

**Surprising Cure of Stomach Trouble.**  
When you have trouble with your stomach or chronic constipation, don't imagine that your case is beyond help just because your doctor fails to give you relief. Mrs. G. Stengle, Plainfield, N. J., writes, "For over a month past I have been troubled with my stomach. Everything I ate upset it terribly. One of Chamberlain's advertising booklets came to me. After reading a few of the letters from people who had been cured by Chamberlain's Tablets, I decided to try them. I have taken nearly three-fourths of a package of them and can now eat almost everything I want." For sale by all dealers.

**H. Harrington**  
WILL DO YOUR  
**DRAYING AND MOVING**  
promptly and satisfactorily.  
They have every facility for handling all classes of goods, and simply solicit a trial. Feed Barn and Fire Proof Vault in Connection.  
All kinds of Hauling & Piano Moving  
Phone No. 72 Cottage Grove

**Unightly Face Spots.**  
Are cured by Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment, which heals all skin eruptions. No matter how long you have been troubled by itching, burning, or scaly skin humors, just put a little of that soothing antiseptic, Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment, on the sores and the suffering stops instantly. Healing begins that very minute. Doctors use it in their practice and recommend it. Mr. Allemen of Littleton, Pa., says: "Had eczema on forehead; Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment cured it in two weeks." Guaranteed to relieve or money refunded. All druggists, or by mail. Price 50c Pfeiffer Chemical Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis.

**Southern Pacific Railway Time-Table**  
COTTAGE GROVE STATION

South Bound		North Bound	
No. 13	2:10 a. m.	No. 14	1:24 a. m.
No. 15	6:55 a. m.	No. 16	2:10 a. m.
No. 17	7:52 p. m.	No. 18	10:11 a. m.
No. 19	7:52 p. m.	No. 20	2:38 p. m.

**O. & S. E. R. R. COMPANY.**

E. BOUND		W. BOUND	
No. 1	STATIONS	No. 2	STATIONS
8:00 A.M.	COTTAGE GROVE	1:00 P.M.	AR
8:20	WALTON	12:20	WALTON
8:39	CERRE GORDON	12:41	CERRE GORDON
8:44	DORANA	12:43	DORANA
8:50	VALDEZ	12:45	VALDEZ
8:56	BYAK	12:51	BYAK
9:25	RED BRIDGE	1:10	RED BRIDGE
9:45	WILWOOD	1:30	WILWOOD
10:15	DUSTON	1:45	DUSTON
10:55	RUJATA	2:15	RUJATA
11:25	RUJATA	2:45	RUJATA

An extra train for passengers only leaves Cottage Grove Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3:15 p. m., returning arrives at Cottage Grove at 6:15 p. m.  
Subject to change without notice.  
A. B. WOOD, Manager.

If a substitute is offered you for Foley Kidney Pills, it means a cheaper medicine is pressed upon you for the dealer's profit, not for yours. Foley Kidney Pills may cost the dealer more than a cheap substitute, but they give better results than any other kidney and bladder medicine. Ask for Foley Kidney Pills. For sale by all dealers everywhere.

**Woman Finally Recovers From Nervous Breakdown**

Impoverished nerves destroy many people before their time. Often before a sufferer realizes what the trouble is, he is on the verge of a complete nervous breakdown. It is of the utmost importance to keep your nervous system in good condition, as the nerves are the source of all bodily power. Mrs. Anna Kounz, 211 Mechanic St., Pueblo, Colo., says:  
"For many years I suffered from nervous prostration; I was unable to do any house work and doctors failed to help me. Remedies I tried from druggists did not do me a particle of good. A neighbor told my husband about  
**Dr. Miles' Nervine**  
and he procured a bottle. After the first few doses I showed a marked improvement and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I have been perfectly well for years and cannot praise Dr. Miles' Nervine too highly."  
If you are troubled with loss of appetite, poor digestion, weakness, inability to sleep; if you are in a general run down condition and unable to bear your part of the daily grind of life, you need something to strengthen your nerves. You may not realize what is the matter with you, but that is no reason why you should delay treatment.  
**Dr. Miles' Nervine**  
has proven its value in nervous disorders for thirty years, and merits a trial, no matter how many other remedies have failed to help you.  
Sold by all druggists. If first bottle fails to benefit your money is returned.  
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

**Causes of Stomach Troubles.**  
Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient mastication of food, constipation a torpid liver, worry and anxiety, overeating, partaking of food and drink not suited to your age and occupation. Correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Tablets and you will soon be well again. For sale by all dealers.

**SEATTLE MOB BURNS AND WRECKS HALLS**

**Pacific Fleet Sailors Alleged to Have Been Incited to Violence by Speech.**

Seattle.—All of the Industrial workers of the World meeting places, the Socialist headquarters and a Socialist news stand were wrecked and the furniture piled in the street and burned in front of each place by a great mob, led by 100 sailors from the Pacific reserve fleet and half as many soldiers from the Puget sound forts, last Friday. One member of the I. W. W. was slightly injured, and it is reported that one sailor sustained a broken arm.

The Times printed a report of a speech made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, at the Rainier Club, in which the secretary is said to have urged forcible suppression of the red flag and the I. W. W. The secretary denied that he had any intention of counselling violence and several who heard him speak corroborate his statement. The mayor professed to see in the Times' account of the secretary's speech a cause for the attack of sailors on the headquarters of I. W. W. and Socialists and gave this as an excuse for issuing a proclamation forbidding the publication of the Times unless proofs of its contents should first have been submitted to him for scrutiny. He followed this up with a proclamation closing all the saloons of the city on the final day of the annual Potlatch, Saturday.

Lawyers for the Times immediately went before Judge John E. Humphries of the superior court, and obtained a restraining order preventing the mayor or police from interfering with the publication of the paper.

Saloonmen also secured an order from the court enjoining the order to close.

**CITY WIPED OUT BY FIRE**

**Entire Business Section of Sheridan, Oregon, Is Destroyed**

Sheridan, Or.—As the result of the explosion of a small gasoline stove in a restaurant here the business section of Sheridan is a smouldering heap of wreckage, and almost every firm is put out of business. One blacksmith shop, a garage, one bakery and one meat market are all that remain for the accommodation of the people.

The fire swept over three blocks on the south side of the Yamhill river, embracing the business section, destroying buildings and stocks of merchandise valued at from \$250,000 to \$300,000, with insurance of about \$125,000. As the major portion of the buildings were of wood construction, there was little chance to save them from the flames.

**100 Prisoners to Leave Reformatory**

Olympia, Wash.—One hundred prisoners at the Monroe Reformatory have been granted paroles by the board of managers. One was granted immediate freedom, while the other 99 will leave the institution August 1, constituting the largest class ever "graduated."

**U. S. GRANT WEDS; CHILDREN OPPOSED**

San Diego.—The wedding of U. S. Grant, Jr., of this city, and Mrs. America Workman Will, of Los Angeles, which was to have taken place Saturday in a San Diego hotel, did not occur. Instead of a wedding it was announced to those present at the appointed time that the marriage ceremony had been performed one week ago by Justice George Puterbaugh.

U. S. Grant, third, was the only one of the bridegroom's five children who was in the hotel parlor when the announcement of the marriage was made.

His grown son Chaffee Grant and his three daughters absolutely refuse to recognize their step-mother, and it is said that Mr. Grant, in retaliation, threatened to cut them off entirely in his will, unless they change their attitude.

**Sluslaw Reserve Is to Be Opened**

Eugene, Or.—Complete reversal of the policy of the forest service with relation to the Sluslaw national forest and the welcoming of homesteaders to the whole coast country of Oregon, from Tillamook to Coos Bay, was announced here, following a week's inspection of the national forest by Chief Forester Graves.

**Referendum Suit is Filed at Salem**

Salem, Or.—Charging gross frauds in the obtaining of signatures to the petitions to refer the workmen's compensation act at the special election in November the state in relation to Gale S. Hill, district attorney, through E. R. Ringo, representing the people, filed suit in the Marion county circuit court to enjoin the Secretary of State Olcott from placing the measure on the official ballot.

**Popular Talks on Law**  
THE SERVANT'S DUTY.

By WALTER K. TOWERS, A. B., J. D., of the Michigan Bar

As a very large proportion of us must either direct the work of those who serve us or follow the directions of those whom we serve, the question of the duties which employe owes to employer is indeed vital.

The method that an employer usually adopts to enforce his authority is to dismiss from his service the employe who fails to obey his commands, or perform the duties expected of him. The fear of "losing the job" is what holds most employes to their duties. The employe usually enforces his rights by quitting when he is ordered to perform a task which he believes unreasonable. In cases where the employe has been hired for no definite period, and there is no understanding that the employment is to continue for any period, the relation of employer and employe is continued merely at the will of the parties and may be readily dissolved by either. But where there is a definite agreement—a contract—between employer and employe, fixing a term of employment, the employer may not discharge the employe without adequate grounds.

When we speak of "master" in the popular sense we usually think of one who has wide authority over the person of an employe who is in a decidedly inferior position. We are inclined to think of a "servant" as one serving in a somewhat menial capacity. But such is not the meaning of master and servant in legal terminology. The words master and servant are as broad as employer and employe, including all employers and all employes, whatever their rank, whatever the importance or responsibility of their calling. The general manager with the widest authority employed at a salary of a hundred thousand dollars a year is, in law, a servant. The simplest employe is a master.

The duty of the servant to obey the master is fundamental. It is of the essence of the contract of employment and must always be recognized. "A promise by the servant to obey the lawful and reasonable orders of his master within the scope of his contract is implied by law," said a New York judge. "Submission to the master's will is the law of the contract." An authority on this subject has written, "Where a servant deliberately violates his master's orders, or refuses to obey them when given, he is clearly guilty of the grossest breach of contract. His duty is to obey the master in all things for which he became bound expressly, or in which obedience is implied from the nature of the service undertaken."

The employer's usual redress for a refusal to obey on the part of his servant is a dismissal from his service. This right of a master to dismiss a servant who has violated this duty of obedience is firmly settled. As to just what amounts to such a defiance of proper authority as to justify an employer in dismissing an employe whom it has been agreed is to serve for a definite period is the question that is of most immediate interest and importance to employer and employe.

Spaine was a farm laborer in the employ of Arnott for the usual term of one year. He usually breakfasted at 5 o'clock and dined at 2. One day Arnott ordered him to go with some horses to the marsh which was a mile off, before dinner, dinner then being ready. The plaintiff said that he had done his due, and would not go until he had had his dinner. Arnott told him to go about his business, and he went without making any submission to the instructions. Spaine later sued seeking damages for the breach of contract of employment, but he failed to recover.

"If Spaine refused to obey his master's orders," said the judge, "I think he was warranted in turning him away. It would be exceedingly inconvenient if the servant were to be permitted to set himself up to control his master in his domestic relations, such as the time of dinner. After a refusal on the part of the servant to perform his work the master is not bound to keep him on as a burdensome and useless servant to the end of the year."

This case is rather extreme, and many courts would probably now rule such an order as unreasonable, and refusal to obey it not sufficient grounds for dismissal. It illustrates the undoubted principle that a master may dismiss his servant for a single act of disobedience. A farm laborer who refused to work during harvest time till 8 o'clock was held properly dismissed, as was also a coachman who, against his employer's express orders, carried friends of his own in his employer's carriage. A traveling salesman who refused to comply with the request of his employer to return his samples, the superintendent who refused to obey his superior's orders to reinstate an employe, and the teacher who refused to reinstate a pupil after instructions to do so by the school board, were all held to be properly dismissed

for such single acts of disobedience. Numberless examples might be discovered of instances of disobedience that have been held to justify a dismissal.

Not only may a master dismiss a disobedient servant, but he may also sue that servant and secure damages for any injury which may have been caused by reason of the servant's disobedience.

While the general rule is that the disobedience of any order is a breach of the duty which the employe owes to the employer, and so a justification for dismissal, there are certain circumstances which will justify a servant in his disobedience. A servant need not obey an order which is unreasonable, but an employe should be very certain that the instruction would be deemed obviously and certainly unreasonable by a normal person before he disobeys for that reason. Nor need a servant obey instructions which are unlawful. Neither may an employe be dismissed for failure to obey orders instructing him to perform services which are not properly within the duties for which he was employed.

A servant may not be dismissed for the failure to obey an order in regard to a matter of small importance and so trivial that the contract of employment is not affected. If the disobedience was unintentional, and in regard to matters of no importance, and the instructions were in regard to matters of mere detail and not of a character to require in all circumstances strict obedience, the law will generally insist that there is not sufficient grounds for the severing of the relation of master and servant.

A master may dismiss a servant although the act in question was not actually injurious to him—it is enough that there was a failure to obey in a matter of importance, or a willful disobedience of any character of a proper order.

As before stated, a servant may not be dismissed for failure to obey an instruction requiring services of a kind different from those which he was hired to perform. An employe is bound to perform the duties he was engaged to do and no others. Thus a boy hired to care for sheep and assist at hay time, cannot be required to perform the additional duty of taking charge of several cattle in the winter. A ballet dancer who has been engaged as premiere danseuse cannot be compelled to take an inferior position in the ballet, nor is a lady's maid expected to milk

cows. But the master's requirements must be clearly beyond the scope of the servant's employment to justify a refusal. Thus a man hired for general work on a farm is not justified in abandoning his employment because he is set to cutting flax with a machine and thinks this too hard work, nor because he is required to carry bricks.

The hours at which a servant is required to work are not infrequently fixed by the terms of the agreement between employer and employe. The length of a working day may also be prescribed by law. It may be understood from the nature of the employment, but a servant cannot be required to work at unreasonable times, nor for periods, which considering all the circumstances, are excessive.

As to holidays the laws of the state control. Other days off may be recognized and understood by custom or stated in the contract. Sunday is usually a legal holiday, or understood as a holiday, yet it may not be in exceptional callings as those of seaman or railroad employe.

Sickness or other urgent necessity is a recognized excuse for an employe's failure to work during periods of required labor. But a servant who absents himself from work, contrary to the instructions for his employer, for no good cause, is guilty of a breach of duty and may be dismissed. (Copyright, 1913, by Walter K. Towers.)

**A Modern War of Titans**

OREGONIAN

So secretive were both Russia and Japan about their losses in the war of 1904-5 that not till several years later is the world informed the full truth about that titanic struggle. We are now learning that in the stolid indifference with which both armies went into battle, inviting almost certain death, and with which generals hurled armies to destruction, that war was unparalleled in modern annals. Its parallel can be found only in the battles of the ancients when armies fought man to man and conflict ended only in wholesale slaughter of one or the other army.

The total Japanese loss in killed and wounded at Port Arthur was more than 105,000 men, or 55 per cent of the total force. The first army Japan assembled there lost 78 per cent of its men and an entire new army was sent to continue the siege. To capture 203-Metre Hill alone cost Japan 19,000 men, or more than the Federal loss at Gettysburg. Russia began the siege with 85,000 men, but only 27,000 remained at the surrender, and of these only 6000 were able to march.

The battle of Mukden lasted seven days and 243,000 men were killed and wounded on both sides. The total

losses in action of both Russia and Japan in the entire war were 625,000 out of a total force of 1,540,000. The total losses in action during our Civil War were not quite 200,000 out of a total of 3,378,304 engaged. Russo-Japanese losses in a war of less than two years were 40 per cent. Civil War losses in a four-years' war were six per cent.

Those who lightly incite Japan to war know not what they do. We doubt not that, if put to the test, American soldiers would match Japanese willingness to die with equal devotion. But such a deadly conflict should not be provoked over any such question as the right of a state to pass a law which has a direct bearing on Federal function. Were we brought face to face with the necessity of fighting to the death for preservation of our race from loss of identity amid hordes of Asiatics, we ought to fight, even though the conflict involved carnage such as that at Port Arthur and Mukden. But no such emergency confronts or threatens us. Not only justice but wise policy dictates that we should not provoke war on light pretense. When the cause justifies the cost, it will be time enough to fight.

**Some Girl, Is Mildred.**

Charlotte (N. C.) Observer

One of the most beautiful and most magnificent and most brilliant wedding scenes that was ever presented to a Wilson assemblage will be witnessed when Lawrence Frett, president of the Brett Dredging Co., is married to Mildred Roney, the highly talented and brilliantly polished and very fascinating daughter of our highly esteemed townsman, Captain R. G. Roney, one of Wilsons most prominent and influential business men, for in his noble life of splendid usefulness he has exhibited the resplendent virtues of 18th century citizenship. And as Miss Roney has richly inherited his virtues and the charms and graces of her elegant mother, she is one of the most popular and lovable maidens in Wilson. And in addition to a vast array of the most ravishing personal charms she has musical talent of the highest order, being a vocalist of sublime powers, for she has a highly cultured voice of richest melody and rarest sweetness and her seemingly heaven tuned notes are as pure and sweet as the image of the morning star when bathing in the dewdrops that lie nestling in the fragrant petals of the flowers. And Mr. Brett is a high-toned gentleman and is worthy of the brilliant jewel that is to sparkle in the casket of his love and devotion, and he is indeed to be congratulated, for under her love-light every scene will be a picture of paradise, every word a poem of enchantment and every sound an echo of celestial harmonies, for with the love of such a jewel won, heaven with its rapture has on earth begun.

**Opportunities of Central Oregon Will Be Presented to More Than Twenty Millions of People**



Oregon will be set in motion all over the world as a result of a visit to the state by Ralph R. Earle, representing Pathe's weekly, a motion picture record of events which is seen each week in picture houses throughout the United States and European countries by more than 20,000,000 people.

It was with the cooperation of Louis W. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railway and William Hanley, of Burns, Oregon, that the motion picture man was enabled to secure some very remarkable views of Central Oregon agricultural and industrial scenes.

Making the trip into Bend over the Oregon Trunk railroad, the Hill line that has opened up the great Central Oregon country, the motion picture

man was taken to Burns, in Harney county, by automobile a distance of 150 miles. For a week the Pathe representative toured Harney county covering more than 1,000 miles by automobile to secure films that will show to the world the openings for homeseekers on the free government lands of Oregon.

While a visitor on the Double O ranch, owned by Hanley, more than 2,000 head of cattle were rounded up for the pictures. Motion picture panoramas will show the extent of the great valleys of Central Oregon and the Blitzen canal, just completed by Hanley through the Blitzen valley. This big irrigation ditch, formed by the waters of the Blitzen river, drains more than 100,000 acres of land and is forty miles long. The pictures will show the hog and sheep indus-

try, homeseekers coming into the country, the sage brush land before and after the arrival of the homeseeker and generally give a truthful picture of the opportunities and possibilities of Central Oregon.

Louis W. Hill is one of the foremost of Northwest developers and believes in the motion picture to give wide-spread publicity to what Oregon has to offer to newcomers.

The Pathe people have also secured a reel showing the scenery of the Deschutes canyon where the Hill line expended an enormous sum of money to build the Oregon Trunk railroad into the Central part of the state. The pictures secured by the Pathe people are the first of the kind ever taken in Oregon and will be shown in the leading motion picture theaters all over the world.