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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1914.

LAW MUST BE REVISED.

In adopting a compensation law, Oregon departed in a number of important particulars from the provision recognized by other states and by thorough students of the subject as essential to complete success of the en-It may occur to mind that compensation law is practically new legislation in this country and there was a chance to gain efficiency by experimenting. But Oregon has expe rimented and it now appears that the working of the law for the brief period it has been in existence is not wholly favorable.

The most important phase of the situation is the prospective failure of the insurance premiums to keep up the benefits. It is asserted that at a continuance under the existing sysby direct appropriation and at the expense of the general taxpayers.

In one particular the law attempts that which actuarles assert is impossible. It seeks to provide an adequate fund for payment of compensation to Civil War settled that question injured persons by establishing a comparatively low yet practically flat rate governing all employments. Proper consideration is not given to the extra hazardous character of certain indus

As the law was originally framed and if industrial conditions did not fluctuate because of depressed business conditions, the principle adopted might ture and no attempt was made to enthen a severe business depression has occurred, particularly in lumber mangon's industries and the one most willing to embrace the compensation prin-

Moreover, the benefits under the act come to the insurance fund is governed by the payrolls. There has been a decrease in wages, but no decrease in benefits allowed

form State Laws. This committee has piness to somebody's lot. prepared a draft for a uniform state This draft provide for classification of employments and a flexibility in insurance rates imposed on each class, under the direcfund, but for the payment of commaximum and fixed minimum.

arguments in its favor. If properly hazardous industries from carrying a states. part of the insurance of the extra-hazof premiums would prevent a recur-

liability laws are in force.

as that prescribed for alternative state insurance. A permanent state com- tion. mission passes on questions of fact in reported injuries. There is appeal m the decisions of this commission to an arbitration board, consisting of one member of the state commission and one person appointed by the employer and one appointed by the injured employe. The findings of this board as to facts are final and the fees

and expenses are paid by the state. It is notable that in this bill the Industrial Accident Board, created to the awards and perform other fun tions, has not supervision over the state insurance fund. That fund and of so many unknown men. the regulation of premium rates therein is left to the management of one is largely a judicial body, which may decide claims against the state fund, and should not act both as a party defendant and the court which decides

the case. It has been said that the only tru function of state industrial accident insurance is to prevent private monopoly in insurance. With that opinion

we are in accord. If a stock company r a mutual company can successfully o regulated that the injured worklogical reason for denying it the privilege. It has been said that monopevery man a farm, the demand for oly in state insurance keeps the money paid for premiums at home. Yet insurance laws require the maintenance of large reserves and the insurance companies invest largely where they get their business. As the Oregon law now stands the state is paying heavily 8.50 for the retention of industrial accident insurance money at home. Tita contribution to the industrial accident and and the cost of maintaining the Industrial Accident Commission result in the state paying about 25 per cent interest on the money thus kept in Oregon.

When the Oregon law was adopted it was acknowledged not to be perfect. Amendment was anticipated and, as it turns out, revision in some particulars is imperative. There is now better material available than ever before for guidance in putting the act on a permanently practicable basis. A thorough consideration of the law and broad reformation should not be discouraged.

## LATTER-DAY STATE RIGHTS.

The outstanding fact about the Hobon amendment is that it is a proposed Pederal constitutional amendment to be adopted or rejected by the states. It will take a three-fourths vote of all the states to make it the fundawe have the panic-stricken Democratic majority crying out that it is a

If submission by Congress to the states of an amendment to the Constitution is not a grant of opportunity for a direct exercise of the modern (not the ancient) Democratic principresent the fund is solvent, but that ple of "states rights," what is it? The measure is left to the states. They tem would mean a deficit in a year may accept it, or not, as they please. or two, which would have to be met But if thirty-six out of the fortyeight states act favorably, we shall have prohibition in the United States. Surely the Democracy does not now stand for nullification by one state against forty-seven others. Surely the

> Yet should not a three-fourths majority of all the states prevail over the remainder? Are we going forward or backward?

WARM HEARTS AND OPEN HANDS.

The weather is cold, but hearts are warm. The genuine Christmas spirit is abroad in more than commo power. Perhaps the knowledge of have been successful. But the rates Belgium's suffering has awakened us of compensation established by the all to the fact of suffering at home. commission that framed the act were Pockets unlock more readily than increased materially by the Legisla- usual this holiday season. Hands are usual this holiday season. Hands are open, hearts beat with kindliness. The large the prospective income. Since beggar is relieved without too close inquiry into his worthiness. He may be a fraud. Heaven forgive him if ufacturing, which is the largest of Ore- he is, but in any case his plea is pitiful and he receives his dole. If he fault of the person who gives.

Moreover, the benefits under the act The prophecy is common among are not based on the average wage of men today that we stand at the bethe injured workman, as is the rule ginning of a new world. We are in in most of the twenty-six states hav- the dawn, some say, of a better civing compensation laws, while the in- lilization and the European war is the last convulsion of an age that is passing away. The war is the dying throe of militarism. This may be true, or it may not but in any case it is cheer-It is imperative that the law be ing to believe that the world is growchanged in the particulars that have ing better in spite of appearances to that confronts the state insurance it to grow better can help realize their One of the latest reports of desire by bettering the lot of some qualified investigators of compensation unfortunate. The more happiness there for industrial accidents is that of the is on earth the nearer we are to the special committee appointed by the millennium, and there is nobody so Conference of Commissioners on Uni- poor that he cannot add a little hap-

That ultra-conservationist newspaper, the Chicago Tribune, expresse tion of a state insurance manager. alarm lest the Senate committee which Separate accounts are kept for each is considering the water-power bill should heed the demands of waterpensation the state insurance fund is power interests which oppose public deemed one and indivisible. At the control. The danger from this source end of a year dividends may be de- is not that the power interests will clared for the benefit of contributors succeed in obtaining freedom from to any fund, or the rates increased or public control. Representatives of special assessments made, as condi- these interests made plain at the heartions warrant. Compensation is paid ing by the Waterways Commission on a percentage of wage, with a fixed several years ago that they favored such control. The real danger is that The plan has virtually unanswerable they may thouse the committee to in-reguments in its favor. If properly crease the measure of Federal conadministered, it will prevent the less trol to the exclusion of control by the

As passed by the House, the bill ardous employments. Moreover, the provides for state control of intracommon-fund provision will avoid in- state rates where states have regulasolvency, such as occurred in one of tive bodies and for Federal control of the separate funds in the State of interstate rates and of intra-state Washington. The flexibility in rate rates where the states have made no provision for regulation. The corporace of the present condition, where ations would rather be under single the Industrial Accident Commission control and generally prefer that of must go to the Legislature for an the states. They particularly object amendment to avoid financial disaster, to having to deal with one or two The Oregon law differs from most departments of the Federal Governcompensation statutes in other ment and one or more states, and particulars. Here, so far as the com- with some reason. Gifford Pinchot pensation treatment of industrial ac- and others of his type attribute the cidents is concerned, the state main- power companies' preference for state tains a monopoly. Almost universally control to its inefficiency, and they elsewhere compensation insurance is regard the provision made for state permitted in stock companies, or mu- control as only temporary, to continue tuals, or the employer may carry his until the Government takes full conown Insurance, all subject to state trol. Their objection is sufficiently met supervision and regulation. This does by the provision of Federal control not mean, as is occasionally said in of intra-state rates where the state Oregon, that the injured workman in has no regulative commission. Their employ of one who has taken out reflection on state commissions is not compensation insurance in a stock justified by the experience of Orecompany is compelled to go to law gon, Washington, Wisconsin and sevto obtain compensation for injuries in eral other states with such bodies, and the manner that prevails where the is born of an unjustified belief that is met can be conceived from this samthe states are more susceptible to ple, the product of our peaceful Sec-In the draft of the proposed uniform corporation influence than the Federal state law heretofore mentioned the Government. Even if their belief schedule of compensation is the same were justified, it furnishes no ground

for Federal invasion of state jurisdic-The power interests have good cause to criticise those provisions of the bill which vest wide discretion in the Secretary of the Interior as to the terms of leases and as to all relations arms and before the arms would Those provisions make the lessee a ammunition, Before our 1,000,000 men creature of the changing views of succompany having a fifty-year lease in the field by a military nation, they dozen consecutive Secretaries, and men may well hesitate to risk their capital

on the fairness and sound judgment The purpose of the bill is to get water power developed. Its accomman, who is wholly independent of the plishment requires that the terms of board, the idea being that the board the bill be such that men will invest money under them. If the bill be merely ideal from the conservation standpoint, but induces few, if any, men to develop water power, nothing will be gained by it.

> A contemporary sorrowfully asks why modern bachelors shun matrimony. It suggests a variety of an-

swers, but misses the true one, which cost of living. If we ever find ompete with state insurance and is a way to enable people to satisfy their nable wants without excessive exmen are not defrauded or burdened ertion, matrimony will become as pop-with litigation, we can conceive of no ular as it was in the Golden Age. wives exceeded the supply.

TRANSPLANTING FOLK-SCHOOLS. H. W. Foght, of the Federal Bureau of Education, believes that the Danish folk-schools can be transplanted the United States. Why not? have transplanted the Dutch free public schools and the German university. Why should we not be capable of assimilating the Danish folk-schools? These are schools for adult pupils. They are in session at those times of the year when country people are least but the new army is not expected t busy on their farms and their studies are adapted to rural needs, though it is important to add, the cultural studies are by no means overlooked. To make such schools mere arid grinds of work and trade would be an unpardonable blunder.

We need these schools in our rural districts worse than Denmark did before they were founded there, but it seems fairly likely that the village high schools may be made to supply the want. They are emancipating themselves from the idiotic routine of Latin and mathematics and taking hold of current needs, at least in some quarters. No doubt the change will

spread. Mr. Foght thinks the Allegheny Mountain region would be a good place mental law of the Nation. Yet here to make a beginning with the Danish folk-schools. There is small doubt that they would be popular wherever "question for the states," and that it they were started. The "moonlight" ought to be "left to the states." schools recently begun in the Tennesee mountains by an inspired woman show how the people would take to them. If more proof of their sure copularity is wanted we have only look at the Chautaugua, which is, in a way, modeled upon the Danish folkschool, though its work is, of course, far less systematic and thorough. But it does attract adult students and rekindle the sacred fire of intellectual ambition at a time of life when, by all the dismal old standards of propriety, it ought to be extinct forever.

There ought to be a folk-school in every school-house in the United States. Grown-ups need education as badly as the children. If they had more of it we should see and hear less of the unintelligent opposition in the rural districts to co-operation and collective marketing. hear less of the migration of whole families from the country to the city.

## THOMAS AND HOOD.

The battle near Nashville in which General Thomas defeated Hood and destroyed the last vestiges of the Confederate power in the western border states was fought December 15, 1864. The news of it was slow to percolate through the country and only on December 21 did it reach The Oregonian The Oregonian of that date contained a dispatch which said that Hood had misuses it that is his fault, not the been defeated near Nashville by the army under Thomas. The same number of The Oregonian contained the news that Sherman had carried Fort McAllister by storm and was besieg

ing Atlanta. When Sherman set out on his march through Georgia he sent Thomas back to look out for the safety of Tennes see, making the task rather difficult by depriving him of almost all his troops. It was thus incumbent on Thomas to build up a new army out contributed to the financial danger the contrary. Those who really want raw material and this he immediately began to do. Much depended upon his celerity and effectiveness because Hood had abandoned the vain pursuit tendents of the years to come. of Sherman and returned toward Tennessee, evidently to make trouble in the Union rear. On November 30 he his by no means disposed of him.

gonian recounted the other day, but most of our fortified positions. Hood continued to advance Nashville and the country watched his progress in a fever of anxiety. Thomas, who had the only force anywhere near Hood, delayed to strike. To the excited American people his inaction seemed criminal. It was commonly said that he was repeating the dilatory tactics which had made McClellan's fine army so useless. There was even talk of recalling him. His immense services at Chickamauga wer for the moment forgotten. An order for his removal was actually signed by Stanton, but it was happily cancelled glad of the opportunity. before it had done any mischief except to mar the satisfaction that Thoma felt in his victory when he had wo At last when he believed his preparations complete Thomas attacked Hood and beat him unmercifully driving him back eight miles the first

day and harrying him out of Tennes see soon afterward. This ended the power of the Confederacy in the Ten- do the job. essee country. Thomas received a belated commis

sion as Major-General for his brilliant piece of work, but he believed that it had been given unwillingly by the Washington authorities. "I earned this at Chickamauga," he said with pardonable bitterness when the commis-"I never received a pro sion came. motion that they dared to withhold." Neither Grant nor Stanton liked Thomas. They were only too ready to listen to his backbiters and readily persuaded themselves that his merits What he won he nobly. To favoritism and backstairs influence he owed nothing.

# MR, BRYAN'S MILLION MEN.

The sort of stuff with which the demand for adequate National defense retary of State:

The President knows that if this country need 1,000,000 men, and needed them in a one and avoid the dull day, the call would go out at sunrise and of a selfish Christmas. the sun would go down on 1,000,000 men in

In his enthusiasm Mr. Bryan has overlooked a few minor details this country can have 1,000,000 men in arms it would need to provide the between lesses and the Government. of any use it would need to provide essive Secretaries of the Interior. A an equal number that might be put would be anywhere near a match for would need instruction in the use of They would, above all, training in the art of working in large masses as a unit, in discipline, in obe dience to orders. They would need to become imbued with that martial spirit which Mr. Bryan so greatly abhors but which inspires men count their own fate as nothing, the cause for which they fight as every-

thing. These essential qualities could be developed in the 1,000,000 men only by officers who must have had several years' training in the (in Mr. Bryan's eyes) execrable art of transforming men into soldiers, for a man does not become a soldier immediately upon West.

in college, he must acquire practice commanding larger bodies of men, until an army has some men qualified by experience to con every man a farm, the demand for mand a million or more men. If Mr Wilson were to call 1,000,000 men to arms this morning, he would find the supply of officers necessary to train non-existent. After he had them

eeded to produce a competent officer

and after he has learned the theory

About four years are

being armed.

trained or improvised officers, Mr Wilson would find it necessary to wal from six months to a year before his army could be put in the field with any chance of success. Lord Kitch ener began recruiting the new British army at the beginning of August and he has crowded training at an unprece dented pace, requiring the men to devote ten or twelve hours a day to it

go to the front until Spring. While the infantry were trained, it would be necessary to pro vide artillery in a certain ratio to infantry and cavalry and to train men in its use; to provide cavalry horses and equipment, and to train men and horses; to provide uniforms and equip ment for the whole army, to say noth ing of commissary supplies, tents, land and sea transport, medical and hos

pital service and supplies. The time which would clapse be tween the call for 1,000,000 men and their entrance into the field would be more nearly a year than a day, and i would be an extremely busy year. It the country had no other means of defense than the newly-enrolled mil-lion, an enemy could overrun it durng that year and break up the train ng camps

Before Mr. Bryan delivers himself of my more oracular utterances on National defense, he should consult his olleague, Mr. Garrison. He might get few hints which would save him from making himself ridiculous.

There is a move on foot to reform the "expert witness." The hope is to make him more truthful than he has for a long time. The Illinois Law Review gives an account of a plan for this laudable purpose. wish it success, but we cannot help remembering that the expert heart is desperately wicked, particularly when there is a fee in sight.

We think we can tell Superintend ent Seymour, of Monmouth, how to "interest parents in the schools." Let the schools begin to teach matters We should also that are of importance in life and As soon as their work comes vitally interesting, parents and all others as well will be interested in it.

> Elmer H. Curtiss projects another ver-ocean aeroplane. Its wings will pread 100 feet and the other dimensions will be in proportion. The mon ter is to be built at Buffalo and when it is done Mr. Curtiss will fly across the deep and dark blue ocean in itperhaps

> Japan will be missed in the parade f warships in the Canal celebration. As the sea is clear of Germans, she has nothing to fear, and must have in view something great pretty soon. Los Angeles will not participate of

> ficially in opening the San Diego fair ecause a San Diego editor had a few esting remarks to make about Lo Angeles. Come, come, children, The boys in the manual training

> days and do not want a vacation Those are the foremen and superfu-Tsing-Tau's quick fall is attributed

was repulsed at Franklin, as The Ore- shortage was not so great as that at tions, said: The two hundred young men and

> women learning Spanish in the city night schools will be the advance guard of business ere long. Paris reports that the British have

> made 500-yard gains. Think of it! In about seventy-five years they will get to Berlin at that rate. Austria says she will not pay debts

> When the war is over she may be The Kaiser is now hurrying to the vestern battle zone. It keeps the

lue enemies; that is, not just yet

Kaiser on the jump visiting all the Effort to kill Carranza with a wild was unhandy. Only the meat-ax will

Wouldn't old General Mortality laugh with glee if a fairly durable

the river? Senator Farrell would cut the pay f state and county officials twenty per cent. Why stop at such a modest

figure?

The eleventh-hour shopper will waken with a sudden start in the course of another forty-eight hours.

These are the days when the deliv ery boy gets his first taste of sales manship on temporary promotion.

Time for the oldest settler to tell how they used to drive ox-carts across Got the measly spots off. Gee the Willamette on the ice.

How he swallered l'arnin' till the Willamette on the ice.

Last call to do something for some

ne and avoid the duliness and regret Max Cohen's time will expire be-

re the lawyers exhaust the mess of technicalities. How'd you like to be lying in the

trenches this weather? Millions are doing it. Father will blossom forth in a new multi-colored necktie very shortly,

Drunken automobilists sent to fat

Old Mr. Stork is picking his winners for the day after tomorrow Now they're attacking old Demon Rum right in his capital

The Democrats are squabbling again over division of the ple. Juvenile circles are now agog with

excitement.

It will be Judge Gantenbein, Mr.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian December 22, 1889. Washington-Among the Senate con-firmations yesterday was that of Or-ville T. Porter as Marshal of Alaska. Mr. Porter is from Oregon.

Archbishop Gross has returned from abroad, where he visited with the Pope Archbishop Gross said the Pope entertained the highest opinions of the peo-ple of the United States as a people and us a Nation.

Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro and all his kin have been banished from Brazil in a proclamation which decrees a cial election next September 10.

B. H. Day, who founded the New 1833, died yesterday, aged 80.

Russell & Macleod, brokers, yester day negotiated the sale of the Hoyt day negotiated the sale of the Hoy.

property on Third street opposite the Merchants' Hotel. The consideration is said to have been \$50,000. A week of entire equality." Rule 2 says: "The ago the same firm negotiated the sale Canal shall never be blockaded nor of the Breck property at Fifth and Morrison streets for \$89,000.

County Judge Catlin will not occupy

his seat in his new courtroom until the steam heaters have been installed,

The Caledonian Club elected officers Tuesday evening as follows: I. A. Taylor, chief; J. Turnbull, A. Muirhead, J. Newlands and J. Menzles, chieftains; Dr. H. Hicks, physician; William P. Finley, standard bearer, and A. Donaldson, Dr. William McLean and K. A. aldson, Dr. William M J. McKenzie, trustees.

Miss Fannie C. Grottyan, the artist, has arrived safely in Paris.

Wilton Lackaye will support J. M. Hill's new star, Miss Cora Edsall, in Henry Guy Carleton's new play, "The Australian. Miss Pauline Hall is said to be the

Miss Sarah Lowengart has gone to Baker City to visit friends.

W. D. Washburn, Jr., of Minneapolis, who is to wed one of Portland's fairest belles soon, is in the city. Henry S. Stockford and Miss Helen

Dillenback were married at the home of the bride's parents, 326 Clay street, recently. Rev. Alfred Kummer officiated Henry T. Wolfe, who for nine years

past has held a responsible position with S. Lipman & Co., and who is well and favorably known to Portland ladies, has purchased the entire busi-ness of S. L. Stone's, opposite The Oregonian.

### DERIVATION OF NAME OF OREGON Early Pioneer In Authority for State ment That Origin Is Irlsh.

PORTLAND, Dec. 22 .- (To the Edi tor.)—In reading your editorial on Ed-win Markham's book I noticed the deri-vation given for the name of our state as having probably come from "Aragon." Inasmuch as the origin of our state's name is still a matter of doubt, permit me to give a version given by the late Captain William it becomes the duty of every American Bratten, of Ridgefield, Wash., in the early '80s of the last century. Bratten, of Ridgefield, Wash, in the early '80s of the last century. Captain Bratten was one of the earli-est ploneers of the Pacific Coast, hav-

est pioneers of the Pacific Coast, having been brought here by Dr. John McLoughlin from England to erect the first flouring mill that ever turned a wheel on the Pacific Slope. It came about in this way: Colonel James Nesmith, Tom Monteith, of Albany: Captain Bratten and the writer were taking lunch at Joe Boyd's cafe on First street, when, in the course of conversation, the meaning of the word Oregon was discussed. We all tried to schools want to work during the holigon was discussed. We all tried to solve the perplexing subject, when solve the perplexing subject, when Mr. Bratten, who had been listening to shortage of shell. And yet the very attentively to the various deriva-

"Gentlemen, you are all wrong. It olumbia, the great father of waters nation

corruption of names is often going on nnoticed. At the present time there are three Generals at the eastern batoccompositive was futile. The weapon the line in Europe. The Prussian General, Mackensen, is a descendant of a Scotchman who found shelter with the Earl Marschel of Scotland, after the af-fair of 1745, in Prussia. The Macken-zies came from Stornaway. The other augh with glee if a fairly durable two are the Generals Odoutcheff and coating of ice should tempt skaters to Obrutcheff, in the Russian army. Their names before their ancestors left Ire-land were, respectively, "O'Bryan" and "O'Donnell." GEO. POPE.

> MIGHTY PROUD O' JIM. Thought the world o' little Jim When he come; the likes o' him In the baby line we thought Hard to beat, an' done a lot Of exalted braggin', jest Preachin' that he was the best Bunch o baby to be found In the neighborhood around.

In the school the teacher said When he wasn't at the head Of his class 'twas when he tuk Down with measles, but he struck His ol' gait as soon as he Teacher said he had his fill.

Growed to manhood on the farm, Big o' body, strong o' arm, An' when he detarmined to Git out in the world an' hew Out the destiny that he Sald was waitin', ma an' me Both believed we'd see his n Scribbled on the scroll o' fame.

An' he got there. When we see His name in the papers, me An' his mother feel so proud Come near shoutin' right out loud. As a pitcher he's the scream Of the Tigers' baseball team, With some kinks no batter yit Has devised a way to hit. One newspaper said 'at he

Was a comer; wouldn't be Hidin' in the bushes long. 'Less his pitchin' wing went wrong. Jim he says he'll bet the day sn't very fur away When that same amazin' arm 'Li pitch the mortgage off the far. JAMES BARTON ADAMS.

Game Fish in Washington. GOLDENDALE, Wash., Dec. 22.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly give the address some one who is an authority of e game fishes of the State of Wash ston.

SUBSCRIBER.

Write to L. H. Darwin, State Fish and Game Commissioner, Seattle, Wash.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS IN CANAL, What the United States May Do Under

Hay-Pauncefote Trenty. NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Dec. 21.— (To the Editor.)—(1) May a nation at war with the United States have a war vessel taken through the Panama Canal

paying toll?
(2) May any nation at war with other nation, other than the United States, have a war vessel taken through the Panama Canal by payment of toll? (3) Do the same port or navigation laws obtain in the Canal Zone as in other United States ports, and, if not,

kindly show difference FRED SHARP.

(I) Under a strict construction of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as interpreted by those who supported the Canal tolls bill at the last session of Congress, the Sun and printed its first copy in United States is as fully bound as any other nation by all the rules governing its operation. Rule 1 says: Canal shall be free and open to the shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed with-T. J. Goodenough, of the firm of Leinenweber & Goodenough, of Astoria, real estate brokers, is visiting in the der a moral obligation, under the interpretation mentioned, to pass the ships of our own enemies through the Canal on payment of tolls, and would be forstores on our war vessels in the canal, to embark or disembark troops or war munitions there, and our war vessels

> The canal tolls bill was amended, lowever, by inserting a proviso that it should not be construed as abandoning any rights the United States might have under the treaty. That provise lot of heliday goods. eaves the way open for the United States to adopt the contention of opponents of the bill-that the rules governing the canal were adopted by the United States, as owner, in dealing with its customers who use the canal, and that the United States is not bound to enforce these rules against vessels of its own flag. This would conform to the statement of the British Fortigm Minister who negotiated the Minister who negotiated the treaty, that, in case the United States was at war we should be free to take care of ourselves. That term may be understood to mean that we could exclude our enemy's ships and use the

canal as we pleased for our own ships. (2) Yes, but no belligerent ship may smain longer than 24 hours in canal waters, and a vessel of one belligerent may not depart within 24 hours of a vessel of the other belligerent. (3) We have no information. Write terials."

to the Panama Canal Commission at Panama PLEA IS MADE FOR MODERATION Mr. Topken Belleves Americans Should

Obey President's Admonition.

PORTLAND, Dec. 22 .- (To the Editor.)-I sincerely appreciate the impartiality of The Oregonian, generally speaking, in its editorial comments upon the happenings of the day. As it faithfully observes the appeal of Presiment and speech. It also becomes us to extend the hand of welcome to great and learned men from foreign lands, who come to us to tell us their side of the story. May this be now Professor Kuehneman, at a later date a Lloyd-George or Clemenceau, all should be equally esteemed, equally honored as representative citizens of their respec tive countries, and to their message we should extend a respectful hearing. That their statements are often ex treme is to be regretted, but we should not forget that, as patriots, to be impartial, while naturally partial, is an complishment which even a great

mind seldom attains.
On the other hand, if an American "Gentlemen, you are all wrong. It was an Irishman who gave the name to this state and the great river that flows so near our door. It came about when Jonathan Carver's party, in descending the Snake River, struck that aplendid body of water we now call the Columbia River. In Carver's party there was an Irishman by the name of Harrigan, and as he was a very lively fellow, he was dubbed by Carver as the O'Regan,' in honor of one of the chiefs of a clan in Ireland of that name. As Harrigan had been the first one to we have an American republic, we are As Harrigan had been the first one to we have an American republic, we are decry the union of the Snake with the still in the process of formation as a

of the West was named 'the O'Regon,' We, therefore, are often confronted which in the process of evolution or with delicate situations, but we must meet them as gentlemen. Is there a ant, and hence the name our state."

We all accepted Captain Bratten's fied his views? Did not Irwin state that yersion as a very reasonable explanahe had expected to find Louvain totally destroyed, but after all there was hard-

ly 20 per cent? For this reason I believe Mr. Chapman will change his opinion. At pres ent I most emphatically disagree with him—and with me are millions in this country-that his opinion is American Let us hope that this war FRED TOPKEN. to end war.

HERMISTON, Or., Dec. 21 .- (To the Editor.)-Kindly inform me as to the value of a \$10 gold piece made in 1853 that has not "In God We Trust" on it, also if it is worth more than the face value, where could I send it to receive the difference? MERL M. PHELPS.

The coin is not in demand by collect-

ors and will bring only face value. Message From New York.

# Judge.

Ezra—My son has just sent me a message from New York, but I can't make out whether it says "No funds" or "No fun." Eben—What's the difference? The Hayridge Cornet Band.

The Hayridge Cornel Band.
Reed Calvin, in Collier's.
Yer from the city. Ain't thet so?
Wal, city life is nice;
I know the city fellers, though!—
I've been to New York twice.
But this here town of ourn's the place!
We ain't so go! durned grand,
But, I tell you, we're in the race—
Did y'ever hear our band?

Wal, yuh shouldn't leave the place
Tell yuh do. (My Sam plays bass,
An' by gum, there hain't a better in the
land.)
Hear 'em once, an' yuh kin say
To yer great-grandson some day
That yuh heard the Hayridge Silver Cornet
Band. We've got a org'nization there
That hain't surpassed by none.
It's skal to the best there air.
(Fust trombur's Rube, my son.)
Them city bands thet's bragged up so.
We'll maich 'em any day.
I gol, yuh oughta hear 'em, though,
Play 'Hail Columbi-a.'

No sir-es! Don't leave the town.
Tell yeth hear 'em play "John Brown.'
Folks kum frum miles around to hear
play.
Clean from Orchardville they kum.
(My boy William plays the drum,
An' the solo-cornet is my oldest, Ray.)

They play next Friday to a dance.

(My John plays clarinet.)
Jest hear 'em while youh've got the chance Maybe the last yuh'll get.

(My Tom, my second old at boy, Plays herrytone, an' Luke.
Is second clarinet, an' Roy,
My youngest, he plays flute.)

Jest drop in befur, ynh go
An' we'll play ynh "Old Black Joe."
I played cornet once. I've lost my teeth no
though,
So I set time when they play—
Sort o' leader, ynh might say,
Wal, good-by. It's too durned bad y
have to go.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, December 22, 1864. Thomas' victory over Hood is not only confirmed, but the world is given details of as brilliant a battle as any of the war, hardly excepting Sherman's last victory over Early. Inion lost some 3000, but took at least 9000 prisoners.

The Corvallis Gazette comes to us, s prightly weekly. It is edited by W. F Boyakin.

Scaled bids will be received at the County Clerk's office for the construc-tion of a new county Courthouse. Clerk H. C. Coulson has issued and published the notice required by law.

John Selwood has advertised for sale a cottage and lot with good well, located on Fifth street, between Alder

C. N. Humiston has purchased the entire interest of Wilson and Stephen; in the firm of Humiston, Wilson & ompany.

The company of volunteers being organized by Captain Powell has overrun the minimum and application was made to Colonel English yesterday to muster the company into service.

The Governor has commissioned the following officers in the Washington and Yamhill company: Ephriam Palmbidden to blockade the Canal. If at er, Captain, Mr. Walker, First Lieuwar we should be forbidden to take tenant, and John W. Cullen, Second Mr. Palmer is a brother Lieutenant. of General Paimer and served in the Mexican War. Mr. Walker is a son of Rev. Walker, of Washington County. would not be permitted to remain in Mr. Cullen is a "typo" and recently canal waters more than 24 hours.

> Professor Sinsheim has fixed up a music store on Front street, adjoining the postoffice and is displaying a fine

> Santa Claus has arrived in town and established headquarters at McCor-mick's bookstore, 105 Front street (opposite Mount Hood).

down there.

## LOYALTY TO OREGON PRODUCTS Builders' Exchange Replies to Criti-

clams of Letter Discussing Labor. PORTLAND, Dec. 22 .- (To the Editor.) he writer was very much surprised to notice in The Oregonian that the president of the Manufacturers' Asso-ciation "criticised the Builders' Ex-change for opposing the efforts of other ocal bodies in support of the local ma-

The writer is in position to know that there is no organization in the state more loyal to Oregon products than the Builders' F Exchange. and there was nothing in the article of December 17, which Colonel Dunn is criticising, to the contrary unless by inference, and the inference, if any was entirely unintentional and is glad-

ly withdrawn.
At the time the article in question (material for The Dalles Federal build-ing) was written, the bids indicated that a California contractor was low man on "local stone" as against George Isackson, a local man, on "outside stone," and our only point was that it was a better Oregon policy to em-ploy an Oregon contractor who would use all Oregon labor than an outside man who would doubtless bring his skilled labor, at least, with him to the skilled labor, at least, with him to the state. And the point is pertinent when state. And the point is pertinent consideration is given to the number of contracts that are let out of

Our only plea was for the Oregon contractor as against the "foreign man," and if there is no danger of the job going out of the state, then there contractor exists no desire whatever to call in question any and all attempts to develop local enterprise. All servative Oregon contractor will require will be that the Government acquire will be that the Government accept the stone, and that the stone peo-

le deliver the goo The interests of the Manufacturers' Association and the Builders' Exchange are too closely alied for any misun derstanding to be allowed to exist, and we are quite sure that the president of the Association will, on a second or probably a first, reading of the article in question, discover that his

criticism is entirely unfounded.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

J. S. Seed, Pres.

O. G. Hughson, Sec'y.

Just a Little Too Much.

Palmer (Mass.) Register. Conductor Dave Daley is willing the adies shall get off a moving car backward if they prefer, and they can go as far as they like with the slit skirt. Rather than have a long argument be will give up 45 cents in change when they hand him a quarter and claim it was a half. He is also willing they shall vote if they will support the good. old Democratic ticket. What he objects to is blaming the conductor because the steps are too high for the present style

Auto Put Bull's Light Out. PORTLAND, Dec. 22 .- (To the Editor.)—I seen the bull what was killed by the auto when he should not a been hurt. It had two lamps. You could see the light in his lamps till the auto put his light out. His front. He had no wheels and didn't need rear ones.

There's too much beefing about the facts. You got the wrong steer. Some-

JOHN BULL'S SON. Most of the War Casualties.

one's bulling you.

ger a boss is she.

nel has been the cause of most of the war casualties. Wife—But, George, isn't he a war correspondent; not a General? When Middle Age Is Reached.

Exchange.

By the time he reaches middle age a

London Punch. Husband—It seems to me that shrap-

man is apt to arrive at the conclusion that nothing matters much.

When a Woman Is Boss Atchison Globe.

And as far as woman is concerned, frequently the softer her voice the big-

# Inside Facts

"I am convinced that the daily newspaper offers to a general ad-vertiser of an article of home consumption the best medium and the one of the greatest known value. It affords the best means complish the most essential thing in advertising, which is the establish-ment of a permanent mental im-pression in the minds of a large

number of individuals. "The newspaper is the best and surest medium for making this kind of an impression, because it per-mits the most frequent repetition of the merits or claims the advertiser wishes to advance. Day after day he can bring his facts to the minds of readers who are consumers, never permitting them to forget.

This statement is made by the advertising manager of one of our most successful food products.