

HOME RULE BILL WOULD CONTROL COUNTY OFFICES

Timothy Brownhill Will Introduce New Measure to Regulate the Salaries by Means of Petition.

Home rule for counties in the creation or abolishing of county offices is provided in a bill to be introduced in the house of representatives next week by Timothy Brownhill of Yamhill county. The bill provides for county initiative petitions whereby an expression of the popular will may be secured and enforced.

When a new office is created, it is provided, the name of a candidate for the office may be part of the bill. If the office is created prior to the next regular election, another part of the plan is that salaries may be fixed by the people at any regular election, or a special election may be called to create or abolish offices or fix salaries upon petition of 25 per cent of the legal voters of the county concerned.

The bill reads as follows: "Section 1. That the people of each county of this state be and they are hereby authorized to decide for themselves whether they need any additional offices, and to create new or to abolish county offices now by law existing, and, by initiative bill prepared and filed with the county clerk in pursuance of the statutes relating to initiative measures, have placed upon the ballot at any election, the question as to whether any additional office within the county shall be created, or abolish any office now existing by law; such bill also providing for the appointment of an incumbent of such office, if the same is created prior to the first regular election, at which election the same shall be filled by election the same as other county offices.

"Section 2. That the people of each county in this state are hereby empowered and authorized to fix the compensation of any and all county officers and employees at any regular general election, provided, however, that the salary or compensation of any officer shall not be reduced during his term of office.

"Section 3. The county court of any county in the state of Oregon shall call a special election for the creation of any additional office or the regulation of the salaries of officers of said county at any time upon presentation of a petition signed by at least 25 per cent of the legal voters of the county, otherwise, a vote upon said question shall be taken at the regular general elections."

GREAT BATTLESHIP ARKANSAS FLOATS ON THE DELAWARE

(Continued From Page One.)

tirely successful and was witnessed by many invited guests, including prominent officials of the navy department at Washington, naval officers from Annapolis, Norfolk, New York and other points, and the United States senators and representatives from Arkansas. The sponsor was Miss Macon, daughter of Representative Macon of Arkansas.

The giant battleship slid down the tallow-greased ways with the lightness of a frail lifeboat. As the great hulk plunged into the water wild huzzas went up from thousands of throats, while bands played, guns boomed and the air of the ship's assembly with deafening shrieks of their whistles.

No Equal as Fighting Ship.

The Arkansas is declared to have no equal afloat as a first class fighting machine. The heaviest man-of-war given to the water so far is the British battleship Lion, which has a displacement of 35,000 tons more than the battleship launched today. The Arkansas, however, will carry much heavier armor than the Lion and in several other respects she is reckoned as superior to the British warship.

The Arkansas has a length of 554 feet, nearly half a hundred feet longer than the Delaware, the first American dreadnought. The beam is 83 feet 3 inches, the displacement 26,000 tons and the contract speed 20.50 knots.

Guns of the Arkansas.

She will be the first battleship of the United States navy to carry twelve 12-inch guns. These guns, comprising her main armament, will be mounted in five turrets on the central line of the ship. Two of the turrets will be forward, one amidships and one aft.

Turret will be protected by armor eight and twelve inches thick and will be supplied with ammunition by electrical hoists from the magazines and shell-rooms immediately below. The entire handling of the great guns will be by electric motors. Two main gun turrets, protected by armor will be provided for defense against torpedo boat attacks. Close subdivision and strong bulkheads will form additional protection against mine and torpedo explosions.

Armor and Motive Power.

The Arkansas also will be fitted with submerged torpedo tubes and will have ten small guns for boat service and auxiliary purposes. The main armor belt of the great ship will be about eight feet wide, with an average thickness of ten inches. Above this will be another belt of an average thickness of nine inches and still higher will be the case-mate armor protecting the secondary battery and funnel bases.

Ten turbines, six for ahead and four for astern, capable of developing 28,000 horsepower, will be installed. Steam will be supplied by 12 water-tube boilers and coal or oil may be used for fuel. There will be a complete protective deck from stem to stern.

The most complete arrangement for obviating the dangers of turret explosions, flarebacks and other accidents which have caused so many disasters in the navy will be used to protect the men who handle the great guns of the ship. The men will be equipped with powerful searchlights and her masts will be arranged for wireless telegraphy.

To Be Fitted as Flagship.

The Arkansas will be fitted for a flagship and her complement as such will consist of a crew of about one thousand, of whom 60 will be officers. To make the life of the men below decks as agreeable as possible particular at-

tention is to be paid to the ventilation.

The ship will be lighted by electricity, provided with telephones, voice pipes, call bells, buzzers, gongs, annunciators, engine and steering telegraphs, revolution and rudder indicators, heating indicators, automatic fire alarms, warning signals and alarm signals. All these devices will be electrically operated.

The other dreadnoughts in the United States navy are the Utah, the North Dakota, the Delaware and the Florida. These are of the 20,000 ton class with the exception of the Florida, which is 22,000 tons.

New Two, provided for at the last session of congress, will each have a displacement of 27,000 tons.

Grand Jury Will Call Bailey on Monday Morning

(Continued From Page One.)

ceded in getting a direct answer from Bailey to any question propounded, they did by doing better than most people can.

Williamson was before the grand jury both yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon. He gave in detail all the apparent irregularities in Bailey's accounts at Salem, including the amounts he says Bailey collected for expenses that never were incurred. He told how the whole office force, after discovering that Bailey had apparently used state money for private purposes, had come to Bailey and asked for an explanation. "If Bailey could have explained the apparent grafting and irregularity, we would not have resigned," said Williamson. "But he could not give us a satisfactory explanation and we resigned, not because we had a secret desire to injure Bailey, but because we could not honorably serve under a man whom we considered a grafter."

Williamson was permitted by the grand jury to tell his experience in Bailey's office with few interruptions. The jury was apparently desirous to get to the bottom of the charges. No plan for going to Bailey's office for the purpose of verifying the statements made concerning Bailey's accounts was mentioned.

That Bailey gave the Purity Cream company, one of whose stockholders, E. T. Judd, is now his chief deputy, the use of the state's chemist for private tests of cream, free of charge, then permitted the Purity Cream company to advertise its products as "state tested."

It is a complaint made by a number of creamerymen from various parts of the state. Ex-Chemist Williamson said this morning that the complaint of the creamerymen was correct, that Bailey had sent him to the Purity Cream company's plant two hours of every afternoon for about a month.

"I found then," said Williamson, "that the work in the office hours was breaking into the work I should be doing in the dairy and food commissioner's office. I told Bailey that I couldn't well do the work longer, and he deputized another man for these tests. I never got any money for this extra work; I don't know whether Bailey did or not. When the man whom Bailey deputized quit, I went back to the Purity Cream company at their request and continued the testing on my own time in the evenings. For this work I was paid."

"We did have this testing done," admitted Manager Shearer of the Purity Cream company, this morning. "But we paid for it. We never paid Bailey nor the state, but we did pay the young man who did the testing." After a number of questions Shearer admitted that he had no memory of paying anything for the first month's testing done by Williamson and finally stated that he believed nothing had been paid either the state or the chemist for this special work. The complaint of the creamerymen who were not favored thus by Bailey was that the advertisement "state tested" gave the Purity Cream company an unfair advantage over them.

"It was ludicrous the way Bailey had me test the cream for the Purity Cream company," said Williamson. "I told him that tests of cream unless we knew something of the way it was produced would be valueless but he told me to go up and test what he had there. I took it, then, as an indication that Bailey didn't know how a test should be made."

Blizzard Breaks; Blocked Trains Move Once More

(Continued From Page One.)

mountains have improved, the railroad officials report, and it is believed the trains can now be run without interruption. The track, banked with snow and blocked by the collapse of snowsheds, has been cleared, it is said. Six westbound trains on the Southern Pacific and one on the Western Pacific were blocked. All these trains, according to the railroads, are moving today.

Two trains eastbound on the Southern Pacific stalled west of Truckee and one train on the Western Pacific stalled near Oroville, will be able to continue today, it is reported.

Intense Cold Over Western Canada; No Abatement of Storm

(United Press Local Wire.)

Winning, Minn., Jan. 14.—Intense cold from the Great Lakes to the Rocky mountains prevailed again yesterday and last night, and to sunny Alberta again falls the record of the lowest temperature. At Edmonton it was 52 below zero, on official registration not equaled since Christmas eve, 1909. Prince Albert registered 50 below zero.

The snow storm which has raged in the Crow's Nest pass for four days has not abated and trains are still tied up. The storm is the worst in the history of the pass, and the temperature is 20 below zero. Relief parties are leaving Fernie to carry assistance to any who may need it.

Lumber Rate to New York of 40 Cents Promised

(Continued from Page One.)

Dollar at Portland for loading for New York, New Orleans and Philadelphia via Panama about February 15 and we will be very glad to handle a shipment of 40 cents per hundred weight from Portland to any one of three points mentioned.

"As lumber has to be handled several

times, we do not care to handle ships under charter and the air inches thick or over 25 feet in length. We would also want the option to carry on deck if we so desire, as the Stanley Dollar and several of our other steamers which will probably be calling at Portland during the next year have a large deck capacity. The rate will be at this time when our next sailing after the Stanley Dollar will be from Portland or when our regular service will be extended, but I can say definitely at this time we will have at least three or four steamers at Portland during the next year, possibly at intervals of three months."

Based on 300 pounds to the thousand feet, the 40 cent per hundred pounds rate gives a rate of \$12 per thousand feet to New York, Philadelphia or New Orleans. The rate from Portland to New York is \$22.50 per thousand. To Philadelphia it is \$21.90, or about \$10 higher than the just quoted steamship rate.

All Are Heavy Consumers.

The importance of this rate may be readily understood by simply taking into consideration the fact that the city of New York uses more lumber than is manufactured in all of Oregon, that Philadelphia is the heavy consumer of forest products and that it will be possible to reach interior points, such as Buffalo and Pittsburgh, at a much lower rate than now quoted across the country.

The mills in Portland will be the ones to profit directly by the establishment of the rate, but the effect, it is held, will be felt throughout the entire Pacific northwest for it will open a new market to millions of feet of lumber that now enter into competition with the product of mills that will not be directly benefitted by the steamboat rate.

New Rate Will Boom Mills.

The advance in rail rates on lumber east of Chicago will not affect the lumber situation to any material extent here, as comparatively little lumber excepting car material has found its way beyond Chicago on account of the high freight, and the new steamship rate will prove such a boom for business that the one cent advance on rail shipments will probably not be considered at all. While the new steamship rate does not provide for ceiling, flooring and siding it is believed that rates on such material too, will be quoted soon, as it can be bundled and thus placed in shape for handling with less difficulty.

Mrs. Melber in Jail Confesses Murder of Son

(Continued From Page One.)

near Schenectady. There, Mrs. Melber told the police, after a struggle to find a home for the lad, she gave him the poison. The boy was then dead and thirsty and asked for water. His mother told him the bottle contained water and he drank it.

"He always trusted me," sobbed the grief-stricken mother. "He believed me, and drank without question."

Police Say Boy in the Way.

The police assert that Mrs. Melber murdered the boy to get rid of him in order to marry again. Charles Smith, her brother, they say, told them that she repeatedly declared that the boy was in the way and if it were not for him she would get along better in the world. Acting on the theory that the woman had an accomplice, the authorities are searching for a man who left Schenectady at the same time Mrs. Melber did. The man bought a ticket for San Francisco, it is asserted, and the Kansas City authorities were asked to intercept him.

Mrs. Melber is said to have told many conflicting stories concerning her son and her boy to people in Schenectady. To some she said she was a widow. To others she said she had no children of her own, but that the boy was an adopted child. To a Schenectady plumber, to whom it was reported she was engaged to be married, she said the boy was her nephew. He was the son of her dead brother, and she was unmarried, she is said to have stated.

Believed She Could Escape.

The police said the woman had no conception of the enormity of the crime of which she is accused. She believed she could escape punishment by brazenly denying all knowledge of the murder. In spite of the evidence against her.

When first questioned Mrs. Melber was cool and collected and held to her original story. After long sweating the police say she exclaimed dramatically: "My God! I haven't seen my darling since I left him with my cousin."

Then she broke down and finally told her story, the officers say.

Story of Search for Home.

Mrs. Melber, according to the authorities, said she gave the boy poison after a long effort to find a home for him. The lad had been in a Schenectady children's home, she said, but he was refused permission to stay there longer because of her inability to pay. She took the boy to the home of her brother, Charles Smith. He remained there until after the holidays, when, the woman said, she was told she must find a home elsewhere for him. She took him back to the children's home in Albany, but could find no one there with authority to consider her case, and was again refused admittance. It was then, according to the police, that the woman decided to end the boy's life.

After her confession she was overcome with grief and today in the Albany jail has given way to remorse. She refused to make any further statement.

Woman Describes Boy's Death.

When she could find no home for her baby, Mrs. Melber solemnly told the police today, she decided to kill him. "I bought carbolic acid at the Lewis drug store, and then went to the swamp," she said. "My mind was in a whirl. I did not know what I was doing. I wanted the boy to be happy. I did not see how it was possible to make him so. Everybody seemed against me. I thought if George were dead he would be better off. I did not take time to consider the matter twice. If I had I couldn't have done such a terrible thing."

"When he asked for a drink of water I decided it should be given then. I knew death would end his suffering. I gave him the acid. He choked a little as he drank, but he held him in my arms. Then he slipped to the ground, lying as though he were asleep. He looked so peaceful. At first I did not think I had done such a terrible thing. Now the inhumanity and unnaturalness of my act crushes me."

"Why did I do it?"

Seemed to Hate Her Child.

Mrs. Melber said that after she killed her baby she went back to Schenectady and resumed work in the home of Mrs. J. F. Bartlett. She told evasive stories to relatives in explaining the disappearance of the baby. After she was arrested she told the police that she had sent the boy to George Teller, a cousin, who lived in Cleveland.

She denied that she killed the child so that she could marry again. Mrs. Bartlett says the woman showed no affection for the child. She often whipped him, Mrs. Bartlett said, and declared he interfered with her life.

Incipient fires may be quenched with hand grenades made of thin bottles filled with a solution of 75 parts water, 20 parts common lime and five parts salt.

\$346,650 DEFICIT IS WIPED OUT BY CITY COUNCILMEN

(Continued From Page One.)

former one, by which the city was first to receive its money.

The total estimated receipts of the general fund for 1911, as shown by a statement compiled by Chief Deputy City Auditor George Foster, for the year will be \$453,133.27. The total expenditures, according to the estimate, would be \$1,004,823.60. By adding the \$250,000 to be obtained by the collection of assessments to the estimated receipts, these would be increased to \$703,133.27, leaving a deficiency of only \$298,690.33. This shortage was cut down by slashing \$51,000 from the city engineer's estimates and \$29,000 from the estimates of the street cleaning department. Thus the committee will have only a deficit of \$118,690.33 this afternoon when it resumes its labors. This will be cut down to nothing, it is expected, before the remaining departmental estimates have been gone over.

Surplus Provided.

By adding \$16,000 from the receipts for liquor licenses, this amount to be derived under the new liquor traffic ordinance and not having been included in the original estimates of Mr. Grusec, there will be a surplus in the general fund instead of a deficit.

The committee approved the estimate of City Auditor Barbur and increased it \$180 in order to provide for an increase of \$15 a month in the salary of Miss R. Joseph, assistant clerk of the city council. Miss Joseph's salary was recommended to be raised from \$110 to \$125 a month. Other salary raises recommended in this department were those for Deputy City Auditors C. E. Weiland and W. R. Smith from \$150 a month to \$175 a month; Deputies F. E. Burdick and Joseph Kyle, from \$100 to \$125 a month. Stenographic clerk, Rosa Bauer, from \$88 to \$95 a month. The total appropriation allowed the auditor's office was \$43,360.

Grant's Estimate Out.

City Attorney Grant's estimate was reduced \$3900, but \$2500 of this was included in the departmental estimates to be considered later. The city attorney's request for a law library to cost \$600 was granted. The committee also approved his recommendations for an increase in the salary of his chief stenographer from \$85 a month to \$100 a month and of another stenographer from \$75 a month to \$90 a month. A recommendation that the salary of Deputy City Attorney Cahall be increased from \$125 to \$150 a month was also approved. The total appropriation allowed the city attorney's office was \$16,188.50.

City Engineer Morris cut down his original estimate of \$210,154 to \$158,750. This estimate, as decreased, was allowed. The city engineer's office will do without the services of 40 inspectors during the coming year. Deputy City Engineer Hurlbut said he thought the department would be better off getting along with the 40 regular inspectors now on the salary rolls. Two small salary raises were granted in this department also.

The committee voted to allow the municipal court an assistant clerk. The allowance finally settled upon for that department was \$4410.

After a long debate the estimate of Superintendent Alex Donaldson was cut from \$329,000 to \$300,000. Councilman Rushlight voted against the reduction. "I want to see the streets kept clean and if we reduce the estimate it will mean that the many miles of the public thoroughfares can not be cared for. The cut will have to be made for sprinkling."

Superintendent Donaldson said he believed he could run the department for \$300,000 by cutting down the width of the streets to be sprinkled with oil and by making other reductions in the estimated expenses.

The committee will consider the estimates for other municipal departments to be supported by the general fund, this afternoon.

RUSK ON WAY TO LOOK INTO REVOLT

(Continued From Page One.)

go to W. Lair Thompson, of Lake, and declare that he must compromise on his demands for house chairmanships and positions on a certain number of important committees.

Should Thompson refuse, it is possible that those behind the proposal would go over into the Eaton camp and vote to have the house name the committees. This would mean a new combination.

Terrible Suffering

Eczema All Over Baby's Body.

"When my baby was four months old his face broke out with eczema, and at sixteen months of age, his face, hands and arms were in a dreadful state. The eczema spread all over his body. We had to put a mask or cloth over his face and tie up his hands. Finally we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few months he was entirely cured. Today he is a healthy boy."

Mrs. Inez Lewis, Baring, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures blood diseases and builds up the system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsabats.

Don't Be Bald

Almost Any One May Secure a Splendid Growth of Hair.

You can easily find out for yourself if your hair needs nourishment. If it is thinning, getting dry, harsh and brittle, or splitting at the ends. You simply have to pull a hair from the top of your head and closely examine its root. If the bulb is plump and rosy it is all right; if it is white and shrunken your hair is diseased and needs nourishment.

We have a remedy for hair troubles that cannot be surpassed. It has a record of growing hair and curing baldness in 93 out of 100 cases where used according to directions for a reasonable length of time. It will even grow hair on bald heads if the scalp is not glazed and shiny. That may seem like a strong statement—it is, and we mean to be true, and no one should doubt it until they have put our claims to an actual test.

We are so sure that Rexall's "33" Hair Tonic will completely eradicate dandruff, prevent baldness, stimulate the scalp and hair roots, stop falling hair and grow new hair, that we personally give our positive guarantee to refund every penny paid us for Rexall's "33" Hair Tonic in every instance where it does not do as we claim or fails to give entire satisfaction to the user.

Rexall's "33" Hair Tonic is as pleasant to use as clear spring water. It is perfumed with a pleasant odor, and does not grease or gum the hair. We have it in two sizes, prices 50 cents and \$1.00. We urge you to try Rexall's "33" Hair Tonic on our recommendation and with our guarantee back of it. You certainly take no risk. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies only at The Owl Drug Co., Inc., corner Seventh and Washington streets.

Through it the Eaton-Rusk men would control and the Thompson element would be left entirely in the cold. It would mean that through the consolidation a committee on committees would be named which would be very favorable to Rusk-Eaton men and there would be few if any positions for the Thompson cohorts. Those interested in the proposition say that they do not view such action as disloyal to Rusk.

How the speaker would view it, they do not know. They are inclined to believe that Rusk did not make any absolute promises on committees and that he is only desirous of showing proper appreciation to the Thompson men for the support they gave him.

LUSK IS APPOINTED RECEIVER FOR REINER

Judge Wolverton in United States court today signed an order appointing H. S. Lusk receiver for Adolph Reiner, a furrier, upon application of Shulof & Co., Olds, Wortman & King and Jar J. Justice & Co. Lusk's bonds were fixed at \$2500. The petitioners ask in their application that Reiner be adjudged a bankrupt; that on January 5 he transferred a claim for insurance due him because of a fire to B. E. Fliske, a creditor. They allege the debts amount to \$3000.

The firm of Doyle, Patterson & Beach, architects, has been selected by the board of trustees of the Reed Institute to prepare plans for the buildings of the school. The announcement was made today by the trustees. President Foster of the institute has been in consultation with Mr. Doyle for the past week, going over tentative plans for the grounds and buildings.

For more than six months President Foster has been gathering data for the plans and specifications. He has collected more than 300 sets of ground plans, elevations, photographs and sketches of universities and colleges at home and abroad. This data will be used in preparing the plans for the buildings of the Reed Institute is an extent that in the finished structures perhaps the improvements in the greatest schools of the world will be used.

The work of completing a block plan adequate for a century of development and the detail plans for the first buildings will go forward at once. Mr. Doyle will leave Portland for San Francisco tonight, where he will attend the national convention of the American Institute of Architects. He will make a careful study of the grounds and buildings of the universities at Palo Alto and Berkeley. The trustees of the institute have laid plans to make the college buildings and grounds the most modern in the world.

PICKS ARCHITECTS FOR REED SCHOOL

Board of Trustees Will Have Features of Most Modern Colleges.

DESERTED IN AUGUST
AFTER JUNE WEDDING

Two months of married life was enough for Mrs. Bertha Smith, who married Leroy Smith June 30, 1909. She deserted him August 30. Today the husband started action in the circuit court to make himself a free man. Louis Javerlat is pursuing the same course with his wife, whom he married in 1902, at Chabanas, department of Charente, France. They lived together four years, when the wife left the home and has not returned.

THE KEYSTONE
TO HEALTH
IS
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH
BITTERS

1853
58 YEARS

1911
OF SUCCESS

THE BASIS OF GOOD HEALTH
IS THE PROPER WORKING OF THE
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

It is a well-known fact that the stomach is the measure of one's health and strength, and no one is "stronger than his stomach." Therefore it behooves every man and woman to see to it that this very important organ is kept strong and in proper working order. For this work you will find

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS

especially well adapted, having been thoroughly tested during its 58 years before the public and it has never been found wanting.

Taken regularly, you will soon notice a steady gain in your health and strength, thus fortifying you against a return attack of the old complaint. No more attacks of Heartburn, Belching, Nausea, Cramps or after-eating distress, because the Bitters will remove the cause.

It is also excellent in cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Colds, Grippe and Malaria, Fever and Ague. Don't experiment. Ask for Hostetter's Bitters first of all and you will find it worthy of your confidence.

For the Good of the Family

BUILD your home on the West Side, on the gently sloping hillsides, from which you will have a magnificent view of the surrounding country, the snow-capped mountains and the rivers. You can purchase a lot on the West Side with all these advantages for the same price you would pay for level ground, without the view, on the East Side. To reach your home in the beautiful location on the West Side to which we refer, you have but a 12 to 15 minutes' car ride. No guesswork on this time—it is the established running time. No bridges to cross, a short ride and a homelike to be proud of is the lot of those who purchase in

Burlingame

WITHIN a 15 minute ride south from Front and Jefferson streets station on the Oregon Electric are located the magnificent hills which are to be the site of Portland's choicest residence section. These hills are named Burlingame. Burlingame will be THE SELECT portion of the city of Portland. Second to no other. As in any other instance, the time to buy is in the beginning—NOW—while prices are the lowest they ever will be. Lots from \$700 to \$1000, 10 per cent down and 2 per cent per month. We have a large corps of intelligent salesmen. At any time convenient to you one of them will go with you to the property. You will not be asked to buy. Burlingame must sell itself. Go to the property alone if you care to. Take car at Front and Jefferson. Get off at Fulton station. Five cent fare. Or phone the office, A-4747 or Marshall 980, and make appointment, or call at the office, Madison building, Third and Madison.

The West Side Company

Oregon Life
Is Best for Oregonians

Home Office:
CORBETT BUILDING,
COR. FIFTH AND MORGAN STS.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. L. MILLS, President
J. SAMUEL, General Manager
CLARENCE S. SAMUEL, Asst. Mgr.