the world has learned something in the way of social and religious psychology in that time. The personality argument was put forward by Renan, who attempted to give an account of that personality in his 'Life of Jesus.' I believe Mithraism and Essenism explain more in the way of 'original impulse' than any one personality ever could. There is such an admixture of myth and acknowledged allegory connected with the gospel narrative of Jesus that the character itself as a historical reality is lost. The doctrine of the 'kingdom' necessarily proves the existence of a personal exponent of such a cult. I think there is so much mystery connected with the doctrine that any interpretation today must necessarily reflect nothing but the interpreter's own spiritual variations. Hence, it lies outside the pale of logic and doubt derived their accounts from variously interpreted that I have heard even a Socialist, who is an agnostic, declare that 'kingdom of God' to be a religious doctrine which is not a religion. No doubt, if a little investigation and much speculation were permitted, the students of comparative religion, a literature might grow up showing that the 'kingdom' doctrine of Jesus, somewhat modified, grew out of a similar Buddhist doctrine.

"You bring up the value of Paul's testimony as a proof of Jesus' existence. Of course, you are aware that the higher critics concede that some of the Pauline epistles are spurious. The more radical students of the New Testament say they are all spurious. But leaving that question for a moment, let us say, as Paul himself said in this connection is that he had persons tell him that they had seen Jesus. The value of such a claim is not in the fact that Paul was a Jew, but that he was a man in such a state of mind would not be likely to regard with a critical mind reports even if coming from persons who would hardly pass today as competent observers. In the ancient world, especially in the region where the Gospel story is supposed to have been enacted, unnatural and prodigious happenings were regarded as not uncommon. And as you know, literature of that time is full of the accounts of miracles and signs and portents, much of it written by persons who claimed to be eye-witnesses, and by others who at least derived their accounts from those who gave themselves out as eye-witnesses. You compare Paul's account with Thucydides' accounts of Greek history. I do not think critical historians today set any too much store by the unconfirmed reports of Thucydides. Even Macaulay, in his essay on 'History' (Edinburgh Review, May, 1838) points out the fact that Thucydides was given to invention and says that it is 'altogether incongruous, and violates, not only the accuracy of history, but the decencies of fiction.'

"All these matters are handled in such a masterly manner in 'Ecce Deus' that I almost feel like apologizing for taking up your time that might be so much more profitably spent by reading Professor Smith's book. By the way, the Thucydides passage is there also given a very illuminating discussion that is highly significant.

DAVID ROSENWALD.

Nashville street railways are replacing horse-drawn emergency repair wagons by motor trucks.

NEWS TO BE CURBED

Stanford Would First Judge What's Fit to Print.

COLLEGE CENSOR IS NAMED

Hereafter It Is Decried if Undergraduate Correspondent Sends Out Story Dishked, Such One Will Be Expelled.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Dec. 7.—No more news from this institution, unless it shall first have passed through nets and filters of the official censor. Such is the decision promulgated today by the undergraduate body, known as the Associated Students, which, when it sits jointly with the faculty, is known as the University Conference.

Oddly enough, the censor's appointment comes as the result of an official piece of censorship, the truth of which only transpired today. Shortly after the annual big game between Stanford and California, a freshman, the son of a Californian known throughout the state, was expelled because he had filed to a newspaper for which he was acting as correspondent the story of a somewhat riotous jinks in which several San Bernardino students were said to have shared.

"Expulsion Is Kept Quiet. The publication was held to be in violation of the undergraduate code of ethics. The student was expelled and news of the expulsion, together with the reasons prompting it, was suppressed.

"Hereafter when an undergraduate correspondent has doubts about the truth or the policy of a news item he will submit his 'copy' to the censor. If he is directed not to file the item, and does so against orders, his expulsion will be recommended by the student body and approved by the faculty. Honor will be relied on to control the correspondents.

"Previous Attempts Made. The present attempt to censor Stanford news is not the first. For years the university has given to the press the newspapers printed only what the authorities thought was good for them, and during a period when there was much public interest in a series of changes in the faculty, one newspaper quartered a staff correspondent, who happened also to be a Stanford graduate, in Palo Alto and kept him there for weeks.

INDIAN CHIEF SUMMONED

WAHKIAKOUS REDS WILL TESTIFY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Big Pop-Wow to Be Held and Controversy Over Rights About Mount Adams May Be Settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—A Wahkiacus Indian, who has returned from a visit to the Skookum apple orchards, located five miles from the river from this point, reports that the old chief was summoned by the Government. He, with Joe Stahl and Charley Parker, Klickitat River Indians, departed the first of the week for Washington, D. C., where they expect to give testimony next week before the Congressional committee on Indian affairs.

Last Spring Chief Skookum Wahkiacus and Indian friends voluntarily visited President Taft and told of some of the unpleasant things appearing to interfere with the red man in his yearly rambles about the mountains in the vicinity of Mount Adams. During the summer a special agent from the department came out, surveyed the grounds and interviewed the old chief with other prominent Indians. The outcome is now at hand, when some hundreds of representative Indians will next week hold a big powwow in Washington. The controversy uppermost at hand is the selling of so-called hunting grounds held by the Indians.

The uneducated or traditional Indians of which Chief Wahkiacus belongs, want to retain all lands that carry a sentimental tradition of being the undisputed field of forefathers. The educated chief of the Yakima believes these lands should be sold and put to better uses than is derived from the nomadic Indian who, to the neglect of his crops, drops back to a wild state a few weeks in each year. Then again it is contended rekindling of the old fires in sacred places mark the trend of educational influences. The contention seems to have resolved to a solution that the educated and modern Indians probably will formulate the best plans for the future of their people.

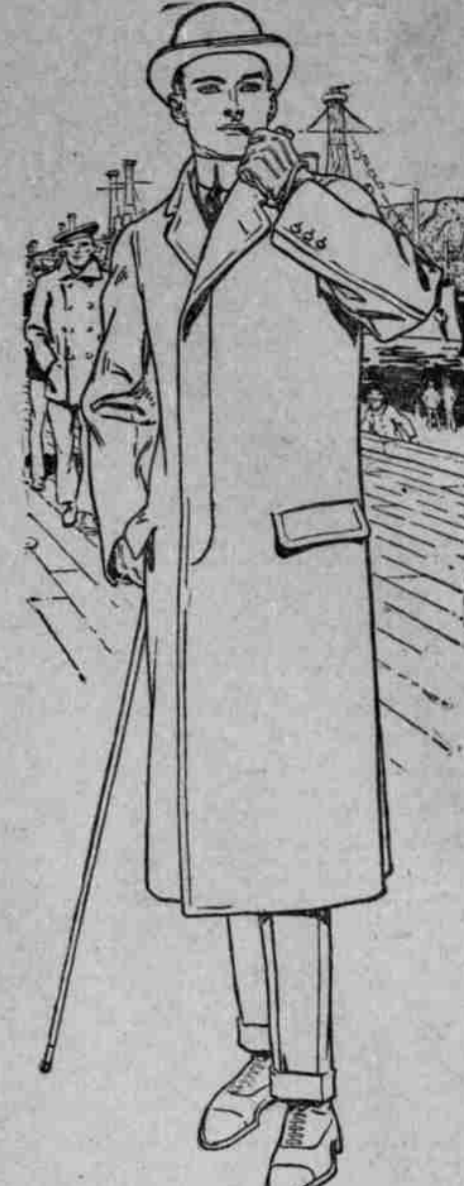
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\$9.00 House Coats \$6.75
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CLAPP HAS REMEDY

Interstate Campaign Contributions Held Wrong. BILL OFFERED IN SENATE

Minnesota Senator Says He Is Acting at Vice of Collecting in Large Centers for Distribution at Distance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Clapp, chairman of the committee investigating campaign funds, introduced a bill today to prohibit the sending of campaign funds from one state to another to aid campaigns of candidates for President, Vice-President, Representatives or Senators.

The measure does not represent the concerted action of the investigating committee, but was presented by Chairman Clapp as his suggestion of a remedy for excessive use of money for campaign purposes. In a statement to the Senate, he declared such a law would prevent the 'dumping' of great sums of money into outlying states by wealthy communities like New York.

Bill Goes to Sub-Committee. This bill is aimed to meet the vice of gathering funds in large centers and then sending them to distant states to influence the election of President or Vice-President, members of Congress or Senators, said Mr. Clapp.

At his request the bill was referred directly to the investigating sub-committee without the usual formality of consideration by one of the standing committees of the Senate.

Senator Clapp said that he hoped the measure would form the basis for a bill to be passed by the Senate in this session.

Traveling Allowance Permitted. The campaign fund bill would permit National political committees to gather funds from any state to pay the expenses of traveling and special trains for candidates or speakers and to pay for the distribution of literature and the placing of advertisements.

Any collection of money in one state and its distribution in another, however, by a 'person, firm, corporation, association or committee,' would be punishable by a prison sentence of from six months to one year.

PRICE PUT ON 'ILLNESS'

University Faculty's Ruling Destined to Improve Students' Health.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—Illness is destined to lose much of its popularity among students at the University of Oregon, as the result of the action of the faculty taken at Thursday's meeting and announced today. Hereafter, according to the new ruling, if students wish to 'cut' classes they will do so at the expense of good college credits.

One-sixteenth of one semester hour will be deducted for each absence, no matter what the cause. At this rate, a

student who follows the practice of 'laying off' to any great extent will be likely to fall below the requirement of 120 hours for graduation, even if he has passed all his courses.

Another penalty is placed on the chronic absentee in the form of a ruling that any student who does not attend at least 80 per cent of the recitations in any subject shall be barred from taking the examinations in that subject. 'Excuses for absences on the ground of sickness may be granted at the discretion of the dean,' so reads the notice, 'providing that the instructor shall first have certified that the cases, performance, cutlery, manure goods, umbrellas and dressing cases. Corner Sixth and Alder streets.

Dr. Hartman Speaks About Catarrh of the Lungs

Quits a stir in medical circles was produced by Dr. Hartman's last article in which he refers to the incurable curio of Mrs. Eberlein of Pittsburg. The impression created by the case of Dr. Hartman is to be able to cure incurable diseases. A report of these statements reached the end of the week.

As soon as he heard what people were saying he was very quick and emphatic in his denial of any intent on his part to create such an impression.

No, said the Doctor, I do not claim to have any magical cures. I do not claim to have a cure for anything. Judging from the number of letters I receive, however, concerning Mrs. Eberlein's case, from people who have similar complaints, I should judge that catarrh of the lungs is very prevalent. The number of people afflicted are increasing. In spite of the strenuous efforts of health boards catarrh prevails more and more every year.

No, I do not claim to have a miraculous cure. I only recite some of the things the people tell me who take Pe-ru-na. The case of Mrs. Eberlein, for instance, she was apparently dying of catarrh of the lungs. Her physician had told her so. Many people who had seen others die under similar conditions thought her to be dying. She commenced taking Pe-ru-na and recovered.

Now, I do not undertake to explain her recovery. I certainly do not undertake to say that Pe-ru-na will cure anybody in the last stages of catarrh of the lungs. I make no such claim. But I do undertake to say this. As long as there is life there is hope. The doctors are liable to be mistaken. They often condemn people to die when they do not die. They say, 'Mrs. So-and-So cannot live twenty-four hours,' and then Mrs. So-and-So gets well. They say, 'Mr. So-and-So has not a shot of a show of living,' but Mr. So-and-So gets well. Now, what is it that cures such cases?

Every doctor knows that it is the vitality of the patient. The last organ of vitality left to make one more struggle, and the disease was overcome.

Now, it may happen that Pe-ru-na is taken at the critical moment in the

The new regulations will not apply to past absences, but will go into effect next Monday. The announcement of the faculty's action has aroused a storm of resentment on the campus, but it is conceded that the general health of the students, as measured by their attendance at classes, will show a marked improvement.

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Your Child's Health Your First Thought

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