The Oregonian

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SETLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1812.

STORCOCK'S STAB IN THE BACK. Without distinction of party and rerdiess of their opinion on the merits the proposition, the newspapers of e country condemn the conduct of stmaster-General Hitchcock in prenting at an opportune time and thout the approval of President Taft scheme for Government purchase the telegraph system. They see no ape from the conclusion that Hitchck's action was inspired by a disal desire to embarrasa his chief-s on which has already been aninced by The Oregonian,

The explanation offered by Hitchk that he merely forgot to consult e President before making his pub announcement is rejected as unorthy of credit. He has been unimly careful in his statements where own interests were concerned and not likely to have allowed so imtant an announcement to reach the blic through a mere misunderstandof his instructions by a subordi-He has been long enough in the vernment service to know that the ly Cabinet officer who is authorized make recommendations or reports et to Congress is the Secretary of a Treasury, and that recommenda s of all other Cabinet officers must st receive the approval of the Pres ent, by whom they are transmitted Congress. He has been guilty of act of insubordination and disloyty to his chief, and must realize by time that this act has recoiled th terrific effect against himself. The New York Herald finds a motive

den in the fact that friends of cheeck "are alipping around the antry working up another boom in Taft's, and in that connec-a quotes the statement of the correspondent of the unhington innapelis News "that the whole insis of this other boom is a the part of a great stre sporation either to punish Mr. Taft permitting a suit to be brought inst it or to frighten him into orthe suit withdrawn." raid brings into strong relief the iousness of Hitchcock's offense by

or course, prize things like this might matter. Cableat Ministers, according Mr. Hitchcock's idea, are supposed to ose the things their chief stands for.

The Baltimore Evening Sun sees in cock's action a sinister purpose o force the President to take a stand n this question—a stand that might embarrassing to the latter, no mator whether he approved or disaproyed." It says some will attribute it to the subtle influence of his former

Hitchcock's position in the Cabinet held by the Brooklyn Eagle to be "unpleasant, if not distinctly The New York Globe, discussig the Hitchcock announcement beore the White House explanation apeared, said:

Mr. Hitchcock has not bereiofors guined amm as a progressive. In fact, his presence at the Cablast has been one of the stumbing-blecks to progressive confidence in the cogressiveness of President Taft. And antity this able and astite young man, sparsently without consultation and sinning gained Administration team play, breaks ut will a recommendation which, if made tell, should be made only after the most replication of the merits of the required consideration of the merits of the required to the consideration of the merits of the replication of the merits of the results of the mist approve an uncocked suggestion of lines approve an uncocked suggestion of the secondary plants to leave the Cablast, and has fined recommendation represents in effort to show that it is not safe to elect his advice when attranging for the calcing of a National convention.

Of the White House explanation the

Of the White House explanation the Globe said next day:

It is not anywhere declared in the state-ment that Mr. Hitchcock is a man politically so immocent that he nover dreamed that a recommendation at this time for a Govern-ment telegraph would embarrass the Presi-bent. Nor is it said that the watch over . Hitchcock's carryings on is to coase.

Inclined to give Hitchcock credit for ood intentions which are decidedly not apparent, the Chicago Record-Herald says:

of course. Mr. Hitchoock, being a level-headed man, would not have willfully put the Administration in a false light. What he personally believes with regard to Na-tionalization of the telegraph does not com-mit the Administration, but his statement as issued was certainly more than a per-sonal opinion. It seemed to express an official intention and decision.

Opportunity is seized by the Chicago Inter Ocean to read President Taft a ecture on the evil consequence of patrenizing insurgency and patting So-cialism on the head, by which means it accuses him of having "started people loose from their moorings and sent them drifting down the stream of doc

trinaire speculation and sociological ant toward the Socialistic ocean." The New York Sun sarcastically asks how Hitchcock will proceed to consummation of his policy, saying:

summation of the policy, saving:

Shall be communicate his "recommendations" to the Congress in the form of a
special message, marked "urgout," meanwhile suspending postal service between his
department and the White House? Or
shall be begin operations immediately by
matructing his colleague and great and good
friend, the Attorney-General, to close up
all private demership quier the act of July
25, 1865, he, the Postmuster-General, orderting at once an appraisal of the telegraph
properties, and drawing at sight upon his
other colleague and great and good friend. fag at once an appraisal of the telegraph properties, and drawing at sight upon his civilizations, the most populous of em-

The amount of hostile comment of Government telegraphs, as proposed by Hitchcock, is sufficient to prove the untimeliness of the scheme, which in itself is meritorious. The work of es-tablishing postal savings banks is not complete, and Taft is beginning a fight for the creation of a real parcels post at this session. That will bring on a bitter contest with the express com panies. Yet Hitchcock's announce ment implies that he wishes to "take on" the telegraph companies at the same time. He is no tyro in political strategy, and must know that to fight oth interests at the same time will bring defeat of both measures. The telegraph system properly comes within the functions of the Postoffice Department, by which the transmission of all intelligence by mail and wire can conducted at less cost and greater efficiency than by any private corporadon. But we first want a parcels post, then we want a Postoffice Department so reorganized that it will be brought to the highest point of economy and efficiency. That done, we shall ready to let it undertake the management of the telegraph service. To begin a fight for it now would be to present an opportunity of victory to the combined express and telegraph interests. If we won the victory, we should not have the machinery ready

to handle the telegraph business. Hitchcock knew this, and, if he did not aim to embarrass his chief, his desire must have been to thwart that chief's plans by bringing about his lefeat on both the parcels post and Government telegraph bills, alternative remains—that Hitchcock is a fool, but he has shown such marked ability hitherto to take care of Hitchoock that we prefer the first alternative.

THE WIND AND THE WHIRLWIND. Portland is the haven of a restless and of socialistic and I. W. W. agitators who have either been driven out of self-respecting and law-abiding communities, such as Aberdeen, who have been attracted to this city by its reputation for activity and hos-pitality. Some of the buldest of this bold hand call upon the Mayor, falsely tell him that fourteen thousand men are out of work in Portland and intimate that violence will follow if work is not provided. Others take possess of the streets, after a riotous altercation with a band of singing evangelists, and are not disturbed, while they make their incendiary speeches against government, order, society and au-

It is not true that thousands of de serving men are idle in Portland. It is true that few who are able and willing to work are long in need of a The trouble with too many men is either that they do not want work or that they want easy work. rebel at hard manual labor and de mand that the public take care them. The country calls for men to clear land, and to do general farm service. But the average man-out-of a-job will not go to the country. prefers to starve in the city. Yet he knows that an indulgent and charitable public will not permit him to starve.

If Portland continues to sow the wind of leniency, tolerance, timidity and weakness toward the thriftless the lazy, the turbulent and the lawless, how can it fall to reap the whirlwind?

AN EXCELLENT WORK.

Bulletin No. 111, issued by the State Agricultural College, is an astonishingly complete treatise on orchard management. It is astonishing because it tells so much in compass so politics with the tariff and their bill the practical fruitgrower is taken up and adequately discussed, except the all-important topic of spraying. Very likely Professor Lewis, the author of this most useful bulletin, believed that spraying ought to have a pamphlet all to itself, and so it ought. Moreover, it has already been sufficiently treated in former bulletins issued by the col-

Professor Lewis begins with some careful remarks on "Oregon as a fruit state," which are admirably free from the "boom" taint. Nothing is said which the facts do not fully justify and nothing is promised which cannot be fulfilled. The bugbear of oversiluction does not frighten him. He minds us that the average yield of orchards is low, that "thousands of trees will never become profitable" for many good reasons, and finally that there is a large area passing out of production each year. No doubt the balance between demand and supply will be maintained fairly well in the uture as it has been in the past.

Upon the whole, Professor Lewis sems to favor clean tillage for Oregon orchards. He speaks of the danger of ourning out the humus from the soll by overcultivation, but this can be prevented by cover crops, while adecuate tillage affords the only method in the Willamette Valley of keeping p the Summer supply of moisture. Of course, irrigation would do it, but then we are not yet ready to irrigate. In the meantime, Professor Lewis advises orchardists to keep the plow and harrow going. He is particularly sensible on the subject of pruning. With no hobby to ride, he lays down the broad principles which ought to govern the fruitgrower in shaping his trees, and illustrates them so clearly that nobody is excusable for continu-

ing the old blunders. Contrary to common notions, Pro essor Lewis says that cherry trees should be pruned with some rigor and sultivated also. Some of his best sec ions are those which treat of walnut culture. In his opinion grafted stock is the only kind which will be found en tirely satisfactory. He predicts that in course of time the seedlings which have been planted will have to be topgrafted to make them profitable. This is a subject upon which much light will be thrown by experience. At present discussion of it amounts to little more than guesswork.

SPECTACULAR CHINA.

Torn by war, devastated by pillage, ravaged by flood and famine, the great Chinese Empire seems tottering to its fall. Of her vast population, 3,706,000 are naked, famine-stricken and practically shelterless. Her ancient temples are being razed by rebels and the gates of her forbidden city-Imperial forced by revolutionists and the dynasty of the Manchus superseded by a laugh at betray the condition of their republic. These statements are consouls better than any other test. "Tell epublic. These statements are confusing rather than informing. They represent stupendous, staggering facts I will tell you what he is and where

pires, the most secluded of peoples are incomprehensible and inexplicable. Within China's vast domain live and toil and grovel a population which de-fies the art and skill of the censustaker. Here are great walls and mighty irrigation systems constructed thou sands of years ago, surmounting nataral difficulties that would tax the skill of engineers of the present day; tempies and pavilions, built tier on tier, high up the terraced mountain-sides, and along the highways of the great interior, worn with deep ruts by wheelbarrows; the traveler, following the harvest season, passes a continuous procession of half-naked, perspiring men, wheeling the products of their fields to the nearest market-

perhaps hundreds of miles distant Writing of populous and beautiful Szechuan, one of the eighteen provinces of the Empire, in the National Geographic Magazine, Rollin T. Cham-

The only arabis land in this province which is not pushed to the limit of high culture is that occupied by groves, and here, as everywhere clee in China, the groves cover considerable areas.

ANOTHER BUNCOMBE TARIFF BILL. What has become of the Democratic principle of tariff for revenue only steel schedule admittedly reduces the revenue at a time when it barely exceeds disbursements without allowance for the added expenses which are being piled up by the Democrats for pensions, rivers and harbors and buildngs. Not only have they failed to provide additional revenue to meet these enormous added expenditures, but they propose to reduce the existing

The hill has been drawn in ignorance of the facts, knowledge of which is essential to the equitable adjustment of tariff rates, and to ascertain which the Tariff Board was estab-The Democrats act as though the facts would not fit in with their policy, therefore they go ahead regardless of conditions. On the ver-On the very day when the steel tariff bill is intro luced in the House, another committee is endeavoring to learn from an officer of the steel trust its cost of roduction, which has been revealed in onfidence only to the President and the Commissioner of Corporations. Without knowledge of those facts the ways and means committee proceeds

to draft its bill. The Democrats know that their bill cannot become law, for they know that the same reasons which impelled President Taft to veto the wool cotton bills will cause him to veto the steel bill. They must have drawn it in full expectation of a veto. they looked for it to pass the Senate and receive the President's approval, they would have embodied far different provisions. Their motive in in-troducing the bill was not to give the people relief from excessive taxation, but to feel the people into the belief that that was their motive, while the actual effect of their action is to con tinue for at least another year the excessive duties now imposed. seek to create the impression that they are aiming a blow at the steel trust and that any person who thwarts their pretended purpose is warding off the blow. Their action is so plainly hypocritical that it will deceive none

President Taft stands for a policy which will bring reduction of the tariff without injury to any legitimate industry. By co-operating with him and passing bills reducing the tariff in ordance with findings of the Tariff Board, the Democrats have the opportunity of proving their sincere de sire to reduce tariff exactions. But they reject this opportunity and proceed regardless of the facts which should guide them. They are playing

HENRI BERGSON ON LAUGHTER.

The vogue of Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, has reached the point where everything he writes sets people by the ears. Those who agree with him are ready at a moment's notice to rend asunder those who do laughter, and Paris has gone wild discussing the distinction sensibly maintains that laughter arises when we see or hear anything out of joint with its surroundings. Psychologists call such circumstances "incongruous." It is exquisitely funny to see a pompous fat man fall down in the mud while his shining silk hat is stepped on by newsbays. Everybody laughs at the spectacle because it is so out of harmony with the eternal fitness of things. The richly clad mountain of flesh ought to be seated in ten-thousand-dollar automobile and his hat should proudly adorn his head, To see him in a place so far from proper as the gutter makes the whole world laugh. A beggar on horseback is just as funny as a millionaire in the mud, and for the same reason. He is incongruous with his situation.

Wit is supposed to be cruel and humor benign. Wit, according to some philosophers, makes us laugh, while to humor we respond with a kindly smile. Thus nature smiles in the spiritualists, theosophists and follow-Spring sunshine, but she does not ers of like cults is seen in the state-laugh. On the other hand, the Bible ment of Mrs. Hastie: "I have a pure Thus nature smiles in the tells us that the Lord shall laugh at the heathen in their misery. The psalmist who gave us this expression had in mind, of course, the contrast between the pride of the heathen in their power and their humiliation in the day of their downfall. Such contrasts have always amused victorious nations and their deities. The association of wit and laughter with cruelty is very primitive. It goes back to the beginning of things. The rustle joke is seldom anything better than a vicious trick played upon an unsuspecting To pull a chair away from a woman about to sit down always ex-cites shricks of laughter in bucolic

Men living in a state of nature are said by some writers to be invariably aweet and lovely in their dispositions, but the ways they have of amusing themselves tell a different story. The Iroquois Indians found it entertaining to throw a baby into a vat of hot water and watch it squirm. This was about the only speciacle that could make them laugh. A common pastime among most uncorrupted wild men is to cut themselves with knives, hang one another up to trees by the cords of the thighs, and put prisoners to death with tortures. There is much evidence to show that the human heart -are likely at any time to be in its original state is desperately The spectacles which me me what a man likes to laugh at and

a smile is merely a laugh somewhat ATTACK MADE ON CHAMBERLAIN suppressed. Nothing could be farther from the truth. A smile is an entity in itself and often it is not even akir to laughter. When the lovelorn maiden sat like patience on a monument smiling at grief, it is not to be supposed that she felt any inclination toward mirth. Her smile was a symbol of martyrdom, as it often is with women. One of the most effective ways in the world for a wife to bring women. home to her husband the enormity of his sins is to sit and silently smile at him for a whole evening. At the close of the sennce he will be ready for bedlam. What could be less akin to merriment than such a smile? savors much more rankly of purgatory. Hamlet told us long ago how easy it was for a man to smile and smile and be a villain. Indeed, one of the clearest marks of the villain in elegant fiction is his capacity for smiling deceptively and devilishly. Smiles are saintly, flendish or rapturous, according to the circumstances which inspire them and the heart from which they emanate. The saintly smile is appropriate to a woman when her husband omes home drunk and knocks her down with the poker. The fiendish smile is used by the blackguard who Underwood's bill for revision of the ruins confiding maidens, and the rapturous smile appears on the countenance of an innocent girl who is listening to her first proposal and intends to reject it.

Laughter admits of classification as well as smiles. There is, for example, the sardenic laugh which human victime sacrificed to Moloch wore when they felt the god's embrace. He was made of brass and kept red hot. The victims were held to his ardent bosom with pitchforks until the arms closed round them and, of course, their faces were distorted by the agony. This was "sardonic laughter" and was supcosed to express the joy of the sacrifice over his reception by the delty. Laughter is said to be a peculiarly human accomplishment. No beast can laugh or even smile. Still, they may have some other way of expressing amusement. Certainly some of them are almost as cruel as men. It stands to reason that they know how to show their delight in cruelty.

Determination of the Democratic House leaders to introduce a bill revising the steel tariff conveys notice to the country that it need not expect any real progress in tariff revision at this session. President Taft's purpose to veto all tariff bills revising schedules on which the Tariff Board has not yet reported was made perfectly clear by his vetoes of the wool and cotton bills passed at the extra session, hence the steel bill may be expected to meet the same fate. Democrats are too busy manufacturing campaign material to give the people any relief from tariff exaction by passing bills which reduce the tariff to a degree which will command the President's approval.

It is the boastful novice at aviation who sacrifices his life by performing foolish evolutions. The Wrights, fathers of the art, cannot be induced to risk their lives unwisely in order to win the applause of a crowd. They reduce the risks to a minimum, then take them calmly, indifferent to what others say. They are the men who will make airships practically useful, but aerial acrobats will continue to break their necks for big purses and

Among the "out-of-employment" army in Portland there are two men who had a good job of land clearing It would have kept them busy all Winter at fair wages, but it had one terrible drawback. It required vigorous use of their muscles. they threw it un and came to Port. exercising the tongue. How many more are there with historica of the same

If the "golden rule" court at Oroville, Colo., has reformed 23 criminals out of 24 arrested it has done well. not. His latest piece is an essay on The reformed amount to 96 per cent of the entire array brought to the bar of justice. Unless the churches beand humor which it suggests. Bergson | stir themselves, the courts will make a better record than they are likely to in the great work of saving sinners.

> Many Oregonians know A. W. Prescott, Senator Bourne's secretary, and all who do are his warm friends and hope for his speedy recovery from the operation for appendicitis just under-

All unemployed men are not strong and robust and able to do hard work, but the man in dire need should try at the best job offered, or get into the brend line.

The trouble with studying the Chinese situation is the inability to recall whether Yuan Shi Kai is an imperialist, a Manchu or a rebel.—Chicago Evening Post. No trouble at all. He is looking out for the interests of Yuan Shi Kal,

The sublime egotism which marks

Of course the county will furnish the medical students with all the cadavers needed as soon as, possible meaning when the paupers are dead.

Investment of millions in improve-

ments by the big rallway corporations gives an idea of the business expected in the years near by. A two-d celebration of Robert

Burns bir lay, with a day interven-ing, is about what Bobbie would consider the real thing. Another big fraternal insurance organization finds it necessary to re-

in time, or burst. That County Clerk in California who asks women not to wear rats must be indifferent as to winning their

Division of a big county like Crook depends upon the amount of assessable railroad property in each portion.

The professional unemployed do not want work and must get such treatment as fits the case,

Portland's high credit is measured by the premium paid on her bonds.

Germany seems very quiet during this Franco-Italian incident,

Half a Century Ago His Statement Belittling Mobair In-

dustry in Oregon Criticised. PORTLAND, Jan. 23 -- (To the Editor.)—The Northwest Angora Goat Association is an organization of over 125 leading angora goat and mohair growers, and in conjunction with the National Management of the National Management of the Samuel S ional Mohair Growers' Association we are maintaining a representative at Washington, D. C., to defend the growers during the expected attack on the 12-cent duty now imposed on mohair coming into the country. We find it impossible any more to

We find it impossible any more to import bucks from foreign countries. South Africa imposes a duty of \$500 on each buck shipped out of the country, which is prohibitory. Consequently, we are forced to "breed up" the best way we can. Then, the growers are asked to take off the present duty of 12 cents, which would allow the manufacturers to import free mohair, to the detriment of the consumer and the grower alike for there is to and the grower alike, for there is to be no effort to lower the duty on mohair cloth.

Our representative, Mr. McCarty, called upon Senator Chamberlain and his statement follows regarding the mobair industry in Oregon. Our association has determined that if this is Mr. Chamberlain's idea of the industry, we shall see to it that he receives som "education" on the matter.

The farmers and stock raisers, in-cluding the wool and mehair growers, do not think that Senator Chamberlain of Oregon would willfully misrepresent the importance of any industry in Orethe importance of any industry in Oregon, but we make growers do believe that he has a wrong conception of the magnitude and importance of the angora and mobair ladustry in this state. For that yeason, we should like to discuss this industry which is rapidly coming to the front in the development of the Pacific Northwest. The National Mohair Growers' Associationan association of the growers not of the manufacturers—sent a representative, J. E. McCarty, to Washington, D. C. to look after the interests of the growers during the forthcoming investigation of schedule K, not for purpose of "lobbying" as the term is used. vestigation of schedule K, not for purpose of "lobbying" as the term is used, but to try to see if a distinction could not be made between the manufacturer and the growers when it came to ravising this schedule. As the law now stands, there is no difference between mohair and wool, while the fact is that mohair can be grown in South Africa, shipped here, duty paid, at a less cost than our mohair growers can grow it. than our mohair growers can grow it. from that reason, we object to any lowering of the present duty of 12 cents now imposed, and because mehair is more in the nature of a luxury, just

In following up this matter, Mr. Mc-In following up this matter, as a carty called upon Senator Chamberlain, and the following is from Mr. Mc-Carty: "With reference to Senator Chamberlain, on receipt of your letter, I called on him. I was astanished at the great fund of misinformation which was stored in his head. He seemed to treat the subject as being of very little importance. He started out by saying that there were very few angoras in Oregon and what few there were, that these were not used for the purpose of growing mohair, but that mohair growing was of a secondary consideration, and that these animals were used as 'scavengers' Now we are perfectly willing to believe that Senator Chamberlain is honest in his convictions, but are forced believe that he has a transa idea.

to believe that he has a strange idea of what constitutes one of the leading industries of the state. For a man who industries of the state. For a man who has lived, in Oregon practically all his life, and who has had every opportunity to know something of the importance of the livestock industry to the state, when he makes such derogatory statements, he is not fair, considering that the livestock men of Oregon have had hard enough work to arouse sufficient interest to keep the industry to the front where it belongs.

Concerning the angora and mohair business, I wish to point out a few facts pertaining to it, to the end that our junior Senator may realize that we are cognizant of our own importance, if our political representatives are not. our political representatives are not. The angora goat and mohair industry is not a large business in this state, neither is any other business or industry when compared with those in older states. Comparatively speaking. owever, the angora goat and m husiness is on a par with other indus-tries here. We have about 12 flocks of stud angeras, which is more than any other state in the Union has. The any other state in the chiofn has fac-owners of the flocks shipped out for foundation purposes, about 300 head of bucks during the past season, and these averaged from \$20 to \$30 per head. Before the agitation for a lowering of the duty on mohair was started, we got from \$25 to \$75 per head, and we hold a record price of \$500 for one These bucks were not only sent buck. These bucks were not to all point of the Pacific Northwest, but to every section of the United States, advertising Oregon wherever States, advertising Oregon wherever they went. It is conceded that our mohair goats, with our long-wooled sheep yelid mohair of more lustre than any place out side of South Africa and Asia Minor. This is because of our peculiar climate. For this reason, our Oregon bred bucks are in great demand, the same as our Lincoln and Cotswold sheep. So much for the buck trade.

trade.
We produced in Oregon, last year, something over \$60,800 of high-grade mohair which sold on the market for an average of about \$5 cents per pound. Besides this was the "kid" hair pound. Besides this was the "kid" hair which is sorted out and which was sold from 45 cents to 55 cents per pound, in addition to "long mohair" which brings from \$2 to \$15 per pound, all of which brought the sum total of mohair products sold in Oregon last year to approximately \$200,000. The increase was reckoned at near \$400,000. There is a growing trade in "angora ventson." Many carloads of angoras were shipped into Portland, and to Fuget Sound cities for consumption. The exact figures are unobtainable, but they represent a tidy sum. hey represent a tidy sum.

Recognizing the growing importance Recognizing the growing importance of the industry. Portland capital, backed by Portland financiers, such men as M. F. Henderson, A. L. Mills and D. C. Lewis, two years ago built at a cost of over \$500,000 one of the inrgest mohair mills in the United States, and the only one west of the Atlantic seaboard. These mills were built upon the expectation that Oregon growers of mohair would furnish enough raw material to keep it running the year of mohair would furnish enough raw material to keep it running the year round, furnishing employment for a large force of workers, and high-class workers too. Now, in view of the forgoing, we resent the insinuation that the industry is of "small importance" and that the growing of "mohair is of secondary consideration." On the contrary, it is an important industry, and destined to be one of the greatest in the state. Aside from the revenue derived from the backs of these animals; they are the poor man's friends, because they can be maintained and grown to perfection on logged-off lands, where other stock would starve.

where other stock would starve.

Yet, despite all this, we cannot grow mohair on our cheap lands in competition with the cheaper lands of South Africa. We cannot grow it profitably for less than 35 cents and if the duty is lowered it will mean con-siderable less. We have our reason for not wishing to be classed as only

N. W. ANGORA GOAT ASSOCIATION, By Alva L. McDonald, secretary.

Philadelphia Record.

Tommy—Pop, what is the difference between an epithet and an epitaph?

Tommy's Pop—One is applied to a man before he is dead, and the other

(From The Oregonian of January 24. In Secretary Cameron's statement the strength of the Army, California set down as having 4688 volunteers. The only states that have contributed less, where they have contributed at all, are Delaware 1775 and Minneso

The several arms of the service are

estimated as follows: Total 640,637 20,334 600,971

The appropriations asked for the service for the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. At the commencement of the rebellion the entire military force at the dis posal of thet Government was 16,000 regulars, mostly stationed at the West In commenting on the gigantic char-In commenting on the gigantic character of the conspiracy against the Government, he says it extended over an area of 732,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3523 miles and a shore line of 25,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7031 miles in length. It stripped us of arms and munitions and scattered our Navy to the most distant quarters of the globe. The Springfield armory was expected to turn out 10,000 muskets during December—it will produce 200,000 stands ember-it will produce 200,000 of Springfield rifles during 1862. The Government should never have less than a million of muskets in its arseof arms and equipment for artillery and cavalry.

Union men of Lane County, the time ias come for action, and your June election is but a few months distant. Vital interests are at stake. The true peace, of law, of order; or disunion with its anarchy, its outrage and its

We appeal to every loyal citizen: Lay We appeal to every loyal citizen: Lay aside your old jealousles and come up to the precinct election of delegates to the county convention like brothers. Let us hear the voice of the people. Come onel come all! to your precincts and elect delegates to the county convention. The precinct elections to be held on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1862, and the county convention on Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1862, at the Courthouse in Eugene City. The county convention to nominate The county convention to nominate the county ticket and elect delegates to the state convention.

A. A. Smith, C. H. Moses, N. Hum

A. A. Smith. H. Moses, i. Ran-phrey, N. Blanding, F. B. Dunn, A. Ren-frew, W. H. Fisher, J. G. Gray, Will-iam Gale, J. M. Dick, B. J. Pengra, H. M. Ellsworth, H. G. Hadley, D. M. Risdon, Hilliard Shaw, Joseph Davis, M. Danforth, D. N. Hyde,

The qualified voters of Benton County who are in favor of the suppression of the present wicked rebellion, etc., are requested to meet at a great mass-meeting to be held in the Courthouse at Corvaills on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a Union county ticket and to select five delegates to the Union state convention, to be held at Eugene City on Wednesday, the 9th day of April, 1862, to nominate a Union ticket for state officers and member of

A. G. Hovey, W. H. McFarland, Julius A. G. Hovey, W. H. McWon, Republican county committee; James R. Bayley, James Kenney, Rowland Chambers, Jacob Martin, Democratic county committee.

Michael Coyer, who had been living in a cabin on Mr. Potter's farm, about three miles below town on the Willam-itte, drowned himself on Wednesday ette, drowned himself on Wednesday last, January 22. He borrowed an ax from Josiah Melvin, who lives in the neighborhood, proceeded to the river, cut a hole through the ice and jumped in. It is supposed that he was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. Mr. Coyer was from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and had been living in Oregon three years, part of the time at Milwankie. at Milwaukie.

Yesterday about 11 o'clock in the forenoon the ice which has spanned the Willamette River at this point for the last week began to move with a crashing sound in a solid mass. Piles were traise a similar amount." last week began to move with a crashing sound in a solid mass. Piles were torn up and everything that offered resistance was swept on down. The boom containing a large number of logs belonging to Abrams & Co., was carried away and with it all the logs. The steamer Vancouver, which lay at Commercial wharf, had her side and one of her wheels considerably fujired, and but for the precaution of Captain Turnbull in mooring a flat alongside, she would probably have been a total wreck. The steamer Express was also she would promine the best a solution wheck. The steamer Express was also injured, having five holes knocked into her and her wheel damaged. All the afternoon miniature loobergs filled the river. Navigation is open again in the Willamette.

For Value Received.

London Tatler.

Hubby—I won't say marriage is a failure, but some are more fortunate in what they get than others.

Wife—You are quite right, dear; for instance, you get me but I—get only you.

THE STRAW VOTE

By Dean Collins.

My friend and I went down the street, And we were gay and glad, For sevral bills and shining bucks We he our pockets had.
"Hearny!" we cried. "A tip we'll get.
And then we'll lay a nirty bet
Upon the man whom Fate has planned
For President in our fair land."

We met a rabid Socialist. "A tip, good sir" we cried. He flashed a paper in our face. "Bet," said he, "on our side." As straw vote taken by our sheet Shows Socialism's bound to beat. Out of 600 ballots sent. Nine-tenths for Socialism went.

And while we pondered on this bet, And winder we pondered by.

A Democrat passed by.

"Give us a good election tip:

He beard our eager cry.

"There's but one way to bet," said he.

"That's Democratic victory.

The straw vote that ur paper took
Shows no one else has got a look."

"A tip," we asked another man. "I'll give you one," he said.
"A straw vote in my fav'rite sheet A straw vote in re inverte sheet
Showed whither fortune led.
The dawn of hope is in the sky,
The demons of dark rum must die,
In vain our foes will duck and twist;
We'il Tect a Prohibitionist."

We found a gang of bearded 'boes, "Let's take a straw vote, too,
To see if all men we have asked
Have given augurs true."
We called the leader, and he came,
Took our two bits—"Why, sure, we're game To take a straw vote, all correct! Who do you want us to elect

My friend looked long and sad at me With softly trembling chin; "Would we had never started out To bet on who should win. To bet on who should win.
The course of fate these straw votes

show. It is an awful thing to know; But next election, on the square, Will swarm our Presidential chair,

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

After a girl sits up late with her young man, she has a way of yawning next day that gives her away; it is dif-ferent from a dancing party yawn.

The meaner a man is, the easier he

A boy's hero is another boy who runs

As soon as a married man believes he is a marryr, he is looking for trouble and soon finds it.

Some men refuse to prosper; give them a good business, and they would run off and leave it on busy days.

When a woman has nerve, she has more of it than three or four nervy You occasionally meet a man who ught to stay at home and do the ousework, and send his wife out to

I hate to have a man slap me on the back; I imagine I feel about it as a woman does when a strange man tries to hold her hand.

What has become of the old-fashioned mother who went into the yard and got a switch so big that her child screamed in terror: "I'll be good! I'll be

Every man is liberal in saving what should be done, but we are all some-what conservative in saying what we

A Modern Philanthropist's Plan.

"Why are you sobbing, my little "My pa's a millionaire philanthropist." "Well, well, that's nothing to cry

Cautious Inquiry and Age.

Dundee Advertiser. Teacher—Now, boys, bere's 2 little example in mental arithmetic. How old would a person be who was born Pupil-Please, teacher, was it a man

Sum-Up of Phonographic Records.

Baltimere American.
The value of phonographic records exported by this country last year was more than double that of the previous year. The exports under this head for 1910 were valued at \$2,709,950.

Moving Picture Show of Thirst. Cincinnati Enquirer.

January 1 .- Wagon January 3.—Jag on. January 4.—*Dragon. *A pink one with cerise trimmings.

An Illustration to Show How an Advertisement in The Oregonian Compares in Cost to Other Forms of Advertising

Let us suppose there are 40,000 homes in Portland. You want to deliver a message to these homes. You have something to offer these homes. Something they need. You consider sending a letter to, say 10,000 of these homes. Now 10,000 letters will cost you 2c each for the stamps alone. \$200. The stationery and labor will cost you probably 3 or 4 cents each. Say the total cost including stamp is 5c apiece. That would mean an expenditure of \$500.

And you send just one letter for this amount. What can you get in The Oregonian for \$500? The size of a business letter is about 94 square inches. About an equal space in The Oregonian would be four columns wide by 10 inches deep. One single announcement, at the onetime rate, using identically the same matter you would use in the letter, would cost you just \$60.

For this \$60 you would reach not only 10,000 homes, but the entire circulation of The Oregonian. Stop for a minute and think. For your \$500 you can run a different announcement every week day for two whole weeks. (Figured at the lower rate the amount of space used would earn.) The impression made by 12 different announce-

ments is a far greater selling force than one single letter.