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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1913.

MORE DESERTIONS.

The unsatisfactory happenings in the Progressive party are not wholly confined to a gradually slipping away of members to the parties whence they came. The leaders of the organization are near a split, with little hope of reconciliation. The break is over the trust issue, and Roosevelt, Perkins and Beveridge are traveling one road, the Pinchots, Governor Johnson and Jane Addams the other. This interesting information is given by Walter Wellman in the New York Sun, and is accompanied by a supplemental interview with Amos Pinchot, who admits an apprehension over the "tendency on the part of some Progressive leaders to get on the wrong side in certain economic questions."

In Mr. Wellman's lively account of the troubles besetting the brotherly organization of battlers at Armageddon, Colonel Roosevelt and two or three others are noted at the head of a column traveling the road of regulation of privilege and monopoly, proclaiming themselves the only true progressives, announcing the existence of bad trusts and good trusts, and recommending regulation of them all with the firm conviction that all their own friends are not in any but the good trusts.

On the diverging path are the Pinchots, and a few friends also, condemning regulation as a means of protecting, legalizing and perpetuating monopoly. They are represented as looking toward the travelers on the other path more in sorrow than in anger. "Isn't it a shame? Why can't the Colonel see that George Perkins is fooling him into playing the game for the monopolists?" they tearfully ask.

There might be some doubt as to the accuracy of Mr. Wellman's information as to one point did he not have the backing of the Pinchot interview. That Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins are plodding right down the middle of the road they long ago selected is not to be questioned. Their idea is clearly expressed in the party platform. The trust plank plainly enunciates what was previously accepted as the Roosevelt idea on curbing monopoly and privilege. "We do not fear commercial power," it says, "but we insist that it shall be exercised openly under publicity, supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort, which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its evil. To that end we urge the establishment of a strong Federal administrative commission of high standing which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce. . . ." The aforementioned point that might be doubted, were there not direct evidence to the contrary, is Mr. Pinchot's rejection of the platform.

We should say that the illustration of two factions diverging at the forking of the roads is just a trifle inapt. Rather, Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Beveridge have not wandered from the main highway of Progressivism as defined in the original pronouncements of the party. The other faction has turned off the pike and is meandering along a path which leads to the opposite direction. Says Mr. Pinchot:

> Trust regulation by commission would prove exactly what public utility regulation has already shown itself to be—regulator invariably becomes the protector of the corporation instead of the public. Private monopoly should not be regulated but abolished. No one should be given a license to rob or exploit his neighbor. Our party must stand flatly against private monopoly and commission regulation or lose the public confidence. . . . A great opportunity lies before the Progressive party—the opportunity of courageously and consistently representing the average man and standing with him always in the age-old struggle against privilege. The first step in this programme should be to get our position right on the question of monopoly—to make it plain, beyond conjecture, that our party will not play into the hands of the trusts by tolerating commission regulation. This is the immediate and absolute necessity with which we are confronted. I believe that most of the leaders of the Progressive party feel exactly as I do on this subject. And if they do it is distinctly up to them to come out very plainly in the near future and make clear their position. There is no reason anyhow why we should hesitate to admit that we disagree with each other, if we do disagree.
>
> All parties have their factions, and we must have ours. We cannot expect that we will be wholly united in our ideas of what is best for the country and the party. But one question must be answered, and that is whether the progressive wing or the conservative wing is to dominate, for this means the life or death of the Progressive party. Personally, I have not the least misgiving as to what the answer will be.

If the Pinchots and Governor Johnson are shedding tears over the way George Perkins is fooling the Colonel their grief is somewhat belated. They would better have done their wailing in Chicago last August, instead of singing hymns. Still the fact that there is defection is not altered by Mr. Pinchot's tardy insistence on what the party ought to stand for. But one cannot get away from the notion that he and his fellow-defectionists would not have discovered the lack of radicalism in the Progressive trust position had the party held together. His is a complaint, when too late, that the party programme is not radical enough.

But if sincerely more anxious for the welfare of the public than for that of party, what a distressing thing it would have been for the Pinchots and Governor Johnson had the Progressives gained control of the Government. What are now tears over the Colonel's blindness would surely have been loud cries of anguish over the carrying out of that part of the "contract with the people" which calls for licensing one "to rob or exploit his neighbor."

The latest plan in official circles to make the National Guard a direct auxiliary of the Regular Army is a laudable one. The Guard has proved its efficience and with further recognition and support would provide a supplementary army of well-trained soldiers for immediate field service when needed.

PROVINCIALISM IN HIGH OFFICE.

A situation in Mexico demanding decisive action is met by Secretary of State Bryan with evasion and sentimentalism. He temporizes where he should act. He writes prettily drawn peace plans when he could be doing far more in the interest of peace by exercising his official functions with a more rigid and uncompromising attitude. To National problems he applies principles, laws and a philosophy that are fit only for community application. As Mayor of Lincoln his course might be well enough. As Secretary of State it is lamentable.

England joins Europe in laughing at our provincialism in world politics. The Orient interprets it all as a sort of National weakness. At length we are asked diplomatically what we intend to do about Mexico—for which we are sponsor before the civilized world under the Monroe doctrine. Europe is tired of having her people maltreated and robbed in the maelstrom of perennial revolution. The foreign diplomats decline to repeat with Mr. Bryan his suggestion that those who don't like Mexico move on to gentler realms.

Having said there shall be no war while he is Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan has set out with the foolish assumption that conciliation is the great preventative of armed conflict. Very often the reverse is true. The disrespect into which Americans have fallen in Mexico is due to such an attitude on the part of the United States. Nor is our loss of prestige confined to Mexico. It is felt among the powers of the world. In the Bryan attitude they scent decadence of the Monroe doctrine. Even now there are evidences that European diplomatists and international intriguers plan a division of great prizes on the American continents. Why not? Mexico bids fair to provide the window through which the camel may thrust his nose.

Yet the case is not hopeless. Mr. Wilson has evinced an interest in the situation. Perhaps, recognizing the unfortunate temperament of his Secretary of State, the President will take an active hand.

VIOLENCE BEGETS VIOLENCE.

A Seattle newspaper published the statement that the police had received information that enlisted men would circulate around I. W. W. headquarters that evening and make decisive answer to any stigma cast on their uniforms or the flag. Surely enough, the men were there and made answer riotous as well as decisive. The Mayor then attempted to suppress or censor the newspaper on the ground that it had indicated previous knowledge of the riot and had incited the disturbance. But nothing, it seems, was done by the Mayor with the Police Department which, it is indicated, also had previous knowledge and took no precautions to forestall the riot.

A newspaper, we should say, ought to be commended, rather than punished, for publishing such a warning if it be based on fact, and it seems to have been based on fact in this case. Apparently some spectacular means of directing public attention from the administration's inefficiency was deemed imperative by Seattle's Mayor.

We are reminded by the incident of an article in Collier's lauding a former Denver Police Commissioner. This Commissioner believed that violence begets violence and carried out his theory by permitting the I. W. W. orators to spout and rant on the streets at will. Mayor Cotterill seems to have the theory and the same queer notion of how to demonstrate it. Assuredly violence did beget violence in Seattle. But in the Mayor's eye it was not the rabid, insulting, unpatriotic violence of the soap-box orators that begot violence. Dear no. Your free-speech theorist never sees violence except in the enforcement of law or in legitimate protests against lack of law enforcement against disorderly tongues.

The idea seems to be that the law-abiding part of the community and the guardians of the peace ought always to turn the other cheek when constitutional freedoms are abused. But whether they ought or ought not, they will not always do it. The doctrine of "violence begets violence" is sound and should be applied to all. The one who holds it should have sense to profit by it. To overlook the effect of violence from one source for a long period and hastily to suppress it from another indicate a singular lack of mental balance.

CRISIS FORCES ACTION.

Only a threatening National crisis can drive Congress to pass a measure obviously necessary to the public interest and so simple that but little debate is necessary. The bill amending the Erdman act is indorsed unanimously by representatives of railroads, of railroad employes and of the community generally. Railroads and their employes are willing to submit all their differences to mediation or arbitration under its provisions and thus render even the danger of a railroad strike a thing of the past. The Senate saw the merits of the bill and passed it.

But Secretary Wilson, moved apparently by the desire to aggrandize his newly-established Department of Labor, insisted that the proposed Board of Arbitration should be subordinate to his department and induced Representative Clayton to insert amendments to that effect and increasing the membership of the Board to nine. While the Secretary held out for his precious prerogatives and while the House by unanimous consent did nothing, awaiting the Senate's action on the tariff and its own committee's report on the currency bill, a vote was taken to begin a strike which would have tied up the railroads serving half the population of the United States.

Only the desire of those immediately concerned to avert this disaster, not the readiness of Congress to serve the people, brought about action. The representatives of railroads and their conductors and trainmen appealed to President Wilson and through his influence overcame the obstruction of Secretary Wilson and galvanized the House into activity. How immaterial were the points of difference between the two houses may be judged from the ease with which an agreement was reached. That the inaction of the House was due to sheer laziness and indifference may be inferred from the fact that the President secured the promise of action within twenty-four hours.

The House is wasting time for which the people have paid and which might have been devoted to the passage of much-needed legislation. For example, while Representatives snooze and snore in the House, pioneers fret out their hearts in Alaska waiting for laws which will permit them to go to work. No private business could endure under such methods and this shameful neglect of public business does direct injury to much private business.

JULY MORN.

Have you viewed Nature's masterpiece? It is entitled "Dawn" and the setting is Portland in the first blush of the new day. It is seen at its best since the warm, clear weather set in. Vastly richer in coloring than a Turner, more subtle and wonderful in composition than an Innes, infinitely more inspiring than any effort of the mere human master, the first moments of the new day in Portland provide a spectacle of unsurpassed grandeur and beauty.

From a mild, pinkish flush at a few moments before 4 o'clock the horizon deepens swiftly to a rich red glow. This is the vivid background against which the wonderful picture of dawn is thrown; a picture of magnificent perspective, lavish proportions and prodigal colorings. Blue in many shades, grays, blacks, purples and sepia are laid in and blended by the master hand of Nature, the whole forming a picture that haunts the memory.

It is a picture that can be described or reproduced but feebly. But it can be seen, and the man who fails to barter an hour of sleep for this wondrous picture is losing something from the best part of life.

GETTING WHOLE OR HALF TRUTHS.

There are two ways of conducting an inquiry into lobbying. One aims to develop facts favorable to the controlling and discreditable to the minority party. It seeks only half the truth and a carefully-selected half at that. Such is the Senate inquiry. Lobbyists against free sugar were severely cross-examined, but those in favor were ignored or allowed to tell their own story with little interruption.

The House promises a more thorough and impartial inquiry, instigated by the Mulhall confession. It will discover the activities of lobbyists of all kinds and all parties. It promises to give the people all the facts, whichever way they tend. That is the kind of inquiry the people are entitled to have.

But there is a particular kind of lobbyist whose existence and activity need the light of publicity. Like Mulhall, he stalks about lobbies, whispers to members, meets them in private and discusses legislation with them, gives them dinners and automobile rides. He spends money secretly but lavishly in promoting the election of men subservient to the interest he represents or in preventing the election of men who favor objectionable laws or who oppose bills in which the lobbyist's principals are interested. Such men are public enemies who help to fill Congress with pliant tools and, after election, bend them almost at will. Congress should be purged of this class of men. The House should proclaim their names, whatever party they profess to support, for they are a hindrance and a shame to any party.

NEW SYSTEM WORKS WELL.

Successful and beneficial working of new methods of government depends in the last resort on the people themselves. If the voters keep alive to their duties to the republic, which are their duties to themselves, they will choose leaders who will conduct the Government in the general interest as distinguished from any private interest. If the voters go to sleep, the bosses, old or new, will take charge of the new machinery, as they did of the old, and will run it in behalf of the special interests which provide the sinews of political warfare. We shall then have boss-ruled direct primaries and boss-ruled direct legislation, just as we formerly had boss-ruled conventions and boss-ruled Legislatures. The politician is a most adaptable being, for adaptability is the first essential to his success, and he can adapt himself as well to the machinery of direct popular rule as to that in which he became so expert in manipulating.

But there is no need for the alarm shown by those who have an instinctive terror of any change. The directly nominated Senators have been in no whit inferior to those who were elected by Legislatures. The same may be said in general of other directly nominated officials. Legislatures which have been relieved of the duty of electing Senators have shown a larger and superior output of laws. Direct legislation has not resulted in any violent disturbance of personal or property rights. We are not badgered on street corners for signatures to recall petitions, and officials are reasonably secure in their positions. Those cities which played with the recall as with a new toy have wearied of the game and will not resume it without good cause. Commission government in cities has not bred new bosses or corrupt rings, and those cities which have adopted it are so well satisfied that none have abandoned it.

Then cheer up, Mr. Conservative, and do not fear that the people who have built up this republic will bring it tumbling about their ears. It is not the best of all possible governments, but it is the best yet devised by man, and every change has made it better.

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY.

While President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are planning to restrict the foreign activities of the United States and to shut the Nation in its shell, a man who has been trained, by long residence in the political centers of Europe and intimacy with the world's statesmen to include the whole sweep of international relations within his ken, tells us that the time has just arrived when we must come out of our shell and form those entangling alliances which we have long dreaded and avoided. This man, H. Morton Fullerton, in "Problems of Power," foreshadows a time when other powers will claim as much say over the Panama Canal as they now have over the Dardanelles, and when only a strong Navy and strong allies can successfully deny it to them.

During the ten years following the Spanish war, according to Mr. Fullerton, the United States "pursued but half-consciously the policy of introducing her voice into the counsels of Europe and the world." As examples of this policy he cites our participation in the Pekin expedition, our demand for the open door in China, our becoming "a positive factor in the maneuvers by which the powers sought to parcel out Eastern Asia until they were reminded that that region was a sphere of influence of Russia and Japan," our retention of the Philippines and Hawaii and our participation in the Algerian conference. All these "unco-ordinated, often illogical" events, in Mr. Fullerton's opinion, lead to the conclusion that, once the Panama Canal is opened, the United States "must henceforth have a consistent world-policy supported by a fleet adequate to protect its interests in the Atlantic and the Pacific." He continues:

> It (the United States) has summoned the world to its doors. It must henceforth not only defend the precincts of its house but be able to justify its action with protests acceptable to its competitors and enemies.

He proceeds to give reasons, and they are weighty. The United States holds that the canal will become a part of our coast line. As such, it should be fortified and connected with the Cuban Naval base of Guantanamo. But Lord Lansdowne, speaking in the British House of Lords of Turkey's closing of the Dardanelles during the war with Italy, said the nations would have to decide to what extent a belligerent power, "controlling narrow waters which form a great trade avenue for the commerce of the world," was justified in entirely closing such an avenue.

The South American States, Australia and the nations which carry the world's commerce would find their interests seriously affected by the closing of the canal in case of war between the United States and some other power. These nations might protest and appeal to the Hague tribunal. In that event, the doctrine might be upheld "that the right of a state to legislate in sovereign independence is limited by the right of other states to see that the interests of their own nationals are not injured." Mr. Fullerton says this ideal of international relationship tends more and more to become the aim of practical statesmen. Our right to close the canal to an enemy's warships or to eject from the adjacent coast a corporation preparing to acquire territory for transfer to a foreign power might thus be disputed.

In this contingency, we should be compelled either to revise the Monroe Doctrine and its recent extension and to place the canal practically under international control, or to submit to arbitration a question which we consider one of vital interest, or to fight for our position. Mr. Fullerton dismisses without a word the two first alternatives and advocates "an explicit political understanding with the British Empire. He finds identity of interest between this country and both Great Britain and France as competitors of Germany, as to control of the Pacific and on the subject of Asiatic immigration. He says that "the most elementary attempt to preserve the essence" of the Monroe Doctrine and to establish it as international law "will prove to the United States the wisdom of becoming as speedily as possible a strong naval and military power." He continues:

> The same self-interest will suggest the parallel prudence of not doing anything to alienate the vast imperial community of men of its own flesh and blood, who have become its close neighbors and even a possible menace to its insufficiently protected borders.

Serious friction about the Panama Canal with England would preshadow, to Mr. Fullerton's mind, "an entente between Berlin and Washington for their common defense against British and Russo-Japanese competition, both military and commercial." This, he says, "would upset the entire balance of power in Europe and result in a war involving the interests of the entire population of our planet." He warns us against succumbing to the blandishments of Germany and recommends "a solemn Franco-Anglo-American pact for the peace of the world."

The proprietor of a Massachusetts fireworks factory that went off was found a mile away, a little dazed, but unhurt, while the hired men were scattered over the near and far surroundings. Talk about your social inequality!

Cost of food still advancing. And, after hearing Democratic pledges before election, we had hoped to be living for a little or nothing by this time.

That Ione sow that has thirty-eight pigs to her credit in one year has a problem on her "hands" of making the children behave at meal times.

The New Haven merger is breaking up under the assaults of the newspapers and the Interstate Commission. This is a bad season for mergers.

Sheridan kicks aside the burning embers of its ruins and starts a new and better town. That's the true Oregon spirit.

The Duchess of Fife will marry a nobleman of limited means. No doubt he will blow the Fifes for wedding expenses.

Three boys are walking from New York to Chicago to attend school. We wager that no walking records will be broken.

Panama women want suffrage. If they use tact and sugar instead of declamation and bombs they may get it.

After observing the hard-worked and perspiring icemen in action we respectfully decline to enter the service.

What has become of the old-fashioned man with his coat on his arm and a palm leaf fan in his hand?

Slit trousers would more than match the slit skirt for comfort in these ninety-in-the-shade days.

Again it may be said no man puts a valuation on his wife's affections until he has lost them.

A whaling yacht de luxe is en route to the Arctic. By Pullman palace to the North Pole next.

Senator Poindexter has twelve relatives on the public payroll. Nepotism with a vengeance.

Kansas leads with the temperature at 113. But it's almost that hot in hades.

The London police have slipped another reel on Mrs. Pankhurst.

Stefansson has sailed for the frozen North. Lucky Stefansson!

Near-slit skirts are the latest. We see little in this.

Even the dog revels in short pants nowadays.

Happy is the lot of the cold storage egg.

Sufficiently sultry?

CITY IS NO PLACE FOR DOGS.

Case Both for and Against Canines Set Out by Writer.

PORTLAND, July 16.—(To the Editor.)—Mr. City Dog is before the jury of Public Opinion for his life. This jury is a democracy. The greatest good for the greatest number is the law that should guide their deliberations and decision. Give him a fair hearing. The dog pleads his own case as follows:

"I stand before you the most highly developed specimen of my canine species, physically and intellectually. In my original state I was as wild as is my peresent half brother, the wolf. After generations of diet, training and environment, I am what I am, universally known as the faithful friend of man. Therefore, let me dwell upon my virtues as my opponents will, no doubt, speak of my faults.

"First—I am devoted to my master and his family. To those who are friends to me I usually reciprocate. Be strange to me and I show my ancestral blood. I am faithful to my trust and ward off many a questionable traveler of whom you know nothing. Therefore, remember, I have proven myself your protecting arm as a watch-dog.

"Second—I am a pet. I love kindness without the criticising kick for my indiscretions. I accept rebuke from no one but proper authorities and when administered by others, I usually take the law in my own teeth. I love children. They love me. As a pet, I teach them many essential elements of character building; love, by my fondness and protection; gentleness and patience, because of my dumbness; regard for others, because of our play together.

"Therefore, as a pet and as a watch-dog am I not worthy of your care in the city? My argument for existence as a city dog may be overcome by the words of the prosecution, because he will dwell upon my inherent animal weakness. But I plead that you brought me here. Give and send me to the country, with my life, or else stand condemned yourselves for ever having taken me from my wild state."

To which the opposition replies: "Let us remember the law—the greatest good to the greatest number. Regarding the watchdog question, twenty-five dollars will wire the home with electric burglar bells that never sleep. No dog taxes to pay; no butcher bills forevermore. Besides, the watchdog theory is only one-tenth practical. Dogs are kept in nine instances out of ten for other reasons—namely, for fancy and pets.

"On the pet question no one believes in it more than I. I am a dog fancier and love them as few men do. I have until recent years kept a dog and cats. For the same consideration I had for others, and true to my belief, I disposed of my fine St. Bernard puppy and pair of imported cats. Hence my right to plead against the city dog. Upon the farm where free air and broad fields abound, I was born and reared. My old faithful dog was at my elbow by day and my cats at night. My memory goes back to the treeing of the squirrel, the pointing of grouse, the hare chase, the baying of the stag, the bringing in of the lowing cattle, the watch over the flock and the many other useful acts by my country dog. In my heart there is entwined a natural love for a dog. I heeded the call of the city and with it has come responsibilities. Babies are now in my home (a splendid substitute to the pugnosed lapdogs). I would like to give my children a dog for a pet, and some other advantages of my old country home where poverty often peeped. But city life has its demands. The soap-box orator takes the place of the fireside lessons from good, religious literature. The early morning music of God's feathered choir on the farm has been replaced by the song of my neighbor's lawnmower. My memory of the lowing cattle, bleating sheep, squealing pigs, snapping sickle and sighing trees are not for my children, and in their stead is the clatter of streetcars and humdrum monotony of city life, seeking the selfish end of money that satisfies not. Outside our yard, school and church there are few elevating lessons. The nearest substitute is the city dog. But without any visible means for existence, they are doomed—and rightfully so, for they prowl at night, steal meat from the back porches, gather great numbers of dogs together, tramp up newly-made lawns and soft cement walks. They are filthy, spreaders of disease, snappish and too often the cause of death. With three dogs in my immediate neighborhood, the rest of the parents are kept in terror of having the children bitten. One dog is dead now with signs of rabies. The others run at large by thoughtless owners. Several children, during Winter, were bitten after teasing the dog—don't blame the dog. It's natural. Don't blame the children—it's natural. Blame the owner. If you speak to them, there is enmity, and a neighborhood fuss. My wife is afraid to send one of the children across the street because of a bulldog, unmuzzled, occupying the thoroughfare. Isn't it time to put the rights of our children and other people's children above the rights of dogs and dog fancier? I am a fancier of dogs, but first am a fancier of children and for this cause I forego the private and personal gratification of having a big square-jawed, bench-legged bull. If voting would decide the question, no dogs at all would be allowed in the city, in which case at least one death would have been averted and many a mother's anxiety dispelled.

"In the country, where they are kept healthy, and are of real service, it's different. Will not the jury of Public Opinion relieve the strain by ridding this city of dogs? A state law for regulation and muzzling is also needed." C. NEWTON.

NEW GOVERNMENT MAKES GOOD

Kansas City, Kansas, Shows Improvement After Ward-Regime's Misrule.

Kansas City Star.

"Kansas City, Kan., has a tax rate of 69 cents," said James E. Caton, commissioner of finance of Kansas City, Kan., at a meeting in Rosedale Monday night, "and it lives within that tax rate."

Under the old system of government the politicians kept the tax rate at as low a figure as possible, but they spent money far in excess of the revenues. They issued city scrip which drew interest at the rate of 6 per cent and when the script became a drug on the market they issued bonds to cover the indebtedness and took up the script.

As a result of that policy, 13 cents of the 69 now being paid by Kansas City, Kan., taxpayers is to pay for the sinking fund created to take up such bonds issued by the old ward form and to pay the interest on the bonds.

Kansas City, Kan., now has a sinking fund of $70,000, which is invested in 5 per cent bonds, to liquidate bond issues as they fall due. This fund is being added to each year, and will be sufficient to pay every bond of the city outstanding as it falls due in the future.

Under the old system bonds were not paid. They were renewed. It never occurred to officials under the old ward form of government to pay a municipal debt.

"After paying thousands of dollars of old debts left by the ward council government," said Mr. Caton, "creating a sinking fund to redeem bonds, maintaining an emergency fund of $25,000 for meeting any catastrophe that might happen to our city, as required by law, we reduced the taxes last year 25 per cent without reducing the working force in any department of the city government.

"All this comes," Mr. Caton declared, "from having a form of government that makes it its business to see that the revenues are honestly collected and as honestly expended."

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian July 20, 1863.

Last evening the accommodating members of the Mechanics' Band played a number of popular airs on the Plaza for the benefit of our citizens. On returning down First street they were agreeably surprised by a courteous invitation from Mr. Samuel D. Smith, proprietor of the Western Hotel, to partake of a sumptuous supper prepared for them.

We received a basket of fine apples from Mr. George Myers, for which he will please accept our grateful acknowledgments. He can rest assured that they were duly appreciated and were quickly transferred from one basket to another. Indeed, our devil took in so extensively that he declared something was the matter and retired at an early hour doubled up.

New York, July 13.—Last evening 1800 formed a mob which is reported to have increased to 3000. It seems to have been a preconcerted plan of resistance to the conscription. At 10 o'clock last night the crowd rushed into the enrollment office and seized the books and papers and soon afterward burned the building. A soldier belonging to the provost guard was beaten to death and others were stoned to pieces and thrown into the ditch. There was a terrible riot on Second avenue in which the military charged and fired several times, killing 15 and wounding several. About 10 o'clock last evening a crowd gathered around the Tribune office and commenced yelling. A few men attacked and gutted the publication office, but were dispersed by the police after firing a few shots. The Tribune and Times offices are strongly barricaded tonight, and have a heavy police force around them. In front of the Times office there are small cannon.

WHY NOT DRESS FOR COMFORT?

We Are Altogether Too Prudish, Suggests Hillsboro Man.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 18.—(To the Editor.)—Why do people wear clothes? The answer is to protect their bodies from extremes of temperature and outward violence. That covers the entire field considering the origin of their use and their relation to health. But in practice, clothes are used to indicate the social rank or occupation of the wearers, to beautify the form, to hide deformities and cover up diseases and bodily defects of all kinds, whether caused by disease, carelessness or accident.

Rank and occupation could be distinguished about as well by means of badges as by full uniform, while as a means of beautifying the form clothes are a decided failure.

The form may be improved and beautified by cleanliness and careful training, but not by covering it up, no matter how rich and costly the covering may be. The constant wearing of stuffy clothing too often results in physical neglect and the safeguards of modesty become a breeding place of disease.

If a lavish use of clothing is a failure from a health or beauty standpoint, what may be said of its moral worth? Is the party who goes booted and buttoned to the ears on all occasions any better morally than the one who dresses for health and comfort as the weather conditions and occupation require? The Denver policeman might think so, who sent a young lady in off the street a few days ago for being scantily dressed, although complying with the edicts of fashion, and if she was on her way out to pick blackberries his action was perfectly justifiable. But if she was merely taking her daily air bath and wished to avoid the discomforts of a closed room when everything was sweltering in the intense heat, and was not trying to attract more attention than the average woman does when she dons a new hat or gown and sallies forth in a public place, his course would seem rather severe. Words and actions have more to do with people's morals than the styles of their dress, which are constantly changing. There is no more immorality suggested in a gauzy or abbreviated gown than in a religious handshake.

Adam and Eve, according to the Bible narrative, were not sent out of the Garden of Eden for wearing scanty clothing in public places, but for neglecting domestic duties and stealing the choice fruits that the Lord, no doubt, intended to take to the next horticultural fair over in the land of Nod.

The prevailing notion that a clean, healthy, normally developed, though scantily-dressed, figure of the human form divine is not fit to be seen in a public place is an insult to the Creator and a slap in the face of Nature.

J. EGGLESTON.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE IN SEATTLE

Blame Placed by Newspaper Squarely on I. W. W. and Certain Socialists.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

To try to put the responsibility for Friday night's disturbance on Secretary Daniels or any other agency is foolish. The blame lies squarely with the I. W. W. and such of the Socialists as maintain relations with them. The I. W. W. cheerfully assaulted a little batch of soldiers and sailors and sent them to the hospital. When the soldiers and sailors retaliated in kind it was simply the consequence of the first assault.

This newspaper has no hesitancy in saying that the I. W. W. brought this attack upon themselves. Under the plea of free speech they nightly denounce our Government, our flag, our police, our soldiers and our sailors. They preach syndicalism and sabotage. They urge upon their followers just those tactics which the crowd indulged in Friday night. That is their own particular theory of government—government by mob, club and torch.

Their conduct has been tolerated for long. Secure in their privilege of "free speech," with some real or fancied encouragement from the Mayor, they have heaped insults and unreasoning abuse upon law-abiding citizens and men of the Army and Navy. When in a cowardly fashion they assaulted five men in uniform they brought retribution upon themselves.

Now with a shameless inconsistency they beg for protection from the very forces which they scorn, malign and insult. They seek the rights of their despised citizenship: blame the police and call on Congress. They are fair-weather rebels, only to play the baby act when paid in their own coin.

And as for the Socialists' complaint that they had no part in the events which led up to Friday night's outburst, it is partly true and partly false. It is the misfortune of Socialism that it is not clearly defined; that there are self-styled Socialists at least who are not a whit better than the most rabid of the I. W. W. syndicalists. There are always Socialists to rush to the rescue of the I. W. W. The Socialists, in part, keep bad company. Other Socialists abhor the I. W. W., as does every sane person. These law-abiding Socialists have reason to feel hurt, but they must recognize in all fairness that a crowd never makes fine distinctions.

However this may be, the entire incident is to be deplored from its inception to its conclusion. But in no possible twisting of syndicalist logic can the I. W. W. put the responsibility on any one but themselves. They started the trouble with an unlawful assault, and that is all there is to it.

Question of Social Rivalry.

Chicago Record-Herald.

"I understand that there are two rival social sets in this town."

"Yes. One set is composed of people who have undergone operations for appendicitis and the others have had the children's adenoids removed."

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian July 21, 1888.

A special meeting of the immigration board was held at 4 P. M. yesterday, C. H. Dodd presiding; present, H. W. Corbett, F. K. Arnold, I. W. Baird, Ellis G. Hughes, D. Solis Cohen and Joseph Waddell. A communication from L. Samuel was read calling attention to a letter from A. E. Brown setting forth the necessity of an exhibit of Oregon products at St. Paul. The motion of Mr. Corbett providing for employment of competent men to prepare an exhibit was carried.

While we are giving so much attention to the East Side northward toward the Columbia River and eastward toward Mount Tabor it should not be overlooked that East Portland is extending southward along the banks of the Willamette and ultimately will clasp hands with the prosperous town of Sellwood.

The ball game at the East Portland grounds tomorrow afternoon promises to be the most interesting of the series yet played between the Portlands and Willamettes. Tom Parrott and Dick Turnbull will, of course, be the battery for the Willamettes, while Burke and McCarthy, the strongest team the Portlands have ever produced, will try and win the game on the other side. The Portlands will play hard, for if they lose the game they lose the $500 put up before the series opened, the Willamettes already having won three of the games.

McKee Rankin, by request, repeated his great impersonation of "49" last evening at the New Park Theater to a delighted audience.

Someone has circulated the report that the steam motor on the Sunnyside line is not in competent hands and that it is unsafe to travel on the cars. This is entirely a mistake. The motor is in perfect order and in the hands of competent and experienced men.

Rousing Stick to Stir Sleepers.

Glasgow News.

In former times the question of people falling asleep during divine service was one that greatly exercised the minds of church officials. Eventually, as certain listeners refused to be stirred by the discourse, it was decided to stir them up in another way, and the beadle was deputed to make a round of the congregation with a "rousing stick," with which he was to force attention. When there was no beadle, some one specially was selected to perform the duty. The old custom was in vogue in the early years of the last century, for there is a record of one Betty Finch "a very masculine sort of woman," being given the office at Holy Trinity Church, Warrington. Mistress Finch stalked up and down the aisles during service, armed with a great stick like a fishing rod, which had a "bob" fastened at the end of it, and with this she energetically nudged the sleepers.

Agitators Condemned by Tourist.

PORTLAND, July 18.—(To the Editor.)—I have been in Portland on more than one occasion the past few years, and want to say, that the News and the I. W. W. have done more to mar the pleasures of the tourist, the beauty of your city and keep out home-seekers than any other dozen things that could be mentioned. In fact, without them, your city would be all that a law-abiding home-seeker could expect.

It is a pity they have been encouraged by a former city administration, which only makes it harder for the new administration to clean up.

TOURIST.

Odd Explanation in a Book.

London Daily News.

In the Bodleian library at Oxford, says Professor Thayer, an old manuscript contains this warning: "This book belongs to St. Mary of Roberts Bridge; whosoever shall steal it, or sell it, or in any way alienate it from this house, let him be anathemamaranatha. Amen." Underneath this a later owner has written: "I, John, Bishop of Exeter, know not where the aforesaid house is, nor did I steal this book, but acquired it in a lawful way."

The Vacation Scoot

(Popular Song Model A-X-23, 130.)

By Dean Collins.

Gee, I look around,
O'er this lonesome town,
And I realize its glory is departing;
All the livest guys,
If they have the price,
Packing up their grips are for the beaches starting.
Before it got so hot,
They did the turkey trot,
At Winter balls they tangoed to the fiddle and the flute,
But with the Summer's call
The people one and all,
Are doing the grand Vacation Scoot.

Chorus: (Repeat until somebody throws you out.)
That Vacation Scoot!
"Ding-ding! Honk-honk! Toot-toot!"
By trolley or by train
Or by auto car, amain
They are speeding for the beaches just as fast as they can shoot.
With bosoms full of yearnings
To spend their Summer earnings;
To frolic on the sand in rented bathing suit—
Ho, everybody's doin' it;
Hit the pike; hit the grit;
Auto through the Summer dust;
Hit the railroad streaks of rust!
Summer nights;
'Skeeter bites;
Lonesome town;
Sunburn brown;
Limpid rills;
Hotel bills;
(Full chorus: "Boom-boom! Toot-toot!")
Everybody's doin' it—
Guess I'll join the bunch a bit
In doin' that grand Vacation Scoot.

Help the Manufacturer, Mr. Dealer

When a manufacturer spends money for advertising in local newspapers, Mr. Dealer, show him that you appreciate what he is doing to increase the demand for his goods in this locality through your store.

Exhibit his wares conspicuously in your windows and on your counters.

Instruct your clerks as to the "talking points" of his product.

Write occasionally to the manufacturers with whom you deal, Mr. Dealer, and tell them what you are doing.

Also tell them that if they seek to develop sales in this or any particular locality through the newspapers, to write to the BUREAU of ADVERTISING, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.