The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

(BY CARRIER)

Postage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 36 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 30 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 02 to 76 pages, 5 cents; 78 to 92 pages, 6 cents. Foreign postage, double rates. double rates. stern Business Offices—Verree & Conk-New York, Brunswick building, Chicago, Steger building.
San Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Co.,
743 Market sireet.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1914.

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

Europe's extremity is America's opportunity. War has blocked commerce on every sea by rendering ships of nearly all great ship-owning nafew of them dare venture forth again. as Governor to hold down Our ports are crowded with refugee ships, their docks and warehous for export, the rallroads are becoming blocked with trains which cannot be along the line to ocean terminals.

Were either the Teuton nations or the anti-Teuton allies to gain supremacy by sweeping the sea of their enemies' warships, the blockade would be broken as to the ships of the victors, but it would be redoubled as to He has much to say now on those of the vanquished. We cannot even months. We have the power to break the blockade without awaiting the event of battle. It is not only motion again, but can probably be- marked absent on four. ligerents neglect while they quarrel.

The bill admitting to

points the way. It should immedi- cuse and defend the Legislature. ately bring under the American flag the 2,250,000 tons of American-owned ships now sailing under foreign flags. provides an easy means for the ships which now crowd our ports to be bought by Americans and to engage in commerce under the American flag without serious danger of seizure. By giving the President authority to suspend the requirements that all watch officers of American ships must be Americans and the reguirements as to survey, inspection and measurement, this bill enables buyers of these ships to take over their foreign officers and crows and escape much red tape. So long as the control of the sea remains in doubt, owners of ships of any belligerent nation may be glad to sell to Americans, and the necessity felt by all the warring nations of getting supplies from this country may induce all to raise no question as to whether such sales are genuine or in accord with the rules of war. When the question of supremacy at sea has been decided between Great Britain and Germany, ship-owners of the defeated nation and its allies will be only too glad to sell vessels tied up in American ports to Americans, since the alternative would be idleness or capture by the enemy.

If we abstain from Americanizing foreign ships, our commerce will remain practically paralyzed, our port will be crowded with idle ships and our warehouses will be bursting with unsold products, while our farmers will not receive the money they need to sow next year's crops and to mee their obligations, and our industries will languish for lack of adequate home market and of any foreign mar-This condition would continue until England or Germany had gained maritime supremacy. Then the ships of the victor would be set free and monopolize the world's carrying trade, while those of the vanmany ships from service would entors would seize the foreign com- unappreciative listeners. merce of the vanquished and we

watching them do so. shall not only relieve our existing one or more great talkers who could commerce from the paralysis it now engross the attention of a roomful of suffers, but shall acquire the ships people and emit flashes of wit and with which to seize the commerce wisdom inexhaustibly. Macaulay is which other nations have had but the classic example of such a talker. which they are now neglecting. Were He was so well entertained with the England to prove the victor, we could sound of his own voice that he seltake the great German merchant dom gave anybody else a chance to ships and use them in building up open his mouth. But, on the other American commerce, as Germany has hand, he was always worth listenused them in building up German ing to. commerce. Now is our golden opportunity to acquire a merchant marine and to expand our foreign commerce in every sea. Necessity and opportunity both demand that we important subjects. Such conversa take whatever risk is involved in caring for our own interests

How great is the prize within our order named. This total is more than four times our trade with that continent. South America must have machinery, textiles and other manufactures; it must have a market for food and raw material. That whole continent is threatened with distress by the war. It is not only our splendid opportunity, but our duty to supply the need. The same statement is true tend to let enterprising Japan take what we may easily have. In case England's defeat caused her liners to be driven from the sea, should we not fill the gap? Should Germany's defeat have the same consequence,

should we not likewise profit? The time is most opportune for this expansion of our commerce. The now, by using it ourselves for our own ships and commerce, silence the fibe that we have built it for others. American-owned ships of foreign build should be admitted not only to foreign but to coastwise commerce in order to furnish a fleet for traffic questions and answers. It is only Hague treaty, which recognizes the

ties for foreign commerce. The printhem and explain afterwards?

handicap on operation of ships under former flag when peace is made, Modern wars are seldom long-drawnout, and this war may be ended before the term of the present Congress expires next March. Congress have some connection with it. should at this session appoint a commission to revise the shipping laws in such manner that American ships will be on an equal footing with those of other nations. At the next session the new law should be passed

The United States must not miss the present golden opportunity to become mistress of our own seas and to become as powerful in foreign commerce as any other nation.

SMITH VS. CHAMBERLAIN. The gubernatorial candidate of the Democratic ring, C. J. Smith, is traveling up and down the state, deplortions liable to capture. Those ships ing the extravagance of Legislatures, on fire with the new project, began which were at sea when hostilities and telling the people how, through to form "vereins," or unions for city broke out have hurried to port, and the single-liem veto, he will be able gardening. Each union rented public ap-

propriations to the lowest basis, Candidate Smith was a state Senare becoming overloaded with cargoes ator from 1903 to 1909, inclusive. During that time he had the untram- tables. The plan is said to bring forth meled constitutional privilege of exercising the single-item veto, so far as bier sort of people have gardens in unloaded, our interior warehouses are piled with grain, cotton and other his vote was concerned. But he rarestaples which the railroads cannot ly-almost never-manifested the move, because of the blockade all slightest interest in keeping down ex- kept and where the city farmer may travagance. He rarely-almost never sleep if the police do not forbid -voted no on any proposal to spend this way hundreds of people combine the state's money, no matter how an outing with the production of a unreasonable or inexcusable,

The Oregonian presents today one phase of the Smith legislative record. stump as to the great saving made by await the result of naval battles the vetoes of Governor Chamberlain await the result of mayal battles the vetoes of Governor Chamberlain are appalling from a purely senti-which may be postponed for weeks, and Governor West. Mr. Chamberlain are appalling from a purely senti-was Governor while Dr. Smith was mental standpoint. With due alwas Governor while Dr. Smith was State Senator.

Governor Chamberlain vetoed twenurgently necessary, but it is to our ty-four bills carrying money appro-highest interest that we should do so priations. Of the twenty-four, Senwithout delay. By prompt action we ator Smith had previously voted for can not only set our own commerce in sixteen; he had opposed four; he was

Chamberlain record, which c me the greatest shipping Nation in the world and can seize the bulk of Candidate Smith so loudly lauds, was the world commerce which the bel- made largely over the opposition of State Senator Smith and those col-American leagues who voted with him. If Smith register foreign-built ships owned by excuses himself for his loose ideas as Americans without regard to age to the public funds he must also ex-

> THE CONCERN OF ALL. The live issues of the present Ore gon campaign, so far as the respective political parties are concerned.

(2) Democratic policies.
(3) Democratic ring control.

(4) Efficient government. The problem of the new state gov ernment will be to lower taxes and to institute economy and reform in ad-

ministration. The problem of the Congressional delegation will be to revive American industry by a rational tariff and other sane legislation, and to reduce the cost of living by cutting Congressional appropriations.

The problem of the Oregon voter is to set the state free from the clutch of the selfish Democratic ring which has long controlled its affairs and which seeks to perpetuate its power.

The problem of all public officials, elected this Fall, will be to devise rays to fulfill the public demand for more efficient and economical government.

The deliberate and dishonest effort to confuse the public as to the main issues, and to divert it into discussion of incidental and irrelevant topics,

will not work. The great need of the day is som ay to substitute for the empty dinner pail a full meal ticket.

Who is responsible for present conditions, and what is the way out?

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

Boston authorities of high repute assure us that the art of conversation has been lost from the United States if we ever had it. It is rare for two persons to sit down in an American drawing-room and converse for an hour on sensible subjects. They ca quished would remain idle until the interchange of thought is something The withdrawal of so they seldom attempt, and if they do they soon weary of it, partly because hance ocean freight rates and would thought is scarce in most heads and thus impose a tax on both our pro- partly because those who have a fair supply are reluctant to waste it on

The English, it is said, are far betbe supinely sitting down, ter conversationalists than we are From Dr. Johnson's day to this they If we adopt the bold course, we have always enjoyed the society of

There are several reasons why conversation does not flourish in the United States. One is our reluctance to say anything to each other about tion as we have clings to trite and insipid themes such as the weather, the neighbor's baby and the new minister. The European trade with Sex has been tabooed until very re-America alone amounted to cent days. Politics and religion are \$1,600,000,600 in 1913, Great Britain, tabooed still. In a drawing-room France and Germany leading in the where sensible topics are forbidden sensible people can hardly be expect ed to have much to say for themselves. Americans cannot as a rule mention either politics or religion without falling upon each other tooth and nail. Most people are quite ing to discuss matters of pure intellect, but very few want to treat their passionate beliefs as open questions suitable for miscellaneous comment

and argument. Another reason for our arid conversational efforts is our dislike of asking and answering questions. An English company in a drawing-room will often entertain itself very pleasantly for an hour or two questioning a returned traveler or warrior about his adventures. Americans would not do anything of the kind because they fancy that it "looks green" to ask questions, while it is a bore to answer them. There was a time when Yankees were famous, or infamous, for their inquisitiveness, but the trait

is no longer apparent. Conversation usually consists of

between our two coasts through the men like Macaulay and Dr. Johnson canal. We shall soon establish a who can venture upon monologues banking system which provides faciliof conversational interchange even cipal need is the ships. They are into public life. With them a speaker ready to our hand; why not take expects to be "heckled" and the audience likes to fulfill his expectations. Having by these means acquired a merchant marine, we should lose no with a question is guilty of riot. If time about taking measures to retain he escapes jail or a fine he is lucky Our shipping laws now put a indeed. A speech to a British audience is usually broken up into small ended, many ships will return to their stand such an ordeal. The difference between the two peoples in this par- of law may be brought to justice. ticular seems to be fundamental. swift responsiveness of the British government to the popular will may

FARMS IN THE CITY.

The Oregonian reverted the other city yards with the remark that it The presented great possibilities. practical Germans have carried urban farming, as we may call it, to great lengths. In Berlin, as in other cfties both large and small, there are many vacant lots which up to recent years were allowed to lie idle and hideous. But finally the idea occurred to some genius that they might be turned to profit by cultivating them.

At once the inhabitants of Berlin, much vacant land as it could obtain. The tract was divided among the cooperators and each family went to work to raise its own green vegewonderful results. All of the hum-Each plot is adorned with a little house where tools are

WAR LOSSES.

Heavy loss of life in the attacks on fully ever since. Liege and environs along the Meuse lowances for exaggerated reports of been a heavy toll in human life-a loss running well into the thousands. The battlefields in front of the Belgian forts were littered with the German dead and the total is piling up with each hour of combat as the staunch German skirmishers move forward to The spectacle is one to nal whatever we do. the attack. send the chill of horror to the marrow of one far enough removed from the scene of trouble to be free from the fierce passions that sweep Europe. Yet from a military standpoint the

German losses are of no consequence. Without question the German commanders compute their balance sheets with little emotion as they note the trifling debits-trifling when entered side by side with the enormous reserve yet to be drawn upon. It is not a practice to rate human life very general plan of campaign. In the game range of battle, the subtle play of strategists, a regiment or brigade or a whole orps may be sacrificed if the loss is justified in the light of the main problem at hand. Units, in the stern viewpoint of modern military effic iency, are indeed pawns in a great of martial chess. Losses there just who would stop them? game must be and they must be met unfeelingly. The yawning maws of warfare crave human blood and human

blood they must have. have formed a very clear estimate of just what efforts will be required to force the Belgian hosts aside. The volume of fire and scope of resistance The the past day or two. Hence the Ger-mans must make allowance for possible casualties in the concluding events of the campaign in Belgium, invited his staff to dine in Paris. Then they must arrange for a substitution of live men for dead ones. That is all. There is no sentiment about it. Just straight business-the grim business of warfare. No business firm can compute more tranquilly whether the expenditure of say ing prepared for a hasty retreat. \$10,000 in developing trade within a the right of way through Belgium is cheap at 10,000 or 20,000 or 50,000

lives, why, the price must be unfeelingly paid. Such is war.

Although the war has been in progress only two weeks, the combatants already accuse each other of having violated the laws of war as laid down at The Hague conferences. France and Germany each accuse air-ships or aeroplanes of the other of dropping bombs on towns. A French airship is said to have thus attacked Nuremberg and a German airship is accused of similar action at Lune ville. Both these places are fortified but the spirit of the laws of war does not countenance bombardment such towns unless they are besieged, the recognized purpose of bombardulation and thus induce it to influence the military commander in favor of surrender. There being no slege, the bombthrowers seem to have committed wanton acts of destruction and slaughter in disregard of this provision of The Hague treaty of 1907:

In sieges and nombardments all necessary steps must be taken to spare, as far as possible, buildings dedicated to religion, art, science or charitable purposes, historic menuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not being used at the time for military purposes. It is the duty of the besieged to places by distinctive and visible signs, which shall be notified to the enemy beforehand.

No notice seems to have been given No notice seems to have been given and no care taken not to injure build-

ings of the character described. The British accuse the Germans o violating the rules governing the laying of mines at sea by sowing mines by wholesale in the North Sea without retaining control. On this sub-

ject The Hague treaty says: It is forbidden:

1. To lay unanchored automatic contac
mines except when they are so constructe
as to become harmless one hour at most af
ter the person who laid them ceases to con trol them.

2. To lay anchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their

The action of the Germans in shooting civilians who resisted them in Belgium accords with their course in 1870, but the question whether it violates The Hague treaty hinges on whether the Belgians carried arms openly and respected the laws and customs of war. Germany treated as bandits the france tireurs of France, because they were not called out by any legal authority and wore no distinctive mark, but she joined in The

right of the population of a territory who take up arms to resist invasion to belligerent rights "If they carry arms openly and if they respect the

laws and customs of war.' The tendency of armies in the heat of conflict is to forget and ignore re-Here a man who interrupts an orator strictions placed on their conduct by men who discussed the subject in cold blood. As war continues, it degenerates into a savage struggle to overcome all resistance by any means, the American flag. Unless this han-dicap is removed before the war is crowd. No American orator could tions have not yet devised any forum in which those who violate the rules

Every philosophy of art ends by becoming a philosophy of life. This already happened to cubism, whose apostles are now telling us how to live and be happy. Their great precept is "revolt from nature," thus reversing Rousseau. Wyndham day to the subject of growing food in Lewis, the cubist substitute for St. Paul, sums up the new doctrine in can and as proud as possible. neither of past nor future, but only of the present and yourself."

Millionaires will rejoice to learn of against art frauds. It is a method of chemical analysis. The artists of each age have used distinctive pigors on any picture tells with fair acdifficult now for contemporaneous doubt men with too much money will find some new way of being fooled.

A French critic who has profoundstudied the drama finds only thirty-six "situations" in all the plays of the world. A playwright may deplot his characters as praying, saving somebbdy, seeking revenge, and so on, but by no possibility can he invent generous food supply for the Summer.

WAR LOSSES.

a new situation. The nineteenth in the list is "killing a unknown friend or relation." This occurs in Sapho-"Oedipus" and has served faith-

Next Saturday forenoon the Panama Canal is to be opened for commerce "with the roar of cannon." casualties it is clear that there has That particular kind of noise is a little commonplace just now. Cannon are roaring so madly all over the world that the discharge at Panama Miss Stockwell's mother. She was last will hardly be noticed. It might be uproar such as singing a hymn or debut only a year ago. pinching the baby. Let us be origi-

The world has stopped almost every useful work to stare and gasp at the marching soldiers, but a few things still keep going. One of them is the will transform that sandy peninsula into an island. fleet, even if some of the vessels girls do have our woes. are small.

gade is valuable only so far as it can be operated to the advantage of a they seem careful not to get within Franciscan, wrote it. In the cast will German and English cruisers in the one another. afraid and the other daring not, it would seem.

> It is suggested that something ought to be done to stop the German and English practice of planting mines in the North Sea. Let's see,

Styles of hats will be fixed by the winning side, says a fashion report. Christmas and New Year's holidays, at the following bill vetoed by the Gov-For that reason, if no other, let us Dungon, Comedian Lauder will preside ernor was passed: No doubt the German strategists hope those English monkey caps don't

After having concentrated heavy have been pretty clearly developed in wall, we are now sending submarines It is revealed that the Kaiser has

We trust, however, that they are not required to fast in the meantime. The French commander-in-chief

Nothing like be-

this city within a score of years, there is nothing funny in the affair. The Kaiser is reported to be on his

more experienced Generals. Let us hope that the Federal probe of high food prices gets beyond the

probing stage before we are com-

pelled to declare a fast, Great Britain shows confidence in her ability by advising all nations to to keep in the picture is soul harrow continue sending goods to her ports. ing. It's the "type's" wife who suffers "Britannia rules the sea.

Three train mails each way daily between Portland and Southern Ore- newest addition to the ranks of po- lain in 1907; gon show how the mercury climbs lite vaudeville. The young person's House Bil the business barometer.

to the front to fight. The war fever is irresistible when it seizes upon an Poseyville, Ind., and Hammerstoin's individual. If Turkey buys the Goeben and

Breslau they will become two bites for the Kilkis as soon as Greece unlimbers. If one of the Leipsig's battles were pulled off opposite the Columbia, it

would give great stimulus to seaside American refugees bring harrowing tales of hardship abroad. How very

extraordinarily horrible! Kitchener is muzzling the British press, but give him credit of knowing what is best.

In addition to censors, it would appear that the armies also carry press agents. The steady rise in sugar is one way

We shall next hear that Villa and Carranza have clashed on the field.

Will the country be able to compose itself for the world's series? Let the war proceed.

Harding Davis has arrived. Bailey of Texas wants opportunity to do more resigning.

Arrange today to make a nois tomorrow.

Stars and Starmakers BY LEONE CASS BAKE.

See where an actress in New York, alled for failing to pay a bill in a theartical boarding-house, has gone on a hunger strike. She probably is in excellent practice.

A note from James A. Bliss gives the nformation that he has been engaged by Manager Garrett to direct the stock company of the Utah Theater in Salt Lake City next season. Mr. Bliss was stage director at the Baker Theater in Portland last season.

Edelson have been approached with offers.

Becky will probably have an ani-Think band's women patients and shoot one ations from the State Treasury. at special matinees,

At last the disposition of Mms. Bertha Kalich is settled, says a headline. new invention which insures them It does not mean, however, that there has ever been two opinions about the The artists of Kalich disposition, which is a cross between Mrs. Leslie Carter's and Mrs. Hence an analysis of the col- Pat Campbell's. But the disposition of the lady's talents has been settled. curacy when it was painted. It will She is to appear under Klaw & Erlanger's management in Eugene Brieux's craftsmen to turn out Titians and drama "The Judge's Robe." This is a Rembrandta without detection, but no play which Kalich has been hoping for years to have produced for her. will play Yanetta, the role Rejane created in Paris during the run of the piece there. Kalich has already stud- appropriations of only \$98,243.71. He led the part in German, and the manuscript has been in her keeping for several years. Kalich was in Portland the third time and passed. two seasons ago in vaudeville. She is a marvelous exponent of emotion.

Rida Johnson Young has written the ook of a musical comedy. Fred C. Whitney is arranging to produce it 'My Lady Luxury" is its title.

We will see Mary Stockwell in "The Dummy" when it comes to Portland next Winter. Mary is the daughter of the late L. R. Stockwell, the actor manager of early California theatricals Ethel Brandon, character actress, is in Portland as the Mother Tyl in "The well to employ some other species of Bluebird." Mary made her theatrical

Softly and steadily, in an educated \$14,500 was to be used for purchasing but somewhat, unladylike way. Julian Eltinge is cursing the German cooking and life of general case he has been experiencing abroad for the last six weeks. These have added 15 pounds to work on the Cape Cod canal which his weight and enlarged his waist line. all of which he will have to train off It is estimated that before he stuffs himself into straight the yearly traffic through the new fronts for "The Crinoline Giri" in which canal will employ 25,000 craft, a big he will play another season. Gee, we

> A new play called "Triffing With Tomorrow" is to reach New York in One being be Charles Cherry and Rose Coghlan.

himself to spend real money for an tion, \$16,000. entire week. This is the first time in his life so far as history records the fish warden and clerk. Appropriation, movements of this uncanny Scot. In \$2400.

December he will go to his estate in House Bill 377—To authorize board castle and thousands of acres of mead- School. Appropriation, \$70,000. ow lands and forests primeval. On the at a series of festivals and feastings, to which all the neighbors for miles around will be bidden. Simultaneously testing building material, etc. Approhe will project a number of charitable priation, \$5000. ms and ammunition supplies at Ha- enterprises. All of this news comes in a letter from his publicity agent. You see, Harry believes implicitly in the Scriptural injunction to never let your left hand know what your right one does. He starts on a gala world tour right after his Christmas activities and visits the Pacific Coast next Summer.

David Warfield will bring "The Auchas hired a famous racing chauffeur tioneer" to the Pacific Coast next sea-

"The Heart of a Thief" opens in Oc given territory is justified. If the When one considers that those tober Paul Armstrong wrote it for military board of directors decides that striking newsboys will be running Charles Frohman and that astute manager is going to put Martha Hedman in the principal role. Miss Hedman has been playing leading roles at the St. James Theater in London, to which way to take personal command. He city she went last season after ap-would do well to leave that to his pearing with John Mason in "Indian Summer." In London she has achieved wonderful success.

Perlmutter in the play, "Potash and Perlmutter" wears a mustache, and for that reason Julius Tanney, who will play the role in the Western company is cultivating one. Truly this struggle most.

"The Girl From the Farm" is the professional trade mark is Viva Eth-A Russian monk has rushed away didn't use that name out among the of \$5000. pigs and poultry. She halls publicity department says she was discovered milking and raking the hay." Maybe they do milk the hay in Poseyville. Viva Ethelia will wear a gingham gown (from Paquin) and an imported aunbonnet to prove she is truly rural. Her qualification for stage exhibition is her high top notes.

> Lydia Lopoukowa, the Russian dancer, who got in such a mess of publicity over her "Dance of the Bee," in which the bee was the only scenic equipment the dancer afforded, is making her first appearance in an English speaking role. She has changed her name to \$2150. Vera Tula, which is seven shades eas ier to pronounce, and has the principal role in "The Young Idea," a three-act comedy. Harrison Grey Fiske is its producer, a Mrs. No-Initials Grant wrote it, and at its premier with a

of putting the screws on the con-Vera Tula plays a role entirely new to the stage. She is Euphemia Kendall, a young girl, who, having acquired an advanced education Munich, returns to her conventional er of Lents." family in America and proceeds to explode a series of theoretical bombs that astounds the Southampton smart set, embarrasses her relatives and de-

ECONOMY: THEORY AND PRACTICE What Candidate Smith Says and What He Does.

That the record of Dr. C. J. Smith, Democratic nominee for Governor, as a State Senator and his repeated statement in advocacy of his candidacy that he favors economical state government do not harmonize is proved by compilations made by The Oregonian of his votes on important appropriation measures the four terms he was a member of the upper house.

Citing the numerous vetoes of appropriation measures by Governo Chamberlain as proof of Democratic sconomy, Dr. Smith says he will wield We yet may see Madame Cailloux in the veto ax with like vigor. He and saudeville. Mrs. Carman and Becky Governor Chamberlain served in Salem simultaneously. Every bill the executive vetoed was voted upon previously by Dr. Smith, except those acted upo when he was absent from the delibermated background of I. W. Ws. to help ations of the State Senate. The rec out her act, while Mrs. Carman might ord shows that Governor Chamberlain have a chorus composed of her hus- vetoed 24 measures, making appropri-Smith voted for the passage of 16 of the measures that were vetoed. He voted against four. He was absent

when the vote was taken on four. The measures Dr. Smith voted to make laws which were vetoed appropriated \$382,800, money actually men ioned in the bills. Some of the measures, because of the impossibility of estimating amounts necessary for the contemplated work, carried indefinte appropriations. Dr. Smith says the Governor in 1902, 1905, 1907 and 1909 vetoed 110 bills, including appropria tion measures calling for from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. He voted against mean ures which were vetoed that carried was absent when measures, later vetoed, appropriating \$13,600 were read

Dr. Smith voted for the following measures in 1903, which were vetoed by Governor Chamberlain:

Legislature of 1903. Senate Bill 186 - To create Eighth judicial district. Judge's salary from the state, \$3000. District Attorney's salary from the state, \$2400. Total, \$5400. Senate Bill 237-To establish Bureau of Mines. Appropriation, \$20,008.

House Bill 113-To establish Summer normal school at Newport. Appropriation, \$5000.

Dr. Smith voted against one appro priation measure in 1903 vetoed by Governor Chamberlain, as follows: House Bill 363 - Special appropria tions aggregating \$16,443.71, of which

mansion for Governor. Dr. Smith was absent in 1903 when the following bills vetoed by Governor Chamberlain were passed:

Senate Bill 204-Authorizing appointment of state land agent and clerk, with combined salaries of \$2700 and expensea. House Bill 198-To regulate sale of

food and drinks, with salary and ex-\$3750. Legislature of 1905. Dr. Smith voted for the following measures in 1905 which were vetoed by

Governor Chamberlain; Senate Bill 17-To provide two gasofor protection of boats Already Harry Lauder is bracing salmon in Columbia River. Appropria-House Bill 147-To provide deputy

Dunoon, Scotland, where he owns a of trustees to relocate Deaf Mute

Dr. Smith was absent in 1905 when

Senate Bill 41-To establish laboratory at the University of Oregon for

Dr. Smith voted for the following measures in 1907 which were vetoed gational by Governor Chamberlain: Senate Bill 88-Establishment and organization of Seventh Oregon District Agricultural Society. Appropria-

tion, \$1500. Senate Bill 93-To aid Oregon Normal School at Monmouth. Appropria-

tion, \$32,500. Senate Bill 166-Establishment of Eastern Oregon District Agricultural

societies. Appropriation, \$3000. Senate Bill 198-Establishment of First Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society. Appropriation, \$2000. House Bill 254-Providing for State on salary. Appropriation,

\$101,000. House Bill 260-Creating First Central Oregon Agricultural District Fair. Appropriation, \$1000. House Bill 432 - Appropriation of

\$2500 for improving provisional Government Park at Champoeg. Senate Bill 62-To amend act to provide for Third Eastern Oregon Agricultural Society. Appropriation, \$2500. House Bill 37 - To increase annual

appropriation of University of Oregon Dr. Smith voted against the following bills vetoed by Governor Chamber

House Bill 293-To provide cheese and creamery inspector and creamery elis, although it's almost certain she and dairy inspector, with appropriation Senate Bill 134 - To establish and

> regulate normal schools. Appropriation, \$75,000.
>
> Senate Bill 36—To provide State Highway Commission. Appropriation. \$1800 and expenses.

> Legislature of 1909. Dr. Smith voted for the following bill vetoed by Governor Chamberlain in 1909: Senate Bill 32—Fixing salary Judge Eighth Judicial district. Appropria-

> Dr. Smith was absent when the following bill, later vetoed by Governor Chamberlain, was passed in 1909: Senate Bill 34—Sale and preservation of Supreme Court reports and compenaction for reporter. Appropriation,

> > On the "Father of Lents.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Recently there appeared in the newspapers of Portland, obituary notices of Otis R. Additon in which he dubbed "The Father of Lents." N Pittsfield, Mass., stock company it made a sensation. The idea of "The Young ldea" is novel.

Vera Tula plays a role entirely new tion. Lents postoffice was established over 40 years ago, some years before Mr. Additon came to the state of Ore-gon. It was established there through the efforts of O. P. Lent, the real "Fath

A few years later the first business place was established there by John Yott. I platted the original town of Lent in August, 1892, almost 10 years set, embarrasses her relatives and delights the audience. She is versed in all branches of modern study, from Socialism to engenics, and Ellen Key to Lombroso. When it comes to the marriage question, she does the proposing herself. It will be produced in New York next Autumn.

before Mr. Additon came to the place. It was a considerable business center of warlike rumors on the wing. Of warlike rumors on the wing. Of extract that the newsless sing is well known to the earlier residents of the place. Mr. Additon was a worthy of the place. Mr. Additon came to the place. What care I—Listen, I am tired Of warlike rumors on the wing. Of extract that the newsless sing. Of extract that the newsless sing. Of the place, Mr. Additon was a worthy of the place. Mr. Additon came to the place. What care I—Listen, I am tired Of warlike rumors on the wing. Of warlike rumors on the wing. Of extract that the newsless sing. Of extract the newsless sing. Of extract that the newsless sing. Of extract the newsless sing. Of extract that the newsless sing. Of extract the newsless sing. Of extract that the newsless sing. Of extract the newsless sing. Of extract that the newsless sing. Of extract the newsless sing. before Mr. Additon came to the place

Little Editorials on Business

What the Consumer Wants to Know.

The Oregonian is a purveyor of ews. Every word of its news columns is changed every day. This should be equally true of its advertising columns

The readers of The Oregonian are consumers of the merchandise advertised in these columns. They buy The Oregonian because it is a good newspaper-because it keeps them accurately and promptly informed on the momentous events and incidents of the entire world.

We believe that the advertising columns should be as newsy and as instructive as the news columns. Consider the news elements in your business and you can make your advertising more newsy, therefore, more attractive and more profit able

Let me illustrate: The manu facturers of a popular brand of corn flakes advertised in The Oregonian that their packages would in the future, be wrapped in wax paper to keep the contents crisp. Another food advertiser told the public of a scientific investigation hat increased the nutritive value of his product. In both cases this was news.

A jewelry house, which has been advertising diamond rings at a certain price, without reference to the size of the stone, says: "We are now buying direct from Amsterdam and are offering pure white diamonds at \$125 per carat. Again, this is news.

The lace division of a big department store advertises the failare of a prominent lace mill and the purchase by that store of the entire stock, to be sold at very low prices. This is news of great interest to women.

The railroads advertise new steel equipment and faster schedules, giving real news value to their announcements.

If you are a consistent advertiser the consumer already knows much about your product, but you can increase the efficiency of your copy by telling the consumer the things they do not already know, and when you do this you put news value into your advertisements.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of August 14, 1889. Seattle, Aug. 13. — The surveyors the Seattle & Southern Railroad have nearly completed the location of their line from Scattle to Portland, where a junction will be made with the Southern Pacific. It will not require more than 10 months for completion of the entire line.

The Hawthorne Avenue Railway Company has received from the Bala-win Locomotive Works at Philadelphia 15-ton steam motor. hegan moving it from the railroad yesterday.

George Johnson, one of the early ettlers on the East Side, was married to Mrs. Gardner at Ocean Park on Fri-A. W. Lambert is on the Clatskanine River, hunting. He wrote yesterday that "we" had bagged 15 grouse and

one deer. The cornerstone of the new Congre gational Church at Oregon City was laid yesterday by the pastor, Rev. O. W. Lucas. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. L. Reed, pastor of the Baptist Church, and an address was delivered by Rev. C. I. Whittlesey, of Plymouth

Congregational Church. An excellent exhibit of the products of this state left for the East yesterday, in charge of P. C. Kauffman, assisted by W. A. Sherman and E. N.

State Surveyor-General D. W. Tay-lor said yesterday that most of the sur-veying was being done in Nehalem Valley, back of Saddle Mountain.

Portland will be represented at the commercial conference in San Francisco by Colonel John McCraken, R. P. Earhart, William M. Ladd, Goneral William Kapus and Mr. Allen, of San Francisco, of the firm of Allen & Lewis. A 15-year-old boy named Slavin killed a panther half a mile from the railroad and two miles from Scap-

poose, Sunday. Frank Keller's new three-story residence, on Nineteenth and D streets, is about completed. It has been rented by Edward Ehrman.

The representative heads of the various political reform organizations, the Grange. Prohibitionists, Union Labor and Knights of Labor, met at Salem. August 10, to consider consolidation of the reform elements for combined political action. A call for a conference to be held at Salem. September 14, was issued by H. E. Hayes, master of the Patrons of Husbandry; G. R. H. Willes, but was the state commitof the Patrons of Husbandry; G. R. H.
Miller, chairman of the state committee, Union Labor party; C. W. Brown,
chairman of the state committee, Prohibition party; J. M. Payne, worthy
foreman Knights of Labor; Ashley
White, representative of the Grange
and Prohibition party; J. F. Hendrix,
district master workman, Knights of
Labor, and G. M. Miller, representative
of the Prohibition party. of the Prohibition party

Ode to the War Talker By Dean Collins

I raise my voice and carol free;
What is this weeful war to me?
What care I for the rise or fall
Of stocks upon the street called Wall?
What care I if the rebels blow
The rulers up in Mexico?
Though everywhere sad rumors fly,
I still will warble, "What care I?"

What care I though the prophets see The world's end coming rapidly?
What care I though the race be sped on
To final smash at Armageddon? What care I though the Swiss navce Invade the whole darned Baltic Sea? Though o'er the news the nations sigh. I still repeat it, "What care I?"

What care I, friend, of how you think The world is going on the blink?
What care I for this theory
Of war that you are telling me?
What care I for the cables wired What care I.—Listen, I am tired Of warlike rumors on the wing, of trampling armies mustering. Of extras that the newsless sing.