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Eastern Hosiness Offices Verre & Conk-bones Tork, Brunswick building, Chi-igo, Steger building. European Office—No. 2 Regent street, S. London,

PORTLAND, MONDAY, PEB. 19, 1913.

AN EFFICIENT MILITARY POLICY. The subject of pensions is, after all, a question of economy and efficiency. This is shown by Major Dentler in his Hiuminating article printed Sunday. Our Army is now limited to a small force on the theory that, when emergency requires a larger force, green men can be enrolled as volunteers and by the magic effect of a uniform and a rifle, can instantly become soldiers. They cannot. A man must learn the trade of a soldier, as he must learn every other trade. So long as he is merely serving his appronticeship in

an instruction camp, he is a liability,

not an asset, to the Government. A man taken from civil life, with no previous military training and pitchforked into an Army camp is the most helpless, useless individual imagin-able. He needs first to learn to obey, then he must learn to care for his own health and not to endanger the health of his comrades. Having learned that, he has the first rudiments of military training. Without that knowledge he is likely to become a corpse or a pensioner before he ever becomes a soldier. This we know from our ex erience during the Spanish war. We had 220,000 volunteers in camp, none of whom left American soil, but thousands of these are pensioners, because they made plague-spots of the camps

through sheer ignorance. It has been often said that more men die of disease during war than of wounds received in battle. deadliness of war during the Middle Ages was due less to the loss of life in battle than to ignorance of sanitation. The siege of Nucremberg in the thirty years' war was raised because both armies were committing suicide through the apread of pestilence.

In order to judge of the cost of our Army, we must add to the annual cost of maintenance the sum paid in pensions. By maintaining a small army with little or no trained reserve we save for the time, but a war is followed by a sudden increase in pension payments, which devours several times the amount saved. Trained soldiers can keep down the percentage of pensions to active soldiers to about 12% per cent. A sudden influx of raw recruits at the outbreak of war is sllowed by a sudden rise in the percentage of pensions. Further, modern wars are so short and decisive that they may be ended before those recruits who survive disease in camp are trained for service.

By increasing our Army, as Major Dentler suggests, keeping the term of men on to the reserve, at the same time increasing the numbers of efficiency of the National Guard, we should gain the end desired. When war came, we could summon to the colors ready-trained soldiers who could be quickly organized for active ervice, and we should escape the enormous loss through sickness among raw men. Whatever additional sum re spent on maintenance of the larger orce we should save, perhaps several mes over in pensions. Our Army also ould be ready when it was neededthat is, when war began, not several ontha' later, after the enemy had ione incalculable injury.

CUMMINS' OFINION OF TRUSTS, Senator Cummins, insurgent leader, spounds in the Saturday Evening Post is views of how to deal with the ists, and expresses opinions which vill receive the more hearty indorseent from the great body of Republicans, since they are almost identially the same as those express President Taft. He cannot withhold pproval of Taft's vigorous enforcent of the Sherman law, and proses the same plan to strengthen that aw and clarify its meaning as is prosed by the President. The question

das insurge? The only feature of Taft's policy reating to the trusts of which Cummins expresses disapproval is the manner in which the tobacce trust was dissolved. He regards the splitting of that trust to fourteen corporations, the stock which is owned by the same men, as farcical, and says so. He condemna Attorney-General Wickersham for not appealing from the decree approving this plan of dissolution. He accuses, Vickersham of leaving the trust still n centrol by letting it hold the bulk of the business and taking away only all parts to be given to separate

naturally asked: Why does Cum-

he decree divides each branch of husiness between two or more comanies with such a division of the inent brands "as to make compeon not only possible but necessary," quote Taft's words. The American 18.08 per cent of the smoking tobacco plit from it get 10.05, 22.83 and 2.66 cent, respectively, and the inde-ments get 21.39 per cent. Control formerly held by means of ownerof the common stock, which alone had voting power, but the preferred as that power. As there are 78 shares of preferred to each 40 shares of comstock, the old trust element is The largest interest this mpanies is 41 per cent, and its interest ranges from that amount down to 25% per cent. The individual defendants are also enjoined for three

e Oregoniant | companies are perpetually enjoined | cent holders must pay the penalty of from having common directors, officers, the crime which produced it, money to each other, as well as from buying each other's stock. Violation of this decree is punishable as con-

tempt of court. The inevitable result of this dissolution of the trust will be that its several parts will grow farther and farther apart, for ownership of their stock will ome more scattered with time. Before the trust was dissolved, sale of 100 shares by the holder of 1000 shares did not affect the integrity of the combination. Now the sale by one man of his holdings in one of the new com panies will give the buyer an interest in that one company, but no interest in any of the others. Under the operation of the injunction the 29 magnates cannot legally buy stock except from each other, but may sell to anybody. The ordinary course of business will produce so wide a division of interest that a revival of the trust will be a practical impossibility by the time the expiration of the injunction makes it egally possible.

Men like Cummins who condemn

this decree are not familiar with its terms and have not studied its effect.

SCHOOL FRATERNITIES UN-AMERICAN.

In comparing their Greek-letter fraternities with other secret societies, the California high school students who are resisting the law against such fraternities, overlook a few points of difference. One is that they are children, while the Native Sons and like societies are composed of adults. As children, they are subject to the goverument of their parents and teachers. Another point is that, as students of the high schools, they are enjoying educational privileges freely provided by the state and must therefore comply with the conditions laid down by the state. The high schools were created for purposes of education, not to pro-mote social intercourse and the deci-now evinced by persistent and apparterfere with the purpose of the schools Asquith is soon to be retired to an of-should be accepted as final. sion of the state that fraternities in-

with another important purpose of the entire American school system. That is, to teach by daily practice the principles of democracy. Fraternities vio-L-te those principles by creating class tinctions and thus train up their

members as snobs, not citizens. The law says, in effect, that, if certain men and women choose after attaining their majority, to herd by themselves on the assumption that they are better than others, they are at liberty to do so, but that boys and girls who receive their education from the state shall learn to practice the principles of the Declaration of Independence and shall do nothing in their character as students at variance with that principle. The schools exist to train up Americans.

QUIBBLING OVER PLAIN ENGLISH.

President Prall, of the Highway Improvement Association, has again quoted in a letter printed today the "one man power" provisions of the state-wide highway bills, but we fail to see where he has made a better case than Mr. Albert. Plainly and indisputably the Highway Commission, appointed by the Governor, may veto any road improvement proposed by a County Court.

He "shall examine into the use cation and situation of said road or highway, and if the State Highway Commissioner shall approve the same, he shall prepare plans." Here is power conferred upon the Governor through an appointee to say to a County Court "you shall build your roads when I want them or I shall disapprove them.' service at three years and passing in the event of a deadlock the rebelling county's proportion of the year's allotment of state funds would revert to the treasury and be divided among all counties in the following year. With the exception of a small fraction the county would lose one year's road money frrevocably.

If the Highway Commissioner approves the location of roads proposed for Improvement by the county, the contract for their construction, which is to be met by use of both county and state money, must pass the censor ship of the Governor and his High-way Commissioner. The Attorney-General passes only on the form and legality of the contract. A neighboring state new buys school district bonds with school funds. A board passes or the advisability of buying a particular issue. The Attorney-General passes on the "form and legality" of the bonds. He is solely a legal adviser without power to stop a bond issue except on the one ground of illegality. The same power and no greater one is to be conferred on the Attorney-General in approving road contracts by the proposed bills. The discretionary power to reject or approve contracts is conferred solely upon the Gov-

The undoubted intent of the bills is to give a state officer full power to say what reads shall be built or improved, what materials shall be used and what grades shall be the maxi-

ernor or men he puts in office.

It may have been unintentional to give the Governor the power to may what contractors shall do the work, but that power is nevertheless conferred if plain English has any mean-To construe the bills in a way different from that conveyed by their wording to the ordinary understanding is to condemn them. To concede that there is even a doubt as to their mean-ing forecasts a prolonged legal test save the boy's life it was assumed that and a delay in road-building pending court construction. If the Oregon Association for Highway Improvement wishes to give the countles home rule in road-building, its attention is directed to the two measures prepared

by the State Grange. The sugar trust report says that the men who organized the trust in defiance of law have sold out to 18,000 innecent purchasers and that the Government cannot proceed against the trust without injuring them. shows up the game of the trust promoter, who, like mere vulgar criminals, is careful not to be found "with the goods on him." But the country has been full of the misdeeds of the sugar trust for 20 years and the present holders of its stock must have known that it was a trust and there-fore liable to attack in court. They took the risks of this attack when they bought the stock and they must take the consequences. The law will only destroy that part of the stock's value years from buying any stock except which was created by illegal acts, done from each other. All parties to the suit on the assumption that the law was a from each other. All parties to the suit on the assumption that the law was a glar. It sometimes seems as if all the and the new companies are perpetually dead letter. That part of the value old odium theologicum which used to be spent in battles between the sects get the liquor?

THE KNOCKER IN THE FAMILY. Bryan's course may soon cause him to be relegated to the class of common He suffers from the general falling of the politically "unco guid and rigidly righteous." It is peculiar men of this type that they regard any man who disagrees with them in opinion as necessarily dishonest or at least governed by suspicious motives

or eveil influences. The Democrats would be restive under Bryan's acolding, even if he were a successful leader, but coming from man who has thrice led it to defeat, his censure arouses them to indignation. He threatens to divide the party and again cheat it of any chance of victory when its leaders believe its chances to be better than at any time since 1892. Whether he any time since 1832. Whether he leads or not, Bryan threatens to be the cause of successive Democratic

ans, for they are not discounted by partisan bias, but are presumed to be prompted by sincere desire for the party to make a clean record and earn public confidence.

The temper in which the House receives Bryan's reflections on Underwood may forecast the treatment he will receive at Baltimore. The convention at the city of monuments may dispose of him as unceremoniously as the convention at Denver disposed of Guffey at his dictation.

PADICALS COMING INTO CONTROL.

The most significant feature of British politica these days is the steady rise of the radical element to control ently authentic reports that Premier Aside from their interference with that Lord Morley is to become Premier knowledge, fraternities also in imparting and that Lloyd-George is to be a complete that Lloyd-George is to be Commons as a stepping stone to the Premiership

If the predicted change should come, the brunt of the fight for Irish home rule will fail on Lloyd-George. There will be stormy days and nights in the House of Commons, in which he will have to face the fury of the Orange Ulstermen and of the old true-blue Tories. The fears of Catholic domina. tion in Ireland which Protestant Nonconformists among his followers harbor will be played upon by the Unionists in an effort to split the Liberals, and Lloyd-George will have a difficult part to play in concillating the Nonconformists without antagonizing the Nationalists.

With Lloyd-George as leader the demand of Wales for home rule will become louder and more insistent. ferent in race from the English and with a National history extending down to the close of the 13th century, the Welsh have always preserved their separate identity and the English church has but a corporal's guard of adherents among them. Ne sooner will Irish home rule be out of the way will make her heard. If Wales should gain this concession. Scotland also is likely to claim it. With the other kingde enjoying autonomy, England would not long brook being ruled by a parliament in which they had a voice separate affairs while England had no voice in theirs. The logical outcome would be the transformation of the United Kingdom into a federation, in which the imperial parliament correkingdom had a local parliament cor-

responding to our State Legislatures. This may seem a long look ahead, but Lloyd-George, who is the author of the land tax and of the bill for insurance of sick and unemployed workmen, does not filnch at daring innovations. Moriey is growing old and the Liberals will not long submit to be led by a man who is removed from the actual scene of political combat. Lloyd-George should retain his health will ere long push aside Morley as he is now about to push aside Asquith, dress. The professor might prepare and become the titular as well as the for the demonstration by ordering a actual leader of his party. shall see an era of daring political and economical experiment.

THE SURGEON'S DILEMMA. The risk which surgeons often run in performing their duties to their pants is Illustrated by two recent ineldents. The first occurred in this country. A woman engaged a surgeon operate upon her for appendicitis. When the necessary incision had been made it appeared that there were other troubles which required more extensive use of the knife. The surgeon did what the case demanded and the woman recovered. To show her gratitude to the man who had saved her life she sued him for \$10,000 damages. Happily the case was a clear one and the judge ordered a verdict in the surgeon's favor. The other incident ochoy. He seemed to be at the point of death, but the physicians saw some chance to save his life by an operation. It was performed and he died on the table. Had he been permitted to die without an effort to save him there would have been no trouble. But cause the physicians made an unusual exertion in his behalf they were brought before the Coroner at an inquest and a great scandal was stirred the physicians were criminally rash to have tried it.

The surgeon often finds himself between a deep ditch on one side and a quagmire on the ther. If he does not operate he knows that the patient will die and his conscience will not forgive him. If he does operate the patient may still die and then the horde of enemies of medical science will set up a shriek. "Behold another victim of the knife." Even if the patient recovers after an unauthorized operation which saved his life the surgeon is by no means sure of his gratitude. may be sued for damages because the patient did not order him to do what he did. Like a traveler passing through the street of a strange village, the surgeon's steps are beset by a mob of howling curs whose noise is trouble-some at best and may become dangerheart takes many curious forms, but the strangest of all is its enmity to the science and art of healing. There are people in the world who hate a physician much worse than they do a bur-

medical science.

Emergencies often arise in which a surgeon is compelled to make a swift decision. If he declines to operate death will be the unavoidable conseuence. If he does operate he imperils umny. It is a great wonder that medical men so often assume this peril when they might escape it by allowing the patient to pass quietly out of the world. Their conduct shows a degree of devotion to science and human medical science and science and human medical science and his reputation and subjects hims fare which may well excite admiration There is hardly any other profession in which the same qualities are exhibited to anything like the same extent. As an English medical man has put the case, the surgeon is frequently in the situation of one who stands on the shore and watches a man struggling in deep water. Shall he swim to his rescue? Perhaps the struggler wants to die and interference with his plan will be resented. Perhaps the water only recognized National leaders Democracy has, hence he attacks the party lizelf. His strictures are more injurious than those of the Republic. matter. Is this the way we wish our medical attendants to act when they find us in deadly peril? Or do we prefer to have them assume the responsibility of giving us all the help science suggests without waiting for strict authority to do it? If they wait for authorization we may perish when a little boldness would have saved the day. Is not boldness preferable to vacil-

A wise man when he employs a lawyer to conduct his case in court follows the professional man's advice implicitly. He will give all possible aid by securing evidence and looking up facts, but he will not question the lawyer's judgment. There may be better lawyers in the world. Mistakes may be made. But no matter about that. For this case the die is cast and the litigant lies quietly in the bed he has made for himself if he is a wise litigant. The same rule applies to our attitude toward medical men, only to a far greater degree. Once a doctor is chosen the patient's fate is in his hands. The issue of life and death depends upon the exercise of his judgment and skill. Is not a man a fool to do or say anything which may tend to impair the doctor's skill or shake the firmness of his judgment? What we want in the moment of dire peril absolutely unhampered courage in the surgeon to do the very best for us that he knows how. Without that courage he will debate instead of act-He will deliberate instead of striking at the crucial instant. He will look at possible dangers to his reputation instead of seeing only the pa-tient's danger. He will take no chances which involve risk to himself. The moment when life hangs in the balance

Some operations must fail. But is it not better, far better, to encourage medical men to employ the last resources of their art for the sake of their patients than it is to worry them. timid adherence to convention and precedent?

What a splendid plot for a novel has en woven in his own life by the eccentricities of a rich man in the his tory of Samuel E. Hazlett. But had

the murderer, is not satisfied, and would run her desire for vengeance into five figures. Money may be a balm to assuage grief and it may not. Professor Jenkins' pupils at the Jefferson high school threaten to appear in garb of spectacular plainness in response to his pleas for simplicity of

consignment of thick paddles. It has become customary for Mexico to have both an actual and a pro-visional president. "Provisional" in this case means: Provided the holder

of the title can drive out the actual president before he himself is killed in battle or assassinated. Man and wife who have lived together to enjoy a golden wedding should in all reason be able to overcome the tendency to part at that late period, but the mysteries of old age

are not possible of solution Peach tree blooming already in Portland. Yes, and we'll be eating strawberries while part of the country is still digging snow paths.

The long season for seeding last Fall and these continued rains assure Portland's supremacy as the big grainshipping port for 1912.

Caruso has made so much money that he is kept busy denying matrimontal engagements and defending breach of promise cases.

Cincinnatus Yuan prefers his cabbage patch to the presidency. Even Bryan may some time retire to his Texas onion field. Familiar faces reappear in the polit-

fice is abiding as well as infectious and contagious. With the dictagraph playing eavesdropper, the only safe place for a con-

ical news of the day. The lust for of-

acre field. Seeking an office that is full of strife and bickering, many brave men would be Food and Dairy Commis-

fidential conversation seems to be a 40-

Yuan Shi Kai and Sun Yat Sen are giving the most remarkable presentation the world has seen of "after you."

The West Virginia may be going to Palmyra Island to give Great Britain a quit claim deed.

It would not be a bad idea to spe-cialize sweet pea blooms in white and purple this year.

Where did that Siletz Indian woman

had now gone into the fight upon UP-STATE VIEWS ON ROAD BILLS Press and Taxpayers' Opinions Quoted

on High Finance Measures. The Dalles Optimist. There is such a thing as reaching the hottom of the pork barrel.

Gresham Outlook.

We are glad this good-roads agita-on is on-any kind of a movement is better than none, but we believe that of all those proposed the plan being advocated by the Grange is the best and most feasible in the end.

Baker Herald.

All of the bills are meritorious and their adoption will solve the grounds problem in Oregon. The Baker County is most interested nolve the good

Albany Herald.

There is effort in this state to get the people together in the consideration of the value of good reads and of the ways and means by which they may be built. In a statewide sense it was a difficult to convert that effort be seems difficult to carry that effort be-yond the academic stage. There is need of a stimulant, which a little goodroad building on the basis of county bond issues will supply.

St. Helens Mist. We have not taken the time to figure out just how this proposed law will work in Columbia County, but would ge upon every property owner to do before casting a vote on the question. In any event, it does seem that a law which will require one county to pay \$17,000,000 more into a fund than it will receive is not a fair law and one that should be carefully avoided.

Great Debt Contemplated.

Lents Hernid. To meet the requirements the counties would be compelled, in most instances, to levy bonds, or else get none of the state fund. But they would be taxed to pay the bonds off whether or not they participated in the financial game. Thus with the state's \$20,000.000 and the counties aggregate \$20, 000,000, the people would soon find themselves loaded down with a debt of \$40,000,000, a sum unequaled by only one or two states in the Union.

Pork Barrel Too Large.

Eugene Register. Sole power to spend \$20,000,000 is no great a temptation to build up a political machine to be put into the hands of any official. The Register does not wish to say that Governor West is planning to use the power that these bills would place in his hands to moment when life hangs in the balance will pass and death will gain the victory.

This is what medical men may be brought to by petty persecution. That they have not been brought to it already speaks marvels for their character. No surgeon can always succeed.

Some expectation of the balance these bills would place in his hands to build up a machine that will maintain in the office that he now holds, or that will advance him to a higher office. It does not think that he is the control of the place in the hands of a single state official. Twenty million the place in his hands to build up a machine that will maintain him in the office that he now holds, or that will advance him to a higher office. It does believe, however, that the unrelative of the place in the hands of the place in the hands of the place in the hands to build up a machine that will maintain him in the office that he now holds, or that will advance him to a higher office. It does believe, however, that the unrelative of the place in his hands to build up a machine that will maintain him in the office that he is. dollars is too large a pork barrel.

One-Man Power Not Popular.

Amity Standard. Governor West became real vexed last week and gave utterance to some natty sayings in response to the criticisms offered by Attorney-General Crawford to his one-man good roads scheme. Before the battle is over Governor West will have many oppor-tunities to give vent to his pent up feelings over adverse criticism of his tory of Samuel E. Hazlett. But had some novelist written such a novel, we should have been inclined to stamp it as fantastic, improbable, untrue to nsed one-man legislation to create a ne-man power to expend some \$40,-800,000 in public funds. There might not be so much distrust, however, if the finger on the dial did not indicate The mother of the young man killed on the roof of a car in Northern Califernia, having secured conviction of Our Boy Governor was the one man.

La Grande Observer.

We have but to call attention in this issue of the Eevening Observer to an article from the pen of E. S. Norris. of this county, on the good roads question, to show every reader where question, to show every reader where sentiment rests regarding the boy Gov-ernor and his pet theories. Mr. Nor-ris writes as an individual, but we who know him personally realize that in those words he speaks there is re-flected the feeling and decision of a goodly part of the farmers of Union, Wallown and Baker counties. This means that Eastern Oregon does not favor rock roads at the price named favor rock roads at the price named and it means that any Governor who works night and day to chain this state to a bonded indebtedness will be dealt with in the manner that he should be.

Farmers Would Pay as They Go.
El S. Norris, in La Grande Observer.
The farmer wants good roads and he wants to pay for them as he goes. The same levy for tax sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds will build all the read of any kind and will have the read builded and paid for before the bonds would come due and not have the bonds to pay at all, and not have the bonds to pay at all, and the strange part of it is anyone who can figure at all knows that. Well, then, who is the agitator? The company that wants to buy the bonds co-operates with the road machinery man and the automobile man in putting up an agitation that molds the public opinion. They hire space in influential papers. They send good speakers to every good roads meeting. They have inid out a campaign that is a peach, but with the hearty co-operation of our city cousins, we will cause the peach to be a dry affair, in fact, only a seed and that not capable of germination.

Countles Know Best. Waterville "Farmer" in Eugene Reg-

Waterville "Farmer" in Eugene Reglister.

While I give the Governor every credit, I am not in favor of the state taking up road building, for that is a matter that should be left to the respective counties to take care of. Each county knows its trade center and the roads that lead to it much better than it is possible for the Governor or any man he may appoint to know the merits of roads that should be built. There isn't a county in the state which isn't able to build its own roads by bond issues, and thus do away with the possible grafts that are almost sure to come if the Governor's policy is enacted. I have no fear as far as Governor West is concerned, as long as he would have jurisdiction over the expenditure of money. But his policy for expenditure of \$20,000,000 in 10 years is strictly one-man furfadiction. for expenditure of \$20,000,000 in 10 years is strictly one-man jurisdiction. Who can say how long West will be our Governor. Who can say what kind of Governors we will have for 10 years to come? That the people would have confidence enough to piace \$20,000,000 at their disp-sal. We know that we have had Governors in the past who would have liked very well to have the people give them that much money to spend. It would be a great wrong for the people to place such a temptation in the way of coming Governors. Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of February 18, 1862.
The Red Bluff Independent says that
Mr. Stark wants to swear to support
the Constitution, and we believe that this is the same gentleman who stated in this city that we had no government but the confederated government and that the South Carolina flag was his flag. If the Independent is correct, Mr. flag. If the Independent is correct, Mr. Stark must be anxious to take the back

Late news from Salt Lake gives ac counts of recent outbreaks committed by the Mormons against the Federal officers located among them. It seems that the Saints, taking advantage of the embarrassment of the Government of the United States, are determined on immediate application for admission into the Union as a state. To this end the Legislature has called a convention to form a constitution to be submitted vention was vetoed by Governor Daw son, but the Logislature passed it by a two-thirds vote over his veto. The Governor's conduct thus became obnoxious to the Mormons, who assailed him through their press and, to make his position as uncomfortable as possible, bullies and blackguards insulted him on the streets. Not wishing to re-main longer among people who thus treated him, his excellency hired four Mormon pilots to lead him out of the took his liberal pay, but when got him on the road and out of sight from with sees, they set upon and beat the Governor most shamefully. They are evidently intent on forcing either another difficulty with the Governor or a polygamist constitution through Congress.—Marysville Appeal.

Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, term would have expired on March 4, 1863, has been expelled from the United States Senate. Among the 14 who voted against the expulsion were Latham of California and Nesmith of Oregon, the Senators from Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey, and Ira Harris, of New

The peace offering to England of closer commercial relations with Canada rather than any movement toward abrogating the reciprocity treaty, has been recommended to the House by tha

committee on commerce. There is to be no trouble at all about the expedition from Kansas. Lane holds onto his seat in Congress, and Hunter is to command the expedition, was recruited none the less rapidly and deemed all the more formidable from the popular name it has acquired of "Jim Lane's expedition,"

From Southern Oregon-From the Sentinel of the 5th we learn that Cap-tain Trunx' cavalry company is fully officered and was christened the "Jack son Rangers" on the 31st ult.
At the February term of the Circuit Court there was not a single criminal

in the county jail.
On the 23d ult, at Lisle's Ferry, on Rogue River, the ferryboat was upset by the current and three Chinamen drowned. The ferryman was saved. Josephine County has suffered heavily by the late flood, bridges, mills and private property heing swept away.

It is reported that Rev. Glenn O. Bur. nett and family, lately of Polk County, Or., were all drowned during the recent flood in California; that they were upon an island in the Sacramento and unable to get off .- Oregon Statesman.

The legal voters of Multnomah County who are in favor of electing men to office who are pledged to sustain the Sovernment in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, . . are invited to ment in their several precincts at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1862, and elect delegates to a Union County convention, to be held at the Courthouse in Portland, on Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1862, for the purpose of electing eight dele-cates to the Union state convention, to be held in Eugene City on the 9th of April, 1862. The precincts are entitled upon the basis of the popular vote, to delegates as follows: North Portland, 19; South Portland, 20; Multnemah, 2; Powells Valley, 3; Willamette, 2; Sandy,

ohns, 1; Sanvies Island, G. COLLIER ROBBINS, ISRAEL MITCHEL,

ISRAEL MITCHEL,

L. H. WAKEFIELD,

Republican County Committee.

John McCraken, Thomas Fraser, S. J.

McCormick, A. C. Gibbs, R. J. Ladd,

A. M. Starr, J. C. Ainsworth, T. Robertson, Levi Anderson, Georga H. Williams, H. W. Corbett, Henry Falling,
William H. Watkins, J. J. Hoffman, A.

Lebra Alex Podge

It is with deep sorrow that we an-nounce the death of Captain Richmond Hoyt. He breathed his last yesterday noon at his residence in this city after noon at his residence in this city after a brief llinees. Captain Hoyt came to Oregen in 1849, at which time he commanded a vessel running between San Francisco and this place. The year following he ran a steamer (we believe the first that navigated the Willamette) between Portland and Oregon City, and for the past several years ran the steamer Multnomah between this city and Astoria. city and Astoria.

Bjornson's Dramas.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 14.—(To the Editor.)—Will it be possible for you to inform me regarding the dramas of Hjornson?. Is there an English translation in either an English or American edition, and where can they be ob-

MEMBER MODERN DRAMA CLASS. There is no complete edition of the

plays in English. Some have been translated, but they are published by various firms. Bjornson novels are published in English by Macmillan at The Chinese Calendar

By Dean Collins.

A tar went ashere to the City of Pekin. A rest from his scafarin' hardships

A rest from his seafarin' hardships a-seekin'; Three days and three nights of excitement he led.

And painted the town a hilarious red.

As I have been told that a tar on vacation, May do when he's seekin' of some re-

laxation; And finally, when the excitement was o'er, He sank into slumber and slept three days more.

Full dry was his mouth, and his head in a clamor The day he awoke, and the fierce katmenjammer

Convinced him, beyond the least shadow of doubt,
That he must have had a grand festo while out. He hied to a chophouse and ordered a "ham-and."

He gazed at the grub that was brought "Hurroo!" At the waiter a signal he made; when, may I ask, were these bloomin' eggs laid?"

"Not long," quoth the waiter, his eyes turned to heaven; "The year of four thousand six hun-dred and seven."

The tar gave a gasp at the Chinaman's guile.
"Now blow me," he said, "have I slept all that while?" But feeling the pangs of his appetite quicken.
He ordered the waiter to bring him some chicken. The chicken's tough carcass his knife scarcely scratched.

"And when," he inquired, "was this here chicken hatched?"

"Not long," quoth the crafty Celestial once mure.
"Him hatches year forty-six hundred and four."

"Now blow me," the tar said, "I've slumbered a heap. "Twas nineteen and twelve when they put me to sleep. This beats." and his eyes with delight "The sleep that was slept by that lub-ber Van Winkle."
"Excuse." said the walter, with a courteous bow.

"This year 1912 we are living in now." The tar gave a groan, "Look my friends up and spot 'em, And say 'Hurry quick, for the bosun has got 'em. He's eatin' of eggs in a restaurant here. Which same won't be hatched for nigh They led him away to a padded cell's Wherein to this day, he is ragin' and

ravin.' A victim of what the Celestials put

By their calendar's change from the

old to the new Portland, Feb. 18. Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Think well of yourself, of course; but n't make a hog of yourself in that

particular.

Certain questions have been dis-used thousands of years, although the answers are known absolutely.

We are all rendered uncomfortable unnecessarily by those dismal persons who habitually View With Alarm.

People are always selfish, if not always fair and intelligent; and when they hesitate for years about accepting a doctrine said to be for their good, they hesitate because they foar maybe

Criticism loses much of its force because it is usually either untrue, exaggerated, ill-natured, or comes from jealous rivals.

When I write for the papers, I do not desire to say anything that will cause "Citizen" or "Taxpayer" to come back at me in a card. But I have always wanted to express the opinion that citizens are extremely liberal in the rates they propose for street rail-way, gas and water companies.

After a man has owned an automobile a year, he hasn't the high of it that a man has who is thinking of buying.

Nearly every big row is simply juckeying for a compromise.

If men should live a hundred years, why don't doctors do it? Doctors do not live as long as several classes of men who know nothing about physi-ology, anatomy or hygiene. The fact seems to be that we are wound up for about so long, and run down around seventy, the date set as long ago as

The man who is always rushing, and making hard work of earning a dollar, is apt to neglect a good many dimes.

Locating Springs.

APPLEGATE, Or., Feb. 15.-(To the Editor.)-Wishing to locate the water of a spring for use on my premises, how should I proceed and who would be the proper person to inform me in case you cannot? M. A. VANGORDER.

If the spring is on Government land write to Register United States Land Office, Roseburg, for information.

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