

WHEN BERRIES ARE RIPE

GRAND ARMY WILL ENCAMP AT HOOD RIVER.

Department Meeting to Be Held in June, When People Will Feed Veterans on Strawberries.

The council of administration for the department of Oregon, Grand Army of the Republic, met yesterday afternoon in the room of the Oregonian, at the corner of Third and Main streets, and elected Rev. Henry A. Barton, department chaplain, and fixed as the time for holding the next state encampment at Hood River, June 11, 12 and 13—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

After much discussion, on motion of T. R. McDewitt the above-mentioned dates were selected, as they were considered acceptable to the people of Hood River, besides at that time there would be plenty of strawberries. It was reported that the people of Hood River had already commenced preparations for entertaining the old soldiers in a royal manner.

Rev. Daniel Drew resigned as department chaplain because he considered the G. A. R. did not conform to his idea of religion, holding that the organization fostered the spirit of war. The names of Rev. Henry A. Barton, Rev. G. W. Olinger and Rev. G. W. Rigby were suggested. Each name was mentioned with strong commendations, but the last two were withdrawn, and Mr. Barton was unanimously elected.

J. S. Guerdane, who looked after the distribution of funds for relief of old soldiers who suffered losses in the Heppner flood, made a somewhat extended verbal statement. He said that between \$100 and \$150 was distributed. He had taken special pains to look after them, and was on the ground for that purpose, making personal examination of all cases requiring relief. Mr. Guerdane said all survivors were made comfortable, and one child of an old soldier had been provided for.

NEWSPAPER ART EXHIBIT.

Second Annual Exhibition is to Be Held in February.

One of the most delightful successes in the way of artistic endeavor ever achieved in Portland was the exhibit of newspaper artists in the parlors of the Portland last year. It was an exhibit notable for the number of pictures shown, for variety of subjects and of treatment, and for the standard of excellence maintained throughout. To most visitors to the rooms the first feeling was one of surprise for the exhibitions far surpassed any expectations they had formed. If ever the artists themselves were made aware enough to look forward from the start to such a success as was attained, the general art-loving people of the city the surprise was great enough to force exclamations of delight many times from the admiring visitor. It was, in short, an exhibit worthy of a city much larger than this, and of artists who enjoy a continental reputation.

It was significant of the earnestness with which many of Portland's newspaper artists undertake their work that a considerable proportion of the pictures exhibited revealed a genuine ambition to attain something more than a temporary success.

The second annual exhibition in February promises to excel in many respects the first, not only in numbers, but in the character and originality of the pictures shown. The artists look forward to attaining the success which their efforts deserve.

These exhibits are well worthy the patronage of the art-loving people in any community, inasmuch as they stimulate a desire to obtain original work which is not cheapened by untold reproduction. Too often upon entering a home one instantly notices some cheap print or pot-boiler (a characteristic name for hurriedly-made oils), that do not even bear the stamp of originality. It might be supposed in this connection that in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle like successes were had in Portland, and it is quite evident that the displays met with the same popular approval.

The following artists will contribute their work:

F. A. Routledge, Lute Deane, Chap Chapin, Lillian Lewis, Mrs. W. M. Collette, M. Murray, Rea Irwin, Rita Bell, Milton Werschul, John Seed, Jr.

TO AID WOMEN OF INDIA.

Objects of the Indo-American Woman's Restoration League.

A meeting of the Indo-American Woman's Restoration League was held at the residence of Mrs. L. L. Lewis, 1010 Stark street, last week. Great interest was shown in the work of the league and its plans for the future.

The present object for which it is formed are: First, to make known throughout the United States the dreadful facts concerning "child marriage," "child motherhood," and other deplorable conditions of children in India.

Second—to arouse such public sentiment as will lead everywhere to an earnest propaganda of feeling and of desire to help.

Third—to consider and adopt suitable methods of promoting further investigation, and of collecting competent evidence as to the above noted facts hitherto and now so jealously guarded and suppressed in India.

Fourth—to discuss possible future measures looking to the relief of those evils.

The topic of the day was the work of the medical woman in India. In 1883 Miss Clara Swain was the first woman physician with a diploma that ever set foot in Asia. The government of India has a fully equipped medical department, but as the women of India will not see a male practitioner they suffer from medical aid. For many years women missionaries alone carried on the medical work for women in India. Later, Miss Bligh, from the Indian Female Normal School Society, was sent to Lucknow to attend the wife of an Indian prince. The princess knowing that Miss Bligh was about leaving for England said to her privately: "You are going to England and I want you to tell the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the men and women of England, what the women of India suffer when they are sick. Will you promise me, to give the message in person?" Miss Bligh explained the great difficulty she would have in getting access to the Queen. "But," insisted the princess, "did you not tell me that our Queen is good and gracious, that she never heard of sorrow without sending a message to say how sorry she was, and trying to help?" The Princess insisted on writing a message to the Queen.

sage to the Queen. "Write it small," she said, "for I want to put it in a locket which you must wear till you see our great Queen and can give it to her yourself." When the Queen heard through some of her court ladies of Miss Bligh's work and message, she determined to see her and hear all for herself. Her majesty listened with great interest and asked many questions, and turning to her ladies said: "We had no idea it was as bad as this; something must be done for those poor creatures." The Queen accepted the locket and gave Miss Bligh the following message which might be given to every one to whom she spoke of the suffering women of India: "We should wish it generally known that we sympathize with every effort made to relieve the suffering of the women of India." This is the story of the origin of the National Association which was organized after Lady Dufferin reached India in 1885. It had the patronage of the Queen, Empress and Vicereine, and was received by Hindus and Mohammedans who gave it their support, both in sympathy and money.

The annual meeting of the league will be held at the home of the president, Mrs. S. V. Hill, Monday, February 1. All interested in this work are cordially invited to be present.

BUT TWO ROAD DISTRICTS.

County Court Divides County and Appoints Superintendent for Each.

County Judge Webster and County Commissioners Barnes and Showers yesterday decided to divide Multnomah County into two road districts, and appointed H. B. Chapman, of Fairview, Supervisor of district No. 1, and John P. Hoffman, Supervisor of district No. 2. The latter district will comprise Riverdale, Bertha and West Portland precincts on the West Side, and district No. 3 will comprise all of the East Side territory, and all of the West Side which is not embraced in district No. 2. District No. 1 will have 13 road superintendents to assist the Road Supervisor.

At present there are 14 road districts and an equal number of Road Supervisors, but under the new arrangement, commencing Monday, things will work just as well as under the old system, because road superintendents under a competent head can manage road work just as well as Road Supervisors.

Under the law of 1903, which has now become operative, at least one-half of the money raised by taxation in any one road district must be expended in that district. Portland property raises nearly all the road money and has not a great many county roads within the city limits. If the road districts were kept as in 1903 Portland would have too much money to expend for roads, and some of the other districts not enough. Under the new management the road fund can be distributed as required among all the different parts of the county for road purposes.

The order of the County Court establishing the new road district boundaries, etc., is as follows:

It is hereby ordered that Multnomah County be and the same is hereby divided into two road districts, to be known as and designated respectively as Road District Number One and Number Two.

Road District Number One shall consist of and embrace that part of Multnomah County included within the precinct lines of precincts 31, 32 and 33 as established by this court, as November term, 1903, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 21, township 1 south, range 1 east, Willamette meridian, thence north to the southwest corner of section 18; thence east to the southwest corner of section 17; thence north on the section line between section 17 and section 18 to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 17; thence east to the middle of said section 17; thence north to the north line of said section; thence east to the west boundary of the City of Portland; thence south along the west boundary of said city to the north line of section 21, thence east to the west bank of the Willamette River; thence south along the west bank of the Willamette River to the intersection of said west bank with the south line of section 33; thence west to the place of beginning.

Road District Number One shall consist of and embrace all the territory in Multnomah County except that included in Road District Number Two, as above described. It is further ordered that, until the further order of the court, in order to facilitate the work on the roads in Road District Number One said district be and hereby is divided into 13 divisions, each of which said divisions shall conform to the boundaries established therein, and that this court shall appoint a superintendent for each of said divisions, with such powers and authority as to be determined and defined.

It is further ordered that John P. Hoffman be and hereby is appointed Supervisor of Road District Number Two and that H. B. Chapman be and hereby is appointed Supervisor for Road District Number One.

NEW LIBRARY STATIONS.

Corbett and West Portland Branches Are Open.

The county residents are coming more and more to make use of their library privileges. Substations were established this past week at Corbett under the care of W. H. H. Reed, and at West Portland under the care of Mrs. J. O. Paup, and applications for similar stations have been received from Holbrook, Rockwood and Pleasant View. Membership cards to the library which the borrower draws books either from the station or the central library and many members who come in town every week or every two weeks prefer to select their books at the central library, where they may have a wider choice.

TO ADDRESS THE SUNDAY CLUB

George Robert Cairns to Speak on "He Paid the Fare."

George Robert Cairns, the noted evangelist, has been secured for the second address before the Sunday Club at the Y. M. C. A. Last Sunday Mr. Cairns addressed a large body of men on the topic: "A Strong Man." His topic today will be: "He Paid the Fare." Mr. Cairns has caused a great deal of interest in the city by his recent tour of the Pacific coast, and his address will be held at the city for some time. Driscoll's orchestra will give the usual concert and W. M. Livingston will play a cornet solo. Following the address will be held the study groups and the fellowship lunch. The programme begins at 3, and is open without charge to men only.

AMERICAN FLOTILLA TO GO TO ALGIERS.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 30.—The United States torpedo flotilla and the escorting auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, which arrived at Gibraltar January 27 from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, will sail from here for Algiers tomorrow and probably will arrive there Monday.

Their Proper Covering.

Columbus (S. C.) State. Panama hats will, of course, be the headgear adopted by the Roosevelt club next summer.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the very best.

"I have been using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and want to say it is the best cough medicine I have ever taken," says Geo. L. Chubb, a merchant at Clifton, Mich. "There is no question about its being the best, as it will cure a cough or cold in less time than any other remedy. It should always be kept in the home, ready for instant use, for a cold promptly treated. For sale by all druggists."



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ARE DRUGS USELESS AGAINST PNEUMONIA?
Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, of Chicago, Says Yes • Portland Physicians Express a Guarded Dissent

DRUG treatment in cases of pneumonia useless, and is the medical profession today without a specific successfully to fight the disease? Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, formerly of this city, and now of Chicago, says "Yes." He made this assertion at a meeting of the Chicago Medical Society last Thursday, and his remarks were of bomb-shell character.

Dr. Bevan is a graduate of the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and came to this city about 20 years ago. He is well known as a United States Marine Surgeon, and is spoken of as a daring operator. It is conceded among the medical profession that Dr. Bevan has what is known as the "genius of the knife." In this city he established himself very highly in the esteem of his fellow-practitioners. When he was appointed demonstrator in anatomy in the Rush Medical College he spent his winters in Chicago and his summers in this city. Twelve years ago Dr. Bevan went to live permanently in Chicago, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. A personal friend of Dr. Bevan says:

"Dr. Bevan as a surgeon ranks next to Dr. Nicholas Senn, who was United States Surgeon-General during the Spanish-American War in the Philippines. Dr. Bevan married Miss Barbour, of Detroit, Mich. His father was head of the United States match trust."

Three dispatches giving an account of Dr. Bevan's striking declaration concerning the treatment of pneumonia follow:

"Drug treatment is useless in cases of pneumonia. The medical profession, so far as medicines are concerned, can be of no assistance in the fight against this disease. The sooner the profession will acknowledge this, the better for the general public. The sooner they will stop work to discover some specific to save pneumonia patients, the better for all concerned." This startling statement by Dr. A. D. Bevan, who stands high in the profession, has stirred up the members of the Chicago Medical Society at their meeting. Several physicians sprang to their feet to protest against this arraignment. All had to admit, however, that there is no definite remedy known, and they based their protests solely on the contention that they might influence the patient favorably by easing somewhat of the moral effect of their presence.

An Oregonian reporter visited several medical men in town and secured from them statements concerning Dr. Bevan's declaration:

"There is nothing either new or remarkable about this statement of Dr. Bevan. It was only the dramatic manner in which he made it that attracted attention. He was hurried at some who believed otherwise, that raised it to the dignity of an Associated Press dispatch," said Dr. A.

E. Rockey, who is a member of the Chicago Medical Society. "Dr. Bevan is a successful surgeon and surgeon are prone to be positive in expression, as they must be in action, to be successful in their work. Pneumonia is an infectious disease with a general mortality of about ten per cent. The mortality is low in youth and increases steadily as age advances.

"The treatment, which was formerly heroic, has latterly drifted rather to what has been called the expectant plan, with possibly a slight improvement in the results. There has been a growing tendency in later years to avoid any radical therapeutic interference in the acute self-limited infectious diseases. Patients suffering from scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever and the like are not nowadays medicated, because we expect specific medical action from drugs, but rather, when at all, for their secondary effect in aiding the system to bear or rid itself of some of the burdens placed upon it by the disease. Even for this purpose drugs are now used but little, compared with former times. It is so also with pneumonia, and this has been said by conservative, well-read and deep-thinking physicians hundreds of times before. This does not, however, apply to all infectious diseases. For instance, in malaria, quinine is specific in its action, and the same may be said of the salicylates in acute inflammatory rheumatism and of the antitoxine in diphtheria.

"It may be true that an efficient antitoxine has not, as yet, been produced for the treatment of pneumonia, and that the much-used remedies are often ineffectual and sometimes harmful. It may be true, also, that 90 per cent will recover without the use of drugs. Drugs constitute only a small part of the general management of these cases, but clinicians of the largest experience are not quite ready to abandon them altogether in pneumonia, and which have an important bearing on the results in pneumonia."

"Although I acknowledge we have no specific remedy for pneumonia, we have for several other diseases—such as malaria, diphtheria, and others—I must say that Dr. Bevan's statement that the medical profession can be of no assistance in the fight against pneumonia is to say the least, unwarranted," said Dr. Gustav Bear, "for every man who has treated pneumonia, knows how important his services are to the patient at the critical stage of his illness, when the heart must be given to give out. At this stage of the disease, heart stimulants like camphor, digitalis, strychnine and the like, well-known heart stimulants are life-saving."

"This point is very well known to the medical profession, and a large, and was emphasized long ago by the foremost authorities in Europe. I can only quote my teacher Nothnagel. I will not speak of

ary J. F. Clarke, of Samokov, Bulgaria, on relief work in Bulgaria, in which Mr. Clarke says the official record of refugees is more than 8,000. These best able to know say that companies from various villages which are continually crossing the mountains, braving the cold and deep snow, will swell the number to 30,000.

Mr. Clarke has had personally visited 21 places where refugees are located, and has found destitution very great. The central government is supplying bread or flour to those in need.

MEETING IN SECRET.

Slot-Machine Committee Does Not Allow Witnesses to Hear Each Other.

Quietly but steadily the slot-machine investigation committee of the Council is gathering evidence on the allegations of the slot-machine proprietors that Chief of Police Hunt made a deal with them that the hungry machines might run under the fine system. Early this week the committee will hold another meeting. All evidence will be taken in secret, but a complete stenographic report will be made. Then after the case is complete a report will be made to the Council. The trial of Special Officer Roberts taught the slot-machine committee a lesson: In that case witnesses had previously told stories full of sensations. To these they swore, but when before the police committee they told different tales. Therefore the slot-machine committee will not allow one witness to hear the testimony of any other witness, nor will the testimony be made public until the official report is made in the Council Chamber.

A rumor had become current that the investigation was to be dropped, but this is indignantly denied by the committee composed of Counsellors Albion, Fiegel, Sharkey, Sigler and Rumelin. It is more than intimated that startling evidence has already been found, so that the committee has a real foundation upon which to continue its investigations.

NEW WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

Place Now Established Where Handiwork is Sold.

The exchange committee of the Portland Women's Union has been busy last week getting settled in its new quarters, 404 Washington street, near Eleventh. It has a complete little place and a young lady in attendance. The ladies of the city are taking a great interest in the exchange and the number of calls has been very gratifying. Orders for sewing will be thankfully received, as they have on their list the names of a number of competent needle women. Anyone wishing home-made candles will find the French candles and pinecones, fresh and delicious. It is the purpose of the exchange to offer bergamas for compete with fac-

Many Bulgarians Destitute.
BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The American Board made public today a report from Miss-

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