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FACTS FOR MEMORIAL DAY

The total number of enlistments in the National Army from 1861 to 1865 was 2,778,304, not counting 120,000 "emergency men" who served but a few days and were not mustered into service. But of that number 564,939 were duplicate enlistments of men who enlisted more than once and were counted twice, in many cases three times. All of the nearly 200,000 three years men who, after serving more than two years, re-enlisted for the war under the "Veteran Re-enlistment Act" were thus counted twice, thousands of whom were already serving second enlistments. The U. S. Statistical Abstract published annually by the Department of Labor has for several years given the number of individual soldiers in the Union army as 2,213,365, which number should always be used when exact figures are quoted.

Of this vast number, which was more than one-fifth of the male population of the free states, increased by two-thirds of those who remained loyal in the border states, only 43,347 were drafted men. The Union was absolutely saved by volunteer soldiers. There were in the army 178,000 Negroes, 160 regiments, most of them ex-slaves, and 4,000 Indians. These 182,000 men, though without the rights of citizenship, did excellent and effective service, and 38,000 of them laid down their lives for a government they could not call their own, encouraged only by the hope that some day they would come into their just rights.

The army was composed of 272 regiments of cavalry, 1,700 of infantry, 78 of artillery, 2,050 in all. Official figures show that there were fought 6,800 engagements of various grades, of which 2,400 were distinctly recorded as "battles." In 1882 of these battles one or more full regiments were engaged.

War Losses

The number of men killed or mortally wounded in the Union army was 110,070; those who died of diseases, accidents, and other causes (4944 were drowned) numbered 250,152, making a total of deaths 360,222, a loss of 16.3 per cent of the total of individual soldiers. There were more than 250,000 discharged on account of wounds and sickness rendering them unfit for further service. Thousands of these men never recovered and died before the war closed. Having been discharged, their names were not on army rosters at time of death, no official record of their deaths exists, and they are not included in the above totals. Beyond all doubt at least 400,000 Union soldiers were dead at the end of the conflict.

Battle Casualties

The Scotts Grays lost in killed and wounded 25.8 per cent of men engaged at Waterloo. The "Light Brigade" lost 37.6 at Balaclava. In 1870 the German Guards lost 45.7 at Gravelot, and the German 16th Infantry lost 49.4 at Mars La Tour. These losses have been considered of historic note. On the second day at Gettysburg the First Minnesota had 82 per cent killed and wounded. There were 62 Union regiments that lost more than half of the men engaged in a single battle, and 38 Confederate regiments have recorded similar losses.

A Vanishing Army

Appomattox came April 9, 1865, and the National Army, for the first time in four years, faced north for the march home. Its work was done. When it went out in 1861 there were 34 stars on its flags, and when it returned there were 36: "Not a stripe erased or polluted, not a star obscured."

May 29 the homeward movement began; by Nov. 15 (five and a half months) 1000 regiments, enrolling 800,000 men, had been paid off and disbanded, and the soldiers had returned quietly to private life.

Assuming that 400,000 men were dead at the close, 1,800,000 were then living. The census of 1890 found 1,034,075 living at the end of 25 years, a number a little under 58 per cent of those living in 1865. Official statements show that the average of the soldiers was about 24 years at enlistment, and about 28 at demobilization. "Expectancy of life tables show that out of 100 ordinary men 28 years old 73 live 25 years. Of the medically picked soldiers at that age only 58 lived 25 years. This shows as nothing else can show to what extent the hardships and strain of their service undermined the physical powers of many soldiers and sent them prematurely to the grave.

On April 1, 1915, reports of government showed 401,796 veterans to be living; April 1, 1920, showed 148,417, a loss of 153,379 in five years, or an average loss of 30,675 a year 2,556 a month, and 85 a day.

A race emancipated from bondage, a nation saved and grown so strong, so rich, so powerful as now to be, or soon to become the dominant force in the world—this is the Union soldier's monument; the consciousness that he did a common man's part to make these conditions possible is his unalloyed pride.

Memorial Day emphasizes this fact. The beautiful custom of visiting the cemeteries once a year to strew flowers on the graves of dead comrades has been observed by the G. A. R. for more than 50 years. Very tender thoughts fill the minds of the veterans as they recall the names of the dead and absent with whom they marched and suffered in that distant past, all but a little remnant of whom now "Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking," and with whom they shall very soon rest in the "low green tents that never open outward." The value of any possession is known only when its cost is appreciated. The cost price of our national inheritance is best learned by such observances and meditation on what they all mean. It will be a sad day for the Republic when the people become indifferent to them and when the schools shall be unwilling to show respect to the memory of those who suffered hunger, sickness, wounds, and death that the Republic might live.

—ALBERT LOUGHRIDGE.

Nice rain. But not quite enough.

From the belated summer it is surmised that the weather bureau has sent it through Burleson's mails.

A headline in an esteemed exchange says "Wilson is to take of fensive in 1920 campaign." But the

statement is not news. Wilson has been offensive to most of us from the beginning of his first administration.

Only five more to go. What, in your opinion, is one of the unnamed most important basic industries of Salem, to make up the 527 Or per-

haps you know of more than five: eliminating one already named.

If we understand the Mexican situation, Pancho Villa has only quit temporarily to spit on his hands.

In this era of investigation the public is demanding all of the facts, but we are here to say that it is not getting them.

The French chamber of deputies has voted confidence in its president. But there are presidents—and presidents.

Ex-Secretary McAdoo says he will not attend the San Francisco convention. He is probably ashamed to wear the patched pair of pants.

Mr. Unpledged Delegate will have a lot to say at the Chicago convention. Looks like a free-for-all—Exchange. And they will all be unpended after the first ballot—and Wallace McCamant from the hop-off.

About 400,000 bales of cotton went in automobile tires last year. That was nearly 4 per cent of the entire crop. What is more significant, it was cotton of the highest grade. One of the tire companies has had to go into the cotton raising business to be sure to have sufficient for its needs.

Poultry and pet stock is the Salem slogan subject for next Thursday. It is important. If you can help us prove that this is the best poultry country in the world, please hold up your hand. It is the thing is to prove it to any wayfaring doubting Thomas.

BEWARE OF FREE TRADE CAMOUFLAGE.

Prior to the last presidential election the party of free trade foisted the United States tariff commission upon the long-suffering public in an effort to convince the voters that it was really trying to do something for the protection of American productive industry. The fact that practically every appointment to the tariff commission has been of a free trader or low tariff advocate has negated the truth of any such claim. When the president called the congress in special session in May 1919, he also presented a camouflage message calculated to convince the voters that he was not averse to the protective tariff idea.

That camouflage has been shown up through the refusal of the free traders in congress to vote for any measure giving tariff protection to the war industries in behalf of which the president made his plea.

What the free traders want is not protection but prohibition.

They would prohibit imports instead of deriving a revenue from them when they are found to be necessary for the welfare and prosperity of domestic producers. That shows just how much the free trade party has at heart the welfare of domestic producers. To consent to tariff protection on any commodity would be to give away their pretense that protection is unconstitutional and an unsound economic policy.

What they are after is party advantage.

And now another presidential election is to be held and the free trade party may be trusted to cast about for another scheme to fool the voters into believing that it is striving for the best interests of American productive industry. Just what kind of a camouflage it will attempt this time it is impossible to forecast, but it is certain that the San Francisco platform will contain some adroitly

FUTURE DATES

May 28, Friday—Veterans visit Salem schools and address students.

May 29, Saturday—Baseball, Salem high vs. Eugene high, Eugene.

May 29, Saturday—William Howard Taft speaks at armory.

May 30, Sunday—Baseball, Albany vs. Salem.

May 30, Sunday—Decoration day.

May 30 to June 4—Commencement at Chemawa Indian Training School.

May 31, Monday—Salem stores to be closed in celebration of Memorial day.

June 1, Tuesday—Salem-Portland air service begins.

June 2, 4, 5 and 6—Salem Tennis tournament.

June 4, Friday—Baseball, Salem high vs. McMinnville high, McMinnville.

June 5, Saturday—Annual picnic of Oregon Duroc Jersey Breeders' association, Salem.

June 6, Sunday—Baccalaureate Sunday for Kimball School of Theology at First Methodist church.

June 6, Sunday—Baccalaureate sermon for high school graduating class at Leslie Methodist church.

June 8 to 11—State G. A. R. encampment at Astoria.

June 11, Friday—Blooded Jersey sale at State fair grounds.

June 11, Friday—Commencement day address for Kimball School of Theology at 2:30 p. m. in Assembly hall.

June 11, Friday—Salem schools close.

June 13, Sunday—Baseball, Woodburn vs. Salem.

June 14, Monday—Play day.

June 14 to 17—Officers' schools for Oregon National Guard at Vancouver and Fort Stevens.

June 19 and 20—National greyhound motorcycle events in Salem.

June 23, 25 and 26—Imperial conclave of Mystic Shrine in Portland.

June 23, Wednesday—Imperial conclave of Mystic Shrine to visit Salem.

June 24, 25 and 26—Portland Rose festival.

June 26, Saturday—Letter Carriers' convention in Salem.

July 5 to 24—Summer school for rural pastors at Willamette university.

July 6 to 26—Annual encampment of Oregon National Guard, infantry and engineers at Camp Lewis, artillery at Fort Stevens.

July 19 to 24—Salem Chautauque.

July 22, 23 and 24—State Elks convention in Salem.

September 27 to October 2—Oregon state fair.

worded plank calculated for that purpose. The voters should discount any camouflage pronouncement in that respect and judge the party upon its record, rather than upon its professions. When addressing the American producer it will be certain to cry "kamerad," but this time, surely, the great body of Americans, both north and south, will have learned to discount the claim. "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts" may now be paraphrased by "Beware of Germans crying Kamerad," or, locally, by, "Beware of free traders professing friendship for domestic industries."

CANADA'S NEW POWER.

Few moves of greater importance to Canada have been taken than the decision of the British government to place her Canadian relations with the United States completely in the hands of the Dominion. The act is a practical announcement to the world that our neighbor is henceforth regarded by her motherland as a nation and fit to take charge of her own affairs, especially as they relate to the great republic from which she is only divided by an imaginary boundary line.

Events have moved swiftly in Canada since the Dominion was created out of the scattered colonies which lined the north from sea to sea. That union, over which so many shook their heads, proved that the faith of the fathers of confederation was justified. It is only 53 years since Upper and Lower Canada and the maritime provinces joined together and later took in the great western provinces and British Columbia, but the advance made by the country in that time has been simply wonderful.

It has emerged from dependency on Great Britain to what amounts to full nationhood.

But hitherto British statesmen, sometimes assisted by Ottawa ministers, have had charge of all delicate negotiations between the United States and the Dominion. It was contended for years that Canada should have her own representative at Washington and Great Britain.

which at first was disinclined to admit this point of view, has now gracefully accepted it. Naturally, there is a good natured rivalry among leading Canadians for the honor of being the first representative of their country in the United States.

UNRESPONSIVE READER.

Writing in a newspaper is like shouting down a tunnel to an unknown interlocutor. The journalist is at first delighted by the fine reverberation made by his voice, by the stately rumpus of which he is the originator, but presently he begins to long for the support of some answering shout from the other end. But no answer comes. At last a horrid thought obtrudes itself. Has the listener simply gone away, and is one talking to the empty air? The journalist does, of course, occasionally hear from his public. Someone writes a letter, most likely to complain that he has spelt "MacDonald" or "Mackay" "Mc" instead of "Mac." That happy epigram about syndicalism or about the source of the Zambesi or about Mr. Aldous Huxley's verse, the little gem that was tucked away in that review the other day; has it really ever been

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read by anybody? and if not, considering its extreme beauty, might it not be used again—used desperately until somebody took some notice of it, until somebody laughed? Why don't readers ever laugh? Perhaps they may; but the sound, that divine sound, is forever inaudible to

the maker of the joke.—London Spectator.

"Did your boy Josh put on overalls?" "Yes," replied Farmer Corntoss. "But the first thing he did was to get a belt and a buttonhole bowtie and make 'em look foolish."—Washington Star.

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