ITALIAN ARMY TO ADVANCE IN TRIPOLI

Troops Building Railway to Occupy Old Tripolitania and Cyrene City Districts.

MUCH TIME WASTED IN WAR

Four Months Spent by Invading Forces in Campaigning That Has Resulted in Little Progress Against the Enemy.

TRIPOLI, March 9.—(Special.)—On the authority of the General commanding the forces, this war to have been a slow-going war, going forward by easy stages of penetration, requiring two years to finish the conquest of Tripolitania. To delay in war is always a most dangerous expedient. There is nothing in the nature of the opposition here fit to withstand the advance of two good brigades of American troops, and a division would most certainly sweep the field from end to end. The latter observation is in no vaunting spirit, for soldiers are soldiers almost anywhere, and mainly require good and resolute leadership. So, while the circumstances warrant a comparison, let it be understood that the Italian troops lack neither courage nor soldierly capacity, and two very efficient brigades quite able for the work could be at once mustered from this army.

Here, for four full months, this fine force has been contained, almost under the guns of their own fleet, pottering at campaigning in Tripoli, while elsewhere, as at Homs, Bengazi, Derna, Tobruk, etc., their comrades, in worse plight, are playing bowls with the enemy upon the very doorsteps at these landings. The military have had it all their own way, with the result, so far as can be officially and semi-officially ascertained, that they have made no progress. And yet they have guns and troops by the thousand ashore and afloat, and their antagonists, for the most part, are but crews of wretched Arabs.

Soldiers Fritter Time Away.

There are at Bengazi between 18,000 and 20,000 troops, if not over that number, and there are other thousands at Derna, Tobruk and Homs. Italy is more concerned than the rest of the world to know why time and life are being daily dissipated. Even in Tripoli events have happened which have aroused attention and will lead to the "speeding up" of the two years' estimate for the completion of the war and to secure the pacification of Tripoli. The new outlook for the continuance of the campaign is that wise economies can be effected by quickening the pace, and lives, material and labor saved in many directions.

From now on there will be a decided and general advance movement made by the troops. Work is proceeding rapidly in all directions, and the soldiers are brimful of eager expectation of more general action than the dingdong of sniping and small skirmishes. That they will, unless some unlooked-for blunder is made in the leading, roll up and brush aside the Turk and Arab defense, cannot be doubted. Here or there some surprises may be effected by the enemy, but in this part of Tripolitania the enemy is sure to sustain a severe defeat, and the Italian troops will be seen driving the foe into the hills and advancing upon the last and main stronghold of the Turks, Gharian.

Turks Will Die Hard.

The contest is unequal and the issue is apparently all assured for Italy's speedy triumph. But the Turk, at least—not the Arab, for he is already tired and ready to submit to what is, after every consideration, a beneficent change of government—is, with native obstinacy, preparing to die hard. He has come forward toward Ain-Zara, along the Bir-Tobras road, and, hedged by Arab supports, has had the temerity to dig a few trenches and erect a small work several kilometers to the southeast, out upon the sand dunes. And he has done something of the same sort on the road leading from the new advanced Gargaresh forts towards Zanzour. From both of these dens they strive to practice itinerant sniping, but the posts are mainly held for purposes of observation and to secure early news of the Italian force's next advance.

There is a story told by spies that the enemy have acquired, in spite of the blockade, several small, quick-firing guns, Hotchkiss pattern, and have mounted these in positions to fire upon aeroplanes and dirigibles. Another of the tales told by the recently returned spies is that the enemy have now all their chief stores at Gharian, which big town is defended by at least seven cannon. The same gentry, both of whom are Europeans, who arrived here some days ago, state that the Turks are in no great number, less than 1000, and were very nearly knocked out at the Ain-Zara fight, which ought to have been closely followed up. Fateh Bey appears to be the real brains and head of the enemy's forces. They further bring full accounts of the other curious foreign visitors in the Turkish camps and their reputed happy-family life at Azizia.

English Leader Falls Ill.

One man, Seppings Wright, who fell seriously ill, seems, however, to have most deservedly stood high in the estimation of Turks and Arabs alike. For the rest, all the pucer of their escapades has been stripped by those worthies' accounts of the daily camp of life and deeds of those consorting with the terribly dirty and sordid, insect-vexed Turk and Arab camps and barrows. One of General Sir John French's old Scout leaders, Captain Bettlebems, exercises, it is said, the dual offices of correspondent and censor. The visitors within the Turkish lines have this advantage, and it is the only one over us in Tripoli: at Azizia chickens cost but 20 cents each, and eggs are three for 2 cents. We run eagerly after them at three or four times these prices for articles not fresh at Tripoli. But it is unwise to credit such tales too readily.

It is permissible to "Love and marry, merry sunshine," without worshiping the gleaming Orient. The Western born of those isles of the sea that front the mists and modes of Atlantic-sent weather, though they naturally love the benign sunshine of the South Mediterranean and Africa, learn that its easy life is full of vexations. Heat mirages, that people the prospects by sea and land, have entered the natives' being and distorted their conceptions, so that they are unable to deal in any matter with exactness, and they dip freely in realms of color and imagination for any tale they have to pitch for the listener. And that has been the cause of many of the difficulties of the Italians, the ready credence afforded to native accounts.

Italians Are Awakening.

But the modern Italians are bestirring themselves to surmount all obstacles to success and the re-occupation and re-creation of old Cyrene and Tripolitania. The railway to Ain-Zara, and later to Azizia, is being rapidly laid. In 15 days the line will be completed to Ain-Zara, and the snort of the iron horse will be heard for the first time amid the date and olive groves and by the sand dunes and jebels of Tripolitania. The steel rails are of Italian make, 35 kilogrammes to the yard. The stout sleepers are of creosoted oak. Gangs of clever Italian workmen, reinforced by hundreds of Arabs, are hastening the debarking and laying of the wood and the metals. Most of the material is being landed at the newly-erected pier near the Castle, and there laid upon the trucks and wheeled to the front towards the oasis and Sidi-Misri, whence on to Ain-Zara.

Everything is being done in a thorough manner—even to building workshops and stations along the line, just as if they expected to have to issue tickets to a traveling public as well as convey thousands of soldiers to the front. The Army Motor Transport is more and more proving of the greatest service. These automobiles are of two convenient sizes—one which carries a little over one ton and has a tare of 1250 kilos, the other carries about 1800 kilos—roughly two tons—and has a tare weight of nearly as much. Both carry considerably more at times than their registered figures indicate, and either has no speed limit, and runs at anything between 20 and 25 miles an hour. With their double rear wheels, they make no balk at running over the sandiest of tracks.

EPWORTH LEAGUE ACTS

DISTRICT RALLY AT ASTORIA GAINS LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Portland Clergymen and Members of Society Give Encouraging Reports of Work.

ASTORIA, Or., March 12.—(Special.)—A successful sub-district rally of the Epworth League was concluded here Sunday night with a sermon on the "Brotherhood of Man" by Dr. J. W. McLoughlin, superintendent of Portland district of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also conducted communion service, assisted by the Rev. H. J. Van Fossen, pastor of the Astoria church.

All the sessions of the rally were well attended. They were begun Saturday afternoon with the reading of a paper on the department of spiritual work, prepared by B. W. Cooley, of Portland, district first vice-president. Discussions followed on various phases of the work of this department. At 7:30 o'clock Astoria chapter conducted a social hour, in charge of Arthur Fertig, president of the chapter. The programme codsisted of musical and literary numbers, including a reading by Miss Emma Wooten, who won much praise by taking the part of Wallulah in the "Bridge of the Gods" during the Astoria Centennial celebration, and a reading by the Rev. Mr. Van Fossen.

Dr. John W. Hancher, of Chicago, educational councillor for the Methodist colleges and universities, preached Sunday morning on Christian education, emphasizing the need of adequate endowment for Willamette University. At 2 P. M. Miss Mary Hepburn, superintendent of the Deaconess Home at Portland, spoke of her work, detailing how deaconesses work among the poorer classes and telling of instances of distress and poverty. She said that the organization would soon institute settlement work in Lower Albina, a nurse deaconess having been brought from Seattle for the purpose.

A devotional meeting of the league was held at 6:30, Gearhart Larson being the leader. A letter from G. Evart Baker, president of the State Christian Endeavor Union, was read by President Fertig, and the members gave a rising vote of thanks and ordered proper acknowledgments.

Epworthians from Portland, Warrenton, Seaside and Astoria were present.

DRUM MAJOR WANTED

OREGON CITY LACKS MAN TO LEAD MILITARY BAND.

Taft Rally Will Be Held Saturday and Musical Director Hopes Portland Will Furnish Staffbearer.

OREGON CITY, Or., March 12.—(Special.)—This city, one of the oldest municipalities in the Northwest, the former capital of the state, famed for its big mills and its beautiful location by the Falls of the Willamette, is in a predicament—the historic city is sans a drum-major. The deficiency could not be at a more inopportune time for the political campaigns are on and the military band which will precede the marching clans will present an incomplete appearance without a man wearing a big bearskin hood and twirling a staff at its head.

Director Johnston, of the band, says something must be done quickly. He has secured Clackamas County for a drum-major without avail and now appeals to Portland. If the metropolis cannot furnish an expert the director says he will accept the services of a man of mediocre ability until a skilled performer could be obtained. The first parade in which the band will participate will be next Saturday afternoon, when Republicans from far and near will gather at Seventh and Main streets to attend the big Taft rally at Shively's Opera-house. The parade will start at 1:30 o'clock and all the faithful ones will be on hand to join in. The band will be ready, but unless a wearer of a "shako" or "busby," or just the plain bearskin hood is obtained it is feared the parade will be more or less of a failure, despite the hundreds of ardent Taft supporters who will be in line.

"I am at my wits' end," said Director Johnston today. "The band is a good one and the men are enthusiastic—I haven't told them yet that I have been unable to obtain a drum-major. But if I should fail, I fear a damper will be cast upon my musicians. From time immemorial bands leading political parades have been led by a gro-tesquely-dressed personage twirling a staff, and it would never do for us to be without one. I am depending upon Portland and if the metropolis fails me, I can only say, 'Woe is mine!'"

Old Pendleton Resident Dies.

PENDLETON, Or., March 12.—(Special.)—John Christie, a resident of Pendleton for nearly 20 years, a former business man of this city, and a member of the Pendleton brass band of several years ago, died yesterday at the County Hospital.

C. A. Glossner, 24 Ontario St., Rochester, N. Y., has recovered from a long and severe attack of kidney trouble, his cure being due to Foley Kidney Pills. After detailing his case, he says: "I am only sorry I did not learn sooner of Foley Kidney Pills. In a few day's time my backache completely left me and I felt greatly improved. My kidneys became stronger, dizzy spells left me and I was no longer annoyed at night. I feel 100 per cent better since using Foley Kidney Pills." All druggists.

IRISH HOME RULE TO HAVE LIMITATIONS

Proposition Allows Control of Excise Revenue, But British Are to Manage Customs.

FEDERAL IDEA WILL RULE

Emerald Isle Will, Under System, Continue to Send Members to English Parliament, Though Number May Diminish.

DUBLIN, March 10.—(Special.)—The statement to the effect that under the home rule bill the new Irish Parliament would have control of customs and excise, represented Irish aspirations rather than the considered decision of the British Cabinet. There is no intention of bestowing on the Irish Legislature control over customs, but in all probability it will be endowed with control over excise.

Control of excise would place at the disposal of the Irish Parliament an additional revenue of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

It is no secret that the committee of financial and economic experts which has been investigating the problem of Irish finance as a sort of advisory body to the Cabinet have recommended that Ireland should have control over both customs and excise.

A strong case can undoubtedly be made out for giving these powers to an Irish Parliament. Ireland's economic and social conditions are so different from those of Great Britain that a uniform system of taxation in the two countries is bound to operate unequally. Ireland has suffered in this respect since the act of union. She has had to pay according to British requirements, and not according to her own taxable capacity. The financial relations commission, which reported in 1894, showed that Ireland was heavily overtaxed, and this was the justification of the proposal of the late Mr. Childers, chairman of that commission, that if fiscal unity were to be preserved, a special aid grant of $10,000,000 per annum should be made to Ireland for a period of 15 years.

Plan to Control All Revenue.

With power over customs and excise, an Irish Parliament would control all the sources of Irish revenue, and the complete withdrawal of Irish members from Westminster would be possible. These are both ends eminently desirable in themselves. But Irish must accept the hard logic of facts and recognize that these ends are unattainable. Abstract arguments, whether of justice or expediency, are not enough. Legislation must carry with it the assent of public opinion. And there can be no doubt that British public opinion would be averse to giving Ireland control of customs and to the withdrawal of the entire Irish representation from Westminster.

There are powerful arguments for retaining in the hands of the Imperial Parliament the control of customs over the whole United Kingdom. Ireland has the advantage, or disadvantage, of being an island, and the custom-house machinery exists there at the present time. But the trading relations of the two countries are so intimate that a differential system of duties would spell confusion.

Irish Are Not Protectionists.

The levying of protective duties by the Irish Parliament would make confusion worse confounded. Not that that is a real danger. The Irish people are not protectionists, in spite of what tariff reformers say. They know that the British market is more important to the Irish producer than is the Irish market to the English producer. But there can be little doubt that no proposal to give Ireland fiscal autonomy would be acceptable to British opinion that did not contain a prohibition against the imposition by an Irish Parliament of hostile duties on British goods. A fiscal autonomy, subject to such a prohibition is not worth working for.

The strongest objection to the giving to Ireland of control over customs is the fear that this would interpose an obstacle in the way of the realization of that federal idea which is so attractive to present-day liberals. Neither Scotland nor Wales would ask for or could get control of customs. The Cabinet, while admitting the urgency of the Irish case, is looking forward to the extension of self-government to England, Scotland and Wales. Indeed, it is possible that the ultimate ideal of a federalized constitution may be indicated, not in the preamble of the new home rule bill, but in its title, e. g., "Government of United Kingdom (Ireland) Bill."

Parnell Accepted Bill.

Ireland, while desiring control of customs, will not make this an indispensable condition of her demand for self-government. Mr. Parnell accepted the home rule bill of 1886, under which both customs and excise were reserved to the Imperial Parliament. His successors accepted the bill of 1893, which also reserved the same sources of revenue. John Redmond has never made control of customs and excise a sine qua non.

It must be borne in mind that every penny of the product of the Irish customs will be earmarked for the Irish exchequer. This allocation, plus control over excise, will propitiate, though it may not satisfy, that group of Irish intellectuals who are asking that the new Parliament shall be masters of all the sources of Irish revenue.

To sum up the Irish have the following six propositions:

The Cabinet believes in federalism, and is looking forward to home rule all round; one of the marks of a federal system is that the control of customs is in the Federal Parliament, and not in the subsidiary states; the Irish Parliament will not have control of customs; Ireland will therefore continue to be represented, though in diminished numbers, in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster; the Irish Parliament will have control over excise; therefore, the Irish members at Westminster will not vote on temperance measures or on questions affecting licensing and liquor duties.

WAR WAGED ON SALOONS

Eminent Frenchmen Strive in Vain to Stem Tide.

PARIS, March 10.—(Special.)—For some years past the increase of drink shops has been so appalling that the most eminent men in the country, of all parties, have devoted serious attention to the question of stemming the deadly tide of alcoholism.

Recently the Senate passed a measure for the reduction of the number of drink shops, and it was understood that the Chamber of Deputies would adopt it without delay, in the highest interests of the nation. But yesterday, when the matter came before the House, the Deputies, adopting the views of M. Georges Berry, postponed the solution to the Greek Kalends by referring the senatorial measure to a standing committee.

During the debate some astonishing statistics were quoted. M. Jules Siegfried mentioned that Paris has 30,000 public-houses, whereas London has 5600, Chicago 5700, Edinburgh 340 and Moscow 244.

"ARMY" WORK TO EXTEND

Booth's "Soldiers" to Have Income From Large Indian Estate.

LONDON, March 10.—(Special.)—The Salvation Army is about to extend its work in India, as a wealthy Anglo-Indian, who has retired from active work in the East, has transferred to the "Army" a large tract of land near one of the great cities of the Dependency for management as an agricultural settlement, subject only to certain elements of control; work to be commenced immediately.

General Booth and his henchmen have got three years' security of tenure under an agreement, by which a quarter of the working profits arising from the cultivation of the estate will be devoted to Salvation Army propagandist work anywhere the army likes.

AERIAL RESCUER WANTED

People Without Food, on Island, May Be Given Aid by an Aviator.

VIENNA, March 10.—(Special.)—Eight persons, including a farmer, his family, and three boatmen, are in danger of starvation on a small island in the Danube, opposite Paks, in Hungary, which is cut off from the mainland by drifting ice, and, as there seems to be no other means of rescuing them, the Hungarian Aero Club has been approached, and is looking for an aeroplanist to volunteer. His task will be extremely difficult, as most of the island has been flooded and is covered with broken ice.

The farmer, who lives on the island with his family, made signals some days ago that he had no food left, and three boatmen set out with provisions. They managed to reach the island at the risk of their lives, but the boat was crushed on the way by the ice floes and most of the food was lost. Since then the drift ice has become heavier, and all access to the island, except by air, is out of the question.

Convention Dates Change.

SALEM, Or., March 12.—(Special.)—Superintendent Alderman has received word that the meeting place of the National Educational Association which was scheduled to be in St. Paul has been changed to Chicago with the dates set for July 6 to 12. Thousands are expected to attend from the Northwestern States.

NO NEED OF TAKING COLD

Habitual colds are due to an ill kept skin on the outside and dyspeptic mucous membrane on the inside, the result of indigestion, coupled with carelessness. Cold water, proper food and common sense are the foundations upon which a preventive must rest. A cold sponge bath, one to three minutes long before breakfast, with a brisk dry rub, is excellent—usually all that is necessary to keep the cutaneous circulation alive and the skin reactive to sudden changes of temperature.

One should "keep moving" when wet or chilly and not stand on a street corner or elsewhere without taking a deep breath. The lungs used in this way act as a pump to drive the blood along. This practice, with the others named, will reduce to a shadow the liability of taking cold every little while.

If you should contract a cold, get rid of it as quickly as possible, for every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality, and paves the way for more serious diseases. This is best accomplished by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, a preparation that can always be depended upon, and that not only cures the cold but counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

No Discount Allowed After Friday

Laurelhurst

The Addition with Character

No Second Mortgage Taken After Friday

ONLY 3 DAYS MORE

To Get a Lot in Laurelhurst With the 15 Per Cent Discount and Second Mortgage Privilege

Only 27 Laurelhurst lots will be sold with the building discount during the next three days.

Nine lots were sold yesterday to home builders, and nine the day before. We know of not less than 20 lots that will be closed for today and tomorrow

If you contemplate building a home in Laurelhurst this Summer, you must come in at once and select your lot or you will lose the discount.

The building discount will be positively withdrawn Friday night, March 15. This means that $150 to $300 will be added to the price of every lot in the tract after next Friday. This is the last opportunity that you will ever have to get a homesite in Laurelhurst for less than the list price.

If you want a home in Laurelhurst, but haven't enough money to build with, we will help you finance it. Come in and talk it over with us. Come today.

MEAD & MURPHY, Sales Agents

522 CORBETT BUILDING

Phones—Main 1503, Main 4020, A 1515.

Office at Tract. Phone E. 989. Ask for Salesman.

Why Bread Should Be Wrapped

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of the famous pure food expert, is the author of an article of vital interest on this subject in the Sunday Journal of March 10.

Mrs. Wiley is president of the Housekeepers' Alliance, of Washington, D. C., an organization that is making an exhaustive study of sanitation and domestic economics.

The result of her researches shows that the wrapped loaf is the **only** sanitary package—also that wrapped loaves keep fresh more than twice as long as the unwrapped loaves. The average consumption of bread is shown to be 300 loaves a year per capita.

Can you risk the health of your families—can you afford to miss the dainty cleanliness to be had in the wrapped loaf when it is to be had at no greater cost?

Blue Ribbon Bread

—Meets the demand for purer food—for greater cleanliness—for a better and more sanitary package.

The waxed wrapper gives the loaf absolute protection from all contaminating influences while in transit from the oven to your table—and keeps it fresh and moist until the last crumb is used.

If the question of sanitation and cleanliness in bread is worthy of such an exhaustive investigation by this huge organization, surely it's worth while for you to look into it to the extent of trying the first loaf.

We'll be glad to make our bread prove every statement—to show you the advantage of cleanliness—to prove that it's better than you can bake yourself and that it costs no more—for the big wrapped loaves are DOUBLE SIZE.

To Be Had Fresh at Your Grocer's every day — for **10c**

BLUE RIBBON CAKES AND COFFEE CAKES IN WAXED PAPER WRAPPERS—ALWAYS FRESH AND CLEAN. **15c**

Log Cabin Baking Co.

VANCOUVER AVENUE AND FREMONT STREET