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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1914.

AUSTRIA'S MILITARY RECORD.

History warrants the prediction that, if Austria should be victorious in the war she has just begun, her success will be due to the fact that overwhelming power enables her to crush Servia, in the event that Russia does not interfere, or will be due to the aid of allies in event the war becomes general. When fighting unaided with a nation of any importance Austria has almost always been beaten. Her victories in war have usually been due either to powerful allies or to the insignificance of her enemy.

The house of Hapsburg has built up its empire by marriage, inheritance and scheming, just as did the house of Babenberg, which preceded it as rulers of its domains. Beginning as a petty dukedom, it was rescued from the invading Moravians and Magyars by King Otto the Great of Germany in 955 and given as a duchy to Leopold of Babenberg, in whose family it remained until 1246. The Babenbergs extended their boundaries eastward by colonization and westward by marriage, inheritance and treaty. The last of this line was killed in battle by the Hungarians in 1246 and after a contest the barons elected Ottakar, who became also King of Hungary and Bohemia shortly afterwards.

At this point the Hapsburgs come to the front. Rudolph, Count of Hapsburg, was elected King of Germany in 1273, and, claiming Austria, Styria and Carinthia as vacant fiefs, compelled Ottakar to renounce them and gave them to his sons. From that time the Hapsburgs schemed successfully for aggrandizement, Rudolph IV taking the title of Archduke and declaring his territory indivisible in 1364. In the succeeding century they acquired Carniola, Tyrol, part of Istria and Trieste. In 1438 Albert V was elected King of Germany and acquired the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary by marriage. From that time until 1740 the title of King of Germany remained hereditary with the Hapsburgs. Albert's successor, Frederick, was also elected Roman Emperor and the Hapsburgs held that title until 1804, when they renounced it and took the title "Emperor of Austria" in fear lest the "upstart," Napoleon, should take the first-named title from them and reduce them to the position of mere archdukes.

As military conquerors, the Hapsburgs were rarely successful. They tried to conquer Switzerland, but were ignominiously beaten at Sempach in 1386. The second Emperor of their line, Frederick, was driven from Vienna in 1385 by Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, who overran their dominions, but who was expelled by Maximilian I, one of the greatest of the Hapsburgs. In 1526 the Turkish Sultan Suleiman conquered nearly all of Hungary and in 1530 he invaded Austria and besieged Vienna. The Turks held most of Hungary till 1699 and compelled Austria to pay tribute for the remainder until 1606.

Maximilian's successor, Emperor Charles V, was the greatest of the Hapsburgs. He handed over Austria, Bohemia and Hungary to his brother, Ferdinand Charles, but was compelled to rescue him from the Turkish invaders. He defeated and captured Francis I, of France, at Pavia, sacked Rome, took the Pope prisoner, conquered Tunis, invaded France, subdued rebellion in the Netherlands and crushed the Protestant armies in Germany.

The Thirty Years War, begun by Ferdinand II to crush Protestantism, opened with victory for Austria, and Wallenstein had extended the Emperor's conquest to the Baltic when he was dismissed. The scales were turned when Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, invaded Germany, and Protestant success was not checked until Wallenstein was recalled and the Swedish King was killed in the moment of victory at Lutzen. When France finally joined in the war, Austria was beaten and was forced to allow religious toleration, to cede Alsace to France and to recognize Holland's independence.

In the wars with Louis XIV, of France, Austria was beaten from 1672-8 and her subsequent victories in Italy were won for her by Prince Eugene, a Frenchman whom Louis had offended. He led the Austrians against the Turks when they besieged Vienna in 1683, but victory was due as much to the aid of the Poles, headed by their King, John Sobieski. Eugene later reconquered Hungary from the Turks, won a succession of victories in Italy during the war of the Spanish succession and shared with the English under Marlborough the glory of Blenheim. When England deserted her in this war, Austria yielded the point in dispute to France.

When Prussia and France denied the right of Maria Theresa to rule over the Austrian empire, English aid again saved Austria, but she was compelled to cede Silesia to Prussia. When Austria later joined in the Seven Years War to partition Prussia, she was beaten by Frederick the Great.

The greatest military disasters befell Austria in the wars with the French revolutionists and with Napoleon, though the Hapsburgs produced in Archduke Charles one of their own blood who for a time beat the French and who is held one of the greatest modern generals. But Austria was disastrously beaten at Austerlitz in 1805 and the French defeated Charles at Aspern and Wagram in 1809. The Emperor not only abandoned his ancient title, and ceded much territory, but married his daughter, Maria Louisa, to a man whom he regarded as an usurper. Austria shared with her allies the credit for Napoleon's final overthrow.

In 1848 the Hungarian rebels had beaten Austria at every point when Russia intervened and crushed them. In 1859 France and Savoy drove Austria out of Italy and in 1866 Prussia overwhelmed her in the Six Weeks War.

No doubt Austria can crush Servia alone by sheer weight of numbers. If Russia should intervene, Austria's hopes of victory must rest largely in her allies, Germany and Italy. The Austrians are good soldiers, but the Hapsburgs, with rare exceptions, are poor Generals, and they do not encourage military genius in men of common red blood by raising them to high command.

ONE POSSIBLE WAY THROUGH.

"President Wilson," says the Chicago Tribune, a well-informed newspaper, "is greatly relieved at the failure of the rivers and harbors bill. The President feared it would pass, and add $50,000,000 to the extravagance record of the Democratic 'economy' Administration."

The testimony of other newspapers is that the measure has only the smallest chance of enactment. The President appears to be at least indifferent, and the opposition has shown no sign of weakening. A compromise may indeed be reached, but the outlook is dubious.

Is it not possible that the Oregon delegation can get Presidential support of a concurrent resolution, for ad-interim maintenance of the Columbia River improvements, such as President Averill, of the Chamber of Commerce, suggests?

ELEMENTAL.

The Republican theory of a customs tariff is that American manufacturers and American producers are entitled to protection in their home market to the extent of a fair margin of reasonable profit.

The Democratic theory is that the American consumer is entitled to first consideration as against the producer or the manufacturer, and that the latter must be subjected in their home market to the restraint and corrective influence of foreign competition.

The Republican theory is that if the producer and the manufacturer are protected, labor may be employed at the highest wages in the world, and that where the mills are busy and the farms have a profitable market for their output, all will prosper.

The Democratic practice, as expressed in the present tariff law, is to give the manufacturer moderate protection and the producer of agricultural and kindred products no protection at all. The buyer can buy where he pleases; the seller must take his chances.

In a state which has wheat, hops, fish, lumber, butter, cheese, eggs, hay, barley, fruit and many similar products to sell and which depends for a livelihood upon the successful and profitable marketing thereof, the tariff has a meaning for every citizen.

NAME IS NOT ALL.

We fancy that the letter from Mr. Samuel Hill which aroused the Tri-State Good Roads Association to condemnation was a discussion of the effect of events rather than an indication of desire on his part to favor one locality over another in the location of the Pacific Highway.

The construction of the Columbia River Highway has been undertaken by the counties interested without thought of the Pacific Highway. It rests wholly on its own necessity. Yet it forms a heretofore missing link between Portland and the north and south roads of Eastern Oregon. In that section roads are constructed at comparatively small cost. Although that portion of the state is less favored by wealth and population than Western Oregon, its roads today are better.

It is plainly apparent that the through travel will follow the Columbia River and Eastern Oregon route in preference to the Western Oregon route, unless the latter district bestirs itself to better roadbuilding. And this will happen whether the Western Oregon route retains the name "Pacific Highway" or not. Name alone will not attract travel. Better roads alone will do it.

The road problem confronting the counties of Western Oregon deals with physical problems, not with any artificial obstacles that can be created by one man, even though he be president of a road association.

BOTTLING THE LAND.

The Oregonian prints elsewhere today a discussion by the Marshfield Record of an important phase of one of the constitutional amendments now before the people. The amendment is the one which prohibits the state from alienating title to any submerged lands along the shores of navigable waters. Probably the framers of the measure had the situation on Portland's waterfront particularly in mind when they prepared it, yet it is statewide in its scope and the interpretation put upon it by the Record is one that is worth consideration.

It is argued that the declaration of state title to the beds of navigable waters "at bank-full stage" will cloud the title of the best farming lands in Coos, Curry and Tillamook Counties, for they are bottom lands subject to overflow of navigable streams. The answer that will probably be made by supporters of the measure is that the amendment cannot be retroactive in its effect and therefore will not cloud land titles that have already passed; that "bank full" takes up only to the line of ordinary high water and does not embrace bottom lands subject to overflows during extreme freshets.

But while this is perhaps a reasonable construction, the amendment would, if adopted, doubtless require court adjudication, and as the Record says, "fill the pockets of the lawyers at the expense of the early settler and his successor in interest."

Moreover, there are lowlands bordering on some of the navigable lakes of Oregon to which title has not passed—lands which are below the line of ordinary high water, are not and probably never will be needed for structures in aid of commerce and navigation, and are capable of being reclaimed. There are many thousands of acres of such lands bordering on Klamath Lake. Though treeless, some at least are included in the forest reserves and all are reserved by the Government for one purpose or another not incident to commerce and navigation. They will doubtless ultimately revert to the state and the state would seemingly be unable to dispose of them under the proposed amendment.

Whether there are lands still owned by the state bordering any other lakes, rivers and harbors of Oregon and are subject to reclamation by diking is a matter for grave consideration in voting on this amendment. And in any event the need of this type of constitutional amendment is not apparent. The state cannot now alienate its title to the beds of navigable rivers below the line of low water; it can do so above low water subject to its own regulation. On the most important rivers it has already granted the lands lying between high and low water. There is a wharfing privilege beyond the line of low water that has been granted to the riparian owners, but it is subject to legislative revocation. A simple act repealing the wharf law would seem to be all that is required if it be deemed advisable that that right should in fact be canceled.

The lack of necessity for so sweeping an amendment is made more noticeable by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case instituted by the Portland Dock Commission. There it was held that the state could not alienate its lands below low water and through the municipality had the power to regulate the use of the tide lands above low water in the interests of commerce and navigation. Regulation covers all elements in the situation vital to public interest. It permits the use of submerged lands for farming purposes when they are not required for structures in aid of navigation and commerce. It may be applied to prevent monopoly or obstruction in the event attempt is made so to use tide lands needed for commerce and navigation. Public ownership which confines, as would this amendment, the utilization of all submerged lands of every character to use as sites for docks under lease or municipal ownership goes to an extreme that is not demanded by public policy.

SHAW AND IBSEN.

Students of the modern drama will be interested to learn that Bernard Shaw has added some new chapters to his "Quintessence of Ibsenism." This vivacious little book was published some twenty years ago, when the great Scandinavian genius was just beginning to make an impression upon the English-speaking world. His dramatic methods were new and often surprising. His characters were totally unlike the conventional stage figures which had entertained and bored one generation after another ever since the days of Shakespeare.

The problems which he discussed were perplexing and sometimes alarming. Neither England nor America knew what to make of Ibsen until Shaw taught them in his incisive book. Their natural attitude had been defensive. Ibsen seemed to make war on "all that they held dear," the home, religion, patriotism and so on, and it was small wonder that the censor and the public both disliked him. Bernard Shaw pointed out that Ibsen was not the fearsome foe to all good that he had been taken for.

What he really attacked was not the home, but a false romantic ideal which had usurped the place of the home and often turned possible good into actual evil. It was the same with marriage. Ibsen never had a word to say against a union founded in mutual love and continued with kindly respect. He only fulminated against debased relations where the man dwelt in brutalized conceit of himself and the woman was a coddled slave.

Nor did Ibsen attack patriotism except that form of it which Dr. Samuel Johnson so well defined in his great dictionary. "Patriotism," wrote the immortal lexicographer, "is the last refuge of a scoundrel." Of course he meant that kind which incites a war and then sells the soldiers embalmed beef. Or the kind which furnishes paper-soled boots to the cavalry while it delivers inflammatory speeches at home.

It was these perilously mendacious "romantic ideals" which Ibsen hated and which he assailed so pitilessly in his plays. And yet after all these years of instruction as to the genuine and the tinsel there are plenty of excellent people who cannot tell the difference.

A PARTHIAN POLICY.

Thus far the Servians have been pursuing a Parthian policy toward the invading Austrians. They have fled before the foe, no doubt with the purpose of drawing him into the interior, where he can be attacked and destroyed. It was thus that the few but far from feeble Swiss dealt with the Austrians in the days of William Tell and Gessler. The invaders were lured onward into some mountain defile where numbers did not count and cavalry was useless. There the peasants fell upon them and slaughtered them by the thousand with little loss to themselves.

In the same way the Parthians of the desert enticed the Roman legions to destruction. They would fight a moment and then flee. Again they would rally and face the enemy, only to scatter once more. These tactics they continued until the legions were hopelessly astray in the desert wastes. Then at the proper moment the Parthians fell upon them in good earnest and left only their dead bodies upon the bloody sands. The abandonment of Belgrade reminds one of the craft of the Russians when Napoleon invaded their country. They permitted him to reach Moscow almost without interruption, but no sooner had he made his army comfortable in the captured capital than it was burned over his head and his troops driven out into the Wintry snows to make their dismal way back to France.

The capital of such a nation as Servia is extremely mobile. Wherever the King is with his army and advisers there is the seat of government. Archives are of little consequence. Monuments of liberty do not trouble the monarch in a land where liberty never has been known. The Servians are not fighting for freedom, but merely for the right to live under a despotism of their own choosing. The loss of Belgrade does not weaken them at all and its retention would not strengthen them. Their real strongholds are the mountain fastnesses of the country and their best munitions of war are the bold hearts of the people.

The Austrians may overrun Servia for the moment, but they will not permanently conquer it, any more than the Turks did centuries ago.

LUNDY'S LANE.

July 25 was the centenary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, an indecisive action of our second war with England. The site of the encounter was on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, about a mile and a half from the falls. It was one of the few pitched battles of that war in which the Americans were not defeated. The Battle of New Orleans, as the reader will immediately remember, was another. At Lundy's Lane Winfield Scott won his first laurels. They were rather pale, but still they sufficed to begin a career which did not end until the Civil War was well under way.

When the American troops met the British at Lundy's Lane they were undertaking one of those invasions of Canada some of which began so hopefully and all of which ended so futilely in the War of 1812. On July 25, 1814, Scott, who was subordinate to General Jacob Brown, was ordered to advance toward Queenstown with 1300 men. His opponent was General Riall, who had a much larger force, but the Americans held their ground and even gained some advantages in the course of the afternoon.

Toward night the leisurely General Brown arrived with reinforcements and the British retired. In the interval both Brown and Scott were wounded and the command fell to General Ripley, who held the field for an hour or so and then gracefully retired. Thus, with the exception of the dead men who do not count in such affairs, conditions were precisely the same at the end of the encounter as at the beginning. Still, since the Americans were not driven from the field, they hailed Lundy's Lane as a glorious victory. The British also claimed it, and to this day the rival claims have not been completely adjusted.

Had General Scott inflicted a decisive defeat upon the British, the Americans would have advanced into Canada and might, perhaps would have, succeeded in overrunning that province. This was their great ambition during both the War of 1812 and the Revolution. Had their hopes been fulfilled it is likely enough that Canada would have become a part of the Union and might now be enjoying the blessings of liberty under the Stars and Stripes.

The Chicago Tribune, July 24, has the following introductory paragraph to a dispatch from its Washington correspondent on the rivers and harbors bill:

> The $53,000,000 river and harbor pork barrel bill is beaten. Democratic leaders in the Senate admitted today it is useless to attempt to force the passage of the bill as long as Senators Burton, of Ohio; Kenyon, of Iowa; Borah, of Idaho; Norris, of Nebraska; Lane, of Oregon, and Ashurst, of Arizona are willing to keep up their filibuster.

Senator Lane, too!

The gentle-hearted Czar has ceased for the moment to plot new pogroms. His talk now is all of loyalty and love. Never did monarch feel such affection for his dear "peepul." Softly as a sucking dove he urges them to fight for him against the wicked Austrians in behalf of "their country and their God." We should suppose the Russian God might be able to take care of himself without shedding the blood of the starving peasants.

Justice may linger, she may delay, but when she strikes, the blow is deadly. Witness the following. A baking powder man was convicted the other day under the pure food law for adulterating his wares with arsenic, a comparatively harmless spice, as everybody knows. But no mercy was shown. The pitiless judge fined him $5. We trust other adulterators will take warning and mend their ways ere it is everlastingly too late.

The forest fire which threatens Sisson, Cal., started from "a campfire abandoned by hunters." If these hunters, who so recklessly disregard the welfare of other people, could be caught and adequately punished, others might be made more careful. To extinguish a campfire is not much trouble. To extinguish the forest fire which it is pretty sure to start, if neglected, costs money and hard work.

Rumblings from the great deep begin to disturb the plans of the European war lords. The peasants and artisans who will have to shoot and be shot if there is a general conflict threaten a general strike to stave it off. Very likely such a strike would fail if it were called, but the ominous fact is that it should be discussed. Fifty years ago the millions would have bled and starved in silence.

This is the farmers' year of plenty. They not only have banner crops, but war promises to aid short European crops in giving them banner prices. Such a conjunction of big yield with high prices does not happen more than once in a generation. The farmers will be able to buy bonds with which to finance the European war and to buy them with money paid by Europe for their wheat.

What is the use of a law to make canoeists careful? There are so many laws now that people think nothing of breaking one and taking chances. The reckless man on the water is brother to the reckless autoist, with greater certainty of "doing" himself.

The usual pessimistic reports are due from the hopfields. Prolonged dry weather reduces the yield and wet weather brings out the louse. Yet at picking time the returns are at the general average.

The unwritten law has been adopted and expanded by France in the Caillaux case. It justifies a woman's shooting a man if she even believes he intends to publish letters which compromise her.

The jobs seem to be about all that is left of the National pure food law, since the Supreme Court has ruled that proof of injurious poisoning by impure food is necessary to conviction.

Judging by his record, Charles R. Drummond needs an indeterminate sentence as a habitual bigamist more than he needs a parole.

Coos Bay has waited long for railroad connection; now it has certainty of one and prospects of several and will welcome them all.

Harmony may reign superficially among Nebraska Democrats, but some of them have sharp knives concealed about their persons.

It is very well to be patriotic, but the European in this country would better stay and live than go home to be killed.

The millennium is near at Chicago when Carter Harrison discards Bathhouse John and Hinkey Dink.

The peace stamps will be a grim joke in Europe.

The aeroplane in war will get its test now.

Everybody sprinkle tomorrow.

DANGER IS SEEN IN AMENDMENT

Fear Expressed Waterfront Measure Will Cloud Title to Much Farm Land.

Marshfield Record.

(The facts suggested herein were pointed out to the Record by J. W. Bennett.)

A bill proposed by initiative petition for the amendment of the state constitution, is one which is probably far broader in its scope than was anticipated by Senator Mulkey, who drew it, and C. S. Jackson, of the Journal, who, with him, proposed the amendment.

The first two lines of the bill are enough to get everybody on the coast, bays and rivers, also in the Willamette Valley to become interested.

Here's what the two lines say:

> Section 8-a. The beds of the navigable waters of the State of Oregon at bank-full stage are hereby declared subject to public use for water commerce, navigation and improvements in aid thereof.

At "bank-full stage" covers every piece of bottom land in Coos and Curry counties, which are the most valuable farm lands for dairy purposes in the world. Then there is the Umpqua, where a similar condition exists, and there is the Siuslaw and Yaquina Bay in the same boat, and there is Tillamook and then there's the Columbia River. At "bank-full stage" will take every farm on the vast bottom lands. "Navigable waters" does not confine it to a river or bay, but it embraces the lakes and water of every kind, no matter where found. It embraces Tenmile Lake, North Lake, Eel Lake, Clear Lake and the entire list of lakes along the coast and down the Willamette Valley All the low lands become "bank full" at the time of freshets and a freshet always covers all the low lands in the country.

The bill further provides that:

> The state's title thereto is in trust for the benefit of the people, and is hereby declared to be perpetual and forever inalienable, etc.

This would be a cloud on the title of every farm of what is known as the bottom land in the State of Oregon and will cause endless litigation and fill the pockets of the lawyers at the expense of the early settler and his successor in interest.

The fact is that a great many people of the state believe that the land between ordinary low-water mark and deep water, suitable for navigation, should be retained by the state, and it is already in the state in trust for the public, so that the state and cities can build their own wharves on that strip of land or rent it to other persons for wharf purposes, but the tidelands—which means the lands between ordinary high-water mark and ordinary low-water mark, has already been sold by the state to individuals, generally to abutting owners and the title vested in the purchasers has been upheld by the Oregon Supreme Court repeatedly and also by the Supreme Court of the United States. In addition to that, the riparian owner would give the right to wharf out to deep water so that vessels could land and the Government establishes a harbor line beyond which no one can wharf out, and there is quite a feeling that this strip of land between the low-water mark and the harbor line should remain in the state for the public, so that the cities can build wharves in case they see proper, or rent their right to build wharves thereon to individuals.

The public can readily see by the foregoing that the amendment to the constitution is not drawn with that end in view, but gives the sweeping assertion that the banks of navigable waters, in navigable rivers or lakes of the State of Oregon, at bank full stage are covered by the constitutional amendment.

This is but a starter, with the view of getting people to look into these constitutional amendments so that they won't go blindly when voting upon it.

Here endeth the first lesson.

'TWIXT AND BETWEEN CANDIDATE

Mr. U'Ren Nominated by Judge Murphy as an "Interdependent."

PORTLAND, July 29.—(To the Editor.)—Our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. W. S. U'Ren, is reputed to be one of the fathers of the primary law. It's a credit to Oregon nobody yet has claimed to be its mother. It has been discovered said law contains a joker. Well, what of it? Did anybody ever see a mischievous kid who wasn't full of jokers? Writing laws is a good deal like getting married, it looks fine until it begins to work, then life itself is full of jokers. When dreamers quit writing laws the supply of jokers will diminish.

By reason of a joker in the primary law Candidate U'Ren can't catch 'em a-coming and catch 'em a-going. It is to be sad, but not hopeless. Under the primary law the famous lawgiver cannot at the same time run as an "Independent" and run as a "Prohibitionist." Why call oneself either? Danger lurks in both words. Your genuine "Independent" can take a drink in places where it will bring him friends and abhor the stuff in places where it will bring home the bacon, else he is not independent. A "Prohibitionist" is one whose soul is enmeshed in the shadow of an arid and arbitrary law. At this season of the year an "Independent" with sound digestion can take a jolt of Scotch whisky and see the valley smiling before him if he don't prolong the smile, but a "Prohibitionist" has visions of the day when that supernatural bunch who gather at Salem will pass a law that will make men sober and thrifty in spite of themselves. These two views will not coin into a persuasive catchword.

Now our celebrated Oregonian, the Hon. W. S. U'Ren, deserves something better than a joker. He has done a good deal to Oregon and if elected Governor might undo it. Let us advise him, encourage him, cheer him. Show me a man who didn't find himself in the cloudy hours and I will show you an accident or a freak. Is this a find?

"W. S. Uren, Interdependent candidate for Governor."

J. HENNESSY MURPHY.

MR. U'REN AND THE PRIMARY LAW

Digged the Pit Into Which He Has Now Fallen.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 29.—(To the Editor.)—In an editorial article last Saturday you said I wrote the bill that prevents an independent candidate for public office from being nominated by a political party. You are mistaken, as I had nothing whatever to do with it. The bill was passed by the Legislature of 1913, a body that would not pass any bill that Mr. U'Ren was suspected of having drawn.

W. S. U'REN.

The Oregonian was not mistaken. It is surprised at Mr. U'Ren's ignorance of his own primary law. It is hard to believe it is genuine.

Section 10 of the primary law, drawn by Mr. U'Ren and enacted through the initiative in 1904, contained the following clause:

> No independent or non-partisan candidate shall be permitted to use any word of the name of any existing political party or organization in his candidacy.

This exactly fits Mr. U'Ren's case. He was an "independent" candidate and he desired also to be the "Prohibition" candidate. He could not be both.

The recent Legislature amended the law of 1904 so that any "independent" or "non-partisan" candidate could use the title "independent" or "non-partisan," but no other. The law was thus made more explicit and its limitations were increased; but in essence it was unchanged. The original U'Ren phraseology is there.

What does Mr. U'Ren hope to gain by such trifling?

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of July 30, 1864.

Washington, June 22.—The Postmaster-General has relet to the California Stage Company the daily mail contract between Lincoln, Cal., and Portland, Or., a distance of 640 miles. The contract with Ben Holladay for carrying the mail between Salt Lake City and Walla Walla has been extended so as to make The Dalles the western terminus of the route.

By the arrival of the Canyon City stage at The Dalles we have intelligence of the arrival of Captain Olney's command at Alkali Flat. He had received orders to report to Captain Caldwell at Camp Watson. He says that the Indians are quite plenty and on the night of the 26th tried to stampede the cavalry horses.

St. Louis, July 23.—The recent arrest of several prominent secessionists in this city was connected with a conspiracy which extended throughout the Mississippi Valley, having for its object the aiding of rebellion in the Northwest.

Atlanta, July 22.—On the morning of the 20th Howard, Hooker and Palmer crossed the Chattahoochie with the balance of their corps, forming a line along the south bank of a creek. At 3 P. M. the rebels made a desperate and sudden attack on Howard in great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker, the rebels advancing three deep. Portions of our line wavered at first before the terrible onslaught, but quickly rallied and stood firm. Before dark the rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our lines. They retreated in disorder, leaving most of their dead and wounded on the field. On the left we were entirely successful; McPherson drove the rebels several miles. On the morning of the 21st the rebels were driven with small loss to their works, immediately around Atlanta. On the 22d they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker and Palmer's front. At 2 P. M. portions of our army entered the city.

Baltimore, July 26.—Averill, after a successful encounter with Early's force in the Shenandoah Valley, pursued them to the mountains beyond Winchester, where Early made a stand and after heavy fighting on July 23 and 24, Averill was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, causing the evacuation of Martinsburg. The rebels pursued and on the afternoon of the 25th occupied Martinsburg. Our forces were concentrating at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Seely, of Puget Sound, has discovered an extensive bed of finely flavored oysters, some of which will measure from three to five inches in circumference.

A saddle train of horses appeared on Front street in great disorder yesterday, having come suddenly to the ferry landing, and apparently the drivers were not certain of their locality until the loose horses were scattered in every direction, putting them to great exertion in collecting the stampeded animals.

Messrs. Hawthorne & Loryea have opened an office for the asylum for the insane at the office of Dr. Chapman, opposite the Pioneer Hotel.

Captain Semmes was in Portland in 1851 or 1852 as First Lieutenant of the United States sloop of war Vincennes. He has a sister, a highly respectable married lady, residing at Oregon City.

Well Digging Contract.

PORTLAND, July 29.—(To the Editor.)—We take the liberty of addressing you in regard to a well that we are having drilled.

The following is the proposition that the parties drilling the well made us: $1 per foot in dirt, $1.50 in soft rock, $2 in hard rock, until the 200-foot level, and $2.50 per foot thereafter, including casing.

The well is now at 150-foot level, at the 70-foot level the drill machine settled or in some way shifted and caused a curve or jog in the hole to the extent that it will be impossible to place casings below that level. For the first 135 feet the formation was practically all hard rock, but the last 15 feet was completed in about 45 minutes and is a soft shale or sandstone and we believe that it is necessary to case the entire well.

Question: Would you advise us to accept a well under the conditions mentioned above, the same only being cased down to the curved condition?

F. H. F.

The Oregonian is unable to determine from the brief statement of the provisions of the contract or agreement whether there has been specific performance. A lawyer should be consulted.

Dealer In Books.

PORTLAND, July 27.—(To the Editor.)—I have an explanation of 50 of the Psalms of David, by a professor of divinity of Edinburg College, published in the year 1653. Can you tell me where to inquire if this book is of any value?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Write to Brentanos, Fifth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York City.

"E. Z" Government.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 20.—(To the Editor.)—I rise to inquire if there isn't as much sense in paying Colombia $25,000,000 as there was in paying Spain $20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands? I think we ought to change the name of our Government from the U. S. Government to the "E. Z" Government.

G. C. KISSELL.

HELP HIM ON HIS WAY.

Just help him on his way,
If but a lift.
As light, as flit,
As snowflake gone astray;
It may do good that day,
And make a heart so gay.

Just help him on his way,
At work or play,
You ne'er can say,
What thought his mind unfolds,
What dark dreams through it rolls;
And win for him the day.

Just help him on his way,
Sad is his look
As a wasted brook,
Sorrow has touched him sore,
He feels like hope is o'er;
Bring him a sunbeam's ray.

Just help him on his way,
Trouble haunted mind,
Makes his soul blind,
He can't see how to tread,
Where others swiftly sped;
Show him the light of day.

Just help him on his way,
His friends are gone,
He's sad, forlorn,
Dark thoughts through his soul play,
He sees the night, not day;
Speak kindly to him, pray.

Just help him on his way,
An ideal lost
Bites like a frost,
Deep down in his sad soul
Gloams the green gangrene mold;
Oh, bring him happier day.

Just help him on his way,
"For none can tell
To what red hell
The sightless soul may stray;"
And your act save the day,
Where all was lost for aye.

J. T. FORD, Dallas, Or.

Little Editorials on Business

The Dawn of a New Opportunity.

The man who slumbers when opportunity appears must be content to watch another enjoy the rewards of that opportunity.

Upon our broadening horizon there stands a new and glorious opportunity for every retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer in Portland.

Many thousand people live within 50 miles of this city. They are the most prosperous people in the world—waiting to buy our merchandise.

And they are coming to us. Many retailers who formerly regarded this city and its environs as their territory are now delivering goods by parcel post to customers 50 to 300 miles away.

Manufacturers and jobbers who once restricted their distribution and their advertising to the small dealers in a limited territory are now doing a wider business.

This expansion of trade is the result of advertising to the consumer. It is the most natural thing in the world for the consumer to buy and use the things best known to him.

Make the people acquainted with your goods. Offer them better values and better service. Then they will come or send to you to supply their wants.

The opportunity is before you to increase your own business and help make Portland a greater market place—a bigger city—a better place to live.

Those who are asleep on this opportunity may awaken to find their business has gone to a competitor or to another town.

The Oregonian will carry your message to the most substantial families in this territory. They demand good goods and they have the price.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of July 30, 1889.

Salem, July 29.—The number of school children in the state reported by the State Superintendent is 93,998.

Walla Walla, July 29.—The fruit-growers Saturday evening organized an association. D. W. Jessee is president; J. M. Gose, vice-president; W. S. Offner, secretary; Messrs. Headly, Aeris and T. Chase, executive committee. The object is to obtain by concerted action lower rates and to ship and sell fruit through agents appointed by the association.

Paris, July 29.—General Boulanger was defeated in the elections on Sunday.

Olympia, July 29.—The constitutional convention had a hot debate today about mentioning God in the preamble. After a tie vote, the matter was referred back to committee.

J. H. Fisk of Portland, will build a three-story frame hotel on the site of the Riverside Hotel, on J and Second streets, East Portland. The old hotel has been vacated by William von Cadow and will be removed.

The Street Commissioner of East Portland yesterday raised the gate at the dam that confines the water on the low grounds east of the railroad embankment and permitted the water to run. The flooding of the flats has had a good effect on the miasmatic vapors arising from the low ground.

Negotiations are in progress for changing the Washington-street railway to a cable road. The company is considering various styles of electric motors, with a view of substituting one of them for horses.

Work on the proposed new St. Vincent's Hospital to be built on a five-acre tract on the hillside west of the city was commenced last week. John O'Neill has the contract for opening the quarry.

George Tuttle has received a dispatch stating that John L. Davidson died in Ontario, Canada, Sunday night. He had been a resident of this city since 1862 and engaged in busines still within the past two years.

Some 200 acres of fine orchard ground north and west of the garrison grounds in Vancouver has been laid out in lots and blocks.

"What would the city do without the services of Hugh Brady?" yesterday queried Police Officer Hickey. "It seems that he understands more about dragging the river for dead bodies than any one else in the city."

W. A. Carruthers, of Oysterville, W. T., who is in town, says the town of South Bend, at the mouth of the Willapa, on Shoalwater Bay, is having quite a boom.

The bear pit in the City Park is almost completed, and in a few days more the two bruins will be surprised to find themselves let loose in the inclosure.

Captain William J. Buchanan's new steamboat Ione was launched from Smith's yard in South Portland yesterday. Captain Buchanan christened her the Ione after Mrs. Captain W. S. Buchanan, his son's wife.

Why Not Suppress?

ENTERPRISE, Or., July 28.—(To the Editor.)—I have read The Oregonian constantly for 35 years and would like to ask you to answer the following questions:

Why do you keep in the limelight constantly such men as W. S. U'Ren?

Is there any law to compel you to publish his ruinous bills? If not why do you not just ignore any communication from him?

Do you not know that knowledge that a bill emanates from him is enough to cause every decent voter to vote against the amendment?

Do you not know that it is wrong to defile a respectable newspaper by publishing anything written by W. S. U'Ren?

Then why do you publish his communications?

GEO. S. CRAIG.

The Oregonian does not know that Mr. U'Ren's authorship alone will kill a measure. It has not been the invariable rule in the past. Moreover, U'Renism is not confined to the channels of the press to get before the people. Suppression of newspaper information or discussion of it will therefore not eradicate it. To ignore would have no more effect on U'Renism than on the measles.

Uncle Sam, Auto Man.

Baltimore American.

Recent statistics credit the United States with about one automobile for each two miles of country road.