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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1942.

MATOR GAYNOR AND HIGH PRICES.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York, is not entirely convinced that high prices are an evil. At least in his judgment they are no greater evil, perhaps, than low prices, and he invites the public to remember periods when the cost of living was small and yet everybody was shricking how difficult it was to keep from starvation

It must be admitted in candor that neither high nor low prices are in themselves either good or evil. harm comes in when there happens to be maladjustment between prices and income. If everybody had a sumptuous salary and if that salary rose proportionally with prices and fell when they did there would be no complaints about the cost of living. In fact, were everything properly adjusted the cost of living would be a subject of complete indifference to practical people. With such perfect arrangements their means would increase when goods were dear and diminish when they were cheap, and no misery would ever ensue from changes of that nature. But of course society with its complexities and inequities is far from any adjustment of this kind.

Salaries and wages do not always rise with the cost of living, though they are fairly prompt to fall with prices. That there is a tendency for incomes to go up with the prices of goods is undeniable, but the impulse acts too slowly for general satisfaction and in many instances it does not act at all. For example, a person who lives upon investments must always expect to feel the full distressing influence of rising prices because the rate of interest does not increase at the same rate as the cost of commodities. The same is true to a degree of the salaries of bank cierks and bookkeep-They are almost the last people in the world to receive a general in crease of pay, no matter how badly they may need it. The reasons for this curious circumstance are numerous. One of them is that such employes are not organized. Another is the insecurity of their tenure. There are many candidates for each place and a demand for an increase of pay might perhaps lead to the loss of employment altogether. Thus they are osed to suffer while evils are sufferable rather than leap into worse

Taking things as they are both falling and rising prices bring hard times. In the former case money increases in purchasing power, but it is usually so much harder to get that the promised rising, money loses part of its value in the market, and, since for many it is no easier to get, suffering naturally ensues. Given time enough, circumstances would adjust themselves to high prices or low ones, though in the process great misery would be inevitable. It is the fluctuations which are accountable for the constant complaints and distress. The ideal to which we ought to look forward in the matter of prices is such an ad-Justment between incomes and the cost of living that they would always rise and fall together and in the same

proportion Whether this is practicable or not is another and a diferent question. Still the world is supposed to grow wiser as it grows older and we are not justified in fixing any limits for human ingenuity. Many of the problems once perplexed the world as much as the cost of living have been solved. The day may come when some astanishing genius will solve this one. He may show us how to make wages and the incomes from investments follow a sliding scale in accurate correspondence with the prices of goods.

Mayor Gaynor's theories as to the

cause of prevailing high prices are more sensible than original. He does not believe, for instance, that the tariff is wholly responsible. This is unexpected sanity in a Democrat, but it is pleasantly near the truth. The tariff certainly would not raise prices if competition were left to work un-Impeded. The trusts use the tariff to keep out foreign competition. They then smother home competition and this leaves them free to fix prices just as they please. So we see that the tariff is only indirectly answerable for the cost of living. Could we annihilate the trusts, as Mr. Bryan hopes we may some time, the tariff would be perfectly Innocuous in this particular, though it might have other sins to account for. How to get rid of the trusts which thus mar the perfect beauty of the tariff also engages Mayor Gaynor's attention He tells us that if the New Jersey corporation laws were properly altered four-fifths of the trusts would disappear at once."

We cannot quite convince ourselves that the question is so simple. The ingenuity of lawyers is probably competent to organize trusts under any system of statutes which could be devised. The laws of New Jersey encourage the game, but no conceivable change in them would stop it or materially hinder it. As long as combination presents economic advantages it will go on regardless of legislation. Statutes can modify its form, but not change its substance. Judicious opinlooks rather to controlling than to annihilating the trusts. Could their economic advantages be diverted from individuals to the great public they would cease to be objectionable to anybut inveterate doctrinaires like Mr. Bryan and his disciples. It does not matter to the public by what maare carried on as long as the necessary

A PINANCIAL ORGY.

Take the case of Marion County for an example as to the working out of the West high finance road scheme Out of the total bond issue Marion County would draw about \$500,000. But to get this \$500,000 from the state Marion County would ultimately have to pay back \$900,000 in principal, to say nothing of its share of the interest Now Marion County could borrow

in Heu of these state funds, an extra \$500,000 for thirty years at 5 per cent and save approximately \$1,000,000 by the transaction, counting in interes payments. In other words, the state bonding scheme will cost Marion County \$1,000,000 more than a purely ounty bonding scheme and give it not foot more of highway.

Multnomah, Jackson, Umatilla, are in a similar boat. Who is to gain by the proposed frenzied financing? Coos, Curry, Harney, Crook, Wheeler, Grant, Malheur and a dozen other countles that are small in taxable property value

Take a look at the map of Oregon. There are Crook, Klamath, Lake, Grant, Harney and Malheur lying east of the Cascade Mountains and comprising about one-half the area of the These six countles will draw about \$5,000,000 from the bond sale proceeds. Including interest, the state will pay out \$12,500,000 under this acheme for building roads in the six counties alone. As its share, Multnomah County is to be bound down to pay an average of \$100,000 yearly for which will be less than 200 miles away and all of them across a range of

Think of it! If anybody should seriously suggest to the Multnomah County Commissioners that \$100,000 be directly appropriated for building roads in the southeast corner of the state he would be hustled off to the insane asylum. Yet Governor West is advocating its equivalent, and a repetition of it every year for forty years. He extols such an imposition from our street corners and inderses it from public rostrums. Misguided Portland young men are running their legs off soliciting signatures approving his scheme. Protests by the County Court are met with newspaper jeers. The person who suggests that we pause to consider is denounced as an enemy of good roads by the Governor's friends. But what do the men of Multnomah and Marion who are now stretching their incomes to pay taxes and street and sewer assessments think of the case?

LAKIN'S CONSCIENCE.

There are two kinds of conscience One restrains a man from crime. The other drives him to remorse after crime has been committed. The latter is the more picturesque. The former is the more useful in dally life. The latter is of great value to romancers and posts. The former holds society together. It is uninteresting and commonplace, but it is the foundation of law and civilization

The remorae which L. E. Lakin, of Idaho, confessed to his pastor for a murder he had committed two years ago was deeply pathetic. Nebody can read the account of his misery without painful emotion. But of what practical use is his confession? If it puts the State of Idaho in a position to punish him, the punishment will be to some degree superfluous. no more suffering than he already feels to deter him from committing new murders, though it must be admitted that his execution might furnish a wholesome example to others who are inclined to violence. advantage is lost. When prices are upon the whole the conscience which prevents a man from committing crime is more valuable to himself and the world than the kind which brings him

to the confessional. To produce the conscience that deters and restrains is the highest work of education. The Biblical writer who said that one who controlled himself was greater than the captor of a city struck the truth in the center. But with all its educational effort the world has never yet produced that self-control except in a small minority, and we have to rely on the strong arm of the law to do imperfectly what a properly nurtured individual would do automatically for himself with un-

Most people find it easier to control themselves in serious matters than in small ones. "This is nothing but a trifling affair," one is inclined to say to himself, "therefore I will let myself The habit of letting himself go grows upon the man until finally his enfeebled will finds itself powerless in some instant of decisive importance and a life which might have gone on happily to its end lapses into crime

DR. FRANCIS S. HOYT AND HIS WORK

IN OREGON. Rev. Francis S. Hoyt, first president of Williamette University and a resident of Oregon from 1850 to 1860, died at his home in Cincinnati on January 21, aged 90 years. The announcement of the death of this honored nonegenarian has been heard with tender regret by many who were in touch with Dr. Hoyt and his religious and educawork in the formative decade

included in the dates given. Upon his arrival in Oregon Territory sixty-two years ago Dr. Hoyt found a beautiful wilderness with small settlements here and there on the Wiltamette River and out in the open country of the Tualatin plains and portions of Yamhill and Marion Counties. where the lure of land and beauty had overcome, in the pioneer mind, the dread of Indian depredations. Accompanying Dr. Hoyt was Rev. John Film. Of their comrades of that era but two remain-Rev. John Flinn, of this city, and Hon, Asahel Bush, of

"He held tenaciously to central principles and ever kept in view ultimate ends; was hopeful and optimistic, though not visionary or impractical, and could bear sacrifice and privation in the present for the sake of the Such was the inventory of character and ideals taken of Dr. Hoyt. by that faithful historian of Protestant missions in the Pacific Northwest, Rev. H. K. Hines. The work of Dr. Hoyt in Oregon belongs to the early history of the state. Its results live and will continue to live and grow, in the work of Willamette University.

A pleasing incident recalling his work in Oregon was the visit of Dr. Hoyt last June, and his gracious and grateful reception at Willamette Unichinery production and distribution versity by a number who were students ture and homebuilding as vocations. at that institution in the far away

revered as first president of "Old Wil-Among the most pleasing of the many social occasions that Illustrate the spirit of good comradeship for which the name of the pioneer uni versity stands, Dr. Hoyt's visit last June takes precedence in significance. Out of this visit and in just acknowldement of his work in its feeble and far away beginnings has come the sugestion to endow a "Hoyt Chair" in Williamette University, for which a

pledge of \$25,000 will be required. Such a chair, dedicated to Oregon history, painstakingly and intelligently presented without discrimination in the matter of creeds, would be a tribute to his memory of which the entire state might justly be proud, and from which future generations would surely

THE PROMISE TO OBEY.

It is held by some sticklers for truth as against vain repetitions in the marriage service that as long as the soler n statement "with all my worldly goods I thee endow" is exacted of the bridegroom, the bride should not rebel at the word "obey" in the marriage service. Neither in law nor in fact does the bridegroom endow the bride with "all of his worldly goods," hence the promise is an empty one-as empty the vow made by the bride to "obey," which, as every one knows, is taken usually, if not universally, with

circumspect mental reservation. It is not clear, says the New York Sun, that anything is to be gained by leaving out the word "obey" from the bride's vows; indeed, considering how lightly and cheerfully other promises are made by men and women upon entering the married state, the cynics are puzzled at the stand taken for and against this one word "obey." Yet some clergymen, notably the Archbishop of Canterbury, stick scrupulously to the old form, and refuse to solemnize marriage without it, even though the bride stultify herself in making it, or mumble it insincerely

and implously. This is one of the shams of which the marriage service might very properly be divested. That of "with all my worldly goods I thee endow" is another. Dropping these, there would still be promises enough in marriage, which, if kept inviolate, would make the contract sacred and perpetual as regards the lives of those who enter into it before clergyman or magistrate. Why insist upon "tithes of mint, anise and cummin" and neglect the weightier matters of the law? Why "strain at a ghat and swallow a camel"? Why not make and hold the principles of marriage sacred and shake off shams, whether of implied servility on the one side or of all abounding generosity on the other?

TRANSPORTATION AND AGRICULTURE.

When railroad men recognize the importance of and seek to promote agriculture and farmers come in friendly touch with the promoters and management of railroads, "a get-together" is effected that is a grand promise of prosperity of the entire country on a fundamental basis. Agriculture without adequate transportation represents hard work and small pay, while a transportation system without agricultural backing is an inconceivable prop-

osition. There are still those in Oregon-"left-overs," so to speak, from the territorial era-who recall the days of 50cent wheat with only such market for the tollsomely-produced surplus of the virgin grain fields as could be furnished by the tramp windjammers that reached our port-then, as now, Portland; when there was practically no market for the generous surplus-a vast bulk-of orchard products before the days of orchard pests; when dairying products found no market beyond that represented in an irregular way by the village store, and by a livestock market which a few hundred steers each year would supply.

There were few people in Oregon then, it is true, but beyond living literally upon the fat of the land themselves there was nothing in farming for farmers. Times have changed and the greatest factor in the change that is noted on every hand is and has been the railroad. Of what avail is a big crop if there is no way to move it promptly? Handicapped by lack of transportation agriculture, though it early took vigorous root in Oregon, languished. The efforts made by farmers, not to grow things but to get the surplus products of their fields, orand pastures to market, as viewed from this distance, were most discouraging-almost, indeed, pathetic. It was from the stress thus represented that the Grange was introduced in this state, and a valiant but long a losing fight the Grangers made to widen their market and so systematize their business that they would have something let for themselves of their year's work beside bread for their households and seed that would enable them to repeat the dull routine of the year before for their labor and their

pains. Steamboats were built after a time but freight charges and many handlings absorbed the farmers' profits; an attempt to build and operate a steamboat, build warehouses and undertake grain storage for themselves disastrous. And it was not until railroad building and operation in conjunction with river traffic came that agriculture began to expand and to prove remunerative in the state Then came by slow degrees diversified agriculture and with it instruction in the Agricultural College in the matter of farming systematically and scientifically with the certainty of profit from the land and from farm labor.

The practical experience of railroad men in relation to agriculture is an interesting topic; not less interesting is the practical experience of farmers in relation to rallroads. When representatives of the two get together on terms

of amity, it is to the benefit of both. "There is a wonderful interest in the whole country in farm life and the farm management," said President Gray, of the Hill lines in Oregon, when speaking at the convocation exercises at the Oregon Agricultural College a few days ago. This is true in a sense unknown and undreamed of in former Farming was then considered sort of natural occupation for men as was housework for women. Instruction in either was not considered neces sary. Times and conditions in both of vocations have changed. Adjustments in accordance with growth and intelligence and knowledge are necessary to the well-being of agricul-Following such adjustment of values work is performed cheaply and with years of his presidency. Venerable in literally speaking, will come state-

moderate attention to the general appearance, white-haired cheerful and wide prosperity, of which railroad welfare. going in advance of agricultural development when necessary and keeping pace with it in every section of the state.

> Democratic insistence that, if Senators be elected by direct vote, Congress shall have no control over the elections, does not speak well for their sincerity in advocating direct election. They would rather postpone this reform till doomsday than run the alightest risk that the negro vote be counted. Unless they change their attitude there will be but one means of accomplishing the reform-that is, election of a two-thirds Republican majority in both Senate and House pledged to carry it through. Such a condition shows how far from expressing real Democratic sentiment was Bryan's slogan, "Let the people rule." The Democrats mentally added the proviso: "If they rule

Mr. Schwab's admission that he sells teel abread cheaper than at home vitiates his whole argument in favor of the present tariff. The volume of our steel exports has become so great as to prove that our manufacturers can compete in foreign markets and make find a way to accommodate real escompete in foreign markets and make extend foreign trade under these conditions that the profit must be Then all the additional price which the tariff enables them to exact on ateel sold in the United States is excessive profit—a tax levied on the American consumers which they are expected to pay joyously for the development of Pittsburg millionaires.

Take a pencil and figure it out yourself, Mr. Taxpayer in Pendleton. Umatilla County is to be one of thirty-four unties to receive an equal share of \$15,000,000 raised by road bonds. It is also to share in \$5,000,000 more according to its area, which is about one-thirtieth of the state's area. Umatilla pays about .054 of the state taxes. The \$20,000,000 in bonds run for thirty years at 5 per cent. How much can you save by chucking the state bonds and borrowing your own money for the same period at the same rate of inter-Doesn't it figure out more than \$1,000,0007

If ever it were excusable to do evil that good may come, it was so in the merciful deception practiced on Abe Ruef's mother. It is inevitable that, in punishing the guilty, the law should often inflict suffering on the innocent, but where this suffering can be avoided or mitigated, it should be done. The mercy shown by Judge Lawlor was less to Ruef than to Ruef's mother, with whom the law has no quarrel.

Should Judge Hook's "Jim Crow" decision keep him off the Supreme Bench it will look very much as if he were punished for exercising his judgment conscienciously. Is not this ar assault upon the independence of the judiciary? It is not the same in form as the recall, but does it differ essentially from it in effect?

Many Orangemen in Belfast are disappointed at being deprived of the opportunity to crack Nationalist skulls With bloodless shillelahs resting in the corner, they mourn the passing of the good old times, when they could be sure of a scrimmage on St. Patrick's day and the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

Tincle Sam has no objection to Mexico's indulgence in revolutions provided the bullets are kept on the Mexican side of the border, but if any of them should stray over to our-side and wound any of our citizens it may become our business to step across the line and stop the fight.

Viscount Haldane's mission of peace to Germany would have more permanent success if the British and German newspapers wolud cease fanning the flames of hatred by meking a cause of quarrel out of every little incident.

Enforcement of the eight-hour law election day machinery will make the people's choice an expensive luxury. Some day, perhaps after the milnium, the laws will be made to fit like tenon and mortise.

That clergyman in Eastern Wash-

ington who is champion pool player of the place is a man of whom his towns men are proud. In his zeal for salvatio i he never misses a cue. Mayor Gaynor tells a Democratic

gathering he prefers high prices to hard times. Possibly he remembers the battered old rooster he wore in his hat a score of years ago. There will be something doing when the Texas Rangers meet any Mexican

troops, regulars or "Zaps," on the sa-

cred soil of the Lone Star State. They

may "Remember Alamo!" Lake County, whose name explains its amphibious aspect, has 700,000 acres to be watered under irrigation

The wily Yuan Shi Kal may yet emerge as the dictator of China, aided by the divisions of the republicans and the incompetence of the Manchus.

Japan's home minister would estabitsh a national religion. He ought to be able to make a composite from the hundred of the white man.

There will be five doors to enter the Baltimore convention, but thirteen exits. Fatal number to hoodoo the ticket. Oregon buttermakers have never felt

need of fighting oleomargarine until now, but are warming up for a contest There is something in law, after all. A man has been fined ten dollars for

Spain and Portugal pay in disastrous floods for having stripped their mountains of forests.

smoking a cigarette on a streetcar.

Women voters may yet rescue Tacoma from the follies of promiscuous recalling.

Now Canada is afraid of American potatoes, the best that are grown. The Lorimer inquiry is changing

into a trial of Hines for bribery. Will Portland be represented in the list of indicted dynamiters?

The men of Ulster were mere bluff-

Taft would be a big war President,

MR. MYERS TELLS OF VANCOUVER His Information Gained From Score of

Business Men There.

PORTLAND, Feb. 2.—(To the Editor.)

—In The Oregonian today Mr. L. D.
Taylor, ex-Mayor of Vancouver, B. C.,
brands as "exagerated" and "maliciously" false the statements I made in a letter printed in The Oregonian Jan-uary 30. Inasmuch as I fully expected rabid single-taxer to challenge by statement, I was extra particular to inderstate every fact. Mr. Taylor refers to bank clearances

little further, he will find that moving the enormous wheat crops swelled the bank clearances and that the holiday trade cut very little figure.
The way to find out whether the mer.

chants are doing any business and had a good or poor holiday trade is to talk with the merchants themselves, their buyers and salesmen, not one but a hundred, not in one line of business but in a dozen. Mr. Taylor does not deny that the real estate market there has collapsed and that hundreds of real estate men have gone out of business, but he replies the laws do not permit the banks to loan on real estate. Some very responsible citizens of Vancouver told me it was only recently that the banks had "drawn in" and ceased to

Well informed business men stated there was no life in the roal estate market now and nothing like the activity and inquiry there was a year ago. They stated inside property was largely in strong hands that had faith in the city and who would hold through the hard times. the hard times.

the hard times.

Conditions must have improved wonderfully fast since January 25, as Mr.

Taylor writes on February 5 that 'It is estimated that only about 600 idle men are in the city at present." Eleven days before, on January 25, no less than 20 business men in Vancouves told me that there were 15,000 life men in their city. Judging from the size of the city and appearances in general, I thought this statement was exaggerated, and, desiring to be well within the facts. I omitted it from my letter. The administration at Vancou-ver is to be highly commended for hav-ing given so much relief in so short time. The large emigration at this ne out of Vancouver to Australia no time out of Vancouver to Australia no doubt has made places for a good many of the unemployed.

Mr. Taylor says "only on an average of 200 a day are being fed by the city." I do not know over what space of th e takes to strike an average. long enough one is taken, the average might be made very low, but I do know that a great many more than any 200 men stood in the bread-line, or soupmen stood in the bread-line, or soup-line, or free-meal-ticket-line on Janu-ary 25. If Mr. Taylor calls this prosrity, let him make the most of it It looks very much to me like "prog-ress and poverty."

The only reason for referring single tax in connection with conditions in Vancouver was to show that Mr. Fels and his various cohorts in their writings and lectures have been wrong in crediting to single tax any of the prosperity which Vancouver has enjoyed in the past.

F. S. MYERS.

FACTS SHOULD BE MADE KNOW! Correspondent Urges Probe of County Matters in Fairness to All.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9 .- (To the Editor.) —Apropos the gravel pit deal and divers and many other alleged irregularities the County Court is so anxious to have probed and explained, allow me to raise my voice with many others and say, "So let it be done." After all that has been said of these affairs they stand waiting the decision of some one. If it is the duty of the grand jury to recommend the appointment and firect the operation of an expert accountant, why this hesitation? As it is countant, why this hesitation? As it is they stand charged by the County Court as being prejudiced, unfair, in-complete, guilty of misstatement of facts, and being distinctly hostile. The writer was always of the opinion that a hostile jury was a paradox. In fact, a jury probe is generally far from being a hostile proceeding and there is probably a reason for what may have

However, an expert should be apinted (not under the direction of the county Court or any other interested body) to make a thorough search of the records and fearlessly expose the alleged "skullduggery," if any exists. Such a course seems the only one open

and is owing to the taxpayers, whose right it is to demand it. The County Court would probably The County Court would probably welcome any recommendation the grand jury would make and realising that the grand jury would be dismissed and another appointed before the investigation was completed would be happy to see the export appointed and controlled by a body that would be unblased and in no way connected with the affair.

Anyway it is very easy to determine as to whether the grand jury mine as to whether the grand jury has given the County Court a square deal, and it is easy to find out if the taxpayers have been given a squar deal, and it lies in some one's power to do it. We hope that duty will not be shirked and that it will be discharged without further ado.

As it stands now, the County Court remains charged with mismanagement remains charged with mismanagement by a retired grand jury, and if not guilty of such charge should be vindicated in the public eye. Will the February grand jury take hold of this in all seriousness and settle it for all time? We shall see.

JACOB BURR, Arleta, Or.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Feb. 8.—(To the Editor.)—The editorial opinion of Marie Corelli and her alleged "literature" interests. It calls to mind a story applicable at this time. In a London apartment, where there was a conservaapartment, where there was a conservatory of music presided over by a talented woman, Marie Corelli labored at her
"literary work," so goes the story. The
daily practice of a score of young
women on pinnos got on the nerves of
Marie. Marie protested to the landlord, who had a hard heart. Then she
protested to the woman at the head of
the conservatory, setting up that the
practice interfered with her "literary
work." The disciple of Beethoven too,
was hard-hearted. She had not the
same shaped head as the Salem young
woman who wrote to The Oregonian a woman who wrote to The Oregonian a few days ago. Marie was told gently, like the sound of a man failing down stairs, that if the plane practice would prevent her writing any more such stories as "Wormwood." "The Romance of Two Worlds" and others, that a dozen more high-class instruments would be installed at once. Which was "wormwood" indeed for Marie. BONIIS

Connties in First District.

BORING, Or., Feb. 8 .- (To the Editor.)—(1) Was Eugene City ever the capital of Oregon? (2) How long a residence is required to become a voter in this state? (3) What counties constitute the First Representative Dis-trict at present? (4) How can this be trict at present? (4) How can this be the 13th year of the 20th century, as you stated in a recent number, when only 11 years has clapsed since January 1, 1901, the beginning of the A READER

(1) No.
(2) Six months,
(3) Benton, Clackamas, Columbia,
Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson,
Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion,
Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhili
(1911 apportionment).
(4) By counting the year 1900 as
the first year of the present century.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, February 10, 1862. From Jacksonville-By last night's nail we received the Sentinal of January 25. Another flood had swept the valley, doing immense damage. On the 21st eight inches of snow fell and it continued to rain and snow all the week. The streams rose as high as they had been this Winter. A tannery to refute my statement that trade with the retail merchants is the dullest in years and holiday trade was poor. If Mr. Taylor will delve into statistics a the amount of damage done in the valley cannot be ascertained. Cattle had suffered from the severity of the weather. Numbers lie rotting on the hills and in the valleys surrounding

Jacksonville. William M. Hand has withdrawn from the Sentinel and O. Jacobs, Esq., has taken editorial charge. It will con-tinue to be a staunch Union sheet. A meeting was held at Jacksonville on the 18th to ascertain the practica bility of a wagon road to the Salmo River mines. One man said a train could go there in 15 days. Mesars. McDaniels and Ballard were authorized to organize a company of volunteers to examine the route.

It was found on the arrest of th Knights of the Golden Circle in Ohio and the examination of their papers that the New York Day Book was their organ and they had a fund to enable them to circulate the paper gratui-tously. That was the favorite paper tounly. of the secessionists and Knights of

The Argus save the Clackamas com pany of cavalry will be immediately mustered into service.

The City Council of Oregon City have authorized W. C. Dement, D. P. Thompson and A. L. Lovejoy and their successors to construct a railroad from Canemali down through Oregon City to any landing not held by virtue of icense, the work to be done within two years.

The City Council of Oregon City has authorized J. H. and J. R. Moores, J C. Bell, William Pugh, Reubin Lewis, Cook, Smith & Co., and William H. Rector to construct a breakwater, canal and flight of locks, commencing at the upper or northern landing and running thence in a southeast direction towards Canemah, to the southern line of the corporation, crossing said line at any point necessary to make a permanent improvement, the work t be commenced within the year 1862.

Mr. Clemens, in company with two

others, arrived here last evening from The Dalles with Tracy & Co.'s express. His party left The Dalles on Monday. the 3d inst., being seven days on the way. On the first day out they lost their way. The mow, which was about four feet deep, had changed the face of the country and obliterated all landmarks. They traveled, they supposed, about 40 miles and a night came to a about 40 miles and at night came to house, when they were put on the right trail and soon came to Mosier's, only ten miles direct from The Dailes. From there they traveled on the ice without difficulty to Moffat's, 15 miles above th Four miles below Moffat's they came to the Point of Rocks rocky prominence now covered with a sheet of ice. The river here sets in to the point with a strong current from the Washington side and is entirely clear of ice. There seemed to be no way to pass than by going over the point and without hesitation they proseded to cut steps in the ice. summit was almost attained when the swiftly down into the river. was now nothing for them to do but to back down, for to attempt to move forward on the ice would be to precipitate themselves into the rive hill they found a deer dead, which had apparently fallen down its side turned to Moffat's and the next n ing, falling to bet a suitable boat, crossed the river. At Wind River, which they expected to ford by wading breast deep, they fortunately found a boat. They reached the Cascades or Friday the 7th and came to Sandy or found

the ice and walked from there overland to this city. Mr. Riddle died of his injuries on the 30th ult. at the military post. Mr. Mulkey died on the 2d inst. at the Des

The search for Allphin and Davis was unsuccessful. The Indian camps were all visited, but no traces could be found of them, or of the stranger who first left John Day's for The Dalles. At the Des Chutes the mercury fell to the bulb, and the thermometer bursted.

Jeffries has had both his feet taken off; Wellington has bad one taken off The rest of the party will share the same fate, with the exception of Wil-

Common Council—The petition of William S. Ladd, praying for the ex-clusive right to lay water pipes in the streets of the city, was read and referred to a special committee consist ing of Messrs. King, Hallock and Barr,

Colonel Cornelius designs to establish two camps of instruction for the volun-teer cavalry, one south of the Calapools Mountains and the other in the

N. Nitts on Caution

By Dean Collins.

Nesclus Nitts, in whose cranial cap, The wisdom of Punkindorf was kept on tap, ning bird pass with a flut-

ter and flap, And an unerring quid brought the bird Then on suffrage a while spake the sapient chap.

I sees Roosevelt has made recent dis-About woman suffrage, with vigor and force, Explainin' and further dissertin' a let On manners and means by which it shall be got; With all the assurance he's formerly With all other subjects, both known

and unknown. Thinks I when I reads it. Them sentiments oughter Shore make a big hit with a gal like my daughter, Who holds, on account of her liter'y

gift, The office of scribe for the Ladies' Up-But after I asked her opinion, she said, 'If that's your idee, why then you're plumb mislead.' 'What right's Roosevelt to butt in

that away. And speak them there sentiments he's "had to say, 'Bout grantin' of suffrage-wherefore and how? He'd better jest tend to his business, I Instead of enditin' them there plans he endites On how our wronged sect shall go after

"I start in to argue, but soon I retires—. Fer rlots is somethin' I never desires. I claims Roosevelt is fur bolder than me But he ain't got half my discretion

Fer now, to all argument, I jest gives And I've a good reason-which same is Portland, February 2.

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

A man who praises the dead thinks he is apologizing for a lot of his mean ness to the living.

The men are making confessions here lately; the wife who has a "candid talk" with her husband now, might get re-

Have you a friend you do not oc-asionally roast a little behind his

speaking of the virtues of the dead, people are as extravagant as they are in speaking of love, or of the value of an education.

A woman is always more disposed than a man to advertise a love affair. I am trying to find out, but I do not

Writing for print seems to be as

risky a business as gold mining. A few strike it, but thousands of others prospect for years and find nothing. A girl doesn't always want to get married because she fears her heart will break if she does not; sometimes she knows it is up to her to get mar-

ried or go to work. The police cannot depend on the description of a burglar; he always lobigger than he really is to the frightened man whose house he enters

A boy is like an English sparrow everybody throwing at him.

Allmony and Contempt. PORTLAND, Feb. 5 .- (To the Editor.)-Can a Judge put a man in jail for nonpayment of allmony? If so, for how long, or what punishment is oustomary, if any?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. He can be cited into court and or dered to pay, and if he refuses is in contempt and may be jailed. If defendant can make showing that he has no means with which to pay, the impossible is not expected.

Wheat in Canada,

TWOHY BROS! CAMP, Rufus, Or., Feb. 6.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly advise us whether the United States or Canada produces the most wheat. We have one here who believes that Canada produces the most wheat.

Canada's total wheat crop in 1911 was 186,000,000 bushels; the United States' total crop, 621,338,000 bushels.

Charlyari. RAINIER, Or., Feb. 8 .- (To the Editor.)—I find several ways of spelling the word "shivaree." What is the most commonly used? C. L. STERLING.

WAMIC, Or., Feb. 7.—(To the Editor.)—Has single-tax ever been tried? If so, where? Did it give satisfaction to landowners? C. S. MCORKLE.

Newspaper Advertising Is an Investment Equal in Importance to Salesmen and Window Displays, and More Powerful as a Business Getter

There is a clothing store in this city which started in business about 20 years ago. The day the store opened there appeared an advertisement in The Oregonian telling the people of Portland about the goods offered for sale in that store. And The Oregonian has continued to carry this store's advertising during these 20 years.

The business of this store has increased steadily. And the space used in The Oregonian has been increased year after year as the business has grown. The business of this store and the greatness of The Oregonian's columns as a selling force have kept pace with the wonderful growth of the city.

The man who is at the head of the business referred to gives credit to newspaper advertising for the wonderful increase in the volume of business done by this store.

There are many small business houses in Portland which can increase their business by advertising in The Oregonian. They can easily be the big ones 6 or 10 years from now. Great growth may be accomplished by using small space at the start and increasing the space as the business grows and warrants an increase.