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OHTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1911.

HIS TROUBLESOME PRIENDS.

Everybody ought to feel sorry for Colonel Roosevelt. For the first time in his life he finds it impossible to make the public understand exactly what he says and means. Moreover, he has a Jot of troublesome friends who persist in rushing into print with their own interpretations of the Colonel's painstaking and lucid lunguage about the Presidential nomination, nother lot of noisy friends are hurrying around the country attending progressive Republican conventions, preventing the indersement of La Foland mysteriously intimating. though solemnly denying, that they have just come from Oyster Bay, and that when the time comes there will be something doing. It is all highly disocerting to Colonel Roosevelt, who is altogether unable to control his friends and is also unable to understand why the talk of his candidacy persists. Of course he is not a candi-

No one knows exactly why young Mr. Abbott felt a call to discuss the latest phase of the Colonel's non-candidacy. The young gentleman uses many words to explain it all. Briefly tells us that Colonel Roosevelt will not run for the Presidency unless perhance he should get the nomination. That helps a lot to clear up a mystifying and muddy situation. If his friends get the nomination for him and Insist on his taking it, what can the poor man do but take it and do the best

It is a dreadful situation for Colonel Roosevelt. They will not let him silone. Every time the telephone rings he knows that some tearful voice will be demanding that he run for Prestdent. The wires are burdened, the mails are stuffed with appeals from the country. The streets are thronged with crowds discussing his refusal to run. The White House is in conster-nation for fear that he will run. La Follette is quite sick from worry over The people do not seem to understand that when an ex-President manifests a desire to spend the remainder of his days in well-carned re-

Run for President? Certainly notunless they give him the nomination.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AS APPLIED. In its practical application the Monree Dectrine has made Uncle Sam the financial guardian of republics which have proved incompetent to manage their own money matters. He has held that relation to Santo Domingo to the great good of that little republic, and has incidentally snuffed out a couple of revoltuions and a war with He has set the infant republic of Cuba on its legs again when they ne wobbly. Now he has undertaken to put Nicaragua and Honduras en a paying basis. His interest in preserving peace among the peppery Latin-Americans is having a depressing effect on the fillbustering This is a very different application of Monroelsm from that which has en imagined by suspicious South They have been haunted Americans. by a dread that we only upheld the Monroe Doctrine against Europe in order that we might hold their young republics in reserve, ready to be gob bled whenever our appetite for terri-tory grew keen. We have done much to allay this fear by arbitrating the Allsopp claim against Chile and the

more recently by our non-interference in Mexico. The only remaining sore spot is in where the attempt of a number of thrifty statesmen to hold up Uncle Sam in the Panama Canal deal was followed by the secession of Panama and the deportation of the Colombian troops, leat they interfere with free transit across the isthmus. But that was simply notice that, while Thele Sam is good-natured, he will not telerate imposition.

a claims against Venezuela, and

wholly irrelevant question as to whether the State Penitentiary shall or shall not be made a slaughter pen. He could have had no other purpose when he announced that he would reprieve all murderers until a certain day December, 1912, when, if the people should approve execution for irderers under the initiative, there should be a grand hanging-fest for the

accumulated felons. The Governor's proposal is little less than shocking. He intended that it Any execution under the law should be carried on quietly, exeditiously, decently and without unoccurary notoriety. The Governor, speciacular and grewsome effect the scandalous reprieve of Murderer columns of space and must be discussed by two weeks.

But the general criticism of the West prison policy has not hinged on the question as to whether the death penalty is right or wrong, although argument has wandered into that bypath of the issue. It has been as to whether the Governor of the state should abolish a penalty for crime definitely and formally fixed by law and definitely and formally exercised unthe law for many years. The law (2), John A. Jeffrey, Philip E. Bauer said that murderers should pay the and C. W. Barzee. Furthermore, The penalty of their crimes, in extreme set aside the law and declared that the penalty should under no conditions, however aggravated, or extraor-

tion arranged that the Governor might that a Portland evening paper has a offer reprieve of murderers for exceptional or unusual reasons arising after trial and sentence. The Governor reprieves them merely because he believes the law is wrong. If the crim-inal law may be defeated or modified or repealed through the fancy or feel-ing of a Governor, what other law on the statute books is safe from his whimsical and destructive interference?

The Governor stacks the cards against the public by his proposed hanging bee. But never mind. Pos sibly the people are not so tooled. They may call his bluff.

THE OLD CRY OF LET-US-ALONE.

Mr. Farrell is an honest man and a good man. Of that we are sure. We imply no surcasm when we add that he is also a commission man, and as a commission man he appears to be a great deal alarmed about the purpose to inaugurate rigid municipal inspection of all city-sold meats. the commission men welcome any rea-sonable proposal for inspection; and to give numerous reasons why there should be no inspection.

Among other reasons Mr. Farrell gives is that in the forty years' record of his commission house there have been only two cases where it has been necessary to reject diseased meat. Remarkable and commendable, indeed. That would appear to prove that every commission dealer ought to be his own inspector, and the public need have no apprehension as to results

But the public has its fears, nevertheless, based in all likelihood upon its knowledge that I per cent of carare found to be unfit for human food. Two per cent! But under commissionise inspection we get two bad cases in forty years. City inspection might ruise the low commissionhouse average to two out of every hundred animals. Is that what is worrying the commission men?

But if the beef, hogs, veal and chickens that go through the Portland commission houses, under our historic evatem of volunteer commission-house inspection, are pure and sound, what injury to a business that has reached so high a state of perfection will official inspection do?

THE ENVIABLE SMALL MAN.

The advantages of being small have never been adequately celebrated in song and story. This disquisition is not a song, nor can it properly be called a story, but it alms to supply a ong-felt want and render belated justice to the small.

C. D. Wilson's adventure at the City Jail illustrates the desirability of little body. It enabled him to craw! between the bars of his dungeon and enjoy a promenade in the corridor while his jailers stumbered and slept. But we are more concerned to celebrate the advantages of a little mind which often enables a man to crawl through a hole which Wilson would find impassable.

A man with a little body is called a pigmy or a jockey or a feather-weight according as the speaker loves science, horses or fists. A man with a little mind is called mean and his superlority in the world of affairs is recognized by all philosophers. There is a text of Scripture which is said by some expositors to speak in his favor and recognize his strategic position in Higher critics of a certain society. school declare that the beatitude "Blessed are the meek, for they shall herit the earth" contains an error. They tell us that it should read "Blessed are the mean for they shall nherit the earth."

Which reading agrees best with the manuscripts we shall leave to the critics to decide, but there is no question which agrees best with the facts

THE HOME-GROWN MUCKBAKER. Ordinarily The Oregonian consigns the waste basket abusive or anonymous letters to the editor. Occasionin Southern parts and is depriving mands notice. Such is the following soldlers of fortune of their occupation. from an individual who belongs to the common or home-grown variety of

muckrakers:

PORTLAND, Jan. 4.—(To the Editor.)—
Why is it that you withhold from publication any article which assens to favor or
upbold Governor West's policy regarding
capital puniehment for convicted criminals,
and publish, seemingly with eagerness, anything, whether any sense to it or not, that
is intended to ridicule or oppose our Governor's policy? Will you kindly answer that
New don't say that there has not been anyliving sent to you favoring him or his policy
that is worthy of publication.

AN CLD BUBSCRIBER.

AN OLD BUBSCRIBER. The Oregonian does not believe that the writer of the foregoing is a subscriber. He certainly is not a daily reader-at least not an honest one. If falso accusation against The Orego- Rome is advancing rapidly in wealth,

Since December 1 The Oregonian Since December 1 The Original has published eight communications opposing capital punishment that were opposing capital punishment that were The Times sent its questions to authorize the Catholic country.

The Times sent its questions to authorize the Catholic country. apparently inspired by Governor West's policy, in all amounting to more than four full columns of space. In the same period it has published about twice that number of communications Governor West zeeks to divert the smounting to about five full columns issue from capital punishment to the of type. The sole and only reason that more communications opposing the Governor's policy than favoring it were printed was because more were

The Oregonian recalls having withheld or destroyed only one communication supporting Governor opposing capital punishment, although is possible several may have been thrown away with such scant consideration that they are not now recalled because anonymous or personally abusive. Receipt was acknowledged in the editorial columns of the one declined and a reason given for its nonacceptance. Two communications opposing capital punishment are now on The other is an excellent olumna of space and must be declined

Arguments submitted even by per-sons residing without the State of Oregon have been accepted and published in behalf of Governor West's policy in order that the issue might be fully and fairly presented. Those who have had letters in The Oregonian within thirty days arguing against capital punishment are A. S. Proslid, Rev. D. H. Quinn (2), Dr. Seth C. Maker Oregonian has not refused at any time to print any statement issued for publication by Governor West concerning

his prison policy. dinary, or unmitigated, or provoca-tive, be death, Plainly the constitu-Old Subscriber," we would remind him

stool-pigeon department where any person desiring to muckrake The Oregonian is gladly given space without the least danger of exposure of his falsifications.

A THREATENED REVOLT.

The younger doctors of New York, says the New York Commercial, are beginning to think they must choose between ethics and starvation as represented by advertising and business. There are indications of rebellion in the ranks of the younger set against the code prepared by their seniors who are well-established members of the profession. The young doctor m not advertise, while the name of the older and more experienced practitioner figures frequently in the news columns of the daily press. One sensational court case in which he is called as an expert, for example, makes a doctor's fortune, for the simple reason that it advertises his specialty. Newspaper reporters have very little difficulty in working out details in a story of this kind, since the medical witness is exceedingly willing to give them, even to the street upon which he is located and the numper over the door of his office. The beginner, on the contrary, cannot even out his card in his window if he mentions thereon his specialty, since medothics, as formulated by the senior class, forbids.

Meanwhile quacks thrive largely be-cause the public has no legitimate means of knowing the names and locations of reputable specialists whose fees it can afford to pay. Neither is there any way to find out, unless, as sometimes happens, an obliging gen-eral practitioner furnishes the information and charges the regular fee therefore. Possibly the case as thus stated is somewhat overdrawn, but there is sufficient truth in it to form a strong basis of complaint, and probably, as predicted by the journal quot-

ed, of open revolt,

The seniors among the medical specialists do not need advertising. Nevertheless they do not object to seeing -in fact are pleased to see-their names in print in conjunction with news items relating to their marvelous skill in surgery or to special cures performed-incidentally, as it were. The juniors of the profession need it, but ethics intervenes and prevents them from using it.

In the meantime those without the pale, to whom the term "quack" may or may not apply, reap the benefits that follow liberal advertising, they having for obvious reasons little or no ompetition in certain lines of special treatment and alleged healing.

THE GREATEST EVENTS OF 1911. In its laudable zeal to diffuse knowledge and promote happiness, not to say merriment, the New York Times cabled to the magnates of the earth asking them to name the "five greatest events of the year 1911." nded, some directly and som like the Pope and the King of Italy, who are too great to speak to the public with their own tongues, used the ongues of subordinates. A few of the answers are despondent. Ernst Hackel "knows of no achievements of universal importance that can be credited to 1911." Queen Carmen Sylva, the romantic and gifted overeign of Roumania, says "there has been no soul progress and no abatement of man's inhumanity to which makes countless thouman," sands mourn today as it did in Gold-smith's time. The editor of the Scientific American, J. B. Walker, is much of the same mind. According to his view, "1911 was a barren year." Many of the replies, even those from

the greatest men, are tinged with a quasi-professional feeling which seems to blur their vision a little. Thus the Pope enumerates the Eucharistic Congress at Madrid among the prime events of the year. Of course it was deeply interesting to churchmen, but few others saw much consequence in it and nothing of great importance is likely to come of it. of any event lies in the results which may be expected from it. When no particular results are likely it may be spectacular to the last degree, but it

does not deserve the epithet great.

The Pope also mentions the appointment of three American cardinals among the foremost happenings of the year because it marks "the entrance of America into the community of the great Catholic powers." What are the great Catholic powers? The church is at swords' points with Italy and France. Spain and Portugal are in open revolt against the ecclesiastics. is dead. Austria alone exhibits anything of the good old meekness. Is America now in the same class as Austria, ecclesiaswere he would not have placed a tically considered? The Church of power and prestige in the United States, but many will question whether it is yet time to speak of this as a

> thors and college Presidents, as well as Kings and statesmen. In the replies one naturally looks for mention of a great book, musical composition or picture among the year's triumphs. Certainly Widener's million-dollar rape of the British Rembrandts ought to have come in somewhere among the glories of 1911, but it does not. Singularly blind to true giory are the eyes of these magnates The only reference to a place of music we can find in aft the replies is by Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who counts Strauss' Rosen-kavaller among the leading achieve-ments. Indeed he puts it first. But he knows of no German book worth

mentioning. Some of the events selected for supreme importance are grotesque. Thus Governor Hadley, of Missouri, thinks the plea of guilty by the McNamaras ought to be called "one of the five One is scheduled to run next greatest achievements the human race y. The other is an excellent made in 1911." What is a man's judgment worth who can talk such non-sense? Governor Hadley speak mense? more sensibly when he includes Mr. Taft's arbitration treaties in his list. The President himself believes that these treaties should be mentioned among the year's greatest events— even if they are never ratified. In his view they indicate the progress and approaching triumph of the peace propaganda. Almost all the answers agree upon this point. Carman Sylva is the only person in the whole list who positively asserts that no "soul progress," which is peace progress, has been made. Ida Tarbell finds cono print any statement issued for publication by Governor West concerning movement has become a people's movement and the vision of war's needlessness and usclessness gains

action and the London Race Congres as the year's most notable triumphs The hand is colored by the dye it works in and where a man's treasure

is there will his heart also be, to say nothing of his eyes. Money necessar-ily looks big to a college president whose endowment may be \$50,000,000. Dr. Jordan omits the arbitration trea ies, but he thinks Mr. Ginn's and Andrew Carnegie's endowments of the peace propaganda are of immense consequence. In our judgment they are more glittering than effective. Miss Tarbell and President Taft see

much more clearly than the sumptu-ously provided college head. Perhaps the wisest reply the Times received was from Ambassador Bryce In substance it was that "the greatness of the greatest events has s been realized at the time when they happened." When Galileo took his two cannon balls to the top of the Tower of Pisa and dropped everybody giggled. But he was laying the cornerstone of the great scie of mechanics. The truth is that nobody can even roughly guess was the greatest achievement of 1911. It may have been some book which nobody will publish or some invention hidden in a garret while the inventor starves. The Kingdom of Heaven cometh not with observation. starves.

The postal savings system promises to be a golden plume in the official cap of Postmaster-General Hitchcock. The deposits have already reached a total of \$15,000,000, and it is freely predicted that these will grow within the current year to \$50,000,000. This sum, amply protected by bonds depos ited with the Treasurer of the United States, is a surety against want in old age in tens of thousands of instances and a grand asset in self-respect and comfort that is beyond computation. Cordially indorsed by commercial interests and already intrenched in the confidence of the productive, thrifty masses, the success of the system is a glowing tribute to the financial and siness acumen and organizing ability of Mr. Hitchcock. It cannot fall to shed the serene luster of public confidence upon the Administration of President Taft.

In appointing Dr. Rupert Blue sur-geon-general of the Public Health and Marine hospital service, President Taft as recognized valuable public service and proved fitness and has made a which will call forth the approval of all who know Dr. Blue's record. His most distinguished service onsisted in the determined fight by which he drove the bubonic plague out health officers had proved utterly un-equal to the task. His new position is growing in importance as the Gov-ernment's campaign against all forms of communicable disease is extended, and, should Congress respond to public demand by creating a department of public health, he will be in line for the headship of that department.

Agitation by English labor unions for nationalization of railroads and the making a political campaign issue of the movement causes the Railway Age-Gazette to speculate on what would be the attitude of labor after nationalization. It cites the dollar-a-day pension bill as an example of what we might expect under Federal ownership of railroads in this coun-We should have members of Congress scrambling to vote for extravagant measures aimed to win the labor vote, as they have scrambled to vote pensions with an eye to the old We should have to bid soldier vote. good-bye to our old friends, economy and efficiency of operation

to the gift having vanished the gift cial way if the work should not go on.
But it is going on, as there is no check should be returned. This is good sonse if not good law

Julian Hawthorne, who has been PLEA FOR SILETZ HOMESTEADERS indicted for mining frauds, is the son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, said to be our greatest novelist. But great men do not always have great sons. Julian has won some renown in letters, but not much. In business he has had many adventures not always to his Now he confronts something serious. Count no man happy till he

The Indiana delegation to the Democratic National Convention pledged to any candidate for whom it may be swung after giving Marshall a few complimentary votes, we may safely assume that Tom Taggart has it in his pecket ready to be traded.

Delay in execution of Mike Morgan for nearly a year is not a humane act of the Governor. Suspense and speculation as to what the people will do on a popular vote to abo penalty borders on refined cruelty.

The girl who declares she will marry a man when he is freed from the rockpile is due for a unique com-ing-out party, of doubtful benefit. The young man obliged to borrow a

dollar to get a marriage license may

eventually make a good citizen, but all the chances are against him. La Follette on the verge of physical

collapse now is a bad omen for his real campaign, Success goes with strength. Every sorrow has its joy. Now is the time to buy a thermometer and exult over the man who has none.

Multnomah will pay over one-third of the state tax this year on much less than one-third the valuation,

Weather locally is pleasant, considering Duluth at 35 below and the Missouri Valley "friz tight." These latest mallcar robbers are ex-

them in time.

Western Oregon gives snow so warm January is only doing its duty. Too

but the Government will get

much pampering is not good for us. The public dancehall, as the first step toward the pitfall, has gone.

Italy and Turkey would be glad of Oddly enough President Jordan, of interventich just now,

RULES FOR LETTER WRITERS

The Oregonian is glad to receive letters from its readers and to print them, but it desires to give notice that certain rules must be complied with to gain consideration of communications.

must be compiled with to gain consideration of communications. They must be brief and should be signed with the true name of the writer. The Oregonian will not print a letter over a pseudonym, even when the author is known to the editor, unless there is apparent good reason for anonymity or the article is particularly meritorious. Nor will signed letters not pertinent to current topics ordinarily be printed. The Oregonian reserves the right to shorten manuscrips when space demands. Writers who object there to must so state. In line with all other reputable newspapers, The Oregonian will not publish letters directing abuse at individuals or contemporaries or itself. This does not apply to honest criticism couched in respectful language.

guage.

PURPOSES OF THE PISGAH HOME Regulations Do Not Appeal to Profes-

sional Tramp Says Mr. Mohler. PORTLAND, Jan. 5 .- (To the or.)-In The Oregonian January 3 referring to the work of Pisgah Home, you draw correct conclusions regarding the indiscriminate dispensing of charity. But the Pisgah work is so different from that to which you refer that you will pardon me for defining some of the methods we employ to avert the dangers you point out, while we supply a real need as cannot be done by the city or county without much greater expense.

First, we discourage shiftlessness almost to prohibition in the Home, by placing each inmate under discipline such as he will not endure t s in real earnest about right living. is in real earnest about right living. We receive each applicant kindly and without question, and at once ask him to give up his whisky, pipes and tobacco, and we pray for him to be delivered from all appetite for the same. If he yields he usually is freed from the habit. If he prefers to retain them he must leave the Home at once.

Every immate is required to be in bed at 8 o'clock each night, and attend at 8 o'clock each night, and attend a at 8 o'clock each night, and attend a religious service of from one-half hour to an hour and a half after each meal.

None are permitted to absent them-selves from the Home without permis-sion from the ene in charge. Our meals do not appeal to the pro-fessional tramp. No test or coffee or meats are served, and foul or profane language is prohibited. The men are required to do the work of the Home required to do the work of the Home without pay, such as cooking, laundrying, sweeping, wood cutting, stc., and cutside work as may be needed. We aim to have hard work on hand for them to do, and the man who is able and does not cheerfully respond when assigned to a task dismisses himself from the Home. The chronic grumbler has to move on. na to move on.

In the religious services the founda-tions of a successful Christian and civil life are presented without mincing, and in a way that the man is calloused, indeed, who remains long and does not change his heart and life, if his life change his heart and life, if his life has been wrong before, as it usually has been. And when from 40 to 60 per cent of the men go out from the Home firmly established in a correct life we feel that it has paid us, and that city and country have gained a real asset, to say nothing of what has been done for the man's laner life.

The finances are not suffering because thay may not be hed in abundance were

they may not be had in abundance were we to solicit aid, but we do not believe in burdening the public and business men in that way. We have no ax to grind but theirs. Then soliciting, once begun, must be kept up as the work enlarges, and such expenditure of time and patience we feel can be put to better use. The funds must be forth-coming without solicitation aside from lasting the neonle know what we are letting the people know what we are doing, or the work is not worth being kept alive.

At Los Angeles the daily expenses Common sense would hold that a gift made by a man who thinks he is all met by voluntary contributions, and the work has been established 14 years. The Boise man who gave his friend a \$3000 check supposed that he had no further use for money. Now his health is restored and he thinks he needs it. The condition precedent to the gift having vanished the gift But it is going on, as there is no sign of the public losing interest in its support, now that they are learning about it. J. E. MOHLER.

J. H. Wilson Believes Industry Would Benefit From Issue of Patents.
CORVALLIS. Or., Jan. 4.—To the Editor.)—When Heney and Burns arrived on the scene, in Oregon, to prosecute the land-fraud cases, which Land Agent the land-fraud cases, which Land Agent Green et al. had stirred up, a fremen-dous change came over the dreams of divers and sundry speculators in timber lands. Prior to that time a looseness, had prevalled in matters of settlement and cultivation of these timber lands, but the prosecution or many persons brought vividiy before the attention of all persons the fact that settlement and existing had not been all it should cultivation had not been all it should

ave been. Now, as a result of these fraud trials, and the rules and regulations of the United States Land Office, it is well United States Land Office, it is well nigh impossible for anyone to prove up on a piece of timber land as a homestead. No one imagines for a moment that anyone can farm these timber lands until the timber is off, and no one but a sawmill outfit can cut or will cut the timber, and so your timber homesfeads retain their primal character and the wild deer and hear room acter and the wild deer and bear roam there at will as of yers. But the land is nearly all owned now by some one, all except that part whose titles are held up in Washington.

held up in Washington.

Why not let these titles be given the claimants, and sold to sawmills, and cut into lumber and the lumber industry stimulated the more? It is idle to talk of farming in the midst of a forest. No one expects anyone to do so. But everyone wants the sawmill industry built up; then when the timber is cut, there will be some chance for the sun to get at work on the grass and some possibility of graning and farming, where now there is none. This is particularly applicable to the This is particularly applicable to the Siletz.

J. H. WILSON.

Horse Cars in Portland,

TILLAMOOK, Or., Jan. 3.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly state if streetcars, drawn by horses, were used in East Portland at any time in the last 50 vers if so, please state time were started. P. EAST P. EASTON

Were started. P. EASTON.

In 1888 the car barns were on East Second and Morrison streets. Four cars drawn by horses were operated from 1888 to 1891 from the West Side of the Morrison-street bridge to Grand avenue, thence to Holladay; also from Grand avenue to East Lincoln.

Tax Rate in Portland. PARMA, Idaho, Jan. 3.—(To the Editor.)—1. What is the population of Portland, census 1910? Z. What is tax rate in Portland, (a) city levy, (b) state levy, (c) county, (d) school, (e) total levy for city taxpayers. READER.

1, 207.214. 2 (a) 6.8 mills. (b) 2.7 mills. (c) 2.6 mills. (d) 7.25 mills including district and state levies; other items increase total to 24.4 mills for 1912.

Half a Century Ago

rom The Oregonian of January 6, 1862. Affairs at and about Port Royal up November 26: On the 18th the 79th to November 28: On the 18th the 18th New York Highlanders were ordered to take possession of St. Helens Island. At 4 o'clock they had arrived at their position, worn down with fatigue and hunger, but they soon sat down to a repast of turkey, chicken, sweet potatous, etc., which the negroes brought by the carload. The negroes received

by the carload. The negroes received the troops kindly. They could scarcely do too much for them. The negroes said that all the whites had gone except 14 or 15, who lay in the woods by day and robbed by night. the woods by day and robbed by night. They said that the whites came onto the Island by night to shoot and steal negroes. Captain Falconer, with some pickets, was directed if possible, to capture these fellows. He sent a portion of his force round on the beach to destroy their boats, while with the remainder he passed through the woods. The party arrived on the beach, where they espied a robber about 300 yards off in a boat, trying to make his escape. They immediately leveled their muskets and ordered him to land, which he did. He proved to be Benjamin he did. He proved to be Benjamin Chaphain, a resident of St. Helens Island. He is a captain of a mounted rifle company and a terror to all the negroes on the island.

When Captain Falconer brought him

in the negroes laughed and danced, and flocked around Captain Falconer, em-bracing his legs, kissing his hands, and seemed to be perfectly wild with joy at the capture of their dreaded enemy. General Stevens sent him on board the Vixen

On the 19th the Army was in camp at Hilton Head. . On the 23d General Sherman was fortifying his position. On the 25th eight steamships were coaled at Hilton Head and were ready to depart on an unknown expedition General Viele will command the mili-tary forces, but will be accompanied by General Sherman. Some five regients are on the steamers.

The Stone Ficet—This fleet sailed from New London on its way south in the last week of November. They com-prise a large lot of old whaling ships. tonded with stone and costing in all some \$50,000. They have been spoken on the way, making good progress, and answer to a hall said they were "the Southern rat-hole squadron."

The crews of the vessels average 14

men. Each vessel has a hole in the bottom, filled with a ping which can be started any moment. These ships are undoubtedly intended to seal up the harbors of Charleston and Savannah The approaches to both cities by row channels enable this to be res done. When this is effected, a few gunboats will be all the force required to blockade the places named. It is not supposed that the effectual closing of the harbors named will re-

quire all the ships of this fleet, and there are other points and inlets where they will be employed. This work will not be discontinued until the water channels of all the scaboard will be closed up.

The Julia, which started on Saturday last for Astoria to receive the cargo of the bark Industry, now lying at that port, returned yesterday without reaching her destination. Ice closed the rive at St. Helens during Saturday night. The steamer Cortes worked her way through with considerable difficulty before dark that day.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the season. The mercury sunk to 12 degrees above zero.

Some 60 Californians, arrived here on the Cortes, started overland for the Salmon River mines on Saturday last.

There was "a bit of a row" at a New There was "a bit of a row" at a New Year ball at the house of Mr. Jacob Kandle in Clackamas County. It appears that there was an attempt to get up two balls on New Year's evening. The ladies, being all for the Union, would not go to the secession ball, so that ball dried up. But a gang of the party, uninvited, went to the Union ball and got up a "musa." The music was and got up a "musa." The music stopped and the Union men gave enemy a thorough thrashing, when they left and the dancing was resumed. Mr. Kandle, on the occasion of the interruption, did great service for the Union cause by most effectually using the maker. 'poker.'

Why Taft Should Be Re-Elected.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Jan. 4.—(To the Editor.)—Taft was elected in 1908 because Theodore Roosevelt knew Taft cause Theodors Roosevelt knew Taft was a great man and therefore gave him his support. He was elected to carry out Roosevelt's principles in regard to the trusts which seemed to be the great question before the people. Taft has made good in what he was elected to do by dissolving in 1911 the Standard Oil, Tobacco Trust and other trusts under investigation. Capital did not know what effect this would have on business so naturally held its money from investment. This caused manuon husiness so naturally held its money from investment. This caused manufacturers to close down to a certain extent, railroads to hold back from expanding and to employ only enough labor to carry on actual husiness. These things have caused lots of idle labor and dissatisfaction just because Taft carried out the principles he was elected on and fulfilled the wish of the people. The law has had its effect. Men of capital now understand Taft and his policy in regard to trusts and and his policy in regard to trusts and are now ready to resume business. If Taft is re-elected this Fall, as he should be, there will be jobs for all and that's what the people want.

J. E. COLVIN.

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Occasionally I look at a man's ears, and it seems to me I have never seen anything so funny or ridiculous. In the same way I occasionally encounter word in common use that looks so odd I am almost willing to believe I have never before seen anything like it.

When you have a long argument with a man, this is the result: He hates you a little more thereafter and you hate him a little more.

Some elderly women can look at a young man in a mean, knowing way that will make him shiver.

I often think I can come nearer, and still miss every shot, than any other man I ever knew, Children are often scoided because they do not know how to behave. Most grown people could be scoided for the same thing.

I have often noticed that I am the only one who is ever wrong about anything.

If you know a man who has a sense

of propriety, you may depend upon it that his wife has twice as much.

We need more public libraries to supply the demand for the novel known as "The Rosary." To avoid argument, when I know I am expected to say, "no." I say "no;" and when I am expected to say "yes," I say "yes," and hurry on, to provide the dry goods and groceries needed at my house.

my house. The most unjust libel ever uttered against men originated with a man.
Asked how a wife could best succeed
with a husband, he replied: "Feed the
brute." But men are not such big
caters that they forget everything else.

LA FOLLETTE'S ARIA

By Dean Collins.

ARIA.

(Excerpt from Canned Opera.)
La Foliette: (Meditating, sober face,
Strolls round the stage—the spotlight
giving chase.)
"Ah-h-h. I had yearned to walk,

Quite unopposed, into
The forefront of the insurgent ranks,
And make the convention skidoo;
But if I be not mistock,
There's some change in the bright out-

Trombone: (In orchestra, grandiose)
"You think perhaps: (Ta-ra!) I know (Com-pah!) Your course has been quite

But now a storm seems brewing While you (Ta-ral) stand chewing! And you'll find that ne'er before you saw it blow so!"

La Follette: (Agitato, to a snare drum "The gallant heart would show no fear,
Nor quall before the blows he felt,
But it is quite a tick lish thing
To counter Colonel Roosevelt.
My heart misgives me when I see

(Trombone and oboe in orchestra wail-While the thunder box back of the back drop is finilling.)
"(Com-pah! E-e-ho-o-o!) His heart is

The job that is cut out for me.

qualiting,
As he casts his eye about,
(Ta-ra!) And sees his job cut out."
(Lightning o'er the background passes,
Flashing back from gold bowed glasses,
Chorus of mob within the wings.)
"Oh, tell us, Shooter-up of beasts and

things,
Art thou to be a candidate? Speak,

gray!"
(Gruff voice of Bwana Tumba.) "Go I am not talking! I have nought to La Follette (turning in an instant

pale):
"He will not say-still I forebode a gale. Methinks this sphynx becomes my finx: fair, straight path is full of kinks.

I must meet you fella,

ie for an umberella,

To shield myself from such a storm and flurry. "Oam-pah!) And you

Tromb had better hurry!"
CURTAIN.
Portland, January 5, 1812.

Withdrawnia of Water Power Sites. CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 4.—(To the editor.)—From time to time ! have noticed in The Oregonian instances of the "withdrawal" of water power sites by the Federal Government. Among a few

of my friends there has been some dis-cussion on this, and we are applying to you as an authority.

These are just a few of the question we cannot solve: Is this action legal?

Is not the withdrawal of water-power its an injustice to the West?

Does it not retard development?

Clearing up this discussion will be greatly appreciated.

R. M. RUTLEDGE.

In his last administration President Roosevelt, by exercise of executive power, withheld from entry large tracts of lands alleged to be of greater value as coal or oil lands or water-power sites than for agricultural purposes. Such withdrawals were legalized by act of Congress recommended by President Taft, which became effective June 25, 1910. President Taft has made additional withdrawals. The Oregonian believes in the policy of public land withdrawals, but it also believes that subordinates have shown so little judgment and discrimination in recommending withdrawals that the power has been abused and the West greatly injured. For one example, The Orego-nian is informed by creditable citizens who have examined the land that rich meadow land for 10 miles along the Upper Deschutes River in Oregon, where the river is as quiet as a mill pond, has been withdrawn as a water-

power site A Definition of Society. Saphedde—Society is a terrible bore. Don't you think so, Miss Cutting? 'Miss Cutting—Same people's.

SPECIAL FEATURES

OF The Sunday Oregonian

Voice Culture-A new star in the musical world tells of the pit-falis of the student in Paris. A graphic full page, elaborately illustrated.

Nineteen-Twelve Centenaries-The new year is to be prolific in anniversary celebrations.

Disguise-W. J. Burns tells of the art of make-up as he has ap-plied it during his remarkable career as a detective. How he staked his life on a disguise is recorded.

Muzzling the Press-An astounding account of the methods of Russian officialdom to keep the masses in mental darkness.

The Popular Song Factory-Revealing the inner practices and methods of the men who hammer out tunes for popular consumption.

Our Modern Drama-Hamlin Garland, the noted author, takes a few vitriolic flings at the makers of American plays. Greed denominates them, says he.

Fables in Slang-George Ade writes a mirth-inspiring fable about "the galloping pilgrim who tried to sit down by the wayside." John Davis, Manager-Another

crisp short story of the business world which is well worth reading. What Became of Petit?-A

tense short story, set in a string of islands off Alabama. Sambo, Dorothy Deere, Slim Jim, Hairbreadth Harry, Mrs. Timekiller and Mr. Boss give

brand-new performances in c Pretty Anna Belle has still more cut-out frocks.

MANY OTHER FEATURES