The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1911.

WHY OREGON FARES BADLY.

The Army board appointed by the President to investigate the Government reclamation projects and reco mend a proper distribution of available funds (including the \$20,000,000 loan) approved the Umatilia project, which it regarded as "feasible," but it recommended that the "proposed west extension should be postponed at on account of the large amount of money needed for the completion of other projects to which the Government is committed." Therefore Umatilla is shoved aside without further consideration or favor, beyond a comparative pittance for the east

pressure or influence per suaded the Army board to ignore Umatilla in favor of other projects, no more meritorious, possibly "the Government stands committed"? It was the insistent and determined appeal and representations of Senators like Borah and Carter who got for Idaho and Montana \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 respectively. while Oregon is obliged to content itself with a \$925,000 crumb from the \$45,000,000 reclamation table. Oregon an object of such contemptcharity, with its record \$9,000,000 given from the sale of its lands to the reclamation fund! Poor Oregon

Even now Oregon's indolent and inefficient Senators ask, "What's the use"? They do nothing. It appears impossible for them to realize that Oregon is vastly stirred up over this business. As they falled to utter a in the Senate when protest ould have doubtless availed to defeat repeal of section nine of the origso they also have permitted other Senators, alert and watchful in the interest of their constituencies, to utgeneral them ignominiously and defeat them completely with the Army board. Poor old Oregon!

THE TRAFFIC IN VOTES.

It is no wonder that political conin Adams County, Ohio, have excited indignation throughout the A county in which votes are country. for sale at every election as articles of common merchandise, where the vile traffic is participated in by high and low, rich and poor, ministers and laymen, and where one township is left without a single untainted voter, is a thing to amaze and even horrify Still, if we are wise we will not permit our righteous wrath over the situation to betray us into undiscriminating fury. One newspaper exlaims that Judge Blair, who is trying the guilty citizens of Adams County, is too lenient in his sentences. His disfranchisement for five years. same paper goes on to say that the ministers who have sold their votes ought to be driven from the pulpit and that "all others should be punished with a severity that would make them realize the helnousness of their

That their crime is exceedingly gross cannot be questioned, but it is by no means certain that severity of punishment would of itself improve the moral state of vote-sellers, or vote-buyers either. Americans are much in the habit of delivering themselves over to loud exclamations of horror when any particular crime becomes too obtrusive to be overlooked, but they are only too apt to take it for granted that the exclamations are their duty in the premises and that they are not bound to do anything

We think something more effective than vague ejaculations of surprise and shame will be necessary to complish much in the way of reform-ing Adams County. Trite maxims about the necessity of elevating the character of the voters will not of themselves do a great deal, either, although they are of course admirably wholesome. Before we can think rationally about the state of affairs in Adams County we shall probably find it well to take a few facts into consideration. In the first place the moral infection which breaks out in the form of vote-buying and selling is not limited to one section of the country. It is to be found equally prevalent in Rhode Island, Delaware, New Hampshire, West Virginia and

It is specifically stated by a mar who knows all about the business and whose words are quoted in the Cincinnati Enquirer, that conditions are fully as bad in several other Ohio counties as in Adams. The disease is It may truthfully be widespread. said to be of National proportions. is only in states like Oregon and Kansas that we hear nothing of its

Again it ought to be particularly noticed that it is not foreigners especially who sell or buy votes. It is native-born citizens, largely those of old the advantages of the common schools and other free institutions for several generations. The West Virginia bribe-takers and givers are of the famous Scotch-Irish stock to which Patrick Henry belonged and whose men fought with unexampled bravery in the Revolution: It has been stated that the vice of vote-buying and selling is more prevalent in some rural districts than in the cities. How true this may be we shall not undertake to decide, but the mere statement is

pect of the country population. stance which ought not to be forgot-The traders in votes in Adams County were not by any means the most unintelligent and degraded ele-ment of the population. It is explicitly stated in the accounts that all in this instance was drunk and Abel enable them to engage in the ocean know how to fight.

classes of men shared in the infamy. Schoolteachers, ministers and lawyers are emphatically mentioned. It also insisted upon that the traders in the most sacred privilege of man were "good fellows," highly moral in every other respect, the flower of honor We are given to understand that they hold their personal obligations sacred and are falthful in their church du-What is the use of saying that ties. the sin of these people can be cured by increasing their intelligence? They are above the average already in their mental capacity unless the reports from Adams County are misleading. The vote-traders are the leading and most responsible citizens of their several precincts. Finally, unless our observation betrays us into error, we notice a disposition on the part of those who review the situation to slur over the guilt of those who bought the votes in Adams County and emphasize that of the sellers. We can discern no moral distinction between them.

Since the moral character of the vote-traders seems to be excellent except in this one particular, we do not quite see how much improvement can be expected from preaching to them in general terms. The best lesson Carlyle left us was the precept to "clear our minds of cant." Matthew Arnold enforced it by telling us to do the best we could to see things clearly "and see them true." It is quite likely that a frank acknowledgment of the causes underlying the venality of our voters in many sections will be of more benefit in the long run than any conceivable quantity of almless indig-

"FREE SPEECH" AND "MOVE ON." These noisy "orators" who stand upon the muniments and the property of orderly society to rail against it and who complain that they are denied which their "share" of the "wealth" they did not produce are entitled to no surbstone rights of "free speech" that the community is bound to respect.

There is no "grinding slavery" of apitalism or wages that will hold down purposeful energy in this Western country. Opportunities for making opportunity and fortune are a thousand times more abundant now than they were for the men and women who created the wealth that our soap-box patriots rail at. But these patriots, instead of creating for themselves, seek to prey upon others whine and complain and rant, and want somebody to "divide" or government to give a lift,

Property owners who build sidewalks and lay pavements and erect buildings and carry heavy burdens of taxes-all this through self-denial and at large cost during long years-are entitled to protection against occupation of the premises by proletariat "meetings" of citizens who pay none of these costs yet covet the "incre-

Public streets are improved by own ers of property for purposes of traffic and travel. They may be used properly for assemblage whenever interests of property owners are to be benefited thereby. But these Socialist meetings use the streets to carry on war against the institution of private property and against the very persons who made the improvements.

If Socialist "orators," or any other orators, must make speeches, they should be compelled to "hire a hall" or to make their rostrum where they will not obstruct the public streets. The Socialist assumption that they and their followers are entitled to monopoly of any street they may choose is impudent and indefensible.

Mayor Simon will be commended by the supporters of the city government if his police shall force these speakers and their throngs to move on,

Big new enterprises, when chroncled by the press, carry big headlines that everybody reads. notes of progress in the Pacific Northwest, published modestly from day to day; yet the aggregate of individual and community enterprises is far more important than any one colossal undertaking. In this connection note the following news paragraphs condensed from The Oregonian yesterday densed from The Oregonian yesterday Albany's postoffice shows increase of 15 per cent in the last three

Meeting called for tonight in the interests of a first-class highway from ouver, B. C., to Mexico. Walla Walla's building record last

year \$500,000. Farmers at Weston enter into project to store water for dry lands.

Chehalis lets contract for sewers to st \$51,000. Armory costing \$30,000 dedicated

Postoffice receipts at Springfield increase 20 per cent for the year. Regents of the Oregon Agricultural college decide on plans for extending

educational work Year's output of honey in the Yak-ima Valley 200 tons. Medford shows 54 per cent increase

in postoffice receipts and 22 per cent in bank deposits. Work to begin at once on railroad

from Eugene to the coast. Farm of 660 acres near Coburg to be cut up into 20-acre tracts. Sale of \$3,500,000 worth of timber

lands near Klamath Falls; sawmills to General passenger agents estimate that railroads will bring \$0,000 people

into Oregon this year. Eugene postoffice shows gain of 18 per cent. O.-W. R. & N. to start passenger

service into North Yakima early in February. And last but not least, the stereotyped weather report, cool and cloudy, while everywhere east of the Rockies

great cold prevails. Within the next twelve months The Oregonian, which publishes all the news that's fit to print, will have 4000 or 5000 paragraphs such as are here ondensed. These mark the industries of the Pacific Northwest, which at this time are attracting more homeseekers and investors than any

other section of the United States. AN AGED CAIN.

It is inconceivable that two brothers should have lived to the great age attained by the modern Cain and Abel of yesterday's Oregon City tragedy, without having learned the lesson of self-control; or that the association of a lifetime should not have distilled the

gentle essence of brotherly love, The incident portrays a phase of human passion that is, happily, seldom staged in a civilized community and which is at once shocking and de-plorable. It is, moreover, inexplicable, except on the hypothesis that Cain

allowed himself to become exasperated to murderous frenzy at the sight of his aged brother's wretched homecoming. This is, indeed, no excuse for the resultant tragedy and offers but a sorry explanation of it. The fratricide, maudlin from age and drink, cannot give, and can hardly be expected to give, a reason for the combat the result of which has landed him, at four-score, in jail and deprived his scarcely less aged brother of the little span of life which Nature still held in store for him. Complaint will not be made of the law's delay if it falters in this case until the decree of Nature precedes the conviction of this modern Cain, and his sentence to die upon the

Atrocious as was his crime, the thought of his paying the penalty assessed by law is revolting, and since Nature evidently stumbled somewhere in his make-up, it may be hoped that she will atone by giving him quiet passport to the land of shades, while yet a jury hesitates to bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree or the court withholds judgment

THE RECONCILIATION.

The Boston story about the understanding between President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt may be regarded as interesting and, likely enough, true. Yet it may also be supposed that both the principals would repudiate vehemently and indignantly any assumption that there was need or occasion of reconciliation between two old friends who had never had a misunderstanding. They never have, indeed; or hardly ever.

There was during the recent campaign a seething and bristling situation that gave to the dignified efforts of the President to make it appear that he still loved his Theodore with the same old tender regard the aspect of protesting a trifle too much. the part of Roosevelt there was silence, constraint and a noticeable dalliance with the President's ene-But there was no open collision. due apparently to the tactful and con ciliatory attitude of Taft and to the cheerful acceptance by the ex-President of the President's support, con fidence and esteem, even through such awkward episodes as the pointed repudiation of Vice President Sherman. The chastened spirit of the truculent Colonel, following the November ejections, may account for the success of the effort by Collector Loeb to bring about a more perfect understanding between them

The event has justified former pre between Taft and Roosevelt, the Colonel would bring it about, for Taft never would take the initiative. He never did, evidently. It is probable Colonel Roosevelt has been awakened to a due appreciation of the precarious situation of the Republican party and the vital necessity of uniting the two factions-regular and progressive-if there is to be any prospect of success in 1912. The temper of the people must indeed be greatly modified if the Republican Presiden-

tial nominee is to succeed in 1912. It is significant that the party which wins the mid-term Congressional elections against the party in power has usually-indeed invariably in recent years-won the succeeding Presidential election. In 1882 and 1890 the Democratic party carried Congress, and two years later won the Presidency; and in 1874 it was similarly successful and in 1876 came the Haves-Tilden imbroglio. If the pendulum shall swing back before 1912, its motion will have been greatly accelerated over previous years.

But it is pleasant to note that the Colonel is in accord once more with the Administration, whatever his moives. Is it possible that it now seem to him useless or fruitless to try and displace Taft as the head of his party? Is it also possible that he thinks his time will come again in 1916, rather than in 1912? We should say that, whatever happens to Taft in 1912, it will be obvious to Roosevelt that he has been in too great a hurry, and the walting plan is far the wiser for him.

A NEW OCTOPUS.

Having driven all of the land octopuses into retirement or into better behavior, the Government is now about to tackle a "whale" of an octopus in the shape of an immense steamship trust which controls rates on the Atlantic. The steamers involved have followed the objectionable method of forming what is commonly termed an offensive and defensive alliance" which has had the effect of eliminating most of the worst features of competition. Combinations, pools, trusts r whatever name may be applied to these steamship organizations are nu merous and of frequent formation in European Atlantic ports. The term frequent" is used advisedly, for none of these various combinations last long enough to amount to much.

The British Board of Trade has for years been assailing one of these alleged pools which is said to control the trade of South America and the Cape of Good Hope region. It has been proved by documentary evidence that this pool has exacted higher freight rates from British shippers ending freight to South Africa and South America than were charged on freight sent from New York in vessels owned or controlled by the same trust. Thus far the foreign shipowners have ucceeded in making a satisfactory explanation of their conduct. In the case now before the public conditions are somewhat different, for it is the passenger traffic more than the freight that is involved. Yet it is not clear that the prosecution of this trust should come from the United States.

In its petition the Government prays the court to "enjoin the defendants from further agreeing, combining and conspiring to injure and destroy the business of any person or corporation engaged in the business of carrying steerage passengers between points in the United States and Europe." According to the complaint, none of the lines that has suffered by this combination is an American line. The speclfic sufferer mentioned is, in fact, a Russian line, and it would accordingly seem eminently proper for Russia to demand fair play for her steamship owners instead of permitting the United States to rake her chsetnuts out of the fire. As the ocean is an unobstructed highway, open to all comers, a monopoly of the business that will hold for more than a few months is very difficult to perfect These pools fall by their own weight, and the one now under fire will hardly

prove an exception to its predecessors As American citizens are not permitted to buy cheap ships that will

carrying trade, the interest that this country has in the matter is far less than that of the foreigners who are fighting for the trade. Still, as an oc topus-hunter Uncle Sam has a good reputation, and he may be useful in hastening the inevitable break-up of

MULTNOMAH'S INTEREST.

The apportionment of the state taxes for the various counties for 1911 has been completed, and the figures are interesting. We note that out of a total of \$1,385,615.84 to be paid Multnomah will contribute \$493,-485.98, or a fraction less than 36 per cent. Multnomah, of course, make no offsection to paying one-third of the running expenses of the state but figures of this kind always recall the peevish statements by some of the country press regarding the desire of to have a voice in the management of state affairs and state in-

None of the big money-spending institutions to be supported in a large part by this approximately half million dollars Multnomah must pay is located in this city, and there are accordingly no direct benefits such as are enjoyed by the counties in which the state Institutions are located. In an industrial or financial undertaking the director or stockholder who owned or controlled more than 35 per cent of the stock would most certainly receive a hearing in keeping with his interest in the business. In some re-spects the business of running a state should not differ materially from that of running an industrial enterprise. That is, the people who supply greater part of the money for running expenses should have something to say

about the use made of the money. Multnomah County has apparently been fairly treated in the apportion ment of taxes, and we are all glad that we have become so rich and prosperous that we can pay more than one third of the running expenses of the state. At the same time, when some of our people appear before the Legislature asking for needed legislation let us hope that there will be no further mention of the "Portland hog." The "hog." if there is any in state affairs, has moved to the country, and the city is keeping him fat.

The New Year's edition of the Eugene Morning Register consisted of forty pages in five sections, three of which contained the "annual matter." There are maps in outline and relief that show the relation of the enterprising city to Lane County and the surrounding parts of Oregon. These, with the text, make Eugene the center as well as objective point of steam and electric lines. The resources of the soil are exploited by practical men. For example, George A. Dorris has an article on asparagus and Fruit Inspector Beebe has one on apples. These men are authority on their subjects. So, too, are other writers on grain, vegetable, timber and mineral topics. The objects of illustration are chosen and the mechanical work has been well done. Even the advertisements are "good reading." Eugene is a live city; Eugene people know it and act up to their knowledge. The Morning Register is certainly with them in

If this Mexican trouble become very serious, it will be necessary for those who may discuss the daily events to brush up on their pronunciation. Yesterday's news dispatches, for example, informed us that Cosihuira-chic, in the State of Chihuahua, had fallen into the hands of the rebels and that Nocazari was threatened by a body of revolutionists from Mal Paso. Guerrero via Pedernales; Luque, en route for Ojinaga, had been detained at Gallegos station, but part of his force had reached Juarez. News from the Honduran trouble was not so interesting from the standpoint of nomenclature, but we note that General Duron was closing in on Tegucigalpa. If little Willie, in his pursuit for geographical knowledge, should happen to strike this news in the paer, pape might be obliged to seek relief in a pronouncing gazeteer.

The New York Fruitgrowers' Union is holding the tenth annual meeting at Rochester, and, according to news dispatches, the main point under discussion is "how to meet the inroads of Western apples in markets until now held by Eastern orchardists." The remedy suggested is that the Eastern growers be taught to produce apples that will compare with the Western fruit in appearance as well as in quality. While it may not have occurred to the New Yorkers, the best method by which this desired end can be reached is for them to come West and Western apples. Rochester, where the fruitgrowers are meeting produces very good kodaks, collars and shoes, but for people not engaged in the production of these necessary staples Oregon offers advantages which vanished from New York when the last of the Mohicans went over the

The fact that a brother and sister can live in the same town and attend the same church for three years without recognizing each other illustrates the slight use most people make of their senses. Dickens could describe the contents of a room perfectly after he had been in it five minutes, but most men might live in it a year without knowing how many chairs there were. We have eyes but we see not, nor do we hear with our ears.

It may facilitate matters if Congressman Hawley puts sleuths on track of Portlan"s new Postoffice site that got lost somewhere about three months ago.

All at once it has been discovered that our anti-trust laws apply to traffic on the high seas. As its possibilities unfold, regulation is a mighty big thing.

Falling off in the world's gold product did not reduce the price of turkeys last year nor of eggs and milk Multnomah pays one-third of the state tax and has one-third of the population. But how about representa-

tion? Webb's paramour was entitled to ne limit. Now let Webb be hanged and close the incident."

The sheep is not a belligerent animal, but the men who own the sheep

Rural Carrier Would First Massac

Every Busy Road Plowman HILLSBORO, Or., Dec. 29.—(To the Editor.)—Many a wight, inordinately proud of his putative adroitness in the art of logomachy, tempted by the jocose gods rashly to challenge The Oregonian to a dislectical combat, has met with sudden defeat, embarrassing and dis-comfiting to the vanquished challenger, but a source of gleeful cachinations to the appreciative spectator.

The following remarks, however, are

addressed to The Oregonian, not with the intention to bloker and wrangle, but for the purpose of comparing notes on the subject of the parcels post, concerning which The Oregonian has pub-lished several editorials, the last one entitled "Parcels Post Querles, cember 10, advocating the introduction of that institution for these three rea-

First-Because the parcels post would the rural population from mi-ng in vast and ever-increasing grating in vast umbers to the cities. Second-Because the different nations of Europe have had it in oper-

ation for years, and Third—Because the parcels post would not increase the Government's expen-

Based upon this trichotomous argument The Oregonian presents a lucid and scholarly dissertation to its read-ers, who might be further interested in a few additional remarks on the sub-ject for the reason that they are written from the point of view of the rural

The Qregonian is undoubtedly correct In its contention that the parcels post is the great desideratum for the rural population, the supreme improvemen eeded to alleviate the ennui and deadly monotony of living in solitude. Whe the charm of novelty is worn off, eve the parcels post might fall to keep the people in the country as it fails to keep the rural districts of Europe populated.

The Oregonian next advocates the

parcels post for the reason that Europe

has had it in operation for years, nations of Europe, topheavy with cellent institutions, also have with exoads, the necessary precursor and adjunct of the parcels post. A rural car-rier serving a year or two in that capacity, has ample opportunity to ob-serve road construction as well as road destruction, and may gratuitously acquire accurate, if wrathful knowledge of "how not to build roads." He may have witnessed the good-road enthusi ast laboring over a mile or two of road with the deservedly famous split-log drag until that road, formerly a bottomless pit leading straight to Sheol, had become a thing of beauty and joy, only to observe the following Summer the plowman come along and with fell purpose and a stout team plow up that good road, furrow by furrow, as patiently, steadily and persistently as he plows his own fertile fleids to a depth of 10 to 12 inches, supplementing the excellent work by throwing on another layer six inches deep of nice, mellow earth, spaded up from the sides of the quondam road. Full connections with the nether world are then re-estab lished by the finishing process of har-rowing and thus the ground has been properly prepared to preserve moisture, but not to be traveled. And then "homeward the weary plowman worlds his way," inanely prates the poet with-out truth, for the diabolical plowman raising havec with the roads in the Summer is never homeward bound, nor is he ever weary; he slumbers not nor does he sleep. Tireless, durable and deathless as the flying Dutchman he has been at work plowing the Summer roads of this county ever since th white man's arrival and many a rural carrier has fallen before his all-con-quering plowshare. The unlucky wight route leads him over a road thus abused, invariably forsakes the devout customs of his plous forefathers and orever after neglects his morning devotions; he blasphemes and no prays except to the adversary of souls

o seize you plowman. The Oregonian finally advocates the introduction of the parcels post because the rural carriers' carts travel back and forth empty. Some rural carriers, however, have been known to refuse Navarro on the march to Cludad presents of sackfuls of apples, averring of carriers may be observed lending as sistance to one another in hoisting their sacks and pouches onto their shoulders. Some there are whose vol-ume of mail is so large that the sorting of it preparatory to the trip is really arduous labor, sweat-producing and thirst-raising. But be their carts empty or laden, in case of the introduction of the parcels post they will surely be heavier, and if not increasing the Government's expenses it will of necessity increase the carriers' expen-ses, as it costs more to haul greater weight. With good roads, the problem of the parcels post would lose its knotty aspect. Good roads would fill the rural carrier's soul with ecstasiec of delight, so he would refuse to trade positions with the Gaexwar of Baroda or swap jobs with the Ahkoond of

> To the rural mail carrier the sub ject is thus focused in two cognate

> tenets:
>
> First—The parcels post to be preceded by the establishment of permanently good roads.
>
> Second—The immediate cessation of

perverse and hostile methods of road-unbuilding as practiced by the execra-ble plowmen, who should be massa-

Arizona and New Mexico

PRESCOTT, Jan. 1.—(To the Editor.)

-Are New Mexico and Arizona states or territories? If states, when admit-

Arizona and new Mexico are still inder territorial form of government. Bills admitting both have passed Congress and a convention in each territory has adopted a constitution. It will be necessary for the people of Arizona and New Mexico and for Congress to ratify the constitutions. When this has been done the President will issue a proclamation fixing a day for formal admission.

Legislators' Perquisites in Spain.

Spanish Deputies, some of whom are agitating for a salary, already enjoy certain privileges. They are entitled to frank their letters and to travel on the railways in Spain free of charge. Unlike the French Deputies, however, they have to pay for refreshments con-sumed in the Chamber, the only item supplied gratutiously being barley sugar. Of this there is an unlimited supply, and lady visitors to the Cham-ber are always presented with a packet of this delicacy, which serves to sweeten the debutes.

Rochester Post-Express.

The Department of Agriculture has no soul for poetry or romance. This is not strange, for departments of agriculture are not supposed to dable much in sentiment. Cabbages are more in its line than canzonets, pumpkins more to its liking than pantoums, and logs and hominy more to its taste than the tuneful madribal and the blithe ballade. Therefore it is not surpris-ing to learn that the Department of Agriculture has instituted a crusade against the mistletoe.

Mount Hood Railway & Power Company to Finish Plant Soon. Contracts have been let for the elec-

trical equipment of the big power plant of the Mount Hood Railroad & Power Company announced C. B. Smith, general nanager of the company, who retur manager of the Common Mew York, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities.

"As soon as the orders are completed we will be ready to announce the details fully," said Mr. Smith. "Our power plant will be complete in every respect

and will be equipped with the most mod-ern machinery. The plant will be con-structed in four units of 3000-kilowatt The four units will produce 12,000-kilowatt of energy. We are mak-ing preparations to install two other power plants and these will be constructed as additional power is de "Up to the present time, construction work has been going ahead at a

rate. We expect to have the grading completed between Portland and the power plant within the next two months. This will cover a distance of 21 miles 17 miles of which is on the main line and four miles on the branch to the nower station site.

"On account of weather conditions we will not be able to push construction work on the line east of the power plant as rapidly as we desire, but when the rainy season is over we plan to put all the forces to work that we can. We should be ready to furnish light and commercial purposes by the power for commercial purposes by the early part of the coming Summer. Our operations, as planned, will exceed an expenditure of \$2,500,000."

R. C. Gillis, directing head of the com pany, is expected to return to Portland from Les Angeles next Monday.

BRANCH OFFICES INSTALLED O.-W. R. & N. Announces Representatives in Large Cities.

With the new organization of the O.-W. R. & N. now completed, the road has taken steps to install permanent branch offices in all of the Important cities of the United States and to direct greater efforts in publicity work for the Pacific

Northwest. Appointments at the various cities by P H Miller, traffic manager of the co pany, were announced yesterday as follows: Atlanta, A. G. Dutcher, general agent; Boston, W. Massey, New England freight and passenger agent; Butte, F. D. Wilson, general agent; Chicago, W. G. Nelmyer, general agent; Cincinnati, W. H. Connor, general agent; Chevland, G. B. Hild, general agent; Denver, F. B. Choate, general agent; Detroit, J. C. Ferguson, general agent; Kansas City, Mo. H. G. Kaill, general agent; Los Angeles H. O. Wilson, general agent; Minnespo-its, D. M. Collins, general agent freight department, and H. F. Carter, general its, D. M. Collins, general agent freight department, and H. F. Carter, general agent passenger department; Milwaukee, L. L. Davis, commercial agent; New York, J. B. De Friest, general Eastern agent; Philadelphia, S. C. Milbourne, genagent; eral agent; Pittsburg, George G. Herring, general agent; St. Louis, J. G. Lowe, gen-eral agent; Salt Lake City, D. R. Gray, general agent, and San Francisco, S. F.

Booth, general agent.

All of these offices will be supplied with advertising literature of the company, commercial organizations and of communities covered by the Harriman system in the Northwest.

COMPETENT CLERKS DESIRED Legislators Anxious to Avoid Selec

tion by Political "Pull." There exists a strong sentiment among There exists a total the members of both branches of the Legislature for adopting some plan that will simplify the selection of stenographers and clerks at the session which opens Monday. At every session there are ten applicants for each position to be filled. Under the system of choosing these employes heretofore followed many impetents have obtained employment It is proposed by different members this year that all such employes should be selected either through the Secretary of State's office or by a special committee of three or five members, all selections to be made on a basis of proficiency. For to employ a large number of young wo-this time, with the heavy improvements

to employ a large number of young wo-men as clerks to post printed bills in the record books of each member. That plan has not proved satisfactory, prin-cipally because most of the work was done during the day while the Legisla-ture was in session to the annoyance of the members, besides interfering in a measure with the business proceedings. These employes have been paid 33 a day. Various members of the House are thinking of dispensing with the services of these young women this year and employing in their place a half dozen men to do this part of the work at night. It is figured that such a force of men can perform the work of several young wo-men. There is more than a probability that the innovation will be proposed in the House, where the sentiment against

LEGISLATIVE JOBS ATTRACT

mploying too many needless clerks is

Army of Aspirants Press Claims Upon Legislators

Several aspirants for the different desk positions in the Senate and House are pressing their claims among the members of the Legislature. These positions pay from 34 to 319 a day and always are eagerly sought. The fact that as a rule more or less political "pull" is necessary to land one of these jobs, does not deter a small host of applicants of the context of entering the contest every two years. The successful candidates for thes

positions generally are chosen in caucu n the same manner as the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. In the absence of a caucus, the candi-dates take their fight to the floor of the Senate where the members of each house select their officers.

To date, candidates have appeared for

the different positions as follows: Senate-Chief clerk, E. H. Flagg, of Columbia County; journal clerk, George N. Farrin, of Coos, and J. E. Hunt, of Marion; reading clerk, Frank Motter, of Multnomah; calendar clerk, Roy Ritner, of Umatilla; mailing clerk, Elbert War-

ford, of Linn.

House-Cilef clerk, W. F. Drager, of Marion; journal clerk, Gordon E. Moores, of Multioman; reading clerk, Glen O. Holman, of Polk; calendar clerk, Robert Nelson, of Linn, and Harry McClallen, of Douglas; mailing clerk, W. F. McAdams, freit, doorkeeper J. F. Singer, of Multif Polk; doorkeeper, J. F. Singer, of Mult-

Klamath Falls Still Waits. KLAMATH FALLS, Or.,

(Special.)—The postal savings bank will not be opened here before the middle of the month. Postmaster Emmitt, who has not returned from Wash-ington, where he went to confer with the Postmaster-General about the operation of the bank, sends word that the necessary printed matter will not be ready before that time and that he will not be he is before January 10.

Gold Mine Interest Brings \$20,000

MEDFORD, Or., Jan. 5.—(Special.)— John H. Prade purchased a half interest in the Bula mine from Mrs. Cassie K. Buckman yesterday for \$20,000. The prop-erty is a gold mine situated near Ashland Creek, 20 miles from Medford, Mr. Prade Chicago Record-Herald.

A Cleveland dishwasher has inherited specified from his mother-in-law. He ought to join the movement to abolish the mother-in-law joke.

Creek, 20 miles from Medford, Mr. Prade has purchased \$5000 worth of new machinery with which to carry on extensive development work. The other half interest in the property is owned by A. I.

ROADS AND THE PARCELS POST ELECTRICAL CONTRACT IS LET COMMITTEE ROOM IS OUTSIDE

Solons at Salem Compelled to Meet

in Lobbies of Capitol. SALEM, Or., Jan. 5.-(Special.)-Eight committees of the coming Legislature will be compelled to meet in the lobbies of the capitol, according to a directory of committee meeting places which has just been completed by the Secretary State, after working for several weeks on a puzzle which appeared at first to be practically unsolvable. The directory ractically unsolvable. The directory

Agriculture and Forestry-Room 4, first Assessment and taxation-Room 4, first Banking-Room 10, third floor.

Claims—Room 18. first floor. Commerce and navigation—Library. Country—Lobby, third floor. County and state officers—Lobby, third Education-Room 4. first floor. Elections and privileges-Lobby, third

Engrossed bills-Room 2. Senate. Federal relations—Lobby, third floor,
Fishing industries—Room 4, first floor,
Game—Room 4, first floor,
Hortfeulture—Library,
Insurance—Room 5, first floor

Horticulture—Library.
Insurance—Room 5, first floor.
Irrigation—Room 17, first floor.
Judiclary—Room 4, Senate.
Industries—Room 18, first floor.
Medicine, pharmacy and dentistry—Supreme Court chamber.
Military affairs—Room 18, first floor.
Mining—Room 4, first floor.
Municipal corporations—Library.
Penal institutions—Room 8, first floor.
Printing—Room 17, first floor.
Public buildings and institutions—Supreme
Court chamber. ourt chamber.
Public lands—Supreme Court chamber.
Railroads—Room 4. Senate.
Resolutions—Room 4. Senate.
Revision of laws—Room 4. Senate.
Roads and highways—Room 8. first floor.
Ways and means—Room 1. first floor.

House, Agriculture-Room 4. first floor. at and taxation-Room 4, first

Banking-Room 10, third floor, Capitol building and grounds-Lobby, third floor. Cities and towns-Library.

Cities and towns—Library.
Claims—Room 18, first floor.
Commerce—Library.
Corporations—Room 8, first floor.
Counties—Lobby, third floor.
Education—Room 4, first floor.
Elections—Cloak-room, House.
Engrossed bills—Room 6, third floor.
Engrossed bills—Room 7, third floor.
Enrolled bills—Room 7, third floor.
Frederal relations—Lobby, third floor.
Fisheries—Room 4, first floor.
Food and dairy products—Library.
Game—Room 4, first floor.
Health and public morals—Supreme Court

Horticulture-Library. Indian affairs—Supreme Court chamber. Insurance—Room 6, first floor. Internal improvements—Supreme Court

or. Labor industries—Room 18, first floor. Manufactures—Supreme Court chamber. Medicine and pharmacy—Supreme Court

Mining-Room 4, first floor Penal, reformatory and cl Mining—Room 4, first noor.
Penal, reformatory and charttable instistions—Room 8, first floor.
Printing—Room 17, first floor.
Public lands—Supreme Court chamber. Public lands—Supreme Court chamber.
Public library—Library.
Railways and transportation—Room 4

rst floor. Resolutions—Room 4, first floor. Revision of laws—Attorney-General's room, hird floor. ids and highways-Room 8, first floor. Rules and joint rules—Library. Salaries and mileage—Library. Salaries of state and county officers

italistics and immigration—Library. COMMISSIONERS ASK

Multnomah County Officials May Ask for Increase in Pay.

An effort will be made to secure an increased rate of remuneration for Mult-nomah County Commissioners when the Legislature convenes, a bill having already been prepared to be submitted by mem-bers of the local delegation. The bill bers of the local delegation.
will provide an annual salary of \$1800 for
Commissioners in countles having a popmiation of more than 200,000, which will limit the increase, of course, to Multno-

mah County. The present allowance is \$3 per day for each day wherein service is actually per-formed. For several years past the Commissioners have had to give subnow under way in the county, Commis sioners Lightner and Hart have no time for private business. The compensation of \$3 for daily supervision over costly and extensive improvement work is taken as insufficient by those favoring the in-

Aberdeen to Grow Oysters.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Jan. 5.-(Special.)
-The Sheridan & White Company, one of the largest dealers of guif cysters in Galveston, has made arrangements to go extensively into the cyster business on Grays Harbor. The first Grays Harbor oysters are expected on the market with-in a short time. Oyster dealers in both Aberdeen and Hoquiam are planning to organize an association for the protection of the local product. A vast amount of money has been expended in oxster beds in this district and an effort will be made to boost the home product as soon as it is placed on the market.

Coos Valuations Are \$15,483,292.

BANDON, Or., Jan. 5 .- (Special.) Coos County valuations, as compiled by the Assessor, total \$15,483,292. Cities, towns and districts show the following individual valuations: Port of Coos Bay, \$7,250,763; Marshfield, \$2,061,426; North Bend, \$1,199,886; Coquille, \$554,-642; Bandon, \$532,652; Myrtle Point, \$336,269; Empire, \$177,418.

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