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SWORN CIRCULATION.
Daily average for eleven months ending November 30, 1912, 3755.

ULSTER ARMY IS MOST DEMOCRATIC IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The most democratic army in the world? It may be a slight exaggeration, but there appears to be at least tangible basis for this proud boast, made by the Home Rule resters of the North of Ireland on behalf of the Ulster Volunteer Force.

Information from various sections of the disaffected province indicates that class distinctions, which hitherto have always been exceptionally marked in Ireland, have been all but obliterated in the organization and military instruction of the 88,000 men who are pledged to fight to the death against the enforcement of the proposed Dublin parliament.

Merchants and manufacturers, farmers and day-laborers, lawyers and doctors, preachers and parishioners are to be found serving side by side in the ranks. In many instances employes have been set over employers in command of companies; tenants drill their landlords, and sections issue orders to their vicars. Among the 300 officers and section leaders of the County Tyrone division who attended the first camp of instruction held on the Baronscourt estate of the Duke of Abercorn there were 155 farmers, 31 day-laborers, 10 manufacturers, seven clergymen (four of the Church of Ireland and three Presbyterian) five merchants, five clerks, five carpenters, four engineers, three tailors and three chauffeurs, while the rest represented a score of other professions and occupations.

The drilling and target work was done quite openly. The Duke, however, had taken the precaution to get from a couple of the local justices of the peace a formal permit for the use of his rifle range for this purpose, so that the encampment could not be prescribed as an illegal assemblage. The justices, needless to say, are anti Home Rulers.

TENGWALD'S FATE DECIDED TONIGHT

Carl Y. Tengwald, sergeant in the "Sleepy Seventh" and colonel to the world, will have his fate discussed at the regular weekly drill at the "Nat" tonight. The colonel will attend the Elks' hall upstairs, stepping off "Colonel Tengwald's Sleepy Seventh Regimental Rag" while his military career is being blighted. Colonel Tengwald's friends want him to run for city recorder. Lieutenant E. F. Foss of the "Sleepy Seventh" now holds the position. Wednesday night the militia will hold a smoker—probably to celebrate whatever happens to the sergeant.

HETCH HETCHY BILL REACHES PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Hetch Hetchy bill passed late Saturday night by the senate, reached the white house today. Representative Raker of California, author of the bill, predicted that President Wilson would sign the measure within three days.

CASTOR GIVEN SIX YEARS FOR MURDERING DYER

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 9.—Walter Castor, aged 20 years, was sentenced by Superior Judge Lawlor here today to six years imprisonment in San Quentin prison for shooting and killing William J. Dyer August 3 last. Castor was convicted of manslaughter.

EFFICIENCY, NOT SYMPATHY, THE ISSUE

ELSEWHERE appears a sympathy plea from J. S. Howard in behalf of the present city administration. With it appears the unsympathetic ideas Mr. Howard entertained three months ago. It is Mr. Howard that has changed, not the council. Its attitude toward the public is the same.

The issue that confronts the taxpayers is not one of sympathy. The integrity of the councilmen is not questioned. Their efficiency is. Business methods have not been followed. Receipts do not justify the expense incurred.

Economy is needed to lighten the burdens of the people.

Neither the city engineer nor the other department heads are criticised. They are not responsible for conditions, but the council is. If, as Mr. Howard admits, it is good business to consolidate the offices of city engineer and street commissioner, why has it not been done and the extra salary saved the taxpayers the past year?

Mr. Howard criticizes citizens and the press for not upholding and encouraging the council. The council has not been hampered. Its principle critic has been Mr. Howard himself. At the council's invitation, supported by the press, the authority of the council was strengthened last spring by charter amendment. It has had free and unlimited chance to put in effect its plans for economy for the past year—and has done nothing.

The city government is top-heavy with officials who have not enough to do to justify their salaries. The scale of expenditures is kept the same as when there was a much greater industrial activity. There has been no pruning to meet changed conditions.

The city recorder's statement shows more money expended in payrolls than received in taxation—a condition that cannot be called healthy. Instead of reducing the payroll, the council has increased the taxation—making the burden of taxation heavier at a time it should be lightened, in order to maintain or perhaps increase the payroll.

Three months ago Mr. Howard called the council's attention to the "writing on the wall all around the room." But the warning was unheeded. The present discontent and agitation means that in the minds of a great many citizens the administration has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

As Mr. Howard then put it: "If the council by their acts say 'the people be damned,' somebody is going to be damned, and it won't be the people."

The Wife Is an "Absolute Necessity" on the Farm

(From Christian Science Monitor.)

Not long ago a metropolitan paper published a letter from a man explaining his success in turning from city employment "back to the land." He was a stenographer. His eyes gave out. He thought to try farming. He got hold of a small piece of land. He had a capital of only \$800. But fortunately, he says, he "was possessed of a good strong wife, who did all the heavy work, such as plowing, planting, splitting wood, etc." And he added "a wife is an absolute necessity—on the farm."

This naive narrative should stimulate the movement farmward to such an extent as soon to cure the complaint of dwindling agricultural products. All that a young man starting out with ambition to make a success in business needs to do is to possess himself of a "good strong wife," and then fasten on to a piece of land. The wife will do the rest. He might be equally successful in the city in the line of heavy work. If he wanted to do trucking, or portering, to contract for digging cellars, laying

brick, or quarrying stone, his good strong wife might possibly earn five dollars or more a day for him, and he could get a better start than some of our richest men have had.

When this idea comes to be thoroughly assimilated matrimony will boom. There will be no further complaint of men refusing to take the responsibility of family life. The good strong wife will solve the industrial and the agricultural problems!

This is a kind of woman's rights that men who object to conferring the ballot on women can heartily approve. Perhaps they would even consent to give their good strong wives the ballot in consideration of their own exemption from severe toil.

But what of the women? Will they jump at this chance to justify their existence and display their value in our social economy? We should rather say not! Most of them will be apt to greet the amateur farmer's narrative with a hearty laugh, and set it down as a bit of ironical persiflage designed to call public attention to the folly of much of the economic theorizing of the day.

Sins of the Children Blamed Upon City

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Father Knickerbocker is wholly to blame for his delinquent children and the youngsters are not at fault for their sins, in the opinion of Ernest K. Coulter, founder of the Big Brother movement in New York, and who had a great deal to do with the establishment of the Children's Court.

"It is the sins of the city against the children that stand out most startlingly in the Children's Court," Coulter said. "The community robs the child in the congested district of everything a growing human being needs for health of mind and body—and then it would punish him with his efforts to win these chances for himself by law in sharp contact with the law of the grown-up world. Were there anything like a rational distribution of population, were the dwellers in the tenements not deprived of light and space, were the tenement children not desperately put to it for anything like normal play, there would be small work indeed, for children's courts, charitable and reformatory institutions.

"It is indulging the God-given play instinct that the child, under proper supervision, best develops his physical mental and moral side. When we force him to dodge about the garbage cans for his game of tag and push him into dark and evil-smelling stairways and cellars for his hide-and-seek, how can the community complain when he does not develop into a good citizen?"

"Arraigned in the Children's Court

recently for the heinous crime of playing ball in the street, a half clad little fellow was asked by the magistrate: 'What are the streets for?' The culprit, whose head barely reached the bench, thought hard and earnestly, his face white from starvation and fear. Automobiles, sir,' he finally faltered, and the magistrate straightaway sent him home.

"In one of the most crowded districts last summer I saw a little girl cry and flee in terror from a fluttering butterfly that by some strange chance had been blown across the Hudson from the Jersey meadows. The only fields she had ever known were the asphalt and cobble; the only insects within her knowledge had been roaches and spiders, and worse, and her only brooks were the gutter floods when the sweepers occasionally turned on the fire hydrant to flush the dirty pavements in her block.

"It is small wonder that when some occasional charity takes a handful of tenement children into the country for a week—those who have always lived in the city's din and cry—that it is so still it makes their ears hurt, and they beg to be taken back to the city."

Arraigned in the Children's Court

J. S. Howard on City Affairs

Father of Medford condemns the recall and defends the council. Letter contrasted with previous expressed opinion.

Attacks the Recall

To the Editor:

I see by the Oregonian that there is a recall petition circulating in Medford to recall Mayor Purdin and the entire city council and it is reported that a certain west side gentleman who is one of the instigators of the recall petition would like to recall the elective franchise of the voters on the east side of town. From the best I can learn, the movement originated with a few sorehead politicians. Boggs would like to city attorney. Stockman would like to be city engineer and so on down the line.

I think the whole thing is uncalled for and a very unfortunate move just at this time. The fact is that the present council have inherited a most unfortunate legacy from the extravagant boom times of the city and that they have been planning to economize and meet the present unfortunate conditions as rapidly as possible and that it should be the duty of all good citizens and the press of the city to uphold and assist and encourage the council in every possible way instead of placing obstacles in their way.

Defends City Engineer

As things are at present I think it would be wise to combine the duties of street commissioner with that of city engineer as he is certainly better qualified to fill that position than any one else. He knows the location of every water and sewer pipe and every culvert and the grade of every street in the city and could combine the engineer's and street commissioner's office most efficiently.

Those who think the city engineer has nothing further to do are certainly most ignorant of the city's affairs. Our city is about one-fourth as large in area as Portland and only about one twenty-fifth as large in population, yet this large area is a net work of water and sewer pipes of street and sidewalk grades and gutters and property boundaries all under the care and supervision of the city engineer and he is the custodian of all the records appertaining to the same and his salary is derived from a five per cent assessed against city property street improvements so that there is no burden of taxation on the citizens for his salary except as derived from those who are assessed for street improvements.

A Busy Official

The city engineer with some assistance from Mr. Gerik drew the plans for our beautiful \$10,000 bridge and supervised the building of the same and was on the job all the time to see that it had proper foundations and the requisite amount of steel and concrete. If this same kind of improvement was made in Portland the plans would have cost \$2000 and the supervising 5 per cent of the cost or \$2000, altogether \$4000, all of which cost the city less than \$1000 for the city engineer, together with other outside duty at the same time. Now the city is contemplating putting in a new pipe line from the reservoir and building a new reservoir. Now when the present reservoir was built, through some bungling engineering, it was found to leak. The pipe for inlet and outlet was crushed by the rock which filled the inlet trench and altogether it cost about \$5000 to repair it. In case a new reservoir is built Mr. Arnsperger will guarantee that the former disastrous experience is not repeated.

Intake Is Primitive

The intake to the city pipe line is a most primitive affair. The city engineer has plans prepared for a new intake which will make the water much more purer and also greatly increase the quantity delivered. So there is plenty of work for the city engineer for the next year.

The present mayor and city council working on a plan to retract and economize in every available manner commensurate the welfare of the city. They are all gentlemen of the highest integrity. There is no room for graft of any kind, they have no political debts to pay and I don't think it is possible to secure a better municipal government for the city.

I have criticized their actions some times and will do so again if I think it is justifiable but I may be mistaken some times as well as the council. Personally I have the highest regard for them as neighbors and fellow citizens and I wish all fellow citizens could join me in that sentiment and let us all join and help and encourage them in the present trying situation which has come upon them as an unavoidable and unwelcome situation.

J. S. HOWARD

December 8, 1913.

Attacks the Council

To the Editor:

"Vox Populi Vox Dei." Under a democratic form of government like ours the voice of the people is supposed to be supreme, that voice is expressed in various ways, usually by ballot sometimes by resolutions passed by assembly bodies, but expression of the people's desires has been by petition, particularly from King George's time until the present time.

The Medford charter enacted by the people provides that the government of the city shall be vested in a mayor and six councilmen. The office of mayor has been vacated by death. The charter provides for the appointment of the mayor following vacancy from any cause. It is incumbent on the council to appoint such presiding officer without delay.

Ignoring Petition

A petition has been presented signed by a majority of the heaviest taxpayers and by many other good citizens to appoint C. E. Gates who received the next largest vote at the last election and who is known as one of our best business men. That petition has been entirely ignored and it is reported in the newspapers that petitions will not be considered by the council, which amounts to saying "the people be damned." Evidently the council does not understand the temper of the American people. They probably will later on.

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December 15, 1913.

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