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PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1914.

PRIMITIVE PASSIONS UNLEASHED. Looking at the whole thing from this distance, a distance which removes us from the strong passions of Europe, the whole affair is unspeakable, revolting and horrfble. The manhood of all Europe is seen arrayed in hostile camps or deployed in battle array, killing or seeking to kill. Industry is put aside. Art and science are forgotten. Those too young or too old to join in the fearful carnival bloodshed hover about bulletin boards or war offices seeking every fragment of news from the armed

Another picture is that of the women toiling in the fields. That the people may live the ways of peace must not be wholly neglected, and since the sinews of the nations are busy with rifle and sword in their work of destruction the weaker hands must take up the arduous tasks in field and fac-

It might appear less depressing could we fix upon the idea that this was to be the last of such spectacles. But there is every reason to believe it will not be. The conflict will not crush the primitive passions that give strength to the law of might. One side or the other will emerge with smouldering lust for revenge and a hope for fresh trial of strength in some more opportune hour. It was in such spirit that Europe emerged from her last great war, and now the harvest is being reaped.

The world has a number of adjustments yet to make and war doubtless will continue to be the means of settlement. But there is a hopeful note in the world and it is growing-a broader sanity that revolts at the evolved to a point where he will not the Post to indicate concentration of go on these insane and bloody ram- wealth. pages. It is entirely possible that the herrors and devastation of this war will serve, after all, to hasten the day,

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

On the face of it at least, the war now beginning is being fought on one side in behalf of that fundamental principal of American independence, tional forests, including Alaska and that governments derive "their just Porto Rico, cover about 187,000,000 powers from the consent of the governed." The powers which are con-tending for this principle in some quarters are false to it and will probbeing made in very limited measure to put in practice this great American

aspiration of those Servians who are under Austrian rule to escape a government to which they do not consent with which French troops were welcomed in those provinces proves the desire of the Alsatians and Lorrainers is either conserved for speculation or her grain country's remoteness from for that reunion. Originally taken is being sawed b, the large owners or the scene of hostilities renders the from Germany by conquest, these is conserved by the Government for crop immune from seizure by the enprovinces have become French in future generations. spirit, sympathy and language. They gave to France some of her greatest generals in the days of Napoleon, hosts of their people migrated to France or went into exile rather than live under German rule, and they have inspired in the breast of every Frenchman a passionate longing for redemption of the "lost provinces."

But the powers allied against the Germanic nations are not true to this principle of the consent of the governed. Russia took up arms through her whole history proves her conthe desires of the people to choose their own government. She tries to unite the Poles of Germany ing to re-establish the ancient kinglaws, customs and language, under miliar with the story of Russia's many broken promises to the Poles can beexample of her contempt for promises and for the rights of nations,

While France stands for the prin-Northern and Western African ing his rabbits to others in the vicinity. colonies or on Tonquin. England makes a closer approach to recognition of this principle in the large measure of self-government she concedes to many of her colonies, but she holds India and several of her African colonies without regard to the consent

The world is still far from abandoning the theory followed at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, that territory may be carved up among rulers without regard to the wishes of its Only in such isolated spots as Servia and Alsace-Lorraine is there any prospect that the pres- found possible anon to put even ent war will rearrange boundaries in conformity with this American prinmade in that direction in those quarters, it is probable that, whichever party becomes victorious, the principle will be violated in other quarters.

Yet disregard of the wishes of the governed is the most fruitful cause of Were boundaries readjusted so that substantially all persons within under its government and were each ment is made and finally accepted, it and sausages on the bloody field. If States or Great Britain, and is, there-

is idle to talk of universal peace and this happy state of things can only fore, no obstacle to the purchase arbitration as near. So long as nalast the present war will be the most these ships. Since Great Brit ions deny the American principle, they will fight for territory among themselves and they will fight all who endeavor to establish the principle, unless, as in the present instance, its support in one direction agrees with their plans of territorial gain in another direction.

THE OTHER MAN'S RECORD.

Mr. Winn, who writes to The Oregonian today, is mistaken in his asstatement of Dr. C. J. Smith's legislative record last Friday criticised the Democratic candidate for his affirmative vote on each bill subsequently vetoed by Governor Chamberlain. What The Oregonian criticised was Dr. Smith's attempt to shine as an apostle of rigid economy in the reflected glory, fancied or otherwise, of Governor Chamberlain's vetoes.

Dr. Smith has boasted of the econof Democratic Governors. He has told how much Governor Chamberlain rescued from an extravagant Legislature. He has told in dollars how much Governor West preserved of the taxpayers' money. He has in-vited votes on the score that he could be trusted to do likewise. Yet the record shows that if Governor Chamberlain's vetoes were wholly laudatory and the bills thereby defeated wholly bad, Candidate Smith as a member of the Legislature that passed the bills did little to aid Governor Chamberlain in his noble efforts.

If, on the other hand, the bills that Governor Chamberlain vetoed and Dr. Smith approved were good bills, the reflected glory in which the Residuary Legatee is basking is badly dimmed. Dr. Smith cannot indorse the veto record of Governor Chamberlain without impuguing his own record. He cannot defend his own record without impugning that of Governor Chamber-

Dr. Smith's professions of an intent to emulate Governor Chamberlain in the matter of vetoes are like his professions of intent to emulate the lawenforcement record of Governor West. Both are belied by his own acts in office as a member of the Legislature and as Mayor of Pendelton, We trust that it is now clear to Mr. Winn that the article to which he refers was published to show how difficult it is for one man to run for office on another man's record.

CONCENTRATED TIMBER WEALTH.

We glean from the Saturday Evening Post the statement that "a great part of the timber land of the United States belongs to 1694 owners, whose combined holdings amount to 105,-000,000 acres-an area three-fourths as large as France and more than two and one-half times the size of New thought of armed conflict between England." The figures are taken from civilized powers. In due time we shall a report issued by the National Buexpect to see the human animal reau of Corporations and are held by

Unfortunately, the report of the Bureau of Corporations is not before us, but apparently there has been some peculiar classification of timber lands vest in Austria-Hungary was about made somewhere that does not accord with previously announced figures. For example, the World Almanac for 1914 empire will barely suffice for home gives the forested area of the United needs. Whatever is available for ex-States at 550,000,000 acres. The National forests, including Alaska and France by the war. Servia usually acres. The National forests, together with the 105,000,000 acres of "concentrated wealth," total 292,000,000 acres, leaving 258,000,000 acres more in priably prove false to it if they shall vate hands—an area practically twice for home consumption. It must theretriumph. Nevertheless, an effort is as large as the whole of France, not fore retain the wheat, which is usually

the Western States the heavily timbered lands are now largely woked Austria to war was due to the trated in the hands of a few. But this erable part to the belated conservation corn for export from the Black Sea policy promulgated in rigid form. The through the Dardanelles to Greece, and to be united with independent little sawmills and shingle mills that a Italy, Spain and Southern France, but Servia under a native King. The decade or two ago dotted the country if Turkey joins Germany and Aus-Servia under a native King. The decade or two ago dotted the country motive of France in making war on are now for the most part idle or dis-Germany was to re-unite with her- mantled. They have cut up the tim- countries, and if Roumania should join self Alsace and Lorraine, and the joy ber on the small holdings of the own-

tions that the small millman cannot Baltic, and if the Dardanelles should

vious Government prodigality

From Ithaca, New York, comes a race sympathy for the Servians, but enterprising farmer named Reed, who of England's usual food supply will one fell blow. One is how to do away with the pest of wild rabbits. The other is how to keep his gardens free The only outlet for Russian produce and Austria with those of her own dominions in her support by promis- simple expedient of having one pest road and thence by a long sea voyage, destroy the other. In a word, he has dom of Poland, with its own religion, trained the rabbits to eat the weeds. bottled up. England never has on In order to do this it appears that the rule of the Czar, but no man fa- Farmer Reed went to much trouble and pains. He followed a long course of training and breeding with a few lieve this promise will be kept. Her selected rabbits until he developed a George Renwick, a member of Parliatreatment of France is too recent an species that would serve his purpose. ment, has said that any interruption Now he is reaping his reward with a rabbit that turns up its nose at carrots and lettuce, but devours everyciple of consent of the governed in thing in the weed line that appears Alsace and Lorraine, it is not on rec-ord that she consulted the wishes of Reed not only keeps his own gardens the people in imposing her rule on clear, but gains large revenues by leas-

This tale is well vouched for and if Reed has accomplished all that is claimed it suggests a broad, new sphere of human activity. Why not seek some use for the multitudious pests about us. Perhaps we have been both harsh and blind in the past. Cannot the devastating grasshopper be trained and bred into similar spheres of usefulness? Why not seek some way of putting the lowly gopher to work on the dandelion roots in the lawn? Why can't the yapping coyote be taught to herd sheep in return for an occasional handout? It may be pestiferous mosquite and the deadly housefly to work. We do not appear ciple. While some advance may be to be able to exterminate these numerous pests, so less us hope that the Ithaca farmer has pointed the way to an even better solution. Here is work

sities. According to the reports, each belligerent in the war is winning treone country were content to remain mendous victories. From Berlin we learn with joy that French, Belglans nation thus constituted to abandon all and Russians are all in flight. Paris 1909, that the transfer of an enemy's thought of forcibly annexing part of tells us to our equal joy that the Ger-another nation, little cause for fight- mans are madly hurrying home to another nation, little cause for fight-ing would remain. Until this adjust-their beer gardens, leaving their arms been ratified by either the United

for a wizard of Burbankian propen-

last the present war will be the most satisfactory to all parties ever fought.

THE GERMAN RECONNOISSANCE.

London censorship must not be blamed altogether for reports of numerous German repulses along the wide-drawn line of battle through Belgium and along the Franco-Ger-There is another exnan frontier. planation. That lies in the German tactics. The Germans are fighting an offensive war and must assume the sumption that The Oregonian in the initiative in their forward movement Troops do not rush pell mell into battle immediately upon arriving within striking distance. Their relative positions and strength must be develoned by reconnoissance.

The German reconnoissance is made invariably in force. When a German The war has destroyed for the time begade, or possibly a division, with cavairy and artillery, is pushed forward. This force is sufficient to sweep aside hostile covering troops-forces the placed to the front to shield the main body. Thus the enemy is forced to go into action with sufficient power to repel what has every appearance of market. The commerce of South to repel what has every appearance of market. The commerce of South of Fort Powell. In passing the fort a heavy attack. As soon as the hos-tile position has been revealed by the scope of fire and force of resistance the reconnoissance in force has accomplished its mission and draws off to await the main column and orders for a concentrated attack.

This, to be sure, does not explain the reverses before Liege. The Belgian forts were first assailed by small forces which attempted a coup d'main and failed with heavy losses. Then the German corps began sweeping against the forts, only to be thrown back by the heavy torrents of artillery fire and There is every reason to musketry. that the situation became a very embarassing one. Yet if the Germans succeed in sweeping aside the barriers resistance that have been interposed in Belgium, Liege cannot noted in history as a German defeat. A really decisive battle is yet to be fought between the Germans and allies.

WE MUST FEED EUROPE.

Europe's need of food from Amer ca has been vastly increased at the very time when America's surplus is unusually bountiful. The new world must feed the old world while the old vorld neglects its harvest to fight.

In the aggregate, even if peace had continued, the wheat crop of Europe is ess by 400,000,000 bushels than that of last year. The surplus wheat of the United States will be about 300,000,000 bushels this year, as compared with 100,000,000 in recent years. Thus we could have supplied three-fourths of Europe's shortage had there been no War.

But the war has increased the shortige, particularly in England, which depends on imports, not only from the United States and Argentina, but from other European countries. Wheat harfinished when war began, but it is short, and in the eastern part of the port is cut off from England and has an exportable surplus of livestock wheat and beet sugar, but with the whole male population in the army that country can scarcely harvest its corn in October, that grain being kept accounted for in the statistics quoted. exported. Its Austrian market is cut Still, it is not to be denied that in off and its best hope of reaching outside markets is through Salonica, pro-vided the Anglo-French fleet controls the Mediterranean. Roumania concentration has been due in consid- Bulgaria have a surplus of wheat and tria, she may stop exports to hostile Russia, would seize Roumanian wheat ers. There are no more small tracts to be had. The timber that remains wheat, which is not yet harvested, but Timber in the National forests is surplus of wheat, oats and barley, but purchaseable, but under such restric- if Germany should hold control of the

emy. That country has an exportable compete with the large mill that is be closed either by Turkey or by a cutting from privately owned timber, German-Austrian blockade, it could Government reservation as well as pre- fot get to market. England's supply has of Russian beet sugar, eggs and butter caused concentration of timber wealth, would be stopped by the same means.

Though British control of the Atlanseems assured, and though Britain and Japan are likely soon to clear the Pastrange tale of the achievement of an cific of German cruisers, a large part has solved two striking problems at still be out of reach so long as the Baltic and Black Seas are not in the power of that nation and its allies. and Roumania and Bulgaria would be hand more than six weeks' supply of wheat and flour, or more than three weeks' supply of meat. No large stock of other food is kept on hand, and of foreign supplies would bring the people to the verge of starvation, Lord Ellenborough has said: "The starvation of England means abject surren-

der. Germany, though less dependent on foreign countries for food than is England, will be deprived of our supply of grain and meat by the declaration of England that foodstuffs are conditional contraband. She may be able to import them through the neutral ports of Holland, if neutral vessels carrying them can evade British vigilance, but it is probable that our entire trade with that country and Austria will be suspended. Our exports amounted in the fiscal year 1913 to \$331,684,212 to

Germany and \$23,320,696 to Austria. England must have our food supplies, as well as cotton and wool for her factories. A large proportion of her own shiping having been diverted to military service and the ships which ordinarily carry food from European ports having also been diverted by the war or blockaded in enemy's ports, will have fewer ships available for American trade, though she needs more to carry a larger volume of freight. At the same time there are many German ships tled up in our ports. The attitude of German shipowners is shown by the offer of the Hamburg-American line to sell \$20,-000,000 worth of these ships. declaration of London, adopted in vessel to a neutral flag after the outthese ships, Since Great Britain needs the services of these ships in carrying food to her ports, and since they will remain in American ports to avoid capture, unless they are transferred to neutral owners it is not likely that she would raise the point, even if the London declaration were in

What is true of the Hamburg-American liners is true also of other German and Austrian ships which have sought refuge in American ports. They are the means ready to our hand for establishing an American merchant marine for carrying our foreign trade in our own ships and for expanding our foreign commerce.

Humanity and self-interest alike require that we keep moving every ship ossible by buying and putting under our flag all foreign vessels obtainable. invariably in force. When a German field arms approaches a hostile position it does not send out a few scatteria and Russia, aggregating \$386,000, at New York, Aug. 15.—Admiral Farration it does not send out a few scatteria and Russia, aggregating \$386,000, at New Orleans, says: Early on the 5th tering patrols to develop the enemy, 000 a year. We must fill this void and our fleet, lashed two and two, sailed increase our commerce while the way for even use a regiment. A whole brincrease our commerce while the way for the loss of particular and reason of the loss of particular and reason of the loss of the los is open. We can avert part of the loss broadside of grape and cannister, drivby carrying in American vessels goods which would otherwise have gone in foreign vessels. The war has injurified of were less effective. At the same time America and the Orient is being neglected, and we can have it by simply taking it. We can take it by buying the ships, and we can use those ships to expand it. Hitherto our foreign ommerce has been carried in foreign ships. That is as though a grocer were to hire his competitor to make deliveries; he would retain only such custom-

ers as the other grocer could not win As soon as the pending shipping bill is passed. American capitalists should grasp the opportunity to acquire merchant marine and to take the world's commerce. If they do not promptly rise to the occasion, Congress believe that this obstacle was not fore- should pass the Williams bill authorizseen by the German strategists and ing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy ships of belligerents now or hereafter in American ports, to operate them in foreign commerce during the war, and to sell them four months after the war ends. The belligerent nations would then probably be too impoverished to outbid Americans and the vessels would remain permanently in the American merchant marine.

Now is our opportunity to do what -develop a merchant marine and expand our foreign commerce at such a pace as shall make all past gains seem insignificant. We are in a position of unprecedented strength financially and have provided the banking machinery for invading foreign mar-We can do more now in a few kets. months than we could do in twenty years of peace.

When we recall with what ease naions break treaties, there seems to be much truth in Colonel Roosevelt's criticism of the Bryan peace treaties: These proposed arbitration treaties of ours would not be worth the paper on which they were written if it became to the interest of any great military power to violate them, and if it thought it could violate them with impunity.

In his hatred of opiates Senator Lane would not even permit the sale of soothing syrup. The Senator's children have not been babies for many years, so he must have forgotten the troubles of their infancy.

The Chinese editor who was whipped death for publishing false news lived in the wrong country. He was qualified to run a yellow paper in the United States, where the "powers" are tolerant.

The Czar thinks the Poles are good fellows and can have what they desire.

Since freedom shricked when Kosciusko fell, the Poles are ready to swal-

can't afford sickness. If Japan should capture all of Germany's Pacific islands, she would have

a string of coaling stations all over the Pacific Ocean. Imagine a line of battle extending from Portland to a point beyond Pen-

dleton, with millions of desperate men

eager to slay. The Russians are ponderous if slow They are reported to have annihilated an Austrian regiment of infantry and one of cavalry.

Irishmen are said to be slow about enlisting. That is natural. There are tic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea no reports of fighting to encourage

> The Kaiser's allusion to Japan as the yellow peril has rankled, and now comes a good opportunity to retaliate.

> Capture of German ships will give British sailors more money than they

The honest deerhunter will heed the roclamation. The other kind will get caught.

Many may be able to ride in style as the war of the taxis grows intense. With a Beaver cinch on the pennant

talk of football is in order. Signing a petition for recall is mat ter for consideration.

This is the open season for the second-hand automobile. Plumbers' supplies may go up. This s a war-time joke.

Bristow, of Kansas, has dropped

American tourists are getting over their hysteria. The ferryman on the Styx needs

onger.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of August 17, 1864. Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Aug. 14.—Burnskie was relieved yes-terday and left the command last even-ing. Meade insists he did not carry

Middletown, Va., Aug. 12.—Skirmishing with Early's army is going on.

In saddle, Shenandoah Valley, Aug. 2.—The rebels continue to retreat and are supposed to be going to Strasburg

Washington, Aug. 12,-The Commis-loner of Indian Affairs says that all the Indians of the plains are combined in a war against the whites and that it extends from Texas to the British ossessions.

Granger's land batteries poured an enfilading fire on Fort Gaines and aussed the evacuation and blowing up of Fort Powell. In passing the fort the Oneida received a shot, which temporarily disabled her machinery, but was brought safely through the fire. Her the content of the was brought safely through the fire. Her consort monitor Tecumseh, one of our foremost, was sunk almost instantly, carrying down 100 men, including Captain Craven. The gunboats, having passed out of reach of the forts, were pusued by a formidable rebel ram, the pusued by a formidable rebel ram, the consort monitor Tecumseh, one of our foremost. Was sunk almost instantly, carrying down 100 men, including Captain The sapeks are a school for thought to me at all times, but on this occasion I received confirmation from a new angle as to why some men succeed while others fall. There are rival ferrymen at the mouth of the Necanicum; Tennessee, Three ironclads immediately attacked her and battered her so effectually as to compel her to sur-

About noon yesterday Mr. Haines, the superintendent and builder of the telegraph to British Columbia, in company with a few invited guests, went on board the steamer Julia, Captain Strang, and started for Vancouver. having in tow a flatboat with a reel containing the submarine cable, intended to connect the northern and southern shores of the Columbia river. When at a point about half a mile above the town the cable was well se-cured around a giant oak and spliced to the wire which had been previously stretched from this city, after which the steamer was headed for the Washington Territory shore, a couple of men paying out the cable as the boat Blaine urged us twenty years ago to passed slowly along, reaching the point of destination in about 20 minutes. When all had beeen successfully ac-complished Superintendent Haines atcomplished Superintendent Haines at-tached his portable relay magnet and dispatched sundry messages to this city and San Francisco. The first dispatch was from A. Bushwiler to The

The Oregon Pitch & Turpentine
Works, corner of Front and Clay
streets, were burned yesterday. The
loss is estimated at \$3000 to T. R. Wood & Co., the proprietors.

Hon A. J. Borland, member-elect of the Legislature, and Judge Denny, of Wasco County, paid us a visit last

The new Columbian Hotel keyboard is about as nice an arrangement of the kind as was over inported into Port-land and was manufactured here by iand and was manufactured here by Emil Lowenstein & Co. The New Columpopular.

Faith and Publicity Are Essential Tools, Says Colonel Hefer.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 15 .- (To the Editor.)—"Where is the rain-maker?" you this war, for which they believe him ask editorially. Several such inquiries responsible.

For the German nation there exists in your paper, and the prolonged drouth, raise a very interesting ques-

est fires. I have been too busy pro-learning, the substantial character and moting industries and trying to save the sterling Christianity of the German Oregon from a still worse dry spell at home have exaited that people Since the war has raised the price of drugs, economy will more than ever dictate care of our health. We simply can't afford sickness wish to say that I smcerely believe it is possible to break a drouth and produce moisture when it becomes an absolute necessity. It is a great big undertaking to intercept a stubborn drouth with brassy skies, and the mathematical strategies for the state of the sta ter is too serious for joking. To or-ganize a campaign against a drouth and change destructive sridity re-quires scientific psychological consid-eration. The first requisite of success

of large organizations and strons horrible slaughter which must result, leaders of spiritual bodies. For this is a struggle for the dominion of mind otherwise, history will hold him so reover matter on a large scale—the as-sertion of the higher and subtler forces of mentality over the gigantic forces of material inertia—the conquest of the Emperor's discapand of the solemn stubborn Nature.

Von Emich was 66 and too old for an active campaign. This is not the day of Shafter.

Having larger game in sight, Japan asserts she will assure the integrity of China.

Roosevelt says treaties are made to be broken by war, and it looks that way.

Will the dealers in cordwood have the hardihood to place the blame on the war?

The hopest destributer will head the control of the war and the producing a material state of the services of a newspaper that was not under agand their soil is in-violable by virtue of treaties of the spreat powers to which Germany subscribed. When the troops of the Emperor invaded Belgium a blow was struck at international justice, and few well over again accept the lofty declarations of Wilhelm as more than pre-tense. To this feeling the fair-mind of the war?

Will the dealers in cordwood have the hardihood to place the blame on the war?

The hopest destributer and tool been otherwise employed and could have secured the services of a newspaper that was not under agreed and could have not the slight-agreed of the instruction for a week or two. I broke a drouth in Oregon a few years ago in less than a week. But as I sold my daily newspaper two years ago in less than a week or two. I broke a drouth in Oregon a few years ago in less than a week or two. I broke a drouth in Oregon a few years ago in less than a week or two. I broke a drouth in Oregon a few years ago in less than a week or two. I broke a drouth in Oregon a few years ago in less than a week or two. I broke a drouth in Oregon a few years ago in less than a newspaper that was not under agreed the first prediction. The newspaper that was not under agreed the first prediction of the Emperor invaded Belgium are not the slight-belging to scribed. When the troops of the Emperor invaded Belgium are provided and could have been done. It would have been done. It wou gon bank accounts by producing a timely rain about July 15 to 20.

The drouth may teach Oregon

prayer is the heart's desire.
Unuttered or expressed.
We, believe that prayers will be anwored. To make them available for swered. rain-making, the rain-maker must himself believe in prayer. He must be able to organize and promote prayer for a definite needed purpose on a large scale, in a short, sharp campaign

to get results. The means to break a drouth are at our command if we will drouth are at our command it is but avail ourselves of them in the E. HOFER. right way. Ant of Malay Peninsula

FESTIVE HOBO LOLLS AT BEACH And Begs From Door to Door Rather

Than Exert Himself. PORTLAND, Aug. 16 .- (To the Edior.)-A new element is this year, for the very first time, at seaside resorts namely, the professional holo. At first glance this statement may seen absurd, but the hood is there, and comes to the back door for a handout the same as he does in Portland. Just why anybody should choose to be a hobo in a place where a living is so easily obtained as at the beach is more than I can understand.

At my last week-end vacation at

Gearhart I was invited to come and see how easy it is to catch fish. The fishing was to be in the Necanicum, the dividing stream between Gearhart and Seaside. The fisherman of my party had asked a friend the night be-fore for the loan of a few clams to use fore for the loan of a few clams to use as bait, but when we called in the morning we found that the clams had been boiled and were unfit for bait. Rather than go back to our house to obtain a shovel for bait digging, we proceeded to the beach and in nature-man fashion with bare hands in a few minutes three fine-looking clams were dux. Several dozen clams undoubtedly tle while a number of fish were caught

one is preprietor of a rowbeat, and the other proprietor of a motorboat. The one having a rowbeat pulls to the other side of the stream immediately he sees some one coming along on the opposite beach, and time and time again noticed his disappointment when it had crossed the stream and found that the parties did not intend coming to this side. Whenever he returned to the side where I was he remarked cheer-

fully: "Well, that was an expenditure of muscle for nothing." This did not stop him, however, from always crossing when a possible fare was in sight. The man with the motorboat waited until people came to his boat. The rowboat got 16 fares to the motorboat's one fare during the time I watched them. I noticed also that the rowboat man while walting always kept busy catching fish. Naturally, I was drawn towards this worker. In con-versation with him I learned that he had started at Seaside with nothing; now has his own home, supports a family, schools his children, and is laying by money, and all out of his rowboat ferry at 5c a passenger, and from the proceeds of his twice a day harvest of clams, fish and crabs, for which he makes a market either at Seasida or makes a market either at Seaside or

GERMAN EMPEROR HELD TO BLAME People Would Not Have Started War Says Stephen A. Lowell.

PENDLETON, Or., Aug. 15 .- (To the Editor.)-That our German fellowcitizens should manifest a sensitive ness because of the apparent American sentiment hostile to the Austro-German alliance in the present war is bian is rapidly filling with guests and matural, but they are entitled to as-mine host, Mr. Sinnott, bids fair to be surance that such sentiment is not directed toward the German people either here or in the fatherland. "RAIN - MAKING" IS POSSIBILITY hostility is born chiefly of dislike of the German Emperor, who is probably the most unpopular figure in the world today. Most men would be pleased to see him lose his throne as a sequel of

only the friendliest feeling as I anation: Is it in the power of man to break a drouth?

ed as the typical reactionary among the crowned heads of Europe. He be-longs to the age of absolutism. His public utterances have impressed the world that the man really regards himself as an agent of the creator; that he be-lieves that the Hohenzollerns are diquires scientific psychological consideration. The first requisite of success is to have a daily newspaper in which to formulate the problem in any drouth-stricken area.

The factors of elements of the problem must be analyzed scientifically, and there must be actual danger of great suffering or injury as a basis of action. The individual in charge of breaking up the drouth must be able to command not only publicity and public attention, but he must have a moral conviction of the justice and necessity of interfering with material conditions amounting to a religious faith. He must be able to secure the co-operation of large organizations and strong

tubborn Nature.

If I had not been otherwise employed Denmark, Switzerland and Belgium are

Smith Right; Chamberlain Wrong.

PORTLAND, Aug. 16.—(To the Editor.)—Though I am Republican I think Dr. C. J. Smith, as State Senator, voted right, generally speaking, on the most The drouth may teach Oregon people the value and necessity of irrigation. If it does, it will be a blessing if it had been more severe.

To return to the problem of rainmaking by organized prayer, changing a destructive material condition by bringing about a psychological transformation, it is a subject of vast importance to agriculture and to National finance. We are accredited with being a Nation advanced out of polytheism, and believing in God. In words of the old hymn:

Prayer is the heart's desire.

Dr. C. J. Smith, as State Senator, voted right, generally speaking, on the measuring, on the measures on the measures on the measures on the measures of the measures on which you attack Dr. Smith's vote, I am unable to find one for which there was not reasonable grounds for a favorable vote. In fact, if memory serves me right, generally speaking, on the measures for which you attacked him in Friday's Oregonian. In the whole list of bills which you published as having received Dr. Smith's vote, I am unable to find one for which there was not reasonable grounds for a favorable vote. In fact, if memory serves me right, generally speaking, on the measures on the measures on attacked him in Friday's Oregonian. In the whole list of bills which you published as having received Dr. Smith's vote, I am unable to find one for which there was not reasonable grounds for a favorable vote. In fact, if memory serves me right, generally speaking, on the measures on the measures of the whole list of bills which you published as having received Dr. Smith's vote, I am unable to find one for which there was not reasonable grounds for a favorable vote. In fact, if memory serves me find one for the head of the salmon fisherman, for catching salmon out of season for the beach of the salmon fisherman, for catching salmon out of season for the beach of the salmon fisherman for catching salmon out of season for the salmon fisherman, for catching salmon out of season for the obstance of the salmon fisherman for the control of the salmon f

creased the appropriation of the State University to \$125,000 a year. That measure as I remember it had the strong support of The Oregonian at the time of its passage and had similar support from The Oregonian when it was under referendum. was under referendum.

Is it fair for The Oregonian to condemn Dr. Smith now for what it advised him to do eight years ago?

FRANK W. WINN.

Mr. Winn may be enlightened by reading an article in another column

on this page. London Tit-Bits.

In the Malay Peninsula an English naturalist has discovered a species of ant that makes its nest in the fleshy stems of ferns that grow on the limbs of trees high in the air.

The Oregonian has not condemned a statistical abstract for 1912-1912, furnishes the following concerning London: Population, 4,521,000; inhabited houses, 573,000; birth rate, 24.5 per 1000; death rate, 13.6 per 1000; death rate, 13.6 per 1000; death rate, 13.6 per 1000; death rate, 225,000,000.

Little Editorials on Business

The Long and Short Boys. There are two classes of business

nterprises One is the concern established 15 or 25 years ago, or longer. It has grown slowly and gradually without advertising, until today it may be doing a business of several million dollars, earning and paying

dividents of 10 to 15 per cent. These are the Long Boys. They have slaved and worried a long time to get where they are and they are apparently satisfied.

The other class is composed of the fellows who start with a good article, a good plan, backed by good advertising and achieve suc cess in a few years. These are the They do big things Short Boys. in a short time.

A representative of The Orego nian called on one of the Long Boys last week to talk advertising The concern was established 30 vears ago During the last three years the

business hasn't grown very much. The general manager was almost persuaded that he should advertise his business, when suddenly he was inspired to let go the following remark:
"We are holding our own and

making money. The heads of this institution are getting along in years, and we are happy and contented. If we should start advertising we would find ourselves worrying over the outcome."

"But you can't get away from the fact that competition is crowding you closely," returned The Oregonian man. "The old men in this business will retire some day and leave the business to their children or to the younger men of the com-

"You may think you would be committing a sin against your present organization to saddle them with what you think will be a cause for worry, but if you neglect to make use of the tremendous power of advertising you may find later that the sin of omission is by far the greater wrong to your stock-

Then The Oregonian man named three competitors of this concern who were unknown to the public 15 years ago. One of them is a prominent advertiser who has outstripped this old non-advertising concern twice over.

These examples of what the Short Boys have done made the Long Boy ask a lot of questions, which prolonged the interview, and, as a result, this old concern may try the modern methods of sales promotion by advertising to the nsumer.

There are no mysteries or hoeus poeus about advertising. It doesn't nean spending money any more than sales promotion means spending money. Advertising and sales promotion are one and the same.

This newspaper can be of valuable service to you. Let us help you with your selling problems.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

The gymnasium rooms of the Y. M. C. A. are about to be reopened under the management of E. M. McCaslin, who for a number of years had charge of the Y. M. C. A. rooms in Chicago.

Professor Charles A. Doyle will give is free Japanese aerial exhibition at the Riverside race course tomorrow

The accused Bonanza stage-robbers, Samuel Walker and James Dodd, were committed to jail yestorday. United States Commissioner Paul R. Deady fixed their bail at \$5000 each. Six mammoth gooseberries, preserved in a jair, have been sent to this office. They were raised by J. A. Richards,

five miles east of Mehama. Mrs Emily Bartey, of Bellwood, started East a few days ago to visit friends in lowa. Mrs. Bartey is one of the ploneers of the early fiftles.

Councilman Farrell has written to Mayors Stewart and Lauchlan, of East Portland and Albina, suggesting a ference on the building of a fireboat,

Timber fires are now raging in Washington County. Professor McEiroy has collected an exhibit of Oregon products for the Grand Army encampment at Milwau-

Professor D. T. Stanley, president of the State Norm 1 School at Mon-month, has just returned from San

J. B. Montgomery's new steamer Ty-phoon, which is being built in Smith's yard in South Portland, will be ready for faunching in about three weeks. She is to be run in connection with the Cyclone on the Albina route.

Aaron Meier, of the firm of Meier & Frank, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, Eighth and Mosrison streets.

Boston Herald.

Boyce Lake captured a baby seal off Lobster Rock, Lynn, Mass, after a fight with the mother seal. The younger seal headed for his boat thinking it a big fish, but when Mr. Lake pulled the smaller seal into the boat the mother fought until the shore was reached. reached.

Statistics of London. London Standard.

The London County Council in its