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PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1912.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Why cannot the Democratic state of mind readjust itself to meet our changed National aspect with regard to the rest of the world? Why cannot the Democrats bring themselves to grasp the most important of National facts that we have arrived at the dignity of a world power with multiplying responsibilities and interests outside our own domain. Why cannot the Democrats, particularly the Democrats in the House who are able to do vast harm, cast aside their antiquated theories and ideas concerning our international status of today?

Are the Democrats going to persist forever in their ancient belief that we are so remote from the great powers as to be free from molestation; that a sort of supernatural charm rests over the American people giving them immunity from serious menace?

It would seem so from the persistent efforts of the Democrats in Congress to keep down every measure providing a new plate in our already hapless armour. Economy seems to be the magic word with which they aim to catch the popular fancy. Economy is their cry whenever an additional corporal's squad is added to our ridiculously little army. Economy echoes from the walls of the House when we seek to keep pace with the evolution of modern navies. Yet without blinking an eye they vote $150,000,000 for pensions.

It is a dangerous sophistry they are practicing in their fight against more warships. Their economy is the same sort practiced in the elimination of lifeboats by a great ocean liner. It is the same kind of economy that appeals to the man who leaves fire escapes off his skyscraper. Dollars and cents are saved at the moment. Much may be lost in the end.

Sluggishness of mind and lack of perception, if not actual perverseness, must predominate where there is a failure to take cognizance of our changed position in the congress of world powers. We have established vast interests beyond our own immediate boundaries which other powers eye with passive but quickening greed. Then modern transportation has drawn us right into the circle of powers that we once viewed tranquilly from afar. The protection afforded by remoteness has been swept away. And since there is no higher law to regulate the whims and differences of nations, the right of might continues a deplorable but indisputable fact in the world. It is a fact we may have to meet one day.

Economy is a delectable virtue. But in applying this virtue to the maintenance of the country's means of defense discretion becomes an even greater virtue.

A VOICE FROM MEDFORD.

The irascible Mr. Ware, of Medford, is referred to the latest edition of Who's Who in America (1912-13) for the data about the pure and good Mr. Perkins, upon which The Oregonian based its recent editorial remarks as to that impeccable gentleman. Several years ago it was rumored that Mr. Perkins had resigned as a partner of the house of Morgan, and we recall a statement to that effect from Multimillionaire Perkins himself; but we have never heard from him or any other that he has disposed of his financial interest in the banking firm, or in the steel trust and the various corporations with which he was long connected and undoubtedly is now.

Does Bull Mooser Ware know more about Perkins than the standard biographical publication of the United States? It may be conceded, of course, that there are many things that the average Bull Moose leader knows out of his superior consciousness; but mere prosaic persons and newspapers prefer to rely on the record. The Oregonian gave its authority for its statements about the Perkins corporation connections. What is Ware's authority, if he has any?

It is consoling to know that the Roosevelt progressives have burned their bridges behind them in the formation of a new party. Or it would be consoling if it were true. It is not true. Here is the chief Bull Mooser of all, Dan Kellaher, desperately clinging to a poor little Republican nomination as State Senator and another Republican nomination as Presidential elector. We should like to have the Ware opinion of the honesty of the Kellaher proceeding. Yet we know about what it would be. We should hear, undoubtedly, that Kellaher was nominated for Presidential elector at the same primary that was carried by Roosevelt. Therefore he accepts the instruction of the Republicans of Oregon to vote for Roosevelt in the electoral college.

To such diaphanous and contemptible devices of cheap argument in his own defense must your Kellaher, a half-and-half Bull Mooser, descend. All the instruction, direct or implied, given to any candidate for any office by the April Presidential preference Republican primary was to the delegates to the National Republican Convention. Roosevelt carried the primary; the delegates at Chicago voted for Roosevelt. The Republican National Convention nominates the Republican candidate for President. The Oregon primary does not. Furthermore, no primary, Republican, Democratic or Socialist, has any business to usurp the sovereign right of the whole people of Oregon to instruct the candidates for Presidential elector in November as to their duty in the electoral college. That instruction will take the form of election of electoral candidates of the Republican or Democratic or Progressive tickets. Yet Kellaher and his crowd are trying to twist the honest intent of the voters into an expression for Roosevelt through an authorized Taft voice. How miserable and unworthy a subterfuge, even for Kellaher.

Returning to our troubled correspondent, Mr. Ware, we beg to say to him that The Oregonian knows fairly well what the people are saying and thinking. It knows all that better than some of the hasty and unwise self-called leaders of the people. We will wager Mr. Ware a box of first-class Rogue River apples that Mr. Roosevelt will not get as many votes in the electoral college as the next highest Presidential candidate. We will wager another box of fancy Rogue River apples that he will not get half as many.

RICH AND POOR CRIMINALS.

"No rich man," says the Governor of our state, "is ever hanged." Therefore nobody should be hanged. But is the Governor's statement either accurate, or convincing, or wise? Young Beatty recently hanged in Virginia, had all the resources of wealth and social influence to defend him. But he was executed. There are others; but that is not the point. It is that the law should deal alike with rich and poor, and the question as to the justice or expediency or humanity of capital punishment is not to be determined by cheap appeals to class prejudice.

The trouble with our laws is not that the wealthy or resourceful criminal escapes hanging, but that he escapes any kind of appropriate punishment. The Governor might well direct his talents to the problem of the impartial administration of justice to all alike. For if the poor murderer ought not to be hanged because the rich murderer escapes the gallows, therefore the poor criminal ought not to be sent to prison, or punished at all, because the rich criminal escapes.

The rich criminal should not escape, nor should any criminal escape. The mills of justice should grind patiently and inexorably, and know neither class, nor race, nor creed, nor prejudice.

Seven murderers were recently executed in New York, and there is a lot of sentimental talk going around about legal murder. It is not legal murder. It has no murderous motive, either from society or any individual. It is the law. Certainly there were tears and misery and unhappiness and terror about this dreadful spectacle. But there is very little joy or light or satisfaction about a prison or an insane asylum. Yet men must be sent to jail, and other men and women must be restrained in an asylum.

Withal, few are ever hanged now, but many are murdered. What is the matter?

SUCCESS AFTER FORTY.

A New York architect who killed himself because he was a failure at forty-five, lacked staying qualities. Had the sense of failure not toppled his reason into the chasm of self-destruction at so early a date, he might eventually have developed into the greatest of successes.

Much has been said in recent years about the difficulty of attaining success after passing the forty mark. There has been a lot of misunderstanding in this respect. While it is true that the average man can hardly hope to pick up with a new vocation and succeed in it after that age, yet the forty mark is really the golden age when ripe experience begins to blossom into worth and success. The man of forty has gained maturity, has laid the foundation for achievement and, provided he have capacity, his success should be riper for the delay. This fact has been proved in every field of human endeavor. Now and then some youth of transcendental genius blasts his way to success when barely out of his swaddling clothes. Alexander had the world under his feet before he was thirty. Chatterton died unconscious of his great success at twenty. Bryant put his imprint on Time while in his teens. Poe matured fully in his literary genius while in his thirties.

But overwhelming is the balance of those who ripened more slowly. Take Lincoln. He was nearing fifty when he participated in those debates with Douglas, which all but marked the beginning of his great career. No one had heard of Darwin at forty and few knew him at fifty. Washington was past forty when the Declaration of Independence was signed, as were Adams and Franklin, the last-named being sixty.

While Joan of Arc made history before she was twenty, Mrs. Eddy was a failure at fifty and founded a great religion after that age. The great artist Michaelangelo twice changed the course of his work after fifty and succeeded in each instance. DuMaurier was sixty when he wrote "Trilby," and his life had been spent as a caricaturist.

The list might be continued indefinitely and in the end it would only prove that there can be no fixed deadline. Some men ripen early and some late. The man of forty has every reason to look forward to success, provided his early life has been devoted to laying a wholesome and stable foundation.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS AS A BRIGADE POST.

Designation of Vancouver Barracks as a brigade post will very likely be settled upon by the War Department if strategic importance and other considerations of a purely military nature are allowed to determine the selection. Doubtless efforts will be made through the broad channel of political pull to select some other garrison in the Department of the Columbia. But announcement that Secretary of War Stimson is to make an early tour of the entire department would seem to indicate that politics will have nothing to do with choice of a concentration point for Northwest troops.

The military advantages offered by Vancouver Barracks are many. In the first place it is easily accessible by rail or water. Secondly the military reservation is sufficient to accommodate a full brigade. Territory suitable for cavalry drills and for artillery target practice as well as rifle practice is convenient. The proximity of Portland, Seattle and other considerable cities and the presence of a large farming district settle the question of commissary supplies for a brigade.

Troops can be dispatched by water to Alaska garrisons in the Department of the Columbia, while transports can be navigated to a point within a few rods of the barracks for the purpose of embarking troops intended for tropic service. Rail connections are at hand to carry troops needed for patrol duty in Yellowstone park.

Concentration of troops now scattered through Washington, Idaho and Montana would do away with the delays attendant upon a mobilization in event of active service. Further than that it would give much needed experience to officers in brigade operations, an experience which has been largely denied officers of the United States Army in the past owing to the policy of dividing the Army into regimental, battalion and even company posts.

Concentration at Vancouver Barracks would be of great strategic importance for the reason that the brigade could be immediately put in operation along the Oregon or Washington coast to repel invasion and to serve as infantry supports for the various coast fortifications. Vancouver would also be the logical point of concentration for auxiliary forces such as National Guard and volunteers from the States of Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and possibly North and South Dakota, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Selection of Vancouver Barracks for a brigade post will bring approximately 4000 troops to that point. Scattered among the garrisons of the Department of the Columbia at present are three regiments of infantry plus one battalion, one company of engineers, two signal companies, one squadron of cavalry and two batteries of field artillery. In addition there are seventeen companies of Coast Artillery which, of course, cannot be concentrated.

RESTRAINING THE USURERS.

The official war against the loan shark in Portland should be pushed without quarter. The usurious individual who thrives off the weaknesses and misfortunes of his fellow men is entitled to no sympathy. He has intrenched himself by devious methods which his victims are made a party to and which protect him from civil action. His system is gross, nefarious, reprehensible, and he should be driven out of business.

Deputy District Attorney Collier, in taking up the fight on the local disciples of Shylock, has at the outset struck at the heart of the pernicious loan agency system. The fear of publicity is no longer to be held over the head of the unfortunate victim. Rather it is to haunt the makers of usurious loans. The man who is compelled to seek a loan of $25 and, in his extremity, sign a note promising to pay back double that amount in small installments, no longer need fear that if he fails to keep up his payments his employers will be informed. As the victim of sharp practice and usury he is entitled to protection under the law.

The anti-loan agency crusade should go farther, however, if the evil is to be done away with. The victim who fails to live up to the usurious contract he has entered into will be blacklisted by the whole tribe of usurers. There are many victims of the habit who are unwilling to court such a punishment from their financial masters. No worthier charity, or public institution, could be devised than one which would make it possible for worthy salaried people in distress to secure small loans at a legal rate of interest. It could be maintained so as to shut out those who are persistent victims of their own folly and extravagance, which class will be forever the loan agent's legitimate prey.

JUDGED BY HIS DEEDS.

"By their deeds ye shall know them," says the good book. By his deeds, not by his power of words, shall we know whether Roosevelt is really entitled to the confidence of progressive Republicans and to be chosen as their leader.

Senator La Follette was the original progressive in the Republican party. He it was who, by his long, persistent and finally successful fight for control of the party in Wisconsin and for those measures and that general policy which have come to be regarded as the essence of the progressive creed, inspired Republicans in other states to make war on the standpat element in Congress and in the state administrations. The progressive movement sprung from him, and to him is due largely what measure of success it has had.

What did Roosevelt do to help La Follette during his long, arduous battle in Wisconsin? He not only allowed Federal office-holders to lobby against La Follette's measures in the Legislature, but he rewarded with Federal offices others who fought for "the interests" in that state. William Devoe, who was elected State Senator pleged to support the direct primary and railroad taxation bills and who violated his pledges, was appointed Collector of Customs at Milwaukee by Roosevelt. William O'Neil, another State Senator who was likewise false to his word, was appointed sealer of logs on an Indian reservation. Francis B. Keen, an anti-La Follette Assemblyman, was given a consular office. A. L. Sanborn, the railroad attorney, who conducted the contest against the railroad bills, was appointed United States District Judge at St. Paul, and J. V. Quarles, whom La Follette had driven out of the United States Senate, was appointed to a like office at Milwaukee. Samuel Barney, another opponent of that popular government of which Roosevelt is now so ardent a champion, was made a judge of the Court of Claims. Representative Babcock, who had led the opposition to progress, was given a letter from Roosevelt urging his re-election when La Follette went into his district to oppose him as a reactionary. Joseph G. Farr, one of Babcock's lieutenants, was made superintendent of logging on all Indian reservations, and Graham L. Rice, another anti-La Follette man, was given a good place in the immigration service at Porto Rico. H. A. Taylor, who edited an anti-progressive paper at Madison, was retained as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and his successor as editor, Amos P. Wilder, was given an $8000 consular office.

The appointment of Quarles and Sanborn were made just after La Follette had taken his seat in the Senate, but not only was La Follette not consulted, as he should have been if long custom had been followed, but he was not even notified that the appointments had been made and his first knowledge of the fact came from the Associated Press. They are judges of the very type which Roosevelt has since most severely condemned.

Roosevelt crowned all these evidences of progressiveness by causing the Republican National Committee, which was absolutely controlled by him, to throw out the four Wisconsin delegates at large headed by La Follette from the National Convention of 1904 and to seat the contesting delegation headed by Senator Spooner. That this was a "naked theft" was proved by the decisions of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, too late to be of any benefit, that the convention which elected the La Follette delegation was the regular Republican Convention.

The progressive movement in Congress may be said to have begun with La Follette's advent in the Senate in 1905. This is what it achieved, not merely without the aid but in face of the opposition of Roosevelt:

Cannonism was overthrown.

The balance of power in the House was secured and held by the progressives until the Democrats gained control.

Aldrich, Hale and Burrows, the bosses of the Senate, had been driven into retirement.

The progressives in the Senate had increased from one (La Follette) to 14, and held the balance of power.

It had become possible to pass decidedly progressive legislation.

The progressives had won control of the Republican party in many states and were winning all along the line in their state battles.

The first signs of sympathy and support for the progressive movement were given by Roosevelt in 1910, when he made his fight against the New York bosses. But he dictated the adoption of a platform by the State Republican Convention in New York, which said of the man he now opposes:

> We enthusiastically endorse the patriotic and statesmanlike leadership and declare our pride in the achievements of his first eighteen months as President of the United States.

That platform also endorsed the Payne-Aldrich tariff, which the progressives in Congress had condemned.

Beaten in New York, Roosevelt did not again develop decided symptoms of progressiveness until a few months ago, when he yielded to the promptings of the seven Governors, shoved La Follette aside and placed himself to the front as the leader of the progressive movement. When he had the opportunity, by alliance with the La Follette and Cummins men in the National Convention, to dictate the adoption of a more advanced platform and the nomination of a progressive candidate on whom the party could unite, he flung the opportunity away in order to gratify his personal ambition. By bolting he has divided the progressive strength, when it had reached the point where it could have ruled the party. He has set back, instead of having advanced, the cause of progress.

Looking back over this record and calmly surveying the present situation, those progressives in Congress who have borne the burden and heat of the day, long before such eleventh-hour converts as Johnson, Flinn, Perkins, Woodruff and others had been heard of in connection with the struggle, prefer to continue as they began, battling to fill the Republican party with the spirit which has inspired them and turning their backs on the man whose past deeds and recent conversion, when victory was in sight, cast doubts on his sincerity and steadfastness.

It is encouraging to learn that those disinterested soldiers of the public good, Perkins and Flinn, do not expect anything in exchange for their support of Roosevelt. Of course they don't. Perkins never expected anything in return for his past campaign contributions, but the threat he made to Knox Smith that the Morgan interests would fight if the harvester trust was prosecuted, was followed by a long, deep silence on the part of Roosevelt, and Taft's prosecution of that trust was followed by Perkins' enthusiastic support of the Colonel. Nor did Flinn expect anything when he lined up his gangs of Pittsburg workmen to vote for "our people," but he somehow became possessed of large blocks of stock in public utilities.

The acquittal of Darrow is fair notice to prosecutors that juries will not convict men of crime on the evidence of informers unless that evidence is abundantly corroborated from independent sources. That was made plain when the Miners' Federation officials were acquitted despite Orchard's confession. When the question of a man's guilt or innocence hinges almost entirely on the statements of a man who seeks escape from the penalty of his crimes by "peaching on his pals," the reasonable doubt will always exist whether such a man has not invented his story to save his own life or liberty.

Police Commissioner Waldo is just beginning to discover what his police force has really been doing, and he is shocked. By the time he has weeded out all the grafters, the force may be somewhat attenuated. But he may be consoled by recalling a remark of Abou ben Adhem after describing a mythical kingdom where death was the penalty for all offenses, and there were no paroles, pardons or reprieves. Abou said: "Of course the population was terribly depleted, but the survivors were a remarkably fine race of men and women."

> One of our great troubles here, as elsewhere, is that the representatives of privilege in finance and politics control most of the newspapers, so that the ordinary man finds the channels of information choked. I don't so much mind the editorial columns being closed against us, but it is a matter for real regret that the news columns are closed to us.—Theodore Roosevelt in his Providence (R. I.) speech.

Oh, shucks! Yet we suppose your Bull Mooser will take the Roosevelt word for it in preference to his own knowledge.

We have read a great deal of the patient devotion of Mrs. Early, the leper's wife. We now read the other side of the tragedy in her suit for divorce on grounds of extreme cruelty. Behind womanly devotion there is often such a reward.

A Vancouver woman married to No 2 has learned that No. 1 still lives, contrary to her past belief. With two husbands on her hands she has adopted a drastic course, asking a divorce and the restoration of her maiden name.

About the only way Juarez can keep on the map is to be alternately captured and evacuated by Federals and rebels, and to have an occasional bullfight. For our part, we should like to forget the existence of Juarez for a year or two.

In the course of a year or so, it is safe to predict, the text books on natural history will note: Bull Moose—hybridized political animal, first appeared at Chicago in 1912. Rare from origin and now wholly extinct.

It costs $1000 a day to tide the Astor baby over the first six weeks. Which will make it no stronger or healthier than the baby with no subsistence and maintenance charges during that period.

Another devastating Latin American revolution has just been got under control. An American Major and three companies of marines did the trick.

The seasoned veteran of the Milwaukie Tavern campaign may move on Redmond at any moment.

ANGEL PERKINS AND THE TRUSTS

Challenge as to the Facts of His Corporation Connections.

MEDFORD, Or., Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—I read The Oregonian's editorial on Angel Perkins. Will The Oregonian state positively that Mr. Perkins is one of the officials of the steel trust or any other trust? Will The Oregonian deny that Mr. Perkins resigned his official connection with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., also from the different companies you name as director, in order that he might take up his new work as one of the private citizens of this Nation who wish to do all in their power to avert Socialism or Anarchy's securing the reins of government in the United States?

Of course all may be fair in love and politics, but I hardly think The Oregonian wishes to make statements that may be as grossly misleading as the editorial on Mr. Perkins unless it can prove what it states to be actual facts. From the information I have I doubt very much the truth of your innuendo about Perkins. You can make all the fun you desire of the Bull Mooseites, but the men who are joining the Progressive party are in dead earnest, and have burned their bridges behind them, as far as ever going back into the Republican party is concerned. You will find out before this campaign is over that the men who are real Progressives will stick through thick and thin. The trouble is that few people in the old parties will recognize this fact and so many of the men who control the editorial pages of so many of our leading dailies have not mingled with the common people and learned the real truth and the actual situation in the country today.

I talked with a leading Democrat in Southern Oregon, just the other day, and he had just returned from New York and had stopped at a good many places on his way back and he said that in his opinion Roosevelt would carry the State of Washington, and very likely Oregon and California, and that the fight was between Roosevelt and Wilson, and that, while he hoped and prayed that Wilson would win, yet no man living, if he told the truth, would dare say that Roosevelt would not win out in all the Republican states and had more than a fighting chance in the so-called doubtful states.

Not one of our Progressive Club of Medford is out for any office nor will they go back to the Republican party, no matter whether Roosevelt wins or not. This new party has come to stay and the quicker you recognize the fact the better off you will be, if you give us a paper that should be at all representative of as good a state as Oregon is and will be as the years roll by.

A. K. WARE.

IMPROVING FARM CONDITIONS

Example of Ohio Man Is Pointed to as Significant.

PORTLAND, Aug. 16.—(To the Editor.)—The biggest problem confronting this country in the next 25 years will be the providing of an adequate food supply. The quality of our civilization is conditioned largely by the size of our economic surplus. Culture, refinement, science, art, literature and education do not flourish in times or regions where this surplus is non-existent or meager. And agriculture is the basis of it all. So, the first duty of government and of all other forces of enlightened social control is to plan and execute schemes to assure a plentiful food supply from one season to another.

An article of special interest in this connection appeared in The Oregonian of Sunday, August 11, concerning the farming operations of O. C. Barbour, near Akron, O. In my opinion the Ohio match millionaire is helping to show the way to a solution of the problem of how to obtain a larger and more certain food supply.

Some persons claim that a large number of small landholders is the hope of agriculture in the future. On the other hand, I think scientific farming of large tracts, with central management and the efficient application of mechanical power and skillful organization, will produce greater results and make for a more satisfied and intelligent rural population than small-acreage farming. A thousand men under one capable management working on a large farm, aided by machinery and the trained application of science to agriculture, can accomplish more year after year than the same thousand men could if each managed and worked on his own little farm and did his own marketing.

Look at the average farm today. You see disorder, untidiness, often squalor, as well as poor fences, poor buildings, unsanitary dwellings and surroundings, inferior and incomplete equipment, fields being robbed of fertility, other resources going to waste, overworked women, isolation and narrowness. Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, headed by that great authority, Professor Bailey, discovered deplorable conditions. There are exceptions, but my description fits the average farm. I speak from experience and not from hearsay.

On Mr. Barbour's farm of 2200 acres, on the contrary, you have careful planning, trained direction, expert knowledge, specialization and division of labor, utilization of every resource on the farm, and science and mechanics working hand in hand to bring about order and beauty and make results certain. Those on the farm know more, do more and have more than peasant proprietors would.

Mr. Barbour is a true philanthropist. He is investing capital in the new agriculture, putting it on a sound business basis and helping to solve two problems at the same time—scarcity of food and congestion of population. May his tribe increase.

COUNTRY LIFE.

OPPORTUNITIES ON THE FARM

Whole Status of Farmer's Life Has Been Changed.

SEASIDE, Or., Aug. 16.—(To the Editor.)—In the vast eternal commerce that ebbs and flows over the surface of this continent, the avenues of efforts are largely crowded. A great host of young men are looking anxiously to the future. Many of them seek to carve out a career of their own, instead of being employes all their days. With this in view, why is it not well to turn the thoughts of the young man to the desirability of reversing the order of things, and instead of seeking the crowded city with its temptations, seek the country with its freedom? Hence, consider the advisability of becoming a thrifty farmer.

The only really independent member of the community is the farmer. He is sure of food at any rate. Nature is so generous that a very little effort will get him enough to eat and drink. The growth of the cities and the creation of local markets make certain the absorption of what the earth produces. Hence, the boys and girls who have hitherto looked forward to the city for a living should now turn towards the country as their hope and opportunity. True, the life of the farmer hitherto has been supposed to be one of great labor, of comparative poverty and narrowness of enjoyment, with small results possible. But it need not be so, for the intelligent farmer, with a competent knowledge of chemistry, with the employment of the most recent inventions in machinery, with the variety of products which can be cultivated, ought to find his calling a profitable one.

EDWARD PLINSKY.

Whose Trade-Mark Is It?

Boston Globe.

In choosing the name Taisei, "great righteousness," to designate his reign, isn't the new Emperor of Japan infringing on a copyright—or, perhaps, we ought to say a trade-mark?

ATTENTION TURNING TO CHILDREN.

Portland Physician Enthused by International Awakening.

BERLIN, Germany, July 27.—(To the Editor.)—For those interested in the conservation of children, men and women (and who shouldn't be?) the meeting of the Royal Institute of Public Health of Great Britain, and whose patron is His Majesty the King, the meeting held this year and now in session here in Berlin, affords the opportunity of gathering the latest on these great lines. As the subjects are of paramount importance to any people and any nation, I am glad as a member of this congress to send this brief account.

Several hundred of the most distinguished and most prominent English, Irish, Scotch workers for humanity have come over here for this meeting, and have been met by an equal number of the most noted Germans, and, together, they are working out something really wonderful on the lines indicated, not to mention, as was alluded to in a great speech at the splendid banquet given by the municipality of Berlin to the congress, the possibility of knitting closer and accomplishing much in international peace and comity. The subjects which have been considered by the congress, papers both in English and in German, cover the following:

State medicine, which touches on things done in Europe by the state as yet undreamed of in America or in Portland, but which ought to be.

Bacteriology, on which I just heard a paper and a discussion concerning the treatment of pneumonia which promises much for the treatment of that dread disease.

Child study and school hygiene, having to do with medical inspection and treatment of elementary school children, the control of infectious and contagious diseases and of tuberculosis in schools and homes, and its pedagogical and social aspects.

Military, naval and colonial hygiene, and municipal engineering, architecture and town planning. Germany, though not the first along some of these lines, presents a practical working of them doubtless unsurpassed by any other country, and so the meeting here, affording inspections of the various institutions, has been of immense benefit to us, all deeply interested as we are in these things.

The Germans have a splendid organization of what I translate as a central committee, to which come, and are in a way responsible, all the various organizations for public welfare. One of the greatest of these, just organized in France, and having also societies in America, is the "International Congress for the Protection of Child Life." If this society, through its branches throughout the world, can be increased and emphasized, and its functions enlarged, we would soon find that it would solve many of the worst problems of modern social life, for, back of the apparent reasons for loose morals, perversions, thefts and other crimes in young people and adults, are the circumstances and conditions of child life. Given protection of this, good results are sure to follow.

The work of the congress will be considered in reports which, as a member, I will receive after I arrive at Portland, and, if necessary, details touching any of the lines studied will be available.

The hospitality of the Germans and the facilities afforded us are splendid. Though an American and in no official connection with any state business, though I was once, for a time, Assistant City Physician at Portland, I was made a full member and share all the benefits.

We of Portland, metropolis of an empire in resources and possibilities, should direct our attention to the conservation of children and men and women to the top-notch in civic affairs, in architecture and in hygiene, and lead the country, if necessary, along these lines. What Berlin has done to prevent disease and to stamp out tuberculosis—not yet accomplished, to be sure, but big progress—reads like a romance, but Portland can surpass it, for we have Berlin's experience to profit by.

What a delightful situation it is when children, the sine qua non of a state or a city, but heretofore unrecognized, are given by the people in financial as well as other ways, not only as much, but more attention than is given to pigs, horses and cows! Surely, we are advancing!

While this meeting is being held here, one in England on eugenics, the new science of human beings, is holding very important sessions, but of that another time. The conservation of children takes that in, but no better sign of its importance can be shown than that it has taken its place as a new science.

JAMES HUNTER WELLS, M. D.

BAD WEATHER YEARS RECALLED

Pioneer Tells of Hot and Cold Spells in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—I noted that you gave, under date of January 10, a list of the coldest days in the years beginning with January, 1875, to date of list. Also gave George H. Knaggs as authority for the statement "that the river was frozen over in 1853 and again in 1861." Mr. Knaggs' statement as to the river freezing is correct.

The snowfall of December, 1852, was the deepest within the last 61 years, but not the heaviest. It was two feet on the level, but light and the weather very cold till in January. December and January, 1865-6, was cold with but little snow. The Winter wheat was nearly all frozen out north of Linn County. A light snow protected the wheat south of there. The Winter of 1861-2 was the longest cold spell and the most destructive of property in all years since settlement. Flood and frost did their work.

The coldest Winter in all these years was that of 1868-9. Snow 10 or 12 inches deep, light and dry, with extreme cold, lasted for over two weeks. Thermometers were not plentiful in those days, therefore I cannot state the degrees shown, but the files of The Oregonian will show. The heaviest snow causing the longest blockade was in December and January, 1884-5.

Speaking of the weather, it may not be amiss to state that August, 1884, was more destructive than the present up to date.

W. H. ODELL.

EFFECTIVE AUTO REGULATION

Methods Used in Los Angeles Described by Mr. Winch.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to your article in The Oregonian of August 17 on a restricted district for autos, it may interest your readers to know there is a similar ordinance now in force in Los Angeles. It provides where autos may be stored during business hours. It also calls for regulation of traffic at congested corners where policemen are stationed. All traffic at these points is moved by a whistle and wave of the hand. One whistle for right of way north and south, two whistles east and west. The penalty is arrest and fine for moving more than four feet after the whistle blows. While the speed limit is eight miles the police use discretion and often tell an auto driver to get along when he sees any danger of congestion. It is wonderful how they handle traffic and what an apparent good feeling there is between the police and auto drivers. While the ordinance is strict, the officers used are men of good judgment, and they are given latitude to use it. It makes it much safer to move, as you can absolutely depend on a clear road when you hear the whistle. Such a clause should be incoprorated in the proposed ordinance here.

MARTIN WINCH.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of August 19, 1862.

The star-spangled banner which now waves over the capitol of Tennessee was for seven months saved inside a bedquilt by a Union man of Nashville, who slept under it every night.

We learn by the last express from Florence that a general excitement prevails at that place on the subject of the new gold mines—Warren's discovery—and that a general rush is being made for the mines.

A piece of gold weighing $100 was taken out of Chase & Co's claim on Nelson's Gulch, Powder River, last week.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The battle of Culpepper was the most desperate battle of the war, involving about even loss on both sides. Both sides have been reinforced and a renewal of the engagement cannot be far distant. Dispatches from there state that the rebels retreated and that cavalry and artillery are in pursuit across the Rapidan. The rebel army, fearing their retreat would be cut off, have gone back towards Courthouse.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The Pittsburg Express says a dispatch from Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the ram Arkansas had been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday to cooperate in an attack on Baton Rouge. After the passage of Bayou Lara her machinery became disabled and while her crew were attempting to repair it, several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her and after a gallant response she was abandoned and blown up. Her officers and crew escaped.

Lexington, Mo., Aug. 12.—Independence, Mo., was attacked by 1500 rebels under Hughes and Quantrell. After four hours' severe fighting the Federals surrendered.

The Hunt arrived last evening from the Cascades, bringing down about 60 passengers and $100,000 in dust.

We notice that Mr. Joseph L. Allison has dropped the editorial quill and suddenly left for the mines.

ANALYSIS OF THREE PARTIES

No Need Appears for Bull Moose, Writer Avers.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—As the campaign seems to be getting under way, and comments are being made on same, I would quote from one: "But it appears there are many honest and sincere people who either won't, can't or don't comprehend the gravity of the situation," which is certainly interesting and worth consideration among the public in general.

Many views and policies are being advocated, but is it not better to confine the issue to a few of the most important in order to get something like a definite decision when the election occurs? The writer from which the foregoing is quoted sets forth some fairly illustrative matter of the situation, but, like the rest, fails, possibly, to get to the bottom of the issue, which may be natural. Bull Moose, Donkey and Elephant ought to be in separate pastures. But can you separate them? If so, how? But, after all, and including all concerned, would it be advisable to separate entirely the said animals? As one saying has it, "Wisdom comes from multitude of counsel," or words to that effect, while another saw runs, "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

As I take it, there are only two main issues in the campaign, the tariff and the trusts, which in their effect and general significance are being placed together.

After all, however, it is getting apparent the personality of the candidates, with the previous records and history of each, will cut some figure, also the records or lack of records of the parties they represent. One party is new, or a nondescript collection of misfits and exempts from several parties. The other two come down from a history of decades. What could we expect from performance and platform in the light of the past? These pasts certainly will have their influence, though in a way parties change like other things. The Democratic party is essentially a negative or defensive party. It pushes action only as the physical needs or wants force action. Despite many things said and unsaid, it is the party of the past or conservative party. Confined to the theory of local action and well-being all through its history, as witness the platform favoring restoration of competition. True, progressives or statesmen of foresight and genius can expect but little from the Democratic party. It should, in fact, have been buried after the close of the war along with the "lost cause."

Is the Republican party capable of meeting the new issues? We think so, providing it can find new leadership. The question is, how to organize it. The new or B. M. party hasn't got all the new element or real Republicans. They hesitate to join a new party. But we believe, after all, that the real Republican party of the hour and coming time is composed of the progressive movement, as represented by such men as Dolliver and Cummins, Borah, Nelson and others. The principles on which the Government is founded, going back, in fact, to the Magna Charta, will remain in spite of the deluge of foreign anarchism and wild-eyed radicalism calling itself progressivism under a false name.

"Progress but not anarchy" should be the name in words of fire to guide the counsels of the old party, the party of true Americanism as found at Plymouth Rock, and represented by such names as Washington, Adams, Clay, Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, Dolliver and our own George H. Williams.

JOSEPH TOLLMAN.

SEND DRUM CORPS TO LOS ANGELES

Appeal for Funds for Veteran G. A. R. Organization.

ASTORIA, Or. Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—In behalf of the G. A. R. Veteran Drum Corps, the G. A. R. organizations, the State of Oregon and Portland as the Oregon metropolis, I offer this communication for your consideration, knowing that if you will give the matter herein your indorsement and cooperation, success will be assured.

The National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic meets at Los Angeles September 9, 1912. The only veteran drum corps of actual drummer boys of the Civil War, organized as such, I believe the State of Oregon possesses. Most of its members live in Portland and vicinity. Would it not be an honor worthy of our support to pay the expenses of this band for the occasion mentioned? This organization is not able financially to attend. It would be the greatest "hit," I believe, of the Los Angeles occasion and Oregon would receive the honor thereof.

I am sending you under separate cover some verses in pamphlet form. I will furnish two or three hundred of these gratis, or will give $10 on a subscription proposition if the pamphlets are not wanted.

B. F. ALLEN,
Adjutant, Cushing Post, No. 14, Grand Army of the Republic.

Joke on a Deliberative Eater.

Harper's Bazar.

Lottie—How dare you ask Mrs. Bullion to a one-course luncheon?

Hattie—She won't know it. She's a Fletcherite, and by the time she has finished she'll have to move on to some 5 o'clock tea.

Dawn of Future Greatness.

Boston Transcript.

Gibbs—How would you like to be a Presidential possibility?

Dibbs—Possibility! Why, man, when I was a kid it was a sure thing.