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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1913.

CO-OPERATION AND PUBLIC MARKETS. The question of bettering the con-

dition of the farmers has passed from theory to practice in the State of The public market at Seattle and the Puyallup and Sumner Fruitgrowers' Association have demonstrated pretty conclusively that cooperative methods can be applied not only with substantial profit to the producers, but also with excellent results to the consumers. The Puyallup and Sumner co-operative association owes its brilliant success mainly to the efforts of one man, Senator Paulhamus. He was brought face to face with the marketing farm produce by the ownership of a farm, which, like multitudes of others, was losing money. The question how to turn an annual loss into an annual profit was one that he could not well evade under the conditions. He solved it by organizing co-operative marketing association The basis of his effort was a farmers cannery which had fallen into decay and ruin through bad management. It is had management and not any inherent defect in the scheme operation which brings to naught hun. dreds of farmers' associations.

For a year or two, beginning with 1903, Mr. Paulhamus gave the association his services without pay. When, under his efficient direction, the association had begun to bring in heavy profits, he naturally received a salary It is a pity that each community in Washington and Oregon cannot enjoy the services of a man like Senator Paulhamus, who understands what co-operation means financially and who has the executive ability to work it wout in practice. In the course of years the society at Puyallup has evolved a working plan which secures satisfactory returns to the farmers for their fruit and other produce, employs the young people of the community at good wages and has raised the general level of intelligence to a point where the old plan of individual marketing ents no attractions. This state of things is particularly encouraging if one compares it with conditions in 1903, when the association first undertook its activities. The farmers around Puyallup then, like thousands and thousands of other farmers, labored for a bare subsistence. produce was delivered to commission men, who handled it without supervision or check and paid what they Prices to the producer were liked. immoderately low and to the consumer immoderately high. The middleman helped himself at both ends with a liberal hand. The price of living went up and the finances of the farmers The neighborhood of went down. Puvallup was like hundreds of dividual marketing polsons and perverts the lives of the producers. Comthings as they are now.

The association has ample warehouses, where the farmers' produce is received, stored and shipped to mar-A sufficient cooling plant provides for the preservation of perish able goods. The association has agents actively at work in several states to watch the conditions of the markets, so that goods shall not be shipped to places where there is a glut and prices are low. At the great receiving points, such as Chicago, the association's agents are present when the produce arrives and they see to it that it is placed for sale in the hands of reliable commission The farmers fix their own prices and if a change is necessary to meet the market it is made by their own agent and not by an irresponsible Naturally the association handles only its members' goods, but this is not a real drawback to its usefulness, since the admission fee is only nominal, \$1. An excellent bylaw limits the number of shares which any person can hold to fifteen.

Thus it will be seen that the association is as democratic as possible Its good to the community has been incalculable. From a discouraged, poverty-stricken district, with no outlook on the future, Puyallup has become a neighborhood of prosperous capitalists. Every farmer raises his crop with the sure prospect of selling it for a good price. No apples or potatoes are left to rot on the ground because they cannot be disposed of. No farmer falls into despair because ne can see no "way out." The way out is open to every industrious man Puyallup, under the guidance of Mr. Paulhamus, has solved the problem of prosperity for the farmer. Every community in Washington and Oregon might solve it in the same way if the intelligent citizens would apply themselves diligently and exercise the faith which moves mountains. The Puyallup association has had its troubles, plenty of them. It has not sailed all the way But it has perse on halcyon sens. The members have stuck together and now they are reaping a

The Seattle public market is a legitmovement. It is co-operation on the part of the consumers through the machinery of the city government. The stalls are rented to farmers only. Each day they are redistributed by lot, so that there shall be no favoritism. Pro- strong aroma, which contains the commodating the body to the motion ducers bring in their goods by team from a distance of as much as twenty- near the tree when it is in bloom soon five miles. All the stalls are occupied begins to drowse. Of course and the market is thronged with eager attle public market completely refutes the superstitious theory that the modern consumer will only buy goods by learn from their researches the secret elephone and demands an expensive of its power, delivery system. What the modern wants is honest goods at fair orices and he will take the necessary trouble to get them if he has the op- are many such, particularly in the do-

prices. The farmer receives more for his produce. The only person who has any ground of complaint is the middleman, whose lot, it must be confessed, begins to look tragic. The cooperative idea offers the only practical the farmer on one hand and the city consumer on the other. Every instance of its successful application is valuable, because it brings the time nearer when it will be set at work in according to their respective city. needs.

SORRY-FOR-YOU DIPLOMACY.

President Wilson is moved by the olight of the hundred Mexican Deputies who have been jailed by Huerta to inform the Mexican government themselves of a natural process. that the "United States would look with displeasure on any injury to the Deputies under arrest."

We suspect that Acting Presiden nd actual dictator Huerta knew as much. But why should he worry about the displeasure of his great, but north? The President couples his are doing. On the Pacific coast of north? The President couples his are doing. On the Pacific coast of fireless message to the Mexicans with the United States Los Angeles will public statement that "there would be no departure from the original position that the Mexicans should settle their own affairs." What, then, is

John Lind doing in Mexico? The Mexicans are, of course, not alarmed by unloaded ultimatums and they appraise grape-fulce diplomacy at its true value. The days of the Big Stick are over. Mexico is not only to be left to settle its own affairs, bu Mexicans are to be left free to unsettle them.

NEWS FROM ARMAGEDDON.

The soldier at Armageddon who has defects of the common system of taken to letter-writing for the purpose of reproving The Oregonian for some of its recent utterances on the Republican National convention is laboring under misapprehensions several which we will take the trouble to dis The Oregonian did not say that the rules controlling the Republican of Democratic National conventions were "dishonest, machine-made rules. They are the rules which have gov rules. erned the Republican conventions for sixty years and the Democratic conventions for a longer period. If they are "dishonest, machine-made rules" the Republican party in its beginnings was a dishonest, machine-made party, so was the Democratic party. Abraham Lincoln was nominated under their terms and so was Theodore Roosevelt. Every Democratic President from Jackson to Wilson was nominated under these same rules. They are not dishonest, machine-made That a political machine may rules. seek when it can to make dishonest use of them is quite another matter.

Champ Clark may or may not have been the choice of a majority of his party. We do not know; no one knows. He had at one time a majority of the delegates at Baltimore, but we suppose our Centralia friend will not cite as proof the experiences and practices of a convention operat ing under dishonest, machine-made That Mr. Wilson ever wired his manager to withdraw his name is news to us and will be to everybody except our Armageddon soldier standing alone at Centralia,

Cummins, Hadley and Deneen, weak sisters? They are denounced because they refused to bolt the Republican party. The way for them to prove that they were not weak sisters was to join the bold band who insisted on rocking the boat, and turned it over.

RECIPEOCITY MAY BE REVIVED.

The effects of the Underwood tariff are already being felt in Canada. Graingrowers demand the removal of may escape the countervailing duty neighborhoods, where the blight of in- of the United States and enter American markets free. They do not relish the spectacle of the farmers' free list pare this disheartening tale with in the United States, while they pay duties for the benefit of manufacturers in Eastern Canada. The North western provinces are gaining so rapidly in population and wealth that they will make their voice heard at Ottawa in a demand for a new reci-

procity treaty. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has seen his op-portunity and has revived the issue in a by-election in Quebec, in which Sydney Fisher, who was his Minister of Agriculture, is the Liberal candidate. They can show the uselessness of Canadian import duties on print paper and of Canadian export duties on wood pulp and pulpwood in view of the American countervalling duties on those commodities.

ec and Ontario have great forests fitted for paper manufacture and their owners will study whether they gain anything by Canadian restric-tion. Farmers of all parts of Canada will be jealous of their neighbors in the United States, who get agricultural

implements duty free, Canadians have had time to cool their patriotic ardor, which was by the Conservatives in the last reciprocity campaign, and to realize the practical advantages of closer trade relations with this country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has a good chance to come back, and, if he should, Prestdent Wilson will have an opportunity to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty. But there must be no more Pole-to-Panama speeches nor references to Canada as an adjunct to the United States.

THE UPAS TREE. The learned have been telling us in their superior way that the old stories we used to hear about the deadly upas tree were "mere fables." There is such a tree, of course, but it does not do the dreadful things people thought it did. It is better, far better, than its reputation, a trait in which it differs advantages of elastic currency will be from the common run of human be- readily apparent to him who would ings. But it comes out now that there really is a tree which puts living creatures to sleep and may, perhaps, slay them if its influence lasts long enough. interesting information that as most It is the "sleeping tree," of which passengers feel "a little squeamish"

Park, at San Francisco. This wonderful tree blossoms only once in fifty years, but its flowers are and intelligent definition of the term beautiful and strange enough to make up for their rarity. They emit a a sailor's expression and "means ac soporific qualities. A man standing of the ship." Once it is acquired most begins to drowse. Of course birds ness and find that "nothing is more and small animals would quickly per-exhibitanting than life at sea." The obpurchasers. The popularity of the Se- Ish under its baneful influence. Scientists have undertaken to analyze its blossoms and no doubt we shall soon after the country gets its "sea legs"

Thus another popular belief long ridiculed by scientific men has been livening. We can in fancy see the found to have a basis of truth. There wave of relief that spread over the In Seattle he has the op-The elimination of useless ancient doctrines of the church are ance from our sea-going Represenfealers saves money both ways. The occasionally made impossible of belief tative.

research, but it almost always turns out that, in a slightly modified form, they are perfectly credible and even scientific

The doctrine of "the new birth" is one of these. Some of the churches solution for the financial problems of let it slip out of notice in former years, because it seemed perilously out is perhaps contained in the following of harmony with reason. The Meth- extracts from his "remarks": odists clung to it and made much of "conversion," by which it was suposed that the new birth was accom every rural community and in every plished. But in some other denominations it was quietly put away out of sight. Finally, William James took up the subject and in his psychology showed that the doctrine was perfectly rational. Every normal individual experiences a "new birth" in the course of his life and in using the phenomenon the churches simply avail

IMPROVING THE WORLD'S PORTS. If any citizens of Portland are disposed to flinch at the expenditure of the large sums proposed on docks, harbor and channel improvements in this city and on the Columbia River, spend \$10,000,000 and San Francisco \$9,000,000 on port improvements, and Seattle is spending many millions on the Bush terminal scheme. On the Pacific coast of South America Chile will spend \$20,000,000 on the ports of Valparaiso and San Antomo.

On our own Atlantic coast New York is considering a project costing \$85,000,000 and Philadelphia spend about \$3,250,000. In five Brazilian ports an expenditure of \$125, 000,000 is estimated and in Buenos Ayres docks costing \$25,000,000 are to be built. Montreal has spent \$17,-000,000 and plans great extensions. Toronto will spend \$18,000,000 and

Halifax plans many improvements. In Europe, London plans an outlay of \$70,000,000, one dock to cost \$10,-000,000. France has provided for a total outlay of \$212,000,000 on harbor and internal waterway improvements. Work actually under way involves a cost of over \$41,000,000. Docks, jetties and channel deepening at Havre alone will cost \$8,854,000, and the port of Rouen, forty-five miles up the Seine from Havre, is to be extended at a cost of \$10,000,000. Other expenditures on French ports are to be: Marseilles, \$5,891,000; Boulogne, \$2,-247,000; Cainis, \$544,000; Bordeaux, \$7,973,000; Dunkirk, \$1,200,000; Nantes, \$5,500,000: Vast sums are to be expended in deepening the Seine, Loire, Garonne and Saone and in improving canals.

Many of these improvements would doubtless have been made in any case, but it is certain that the move ment for harbor and waterway exten-sion has been stimulated by the early prospect of increased commerce, due to the completion of the Panama ray. Canal. All nations have their eyes on America, both north and south, and on the Orient.

Many may be staggered at the thought of expending \$2,500,000 on public docks, from \$3,240,000 to \$3,-600,000 on the removal of Swan Government to deepen the channel tric signs will look odd. over the Columbia River bar, but we must pay for some, at least, of these improvements if Portland is to keep up with the procession and is to make the most of the opportunity furnished by nature to become one of the world's greatest ports.

WISDOM FROM A SEA-GOING CON-GRESSMAN.

We have perused with great care the remarks of Hon, A. W. Lafferty on the Glass currency bill, as printed in the Congressional Record of September 15, and observe therein not only evidence that the Oregon Congressman duties on wheat and flour, that they ranks with the most intrepld explorers of his time, but a refreshing application of the observations of a profound intellect to an abstruse and technical question in a way that must be plain to the most ordinary comprehension. It will be recalled that Mr. Lafferty

recently spent two months among the aborigines of Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Belglum, Denmark, Ger. many and Austria. He endured their hardships, observed their customs and ate their food without thought of personal danger or discomfort. He returned with a mass of interesting data, plentifully sprinkled with exclamation points and "Think of its!" which he turned over to the Washington Post. should enjoy this momentous scoop, the graphic relation of his astonishing discoveries was, at the modest suggestion of Mr. Lafferty, made available to the entire Nation by extension into the Congressional Record as "remarks on the bill to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, for furnishing an elastic currency," etc. It is learned from the comment of

this distinguished traveler that the Bank of England is reserved-extremely so. For example, it assures the people that it has securities on hand to meet its notes, but the peop 'have to take its word for it." Aside from that, all the bankers of Europe "are an aristocratic class." The in ference, of course, is plain. Every-body recognizes the superiority of European banking methods over our own. Reserve is what makes them so, for where can one find greater reserve than that exemplified by vast quantities of gold hidden away vaults or by the haughty manners of

lean banking system certainly needs more reserve As to elasticity of currency, Mr. Lafferty is equally lucid. As an example, he tells us that one can keep mark for the French. the cost of a two-months' trip to Eu rope within \$500, but he adds that it would be well for one contemplating the journey to take along \$1000. The follow in Mr. Lafferty's footsteps and ssesses only 300 simoleons.

the European aristocracy? The Amer-

We get from Mr. Lafferty, also, the imate development of the co-operative there is a specimen in Golden Gate the first day or two at sea it is well to get a stateroom near the center of the ship. He also presents a terse "sea legs." "Sea legs," it seems, is passengers get over their squeamishservant will note in this apparently detached comment a subtle hint that it will find the new currency legisla-tion and perhaps the Underwood-Simmons tariff law both cheerful and enfaces of the Washington statesmen as

consumer obtains better food at lower in their accepted form by historical But aside from these practical les-

sons on reforming the currency, Mr. Lafferty brings home some new the-ories that will doubtless cause as much scientific controversy as did Mr. Pickwick's "Theory of Tittlebats." The most valuable, yet withal fearsome, result of his researches in foreign lands

extracts from his "remarks":

One of the most pleasant surprises to every young American traveling abroad comes when he learns how easy it is to pick up a smattering of foreign languages. To be able to make one's self understood in German or French I had supposed required months or years of study. Such is not the case. The secret is to be found in the fact that many of their words are practically the same as ours. In Vienna I bought one book giving seven different languages in parallel columns. I found that in some instances the English word ran clear across the page with but slight variation. The reason for this similarity of words in all fluropean languages is the fact that all the nations of Europe came from a common source. When the people started north through Europe they scattered and settled in different parts, and in the centuries they have developed different languages, but many of the words originally used in common have been retained in all the languages, which but illustrates again how small the world is and how closely we are all akin.

We look forward with grave appre-

We look forward with grave apprehension to the time when the purport of this astounding discovery percolates into the chairs of languages in our colleges and universities and invades the studious precincts of our etymologists and historians. Mr. Lafferty has overstepped the mark. When the public mind is wrought up over the currency discussion, here is injected as part of that debate extraneous material, which will doubtless provoke acrimonious disputes and distract attention from material issues of the day. Mr. Lafferty should not cooly upset the fond traditions of our less traveled and less-observant scholars He hadn't oughter done it.

Boston is congratulated by the Transcript on having guarded itself against New York's mania for building skyward which has grown out of the latter city's insular location, The height of buildings must have some relation to the street area surrounding them or there will be an intolerable daily congestion when their myriad occupants pour into the streets. Light, air and consequently health should also be considered. Modern means of rapid conveyance furnish less excuse for concentrating business in a few extremely high buildings in a restricted area than existed when men's and horses' legs were the sole means of ocomotion. Steel construction justified an increase in the height of buildings, but the other considerations mentioned should place a limit upon it. Portland has about hit the happy mean between the old and new extremes and should adhere to it.

Almost everybody has noticed how "indirect light" is than the unreflected The new system has been installed in the public library, to the Some great satisfaction of readers. projectors now promise that city streets will soon be lighted indirectly with soft, steady beams, soothing to the eye and pleasant to the artistic When this happens some of Island, and \$500,000 in aiding the the dancing, prancing, blinding elec-

> . Who can make a sentence which shall contain every letter of the alphabet, repeating none? Gelett Burgess offers the following: "Quiz Jack; thy frowns vex G. D. Plumb," which may have more sense than it seems to have, but it breaks the rule by re-Every letter appears in peating u. Ezra vil 21, but, of course, many are repeated. The trick is fairly difficult and it may serve to pass the time on a rainy night, when one has nothing better to do.

When a play based on the Balkan war was produced recently at Cettinje, the patriotic uproar against the actors who represonted the Turks and tried to assassinate the impersonator of Essad Pasha Even the counterfeit presentiment of a Turk will not be safe in Montenegro for many years.

The misfortunes of China were used by President Roosevelt to warn us of the necessity of forest preservation. Now China has asked us how to preserve and restore her forests. Having taught us, she asks us to become the

Harvard vonth will lead a costly expedition to an uncharted treasure land. He'll probably find that the treasure consists of mosquitos and unwashed savages.

Bryan has again been called to policy requires anyone on the job.

Now let the archaeologists go a little farther and find out if the Babylonian boy spit on his slate and rubbed it out with his elbow. Liquid mud has dammed the canal

and we surmise that the canal force

has done something similar to liquid mud. Bracing, crisp weather is forecasted for the next week from Washington.

Is that chap trying to have fun with At the same time we feel safe in

assuming that the Mexican Congress would be pleased to adjourn. Jack Johnson has taken out citizen ship papers in France. Score a black

The forecaster who prescribes "fre uent rains" about this time is not taking chances.

Jack Johnson is a Frenchman and must like it, paying \$30,000 extra for the privilege.

Russian explorers report discovery of a new continent. It is the right time of year. A new cure for insanity has been

found. That should about finish the Bull Moose. Christmas shopping and registration now loom up ominously on the duty

horizon. Hobson denounced Underwood as peril

We have issued another stern warnng to Mexico. Mere water on a duck's

Onions are soon to go up in price Along with everything else.

The true Oregonian is now in his

LET LOGGED-OFF LANDS PAY IT MILITIA AS ARMY'S FOUNDATION. Mr. U'Ren Not Disturbed by Effect of Proposed Tax Law.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 11 .- (To the Editor.)-When we consider what private property is exempt from tax in Oregon, it is surely no more than fair to exempt the farmer and wage-worker \$1500 worth of dwelling house, livestock, tools, orchard trees and other things with which the people work to make a living. In your editorial consideration of the proposed \$1500 exemption amendment you have not mentioned the property that is exempt from taxes in Oregon now.

Nearly all the money in the banks is exempt by law, and about the only money outside of the banks that is not taxed is owned by women, minors and

Accounts, notes and mortgages are exempt in most counties, partly by law and partly by the cutsom of the As-sessors. All bonds issued by cities, counties, districts and the Government are by law exempt from tax in Oregon.

Water powers have been assessed for about 5 cents on the \$1 of their actual value, when they were not entirely ex-

All household furniture, domestic fixtures, jewelry, clothes and similar things "in actual use" are by law exempt from taxes. A half dozen millionaires who helped pay for getting this latter exemption have more household goods and jewelry than 1000 farm ers and wage-workers. All the above exemptions are for property that is owned chiefly by rich men, except the household furniture, the average as-sessments on which for farmers and wage-workers is about \$35 each. If complete exemption of factories

encourages their owners so much as is claimed by "boosters," perhaps partial exemption for factory workers' little savings would help them somewhat in etting homes. It is clear that complete exemption

of mortgages and diamonds "in actual use" is good for the people who own them. We think a little exemption of horses, cows, orchard trees and plows people who use these things to make a living. Surely, it is worth trying, even if the owners of logged-off lands do have to pay some of the taxes that would escape. W. S. U'REN.

If we accept all of Mr. U'Ren's state ments concerning exemptions and millionaires' household holdings, the fact remains that his proposed \$1500 exemption is more likely to raise the taxes of the factory worker and the small farmer than it is to lower them. It is impossible for Mr. U'Ren or anybody else to say definitely how the exemption would affect this or that individual. Existing tax rolls form no basis for computations, because the exemption would apply to improvements that are now assessed as part of the realty. Its adoption would obviously reduce the total assessed valuation much more comfortable to the eye the if present percentages of assessment are maintained, and thus make a higher tax levy necessary. This higher tax levy would fall on everyone who had property left after all exemptions were allowed. There would be a very large number of people-poor and rich-from whom the increase in levy would extract a greater amount than the saving made by the exemption. The two main classes affected would be the small owner of land not well improved and the large owner of merchandise stocks or land improved and unimproved. The gainer would be a middle class abundantly able to pay their share of the cost of government. The small loser would have no recourse. But there is nothing in the act to prevent the large improved land owner from segregating his property among dummies, and for every segregation secure a \$1500 exemption. Mr. U'Ren's proposed amendment is a tax-dodging measure and nothing more. We wholly disagree with him that it is worth while to hamper the reclamation of logged-off lands to give it a trial.

NOW FOR GENUINE CELEBRATION Mr. Kubli Would Have Canal Rejoicing

Eclipsed on Opening of Fourth St. PORTLAND, Oct. 11 .- (To the Editor.)-The American Nation is to be congratulated. Particularly do the peo ple of the Pacific Coast have every rea son to be joyful, and especially does the citizenship of our fair city have a just right to pause in the midst of labor to give three cheers for the completion of the greatest engineering feat ever implished by human brain and brawn.

The proclamation of the Mayor of our city with reference to this event was very appropriate, and the celebration in a mild way did credit to the patriotof our people. But while land has every reason to hope that the completion of this great waterway is going to give an impetus to her many valuable interests, and that the com-Bryan has again been called to mercial pursuits of our commonwealth Washington by the Mexican situation. Yet we fail to see how our Mexican is the opinion of the writer that there are some other events the completion of which will result in a great benefit to our city and redound much to the credit of our municipal administration. The writer would respectfully request that the present city administra-tion issue a proclamation declaring that on or about October 14, 1914. Fourth street will be completed. If such a proclamation were to be issued the merchants on Fourth street would begin operations that would fittingly aci-ebrate the completion of the thorough-fare. Large belis would be installed at the entrances of every place of busi-ness. Johnnie Mann would start the erection of a great fireworks display. The Multnomah would run open, free house—on that occasion—and all the locomotives of the Southern Pacific could be conveniently placed on the tracks between Burnside street and the south end of the city with full steam on prepared to blow the town up. In addition there would be a big parade headed by Gay Lombard. There rould be joy unconfined and bliss un-K. K. KUBLI. alloyed.

> Women Urged to Register. PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 13.—(To the Editor.)—It was my good fortune to be taken by Alice Nugent, president of the Portland Good Government Club to our sister city of Vancouver, to wit-ness the scene when the women of our sister state's progressive suburb turned out, en masse, to vote for Clarke County's appropriation of \$500,000 for building the interstate bridge across

the Columbia River. We found women employed at the dozen widely separated polling booths; all serving as clerks or udges of election free of charge. Will the women of Multnomah County do as well on the 4th day of County do as well on the 4th day of November next? It was a pleasure to see women trundling their baby carriages along the streets, headed for the polling booths. At every one of the dozen we visited the clerks and judges of election were called out to greet us, all hoping to see the women of Multinomah County rise to their waiting op-

menace. Along with the yellow portunity to vote for Oregon's share of the bridge bonds.

But the time for our registration is short. We, who have changed our abodes, must register again, and those of us who have not voted must not fail to register this week. There are other register this week. There are other lotz, also. Be prepared to meet them all as opportunity offers. Thus shall the fame of Votes for Women in en-franchised states go out to all the

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY,

Recruiting to Regular Establishmen

Not Likely to Succeed. VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-Referring to General Wood's article in The Oregonian, Sunday, relative to the reorganization of the United States Army, and where we could get our soldiers in case of war, I would respectfully submit views based on experience and observation.

of enlistment in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., and on October 10, 1893, appeared in the St. Louis Republic the following extract of an editorial that I had the honor to write:

Will the Army ever be a fit place for a young man to pass a year of his life in military training? can only be arswered by the Congress of the United States. The period of enlistment should be reduced from five to one year and no re-inlistment in time of peace. This would enadicate the Army of its asylum features. The pay, privileges and opportunities of the one year's training should be increased so that a better class of American men would be attracted to military duty the same as the civil service appeals to them. All honorably discharged soldlers should be carried on the reserve force for at least 10 years with a month's drill each year in a Summer camp. Enlist each month a sufficient number of mon so as to keep up the Army to the standard prescribed by Congress. Make the Army a vigorous organization for the military training of American soldiers for military duty in case of need.

For 20 years I have in a way been Will the Army ever be a fit place for

For 20 years I have in a way been preaching this doctrine in magazines and papers, including The Oregonian, but in some instances I have been sized ip as a crank or fool, but the Secretary War and some of the officers in high ommand are beginning to see the ght. But I have very little hope of light. anything positive being accomplished. The vast majority of Army officers are pposed to frequent enlistments, and to officer that I ever knew welcomed batch of recruits to his command hey require drilling, and although he drilling in the manual of arms and maneuvering are delegated to the non-coms," the recruits for some time to not present a very soldierly ap-cearance when drilled in the presence f the Inspector-General, and unavoidbly reflect on the company.

There will be nothing done, as usual,

and when we find ourselves up against a real military power and have to fight or crawfish, as we generally fight we will experience disaster and disgrace and lose many valuable lives and much treasure before we are in position to correct mistakes and fight properly. The question naturally arises that should Congress enact a law providing n case of the country's call when on 'eserve? I am inclined to the opinon that they could not be relied upon in an emergency; not one in ten would held that a horse race wager was an the soldiers of the regular Army today and have a friendly talk with them, and what do you discover? What caused them to enlist? Was it military fervor? Was it patriotism? Not by any means. It was love disappointments, or a love for adventure, or lack of a job. The pulse of business is well gauged and measured by the number of young men offering themselves at the recruiting offices. Talk to them while serving their enlistment. Are they enthused with military ardor? No. They are waiting impatiently for their period of enlistment to expire, so they can go back to civil life. How many of these men could be depended upon if placed on the reserve force? Not if placed on the reserve force? ne in ten.
The fact remains that the Army is

not a fit place for a young American who is capable of self-government with a future of usefulness and honor be-

Where and how, then, are we to get our soldiers in case of war? In my opinion the question can only be solved by the organization of a large efficient militia in each of the 48 states. There is no prejudice against service in the state militia like service in the in the state militia like service in the Army. Good material could be had: voluntary service would be coplous for one year's training, to the exclusion of everything else at adequate pay for one year. Then place them on the reserve force and they would respond quickly at the call to arms. This would require money, but state and Nation should take hold together. Service should be voluntary and recruits the Relief will atter ice should be voluntary and recruits should be carefully selected. Physical and educational tests should be enjoined. Acceptance should be classed as an homeon to be stated and will amette River has risen everal feet, and we understand that the captain of the Relief will attempt to make a trip to Salem with the beat.

Company R. First and Company R. First and the captain of the Relief will attempt to make a trip to Salem with the beat. as an honor to the applicant, and his one year's training should be continu-

WILLIAM N. RUGGLES.

AS TO MACHINE-MADE RULES Armageddon Soldier's Ideas About Machines and Politicians.

CENTRALIA, Oct. 12 .- (To the Edi-The Oregonian's article ooth interesting and perplexing to me as well as many others of your readers. You now recognize that the majority of the Republican party was disfran chised in the last National convention by dishonest machine-made rules and that the Democratic party has the same ules. You express surprise at the mooth way they work in their conparty. Champ Clark was the choice the majority of his party. Every lot increased his lead until Wilson wired his manager to withdraw his name. "Not yet," said the ma-hine. "Bryan will save the day," And

o did it. The thing that puzzles me is simply els, disfranchised at Chicago, a recent all along? If known to you all along, why have you used so much clear paper have you used so much clear paper is a cuibbling about location slaffers of printer's ink aiding hence all quibbling about location ked machine politicians?

orooked machine politicians?

You owe some of your patrons and yourself an explanation, to be useful in this "reorganization." All the people cannot be fooled all the time. Speaking for myself, I would have kept Roose.

She gave him her has the convention and they had proclaimed their rejection of Tart. Then I would have welcomed the name Roosevelt. But to indorse even connive, at such, no. If I could find no other objection, I would refuse to bear the odium, and let the crooks have all the lucre. The dividend wo not suit me. Hence I took my stand an Armageddon, with the four and one half millions who refused to be disfranchised.

Franchised.

Senator Cummins is no wiser than
Secretary Bryan, or he would know
that his plan, "disciplining or regulatng the party machine," will never reitcan party. He and Hadley and Dencen are weak sisters.

P. J. S. M'MANAMARA.

A Good Cribbage Hand.

ASHLAND, Or., Oct. 9 .- (To the Edifour sevens; an ace turned up; laimed his hand counted 24; B claims that the hand only GEORGE TAVERNER. is right?

The ace with each possible pair of sevens counts 15, thus: Spades and clubs, spades and diamonds, spades and hearts, clubs and diamonds, clubs, and hearts. These five combinations 10, and the four sevens count 12; total 22.

Two Troubles.

I like to fish where willows jut O'er waters ripply by. uch scenes are very pleasing, but The fish are very shy.

The fish are very shy, alas; Which helps to spoil our day.
And then the bugs, it comes to pass, Are just the other way.

-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of Oct. 14, 1888. Salem. Oct. 13.—Bill Watkinds, ex-Chief of Police of Portland, as ex-bemocratic politician, who has been officiating as fence guard at the peni-tentiary for the last three months, was this morning summarily discharged by Superintendent Downing, it having been Twenty years ago I finished a period f enlistment in the Signal Corps, U. A. and on October 10, 1393, ap-

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 13.—The total valuation of Washington Territory will mount to about \$90,000,000.

Salem, Oct. 12.—At the Synod of the Columbia this morning, the presbytery of Southern Oregon was formed.

Seattle, Oct. 12 .- Professor Edwin S. ngraham has started with another party of climbers to ascend Mount party o Rainler.

Albany, Or., Oct. 13 .- Hon C. W. Fulton, Republican candidate for presi-dential elector, arrived this morning

Several gentlemen from Seattle, Wash, called upon Henry Villard yesrday at the office of President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific. They were A. A. Denny, Bailey Gatsert, John Leary, J. P. Hoyt and Leigh Hunt, editor and proprietor of the Post-Intellingencer. They urged the purchase by the North-ern Pacific of the Columbia & Puget Sound Railway, from the Northern Pa-cific main line to Seattle.

Thirty-five acres of land between Portsmouth and the Brazee tract will be sold at auction on Wednesday at the office of J. Fred Clark & Sons by

Gus and Mary Kutzschan have sold to John A. Devlin, of Astoria, lot 3, block 11, on the west side of First street next to the corner of Main, and the building upon it for \$40,000.

The drydock at Albina is to be aban-

Newman J. Levinson, formerly city editor of The Oregonian, now man-aging editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, is in the city.

Judge Shattuck yesterday sustained the demurrer to the answer in the suit of W. A. McCarty vs. J. R. Wintler for \$500, posted with him as plaintin's half of a purse for a race between Gray himself, and Matt Judge Shattuck lore, of Vancouver.

Half a Century Ago

Washoe, (Nevada), will probably be admitted as a state during session of Congress. A bill for that purpose passed the Senate at the last session the night before the adjournment, but was 15 minutes late in reaching the House,

Louisville, Oct. 8 .- Rumors prevail in Nashville that the rebel cavalry have captured and entirely destroyed Shelbyville, Tenn., taking our forces there

New York, Oct. 9 .- The Herald's Washington dispatch says the latest private dispatches from the South say it appears that Bragg's army has been reinforced since the battle of Chattaneoga, his whole command amounting to 175,000 men, and reports say, General Joe Johnston is at home with 55,000 reserves.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 9 .- The Richmond Enquirer has the following: Missionary Ridge, Oct. 5. We opened on Chattanooga at 1 A. M. from the top of Lookout Mountain. Our shells exploded in the enemy's camp. The ene-

Owing to the late rains, the upper

Captuin Mills, commanding, intend going on a target excursion in a few

A six-mule team got stuck in the mud on Second street between Washington and Stark. Unless something speedily done by holders in some localities, a few days ore rain will make certain streets im-

Mrs. Julia Dean Havne will appear at the theater in this city on Friday.

The union men of Polk County will hold a union mass meeting on Satur-day, the list inst, at Dallas, Governor Gibbs, Judge Beise, George H. Wil-liams and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

The amount of taxable property in Linn County this year is \$2,075,713; in

Albany, \$202,144.

Bridge Is the Issue. PORTLAND, Oct. 13 .- (To the Editor.)—Mr. Abraham Neison, in The Oregonian October 8, is presumably in favor or an interstate bridge across the Columbia. At the same time it is this: is your discovery of the fact that he majority of the Republican voters was denied a voice in the party counthe bridge itself. Personally I am in liscovery, or has it been known to you favor of the bridge first, last and all the time, irrespective of the site is a question of engineering simply,

> GEORGE H. HIMES. Married a Little Time.

She gave him her hand when he asked

for it.

He little knew what was to come.

For when they'd been married a little while He found himself under her thumb,

The Help That Helps

Mr. Retailer:-Elvery manufacturer who offers to sell you his mer-chandise, tells you all about its various points of merit: quality, style workmanship, etc. Then, again many manufacturers offer you surrestions to help you sell their prod-

ucts.
These suggestions and helps take many shapes and include many plans of more or less merit. All are honestly intended to create a demand in your particular community for the manufacturer's goods.

But if the manufacturer is wise and experienced, and if you, Mr. Retailer, are alive to your best in-terests, you will get together on the simple, satisfactory and econ-omical plan of newspaper advertis-

It is direct, concrete, and to the point, and reaches more possible customers in your territory, in a more forceful manner, than any biher method ever devised.

It is the help that helps, and you will do well to insist on it from the

firms that make your merchandise.

Manufacturers who are intereste in local advertising for Nationally id merchandise are invited to com municate with the Bureau of Adver-tising. American Newspaper Pub-lishers' Association, World Building, New York City .-- Adv.