The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-class matter.
Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	1.50
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and Weekly, one year	3.50

(BY CARRIER)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75

How to Remit—Send Postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 34 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 50 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 62 to 76 pages, 5 cents; 78 to 92 pages, 6 cents. Foreign postage, double rates.

Eastern Business Offices—Verree & Conklin, New York, Brunswick building. Chicago, Steger building.

San Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Co., 743 Market street.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1914.

THE COMING WAR AT SEA.

England having joined France and Russia in their war with Germany and Austria, attention is turned to the relative strength of the contending forces at sea and stimulates speculation as to the probable course of naval warfare.

In capital ships England is 50 per cent stronger than Germany and in pre-dreadnought battleships she is twice as strong. Assuming that Italy will join Germany and Austria when Britain declares war, the French navy alone is about equal to those of Germany's two allies combined. This leaves out of consideration the Russian Baltic fleet, which is so weak by comparison as to be practically at the mercy of Germany.

The most obvious thing for the British fleet to do would be to cross the North Sea, meet the German fleet if it ventures forth and do battle. If victorious, the British could then blockade the German North Sea coast, including the great ports of Wilhelmshofen, Bremen and Hamburg. They could also blockade the entrances to the Kiel canal and the Danish straits, thus shutting German commerce into the Baltic Sea.

It is possible, however, that Germany may avoid a naval battle until she can catch England at a disadvantage. This may have been her purpose in withdrawing her fleet through the canal to Kiel. She is evidently making the most of her opportunity to dispose of the Russian Baltic fleet first. Having taken refuge in the Baltic, her fleet could be reached only through the canal or the straits. British attack through the canal would be practically impossible, for the Germans could dispose of ships as they emerged, one by one. Were the British fleet to go through the straits, they would have to pass through the sound, only a few miles wide, which divides Denmark from Sweden, and, though they emerged in good position for battle, would risk escape of the Germans by the short cut through the canal and a raid on the British coast before they could return to its defense. The British would, by blockading the North Sea coast and both outlets from the Baltic, practically annihilate German ocean commerce and render the German navy useless for the time being.

Germany might suffer this condition to last for a short time, while she destroyed the Russian fleet, ravaged the Russian coast and perhaps raided the Russian capital. She might hope in the meanwhile to destroy some of the British battleships by means of mines or torpedoes on the North Sea coast, and thus reduce the odds against her. A call for help would go from Russia to England and might tempt the latter country to send one part of its fleet through the straits into the Baltic, while the other part prevented escape through the canal. The German fleet might venture a dash from its lair when division of the enemy's forces afforded an opportunity to fight a nearly equal force.

A secondary field of action would be the Mediterranean Sea. Practically the whole French navy is concentrated there and would need to combine with the British squadron in those waters in order to fight the combined Austrian and Italian fleets. Victory for the British and French would enable France to transfer troops from North Africa to France unhindered and to blockade Italian and Austrian ports. Defeat for them would lay open to attack the French coast, all the French possessions in North Africa and all the British outposts in the Mediterranean. French troops would be shut in North Africa, and Italy and Austria would be free to attack Egypt, seize the Suez canal and block the gateway to India, China and Japan.

England has an advantage in what is practically a double line of naval defense on her own coast. Were her dreadnought squadron beaten in the North Sea or Baltic, the German dreadnoughts would probably be so badly damaged that they would not be much more than a match for an equal number of old-style battleships, of which England has forty to Germany's twenty. Before Germany could really command the sea and have England at her mercy, she would have to win a second and perhaps a third naval battle, and after that must run the gauntlet of the British coast defenses.

FOUND WANTING.

Charles Baise, of Salem, seems to have shown rather less common sense in an emergency than would naturally be expected from a boy of 17 years. He and one of his friends, young Van Tassle, were bathing in the Willamette when the latter got out of his depth and began to cry for help. Instead of proceeding efficiently to rescue him Charles started on his bicycle to carry the news to Van Tassle's family five miles away. Doubtless his intentions were excellent, but his course was unfortunate. More unfortunate still was the fact that neither of the boys could swim. We infer that to have been the case. It is incredible that a boy who could swim should have acted as young Baise did in such a state of affairs.

No doubt hundreds of other youths are in much the same situation as these two chums were when they entered the Willamette River "to cool off." The hot weather of this season makes "cooling off" an indispensable process for everybody. It is necessary for health as well as comfort. Boys and young men cannot be prevented from going into the water in the raging heat of July and August and it is foolish to try to prevent them.

The sensible thing to do is to teach them all to swim. This would of itself greatly diminish the number of Summer accidents. A youth who can swim does not often lose his head and begin to drown the instant his feet cease to touch bottom. Even if he can make only a few strokes that few may bring him back to safety. But there would still be accidents, though not a great many, even if every youth knew how to swim. Attacks of cramp must still be reckoned with and now and then some boy would fall into a panic and lose his self-command. In such cases he is sure to lose his life, too, unless his comrades understand how to help him.

This is an art which can be taught and learned. How to be useful in emergencies should be thoroughly taught in every school. It is far more important than the geography of Polynesia. Very likely there was some little expedient in plain sight by which young Baise might have saved his comrade's life. But he did not know about it and the consequence is the death of one boy and a saddened life for the other. The day is coming when we shall try to make our schools as useful as possible and think a great deal less of making them conform to ancient tradition.

WHO ARE TO RULE?

The Oregon City Enterprise tells a story of a recent meeting of Washington County Pomona Grange, called for the purpose of discussing measures to come before the people next November. The Grange has 272 active members and between ninety and one hundred were present at the symposium. The consensus of opinion is reported to have been against:

The universal eight-hour law.

The $1500 tax exemption.

Against doing away with capital punishment.

Against the tax for the unemployed.

It may be assumed that the Grange, representing a large class of Oregon farmers, is becoming weary of the chronic misuse of the referendum. Here are four measures, two of which bear heavily against the farmer and another of which is of immediate concern to all taxpayers.

Moreover, no good excuse can be offered for the presence on the ballot of the capital punishment bill. It was defeated in 1912 by a vote of 41,951 ayes and 64,578 noes. The issue was fairly tried, clearly submitted and emphatically determined. Yet here the same old straw is to be threshed over again, because someone, or a group of somebodies or nobodies, is not satisfied.

Well, what if they are not? Are the people to rule? Or only some of the people?

THE COST.

The staggering cost of war in money is indicated by the preparation of Germany for the conflict. The first budget presented by the Imperial Chancellor to the Reichstag calls for the immense sum of $1,250,000,000. The English Parliament has voted a war appropriation of $525,000,000. Undoubtedly the French and Austrian preparations are on a similar scale.

But these sums do not represent all the investment of the nations, present and past, in the forthcoming struggle. The German empire has for fifty years been building up a great fighting organization, army and navy. It has cost an inconceivable sum, all procured through taxation from the toiling masses and producers. Your soldier and your sailor is a drone in time of peace who must be fed and clothed by the busy bees of commerce and industry. But when war comes, he must still be fed and clothed, though the drone has become a maddened hornet.

Few living men have seriously thought such a war as now impends to be possible. The only reason was that it would be too horrible and that therefore it could not happen. But evidently it is to happen. It is the struggle for which all the nations have been preparing.

If a man lives always in the expectation that his neighbor, who was once his enemy, may again become his enemy, and carries a loaded gun for possible use, it is certain that sooner or later the crisis will come. So it is with nations. They have been long preparing for war. Now there is war. All who have thought that the way to guarantee peace was to prepare for war were utterly mistaken.

WILSON'S NEXT TROUBLE.

President Wilson's next trouble after Congress has disposed of the anti-trust bills will be concerned with control of the next House. If he loses this, his power to dictate legislation will cease next March and will be greatly weakened at the short session beginning in December. The prospect of his party's success is so extremely doubtful that he has now begun mollifying those Democrats who are aggrieved, and the promise is held out that he will take the stump in October in some of the doubtful states. He expects the present huge majority of 145 to be reduced, and he contemplates that probability calmly, for large majorities are unruly and not readily amenable to control, but he has good cause to fear that the scale will be turned against him.

Unfavorable business conditions are ascribed to Democratic legislation, and continued high prices cause the dominant party to be blamed for disappointed hopes. This general sentiment has done much to heal divisions among those who oppose Democracy and to unite them against it. About fifty Democratic Representatives owe their seats to divisions among opponents and expect to be retired at the Fall election. The President's course has produced division in his own party and prepared the way for its defeat in other districts.

In New York he has avoided Federal appointments which might strengthen Tammany, but has not come out strongly against that organization. He retains in office 82 Republican postmasters whose terms have expired, more than sixty of them to punish Senator O'Gorman for opposing him on canal tolls, and the hungry Democrats are angry. He permits Federal officials in New York to fight Tammany openly, and so hot is the indignation that a delegation of thirteen New York Representatives called on him to complain that Federal officials were obstructing their renomination, but he gave them no very definite promise. The state organization is shot to pieces and the New York Sun forecasts that, in consequence of the anti-Democratic reaction and the factional quarrels, the Republicans will gain at least ten seats in the House and that twelve will be doubtful, leaving only ten surely Democratic. Republicans expect to gain fifteen seats in that state alone.

Party discord is rife in other states. Senator Hitchcock, who led the fight for amendment of the currency bill and who forced the withdrawal of Thomas D. Jones' nomination for membership on the Federal Reserve Board, has won a victory in the Nebraska primaries over Secretary Bryan, a majority of the delegates to the state convention being instructed to give him a vote of confidence. There is a revolt against Mr. Bryan's intolerance of dissent within his party, simultaneously with a reunion of Republicans and a revival of Republican sentiment.

In Texas, Thomas H. Hall, the Administration candidate for Governor, who was indorsed by strong letters from the President, Mr. Bryan and Postmaster-General Burleson, has been defeated at the primaries by Mr. Ferguson, who boasts of being a Champ Clark Democrat and condemns Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy.

These are only a few specimen states where discord reigns among the Democracy. In view of the showing made, the Republican expectation of a minimum gain of sixty-five seats in the next House seems moderate. With the tide of public opinion running so strongly against the Administration it would not be surprising if enough additional seats were won to insure Republican control.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

Only about 27 per cent of the tillable land in the United States is under cultivation, and that which is cultivated produces no more than a fraction of what it might. Our methods of growing crops are primitive in the extreme. They waste work and exhaust the soil. When a man raises from ten acres no more than five would grow under proper tillage he throws away more than half his time, labor and invested capital. If half the hills in a cornfield are vacant something is wrong with the man who owns it. He has not learned the elements of good management.

There is vacant land enough inside the limits of Portland to feed the city if it were tilled scientifically. The ordinary back yard will grow food for a family with some to sell under skillful hands. The sewage of Portland would double the crops of the vicinity if it were saved and utilized. We have hardly begun as yet to tap the resources of the earth.

REAPING THE WAR HARVEST.

Feverish activity in equipping emergency reserve hospitals throughout Europe brings attention to the grim reality of warfare. Nothing is quite so certain as that there will be an immense harvest of wounded men to occupy these hospitals. So far as reported the toll has not been heavy. But the war is still in its sparring stages. Covering detachments and patrols have clashed for the most part with trifling losses of a few hundred. And what is a few hundred lives in such a war!

But once the thing has grown into the cauldron of fury that seems inevitable, the wounded will multiply by the thousands. Vigorous young men who are now marching forward in the heyday of life and health will be stricken down by the missiles of men they have never seen, but whom, in the insanity of battle, they seek to destroy. Since the vital organs offer a smaller target space than the remainder of the body, it follows that the number of wounded will exceed the number of killed. The small-caliber steel-jacketed projectile used by all participants is seldom fatal unless a bone or vital spot is hit. Occasionally men hit in the head or shot through the lungs survive.

If the clash continues for a number of months the harvest of wounded will mount to a frightful total. That portion of Europe not monopolized by the firing lines will be rendered into veritable hospitals. The slightly wounded, of course, will be able to return to duty after a few days or weeks at the rear. So long as there is enough of a soldier left hanging together use is made of him. He is permitted to remain out of action only long enough that the wounds may heal. Then he returns to the savage work of helping run up the casualty lists on the opposing side.

RUSHING FRANCE.

Germany has set out to crush France at the very outset of the great, many-sided struggle that is now on with constantly-increasing fury. Developments of the few hours since the French attitude became positive make it quite plain that Germany plans to rain a succession of staggering blows upon the French military resistance. It is quite possible that the German strategists have fixed Paris as their main objective.

Instead of a frontal attack in force on the French-German frontier, the Germans are massing to the north with the evident intention of avoiding the heavily-fortified French frontier positions and also the concentrated French armies. This explains the violation of Belgium's neutrality and the invasion of Holland which invited British preparation in the war. The German strategists argued that the advantage to them of utilizing Belgium for an advance on France would more than offset British military cooperation with the French. The German strategists make no secret of the fact that they rate the English military establishment lightly, the maximum force which England could send abroad at this time not exceeding 150,000 men and these comparing most unfavorably in point of military efficiency with German or French troops.

The assault at Liege and the advance through Belgium along the railway towards Paris was made in force and naturally the French will have to send an immense force to neutralize this attack, at the same time leaving heavy forces against frontal and flanking attacks farther south. By this strategy Germany has made the fullest use of her superior mobility and larger regular establishment. By superiority of numbers, superiority of organization and superiority of mobilization the Germans hope to prove their superiority in the final analysis of war and bring France to her knees, stripped of the powers of further serious resistance.

In the meantime Austria must take care of Russia; at least of such Russian forces as can be mobilized immediately for aggressive action. The Russian mobilization is notoriously slow and it will be several weeks before the Russians will become a very dangerous problem on the German frontier. The present Russian distributions constitute little more than covering troops along the frontier and the invasions have no consequence. Germany, of course, has not left her frontier wholly to the Austrians, making as much of a show of force against Poland as the demands of the French campaign will admit.

The withdrawal of Austrian forces to the north doubtless counts in a large measure for reported Servian successes about Belgrade. But then Servia cannot become a menace to Austria and the triple alliance may safely leave Servia for later disposal. Servia is but a minor pawn in the great European war game. Her fate depends entirely upon the struggle between her foes and her allies.

War of a most acrid bitterness may be looked for in the immediate future between Germany and France. Germany must dispose of France promptly, before the Bear seizes upon her own flank. Perhaps the greatest battle in history is now close at hand. Upon the events of the next few days the fate of France may rest.

The Oregon Summer is spoiled by the dust and smoke in the air. They blot out the beautiful scenery, make everybody uncomfortable and cause disease. The dust will grow less as the roads are oiled and the fields protected by irrigation and clover. The smoke is a nuisance that ought not to exist. Most of it comes from fires started with criminal carelessness. Of course slashings must be burned, but the July and August smoke is mostly caused by fires in standing timber.

If you had all the money you wanted to spend and had made up your mind to build a vacation retreat for yourself what plan would you follow? Would you build a palace and surround it with gardens, lawns and fountains? Or would you cut away a little space in the dense woods near a cold brook and build a log house, leaving all the surroundings wild? What is a vacation home without a babbling stream?

One of the most actively destructive agents at work on dirt roads is the wind. It is astonishing to see how much material a stiff breeze will remove from a traveled highway in twenty-four hours. Perhaps the road surface suffers upon the whole as much from wind in Summer as from rain in Winter. This is one reason, but not the only one, why sheltering trees are so desirable along country roads.

Which is the more pleasure, to travel to lovely spots or sit in the shade and look at pictures of them? One of the August magazines prints half a dozen photographs of the midnight sun seen from Northern Sweden. We dare say they show a good many of the interesting points of that phenomenon as well as the ordinary eye could pick them out. At any rate they are very beautiful.

Should a coffee-house actually be opened at the old and unreverend Bottle House on Burnside street, the cause of virtue will have gained something worth having. The bubbling fountains on the corners did more for temperance than a dozen laws could. When we have found the right road to a desirable goal why not travel it?

Foreigners who are serving for misdemeanors in the Los Angeles jails will be given their freedom provided they want to go to war. The wiser ones will remain in the Los Angeles jails.

The Administration rushes feverishly to the aid of a few Americans who are temporarily short of funds to buy terrapin in Paris. But Americans threatened with death and ruin in Mexico were able to get no response.

A local Serb craves to shoot his own brother in the Austrian army. The war lust is thicker than blood with some of those south Europeans.

As soon as Villa has taken a few lessons in geography he may be expected to join in the Continental war. His talent is wasted in Mexico.

Prince Bonaparte is anxious to enlist in the French army. Where have we heard that name before in connection with the French army?

The Frenchman certainly appreciates a joke. The 100,000 Germans in France are to be herded across the Spanish border.

Shortage of fuel may throw Paris into darkness. With American tourists leaving they will not need the lights, anyway.

It really is too bad those gadding Americans are shut off from scattering American dollars throughout Europe.

The Czar forbids Russian sailors from drinking. What will he blame it onto with Vodka done away with?

If the Kaiser should win there wouldn't be room in the same world with him and the Monroe Doctrine.

About time for the Czar to receive some of those "I regret to reportsky" messages from his field marshals.

If it be true that the world loves a good fighter, the world's affections are to be hopelessly divided.

With the oil output curtailed old John D. must again be conjuring up visions of the poorhouse.

The trail of the victorious armies will be marked by the empty meat cans from America.

But where are the female regiments to uphold the equality of the sex in that European war?

Portlanders in Europe will have stories to tell when they get home.

Moratoriums are needed, but the great necessity will be crematoriums.

Belgian forces may enter the conflict. A mere drop in the bucket.

Casualty lists from the deer-hunting zones should be along soon.

Shade of Napoleon to Shade of Alexander: "Pretty warm, Alex."

Let everyone take up that "Swat the forest fires" slogan.

The American eagle has the dove of peace under his wing.

"Happy" Hogan's ultimatum to McCredie is on ice.

Hostilities at East First and Halsey are slackening.

Great thing to be an American just now.

Hear the British Lion roar!

FOR BOOTH OR CHAMBERLAIN?

Basis on Which the Senatorial Issue Is to Be Decided.

Eugene Register.

A number of Democratic newspapers and politicians are attempting to make political capital out of the fact that Mr. Booth is a successful business man. They dare not attack his character or his personal life, because they know that both are above reproach. Therefore, they adopt the only alternative that is left them and attack him because he has made a success of his business. It is a contemptible plan, and savors of the methods of the I. W. W.

The issues in the Senatorial campaign in Oregon this Fall are in no sense personal ones. R. A. Booth, the candidate of the Republican party, is a clean, upright and highly capable man who, if he is elected, will serve his state with great honor and credit. He has the qualities that will enable him to become a power in the United States Senate and to make the influence of Oregon felt at the National capital. George E. Chamberlain, at present the senior Senator from Oregon and the nominee of the Democratic party for re-election, is a pleasant gentleman whose ability is above the average.

The issues in this campaign are those of principles—not of men. Mr. Booth stands for the rights of the Oregon producer, as against the foreigner who would invade his markets and undersell him in his own territory. He stands for the Oregon laborer and against competition with the products of cheap foreign labor that, if permitted to continue, must inevitably result in lowering the American wage scale. He stands for the protection of the Oregon dairyman from the cheap butter of New Zealand and the Oregon poultryman from cheap and inferior eggs from China. He stands for the protection of the Oregon lumberman from competition with the cheaper product of Canada.

In a word, Mr. Booth, as the candidate of the Republican party for United States Senator, puts the welfare of the American producers and American laboring men above the welfare of the producers and the laborers of foreign countries. He believes that our problem is to look after ourselves, letting foreigners look after their own interests. He does not believe in reducing the profits of Oregon farmers and the wages of Oregon laboring men in order to open up new markets and make better times for New Zealand and China and Argentina and Canada.

Mr. Chamberlain stands for free trade with the world. As the candidate of the Democratic party, he believes in unrestricted competition with every nation. He believes that Chinese eggs should be permitted to enter this country free, flooding the Oregon markets and reducing the profits of the Oregon poultryman. He believes that New Zealand butter should be admitted to the United States free of duty to demoralize the Oregon butter market and cut down the prices received by the Oregon dairyman. He believes in admitting Canadian lumber free to the detriment of the Oregon lumberman. As Democratic Senator from Oregon, he voted for the Underwood tariff law that has brought all these things about. As a Democrat, Mr. Chamberlain has a tender solicitude for the foreigner that outweighs consideration for the home producer.

These are the issues in the Senatorial campaign this Fall, and it is to avoid them that Democratic newspapers and politicians are turning to abuse of Mr. Booth.

WE WILL GET MUCH NEW TRADE

European War Will Not Be Without Benefit to United States.

PORTLAND, Aug. 4.—(To the Editor.)—The pessimists pretend to see future distress for the United States. Undoubtedly we shall have some difficulty in selling to European countries engaged in the war and our markets there will be restricted greatly after the war. It is time to cheer up some as we will not go out of business. The pessimists forget that England, France and Germany are the great manufacturing nations of Europe. Their shops and stores will be closed and great disorganization prevail for a long time. With our competitors doing no business we will have South America, China, Spain, Sweden, Norway and other noncombatant countries to supply.

These people will not be broke and we shall sell to them because the others cannot. In other words this is where this country and Japan will reap benefits. We shall have profound sympathy for the millions of sufferers dragged into a useless war, but we should not be too pessimistic. The other markets must buy somewhere and will buy of us.

ROBERT C. WRIGHT.

On the Proposed A. M. E. Church.

NEWBERG, Or., Aug. 3.—(To the Editor.)— I have read the account of the controversy between the residents of Halsey street and the congregation of the A. M. E. Church with much interest and have been expecting to see something from the clergymen of your city in defense of these people and their rights. So far I have seen nothing of the sort and in view of the fact that all Christian churches are regularly taxed for the support of negro missions, there seems a considerable difference between theory and practice. It is to be hoped there will be no further call for funds for these missions as, if the negro is unfit to occupy a house of worship in the neighborhood of whites, it is also unfitting for the whites to go among them proclaiming a religion that, in this case, is so completely forgotten. The race question is of no personal interest to me as I am a German-American. I believe in common justice and I doubt if heaven will be satisfactorily arranged for these dainty people who are providing amusement for the unbeliever by their present performance.

A. M. F.

You and George Washington.

Bernard L. Bell in the Atlantic.

You and your great-great-grandfather are not very different the one from the other, save in accidents. You may not eat with your knife as George Washington did; you wear neither knee breeches nor a powdered wig; when you get a fever you are not bled; you write your "s'" above the line, and not so that they look like deformed "f's"; you think and talk in the patois of the highly organized society of the 12th century, not in the vernacular of rural Virginia in the 18th century.

But, after all, you and Colonel Washington are about the same in all points essential to humanity. The same passions rule you; the same needs impel you; the same sort of mental and physical equipment reacted in him upon his environment and reacts in you upon your environment. The only difference between this age and any age that has gone before is a difference in accidents, a difference in environments. The great, essential things of life are the same in all generations.

Ten Million Bees Invade London.

London Cable to Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Bees were much in evidence near London bridge recently. There were 10,000,000 of them bound for a bee farm at Bures, Suffolk, to begin with; there were also some others, healthy English specimens, close by, a couple of dozen of which for a few glorious minutes may be said to have "made things hum."

On the bumpy journey across London bridge to the train for Holmwood the box containing a hive broke and suddenly every one was in a hurry.

Eventually the carman and a parcels clerk tackled the remaining bees and put them in a box, but the few that escaped did wonders, and perspiring travelers fled as from an unseen terror.

Then and Now

The Revenue Cutter Service.

THEN.	NOW.
One hundred and twenty-four years ago today George Washington signed the Congressional act which established the United States Revenue Cutter Service. It thus became the first maritime force of the American Republic. Fifteen months later there were ten revenue cutters afloat, officered by veterans of the old Continental Navy. These vessels constituted the only armed force afloat belonging to the United States for the following six years. Their duties were to patrol the coast, extending in those days from Maine to Georgia, to prevent smuggling, and to enforce the few maritime laws existing in the United States. Organized under the Treasury Department, it remained in the discretion of the President to send them to work under the Navy. Fighting French privateers in 1798, the revenue cutters captured 18 of the 22 prizes taken by the United States. In the War of 1812 they captured the first prize ship and fought gallantly throughout the war. They fought in the Mexican War; one of the cutters accompanied the naval expedition against Paraguay in 1858. During the Civil War they fought with the Navy and helped to maintain the blockade of Southern ports. In the Spanish-American War a revenue cutter accompanied Dewey into Manila Bay, while the crew of another won Congressional medals for its spectacular rescue of Ensign Bagley's helpless torpedoboat at Cardenas, Cuba.	Today 43 armed cutters, tugs and launches, manned by 1728 officers and enlisted men, are scouring the seas as Uncle Sam's "watchdogs of the sea." The majority are stationed along the coast of the United States ready to steam where duty calls. One may be going to sea to blow up a derelict that has became dangerous to navigation; another searching a ship for smuggled goods or examining her sailing papers; while a third may be on the way to suppress mutiny or piracy or to enforce neutrality laws of American ports. The revenue cutter officer is empowered to enforce nearly every law bearing upon the maritime interests. They protect the seal fisheries of Alaska, and patrol the coast in search of vessels in distress during the Winter months. Under a recent regulation they patrol the transatlantic lane of travel to warn all vessels of any nation of the danger of floating icebergs, such as the one that sank the Titanic. They enforce quarantine regulations; they patroled the coasts of four Southern states which were suffering under an epidemic of yellow fever in 1905. They penetrate to the Arctic regions to bring succor to stranded whaling ships. It was in 1897-9 that a cutter raced through 1000 miles of ice packs to rescue whalers frozen in at Point Barrow before they starved to death. For this exploit Congress passed a resolution of thanks.

PHILANTHROPY OF GREAT NATION.

Wealth of Which We Are Divesting Ourselves Could Be Used at Home.

ASHLAND, Or., Aug. 3.—(To the Editor.)—What is the sense of giving up the Philippines? Or what rational argument is advanced by the purists for such a move? From Australia to Kamschatka there is a string of islands fencing in the whole Asiatic continent, and all belonging to our rivals except the Philippines, which are our only gateway to the mainland. If we abandon these they would be divided between England, Germany and Japan before the sun went down. Then what would become of our Asiatic trade? We would have to do business with the continent by "sufferance" which would be rather galling to our pride, and the twenty millions our Government paid for them would be tossed overboard.

Can you explain so we can understand it, how psychology so influences commerce as to make business good when facts prove differently? If business is good now, then with the great crops assured, it should be twice as good. Booms always come in July or August, if at all, and when the crops are shown to be big.

Twenty per cent more business failures, $88,000,000 gold gone to Europe thus far this year; prospects of $25,000,000 more to be sent to Colombia; $500,000,000 already driven into Canada and elsewhere in the past two or three years, the promise of the Administration that the United States will not make any claims on Mexico—certainly this money could have helped towards prosperity. It could build a sea wall on each side of the Mississippi River from St. Louis to the gulf, dredge a channel 30 feet deep and fill in enough backing to provide farms for thousands of poor families, and then have enough left to do the same with the Ohio River.

Capital has not shown its teeth yet. If it does there may be a different story. It's only extreme loyalty to the country that has held capitalists in leash, but we must not forget that the National Government can go only just so far. For instance, there are said to be three billions of English money invested in this country. Germany and France have as much more. Do you suppose they would consent to sit supinely down and swallow everything when there are so many other chances for investment in the world? What would happen if they decided to withdraw and sell all their securities for what they could get?

The world has grown so small in recent years that when one nation suffers others do.

I don't know much about psychology unless it is spelled shy-collegey.

R. D. RILEY.

AS WE AMERICANS ARE SEEN

London Spectator Cites Indifference to Clothes as Unselfish Trait.

London Cor. New York Times.

Under the title "American Men and American Women," the Spectator takes up the cudgels in defense of the former against the frequent remark, recently revived by a French woman visitor to the United States, that Uncle Sam's sons compare unfavorably in looks and general appearance with Columbia's daughters. The Spectator says:

"If a Frenchwoman thinks that the visible disparity between the clothes of American women and those of American men betokens some moral or social inferiority in the men resentment becomes almost an obligation on Englishmen, who know her misapprehension.

"The American man does not care about his clothes, not being a mere male bird which requires the better plumage. He is not a 'dude' and so buys a suit for $15 or $20—a suit that is turned out from standardized patterns more quickly even than a cheap motorcar—and with a seam let out here and a hitch taken in there it does very well.

"It is this sort of economy which enables him to pay $150 or $200 for the new gowns for his wife or daughter without turning a hair.

"The American woman, after a tremendous burst of culture or amusement, frequently collapses into a state of stagnation at an age when she would not yet be reckoned old by English standards. The American man, on his side, having made up his mind to dispense with intellectual and sartorial honors, is remarkable, first, for his optimism; and, secondly, for his business versatility. His optimism and versatility are the only particular expressions of his courage. He is never down-hearted if his business has gone to pot for the time being, he tells himself that his wife will be wearing the best gowns in the city in a year's time, and, if he fails utterly and is sold up, he turns to another business with the energy of a boy and, perhaps, makes a second fortune quicker than he lost the first.

"He rides, hunts and plays games, when he can find the time, with the same zest and pluck. He need not bother about his clothes."

If You Can't Say It, Sing It.

Current Opinion.

If a Hottentot taught a Hottentot tot
To talk ere the tot could totter,
Ought the Hottentot tot
To be taught to say "taught"
Or "naught," or what ought to be taught her?

If to hoot and toot a Hottentot tot
Be taught by a Hottentot tooter,
Should the tooter get hot if the Hottentot tot
Hoot and toot at the Hottentot tooter?

Little Editorials on Business

Three Functions of an Ad.

An Eastern manufacturer who had never advertised his product to the consumer has earned and paid his stockholders 10 to 15 per cent every year.

The business has grown steadily and now has reached the point where larger concerns are feeling its competition.

"Up to this point we have been advertised by our friends," said the manufacturer, "but now our enemies are advertising us to our dealers by pointing out the fact that we are not advertising our goods to the consumer.

"All I know about advertising is what I have read about it. Some of our competitors have grown faster than we have; therefore, advertising must be a good thing.

"I am strongly of the opinion that we ought to tell more people about the merits of our goods, but I want to know where it is going to land me before I make the start."

He had read of the miracles wrought by advertising certain potential specialties when they were sprung on the public the first time. He wanted to duplicate these successes with something startling, clever or sensational and opined that two or three ads would turn the trick.

The first advertisement of vacuum cleaners, automobile starters, and other new labor-saving devices brought a large volume of business simply because they gave the news about an article designed to meet a want hitherto unsupplied.

But this prospective advertiser manufactures an article used daily by every member of the family. It is a trade-marked line and there are probably 50 other concerns engaged in making similar lines, of varying degrees of excellence.

The advertising of a commodity must be continuous to be effective. The campaign should cover an entire season, a full year or longer. Such advertising is cumulative. It gathers strength as it progresses.

An advertisement can do only three things:

First—Attract attention.

Second—Create desire.

Third—Force action.

These three things must be done over and over again before the advertiser can hope to divert the attention of the consumer from other lines on which the demand and reputation has been established by good advertising.

The advertising that continuously performs all three of these functions serves its purpose in helping the advertiser sell his goods at a profit.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of August 5, 1889.

Spokane Falls, W. T., Aug. 4.—All of the business and part of the residence portion of Spokane burned today in two hours. Not a grocery, dry goods or provision store is left. All the banks were burned. The Northern Pacific depot and freight-houses were swept away and everything north to the river and from Lincoln to Washington streets was destroyed. The Review was saved.

A meeting of the Multnomah Driving Association will be held at the White House at 8 o'clock this evening for the purpose of considering the advisability of giving another race within a few weeks.

Country roads are in a terrible condition, in many places the dust being four to eight inches in depth.

Mrs. D. W. Williams, one of the eldest residents of the city, died on Saturday at the age of 95 years. She was for many years a member of the Baptist Church.

Captain M. Sebree, inspector of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, has been relieved and ordered to Washington.

Colonel Marshall McDonald, of the United States Fish Commission, arrived here Saturday on a tour of inspection, accompanied by George H. H. Moore.

Mrs. Edward Holman will leave for Oysterville tomorrow morning to visit her two sons.

JAIL GUARD IS A BEST SELLER

Joliet Attendant Says He Wrote the Novel, "Once to Every Man."

Joliet (Ill.) Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.

Max Erxleben, a guard in the Illinois State Penitentiary here, making $70 a month as an overseer on the "pen" farm, asserted today that he is "Larry Evans," the mysterious author of "Once to Every Man," a best seller, and scores of short stories which have been published in almost every big magazine in the country. Erxleben said he is making more than $5000 a year by his writing. He is uneducated. He was an attendant at the Kankakee State Hospital for the Insane. He said he worked there and in the Joliet prison merely for information to embody in his writings.

Sale of Honors Not New.

Letter to the London Spectator.

It may interest many readers at the moment to be assured that the attainment of honors by corrupt means is no modern invention, witness the following cogent postcript from a letter of the celebrated "Steenie" (Duke of Buckingham), to his majesty King James I, printed in Dalrymple's Memorials: "Here is a gentleman called Sir Francis Leake, who hath likewise a Philosopher's stone; 'tis worth but Eight Thousand; he will give it me if you will make him a baron; I will, if you command not the contrary, have his patent ready to sign when I come down. He is of good religion, well born and hath a good estate. I pray you burn this letter."

A Husband's Diplomacy.

Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Eve—Can't afford to let me go to the seashore? Why not? My board there wouldn't cost much more than it does here.

Eve—I admit that, my love, but think of all the money I'd have to spend entertaining myself in your absence.

Three Fish in One Trip.

Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

"How many fish have you caught, uncle?" asked the passer-by. "Waal," replied the aged darky, thoughtfully, "of Ah cotch dis heah one Ah'm afteh, an' two mo', Ah'll hab three."