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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1914.

JAPAN'S TIME FOR REVENGE.

In her demand for German surrender of Kiau-Chau, Japan has seized an opportunity for which she has waited twenty years. Under the treaty by which China and Japan ended the war of 1894-5, China ceded to Japan Southern Manchuria, including the Liao Tung Peninsula and Port Arthur. Russia, France and Germany demanded that Japan relinquish the territory on the mainland and content herself with Formosa and an increase in the indemnity. The three powers then proceeded to help themselves to Chinese territory. Russia took Port Arthur and adjoining country, France took a slice of country along the Mekong River adjoining Tonquin, and Germany took Kiau-Chau, the murder of two German missionaries serving as a pretext. After some friction with Russia, England was quieted with Wei-Hai-Wei, within striking distance of Port Arthur.

Japan never ceased to resent being robbed of the spoils of war. There was some excuse for the action of Russia, for Japan's acquisition of territory on the mainland gave Russia a strong rival for power in that region and blocked her way to an ice-free port. France, as Russia's ally, was bound to help her. Germany had no interests in China and was bound by no obligations to an ally. It later developed that her action was inspired mainly by dread of the "yellow peril." Germany, however, was expanding her commerce in all directions and was planting naval stations at convenient points. Therefore, she took Kiau-Chau.

With Oriental patience and persistence, Japan has been working ever since to recover the lost spoils and to punish those who, she considers, robbed her of them. She has settled with Russia by the recovery of Port Arthur, the annexation of Corea and the practical annexation of Southern Manchuria. France and England having become allies and having amicably settled their boundary dispute on the Mekong River, where Japan has no interests, Japan, as England's ally, has no quarrel with France. With Germany it is different. Japan considers that country's interference in her quarrel with China gratuitous meddling, and the motive which was later revealed—fear of the yellow peril—offends her pride. Exhausted by her war with Russia, she could not hitherto have challenged Germany with any hope of success.

Now her opportunity has come. Japan finds Germany in a death grapple with three great powers in Europe, unable to succor the little garrison of 3500 men at Kiau-Chau or to relieve the naval squadron which has taken refuge there. At little expense of men and money, Japan can besiege the port by land and sea and take it at her leisure. Then she will have proved the truth of the saying that "time at length brings all things even."

The best security for the performance of Japan's promise to return the captured territory to China is the rivalry among her allies in the war. None of them will wish any other to have this vantage point, and the simplest compromise will be to do as Japan proposes—return it to China.

Japan's opportune intervention to increase the odds against Germany is a result of the long-sighted sagacity with which England has been preparing for the inevitable struggle for naval and commercial supremacy with the Teutonic ruler. Realizing that for the first time since Trafalgar a serious maritime rival was growing up, England laid plans to concentrate her naval strength in home waters. Her scattered dominions required naval protection, but she partially provided this by encouraging Canada and Australia to provide warships of their own. The alliance with France enabled her to entrust the guarding of the Mediterranean to that country; that with Japan makes the Oriental nation guardian over China and the Pacific. England's navy is thus left free to mass its strength in the North Sea in order to meet the supreme necessity of crushing the German navy.

Japan's impending participation in the war need cause no apprehension in this country. The sincerity of Japan's desire to cultivate the good will of the United States has been proved by the pains she has taken to disabuse our minds of suspicion as to the existence of ulterior motives for her action, and particularly by the patience with which she has endured constant irritation about immigration. More than all, Japan could not provoke a crisis with this country in regard to immigration without arousing hostility in Canada and Australia, whose people are of one mind with those of the Pacific States on the subject. England could not back up any unreasonable demands of Japan without alienating the affections of these colonies. She would restrain Japan from asking any terms of the United States which would not be equally acceptable to her colonies. Japan owes her rank among the great powers largely to her alliance with England, and could not afford to forfeit that nation's friendship by creating discord in the Canadian and Australian dominions. Self-interest and sentiment alike will keep Japan on good terms with this country, in the absence of wanton provocation from our own people.

This is the more desirable because Japanese victory over Germany in the Pacific would make Japan our near neighbor at several points if Japan were to hold what she is likely to take. She would be apt to take the Caroline Islands, which are near the Philippines; the Ladrone Islands, which are in the same group as Guam, and the German islands of Samoa, where we hold Tutuila. Friction in the United States would produce quarrels in these islands, but if we avoid irritation at home, the two nations may be good neighbors abroad.

NOT PSYCHOLOGICAL.

"Prices," says the Salem Capital Journal (Democratic), "are higher just now than ever, and if it is high prices that make prosperity, what is The Oregonian kicking about?"

Employed labor makes prosperity, conjoined with employed capital. High prices are symptomatic. Just now they are higher than ever, or going higher, because of the great European war. It is a wholly artificial and temporary condition. Sooner or later there must be a restoration to the ordinary economic conditions. A powerful influence on our ordinary economic condition is the tariff. It will not do for the Capital Journal to dismiss the tariff as a "bugaboo." It is not that. It is a factor in the life of every man, woman and child in the United States. It is futile to deny it, in view of common experience.

The Capital Journal finds fault with a recent statement of The Oregonian that business is stagnated, labor unemployed, wages declining and investment not profitable. Evidently it would have the public to understand that the situation is exactly the opposite.

What credit can be given to the arguments or contentions of any newspaper or individual that advances postulates wholly false, and everywhere and by everybody known to be false? So the Capital Journal does.

The tariff may indeed be "threadbare." But so are poverty, hunger and distress. There is nothing psychological about them.

WHOSE FAULT?

The river and harbor bill still hangs fire in Congress. The prospect of its passage does not appear to be improved by the delay. There is assurance from the Democratic "conference" or caucus of the Senate that it will be brought up again for consideration after the trust bills shall have been disposed of. But the crisis is nevertheless grave. Meanwhile the Columbia River and other Oregon improvements have run out of funds, and work is suspended. Other great national works are doubtless no better off.

Congress alone is responsible. It is very little less than puerile to say that Congress could not act because the newspapers or a lonesome minority of three or four Senators would not permit it to act. The proper response to unwarranted newspaper or Senatorial objection is to pass the bill. If Congress sees fit to tie its own hands by clumsy and cumbersome rules so that the majority cannot control, Congress must take the blame. Why does not Congress have rules that make it practicable for Congress to express its will? No other makes them for Congress; no other abides by them. Nor would Congress, if Congress did not choose to do so.

If that river and harbor bill is all right from Alpha to Omega—and we have it from high Oregon authority that it is—what possible excuse can be made by Congress for its failure to pass it? If it is not all right—and there are numerous charges that it is not—what possible excuse can Congress make for refusing to correct it and eliminate the objectionable items?

What possible excuse can Congress make, anyway—whether or not the river and harbor bill as a whole is meritorious—for its refusal to make needed appropriations for the Columbia River and other Oregon works?

ABSENTEEISM.

Mr. Lafferty has been on the absentee list of Congress since April, pursuing in his own peculiar and unscrupulous way his campaign for reelection. During his incumbency he has made a sightseeing and joy-hunting trip to Europe, consuming many days, and otherwise he has shown that the burdens of his duties rest upon him lightly. But he draws his pay regularly and pursues his private law practice. Yet he unblushingly pretends that he has an unusual record of achievement. He has none. If Lafferty can represent his constituents in Congress by remaining away from Washington half the time, it is worth while to see what can be done for Oregon by keeping him away all the time.

Yet Oregon has two Representatives who are not driven away from their duties by the demands of private clients or by political exigencies or by Summer heat or by pleasure-seeking adventures. Mr. Hawley is on the job, and so is Mr. Sinnott. Both are candidates for re-election. Both have remained at Washington, as they should. Only Lafferty deserts.

VERSATILITY AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

We know of nobody who has held up vocational training as a cureall for the troubles of the world. Perhaps some wild zealots have committed this mistake, but then zealots are always making mistakes and we must not be too hard upon them if they have kept up their old habit in this instance. Vocational training will do a great deal toward solving the problems of those who have to earn their living, but it will not do everything. Even after a young person has been taught a trade it does not follow that he can make his living by it. There may be no demand for his trained hand and head.

This difficulty threatens to impair quite seriously the good results expected from vocational training unless it is obviated by prudent thought beforehand. It is not enough to teach a youth a trade. He must be taught the right trade. And by "right trade" we mean not only one which suits his inborn faculties but one for which there is an economic demand. A person who has skill which the market does not want might just about as well have none at all as far as earning his living is concerned.

It stands out pretty clearly then that vocational education involves two factors of about equal importance. The first is the youth and his aptitudes. The second is society and its economic demands. The school which would do really useful work in the direction of fitting round pegs into round holes must study both. The problem is a double one and neither end of it should be neglected. The great majority of young people are "pretty well" adapted by nature for a dozen different callings. There is only here and there a born genius who can do one thing supremely well and nothing else even decently well.

Such geniuses may be safely neglected in organizing schemes of vocational education. The ordinary young person can succeed in any one of a large group of related occupations. Hence if there happens to be no great demand for one of them when he is beginning his education he can be guided into another and it will be fully as well for him. The point is to make a thorough study of the youth himself to discover the general trend of his abilities and of society to find out into what channel his abilities may be most usefully turned.

As long as vocational education remains a one-sided affair, blind either to the pupils' innate gifts or to the economic needs of the world where they must work, it is not likely to be ideally successful. But when it is properly organized with a sharp outlook on the world and a wise insight into the pupils' minds it is certain to effect great betterments in human life. For one thing labor will be guided into those general departments where it is likely to be needed and such guidance will be offered not merely during a few Winter months but year and year continuously during the educational period of the workers' lives.

There is reason to believe too that sane vocational training will make workingmen more adaptable than they are at present, so that the loss of a job in one department of industry need not necessarily mean total helplessness. Versatility is a most valuable trait in any wage earner and it should be fostered as far as possible in the schools, though of course not to the point of making a jack of all trades and master of none. New inventions are constantly throwing men out of employment, sometimes by the thousand. We all remember how the invention of a mechanism for blowing bottles deprived a great many formerly well-paid workers of their livelihood. In the modern world with its incessant change and progress versatility, or adaptibility, is perhaps more essential to lasting usefulness than it ever was before. Hence any leaning toward a narrow and hard specialism in the vocational courses of the schools ought to be frowned upon decisively.

THE SPENDERS.

The studious voter who peruses the official pamphlet of amendments and measures to be submitted to the voters in November will be struck by the dearth of measures to promote economy and the abundance of measures that directly or indirectly affect revenues and taxation without offering any relief from the high cost of government.

There are in all twenty-nine measures on the ballot. Fifteen may be placed in the class of those that affect the public pocketbook, either by proposing public expenditures or alterations in the method of providing revenues.

An amendment creating the office of Lieutenant-Governor adds one more to the legislative payroll.

An amendment authorizes state indebtedness for irrigation projects and improvement of untilled lands.

An amendment abolishes the uniform rule of taxation.

An amendment authorizes specific taxes at different rates.

A bill levies a tax to reopen the Southern Oregon Normal School.

A bill levies a tax to reopen the Eastern Oregon Normal School.

An amendment raises the pay of State Legislators.

An amendment grants an exemption of $1500 on improvements and personal property.

A waterfront amendment abolishes the wharfing right that enters into the tax value of shore lands.

A prohibition amendment is offered which would destroy much taxable property.

An amendment proposes a graduated sur tax on large land holdings.

A bill provides for a tax code commission and appropriates money for its expenses.

An amendment taxes inheritances to give work to the unemployed.

A bill provides for an additional primary election which would cost many thousands of dollars each biennum.

An amendment imposes a two-thirds rule on future tax measures.

The public pocketbook is an important consideration, but are we not running in the wrong direction? If the same industry had been exhibited in proposing measures that would lessen the cost of government there would be cause for congratulation and we fancy that those lawgivers in particular whose names regularly recur in every issue of the official pamphlet, had they devoted their energies and funds to a programme of economy, would have improved their sadly deficient popularity.

AN HONOR TO LIEGE.

When the Athenians were left almost alone to fight the Persians at Marathon the little city of Plataea sent a thousand hoplites to their assistance. After the victory Athens declared the territory of Plataea forever sacred. Liege has performed a service for France much like that of the old Greek town for its ally. It has checked the advance of the German invader and given the French time to mass their troops for the defense.

In recognition of the heroism of the Belgian city France has conferred upon it the decoration of the Legion of Honor, a token dedicated to heroism and valued above wealth and fame by those who have won it. It is a cross upon a red ribbon pinned to the front of the coat. Nothing simpler has been worn by heroes since the Athenian crown of wild olive. Nothing ever proved more definitely that the human heart in its depths values service to country and to fellow man more than anything else on earth. Men too indolent to work for money will gladly die for their country. Napoleon founded the Legion of Honor in the year 1802.

His grenadiers and officers were the first to wear its cross and many of them refused to be parted from it even in the grave. "Das Ehrenkreutz am rothen Band sollst du auf's Hertz mir legen," said the old soldier in Schumann's song. He was speaking of the cross of the Legion of Honor which Napoleon had given him. Perhaps the Great Conqueror had himself pinned it to the soldier's lapel. Napoleon did such things sometimes and that was why the Frenchmen loved him so well that death and defeat could not quench their fidelity.

Liege is not the first city to receive the Cross of the Legion. It was given to the town of Belfort in 1870 for its heroic defense against the Germans in that disastrous war. In front of Belfort's citidal stands a statue by Bartholdi, "The Lion of Belfort," which heralds to the world the bravery of the little city. Liege will have a statue, too, in due time. It will be carved by some great French genius and it will have its place among the monuments of the world's intellectual capital. France produces geniuses who are adequate for such tasks.

Among the names of American tourists sailing from Genoa given in a dispatch to The Oregonian yesterday was that of Representative Johnson, "from Washington." The appended statement that this was Representative Albert Johnson, whose home is in Hoquiam, Wash., was obviously an error. Representative Albert Johnson is one of a very few members of Congress who have kept at work continuously during the tediously long session. It is asserted that he has not been absent, except on necessary committee trips, since March, 1912. He has refused to desert the capital to make a campaign for re-election, although a candidate. The reference in the dispatch was probably to Representative Ben Johnson, of Kentucky.

Cheap pettifogging it is, of course, to say that The Oregonian now criticises Residuary Legatee Smith for voting as a State Senator for certain bills which Governor Chamberlain vetoed. Perhaps it did and perhaps it did not. That is not the point. The point is that Residuary Legatee Smith now loudly commends Governor Chamberlain for his twenty-four vetoes of appropriation bills, from 1903 to 1909, inclusive. Of the twenty-four, State Senator Smith voted for sixteen and against four, and was absent on the remaining four. Where Residuary Legatee Smith commends Governor Chamberlain he necessarily criticises State Senator Smith. But a grand and lofty flipflop is nothing to your Democratic candidate.

Lovers of the more tepid style of poetry will welcome Henry Van Dyke's "Grand Canon and Other Poems." We have not seen the volume, but we vouch for its utter purity and harmlessness. It contains nothing that can alarm the most timid sensibilities or offend the most fastidious taste. Every line of it may be read to the whole family without a blush,—which is more than can be said of Shakespeare.

The Impressionists are now dead and forgotten. The Post-Impressionists are antiquated. The Futurists totter toward oblivion. Even the Cubists are behind the times. If a person wants to be really up to date he must be a Vorticist and read the new magazine, "The Blast," of which the first issue is just out. Their motto is, "There is one truth, ourselves, and everything is permitted." Is it clear to you?

Perhaps it were better to continue to bear more of the evils we have borne than to give Colonel Hofer all the paraphernalia and impedimenta he intimates he needs to break the prolonged drouth. Exultant in success and swollen with the pride of power, he might drown us.

The rising star in British fiction is Oliver Onions, a young genius who has fought his way to fame through great difficulties. He is only 30 years old and great things are expected of him. Naturally his stories are a little tearful.

If that story about the magic effect of the "Marseillaise" in inspiring the French to rally and win should be authentic, the Germans will need to kill the bandsmen first in order to win a victory.

Pittsburg robbers took all the available cash from a bank and escaped in an auto. Suspicion naturally falls on someone needing a full new set of tires at war prices.

Belgians report that German invading troops are hungry and tired out. If that is true we should dislike to face them when they are well fed and fresh.

The warring powers are so penurious with news that we may get no reliable details of what has happened until a treaty of peace is signed.

When a man goes home intoxicated on Sunday and abuses his wife and children, the query arises, where did he get the "booze" that day?

Notice of change of address: Dr. Withycombe, of Corvallis, will change his residence to Salem along about the first of the year.

By the way, what has become of those peace advocates and prophets who were so exceedingly busy a few weeks ago?

So far the war has provided a fresh thrill every day, with no immediate prospect of a shortage in the supply.

We needn't feel uneasy about Japan unless she goes to pressing that California matter just at this time.

If prices get too high, let people eat more potatoes and gravy. The simple diet will be beneficial.

In another six months, however, the word mediation may sound mighty fine to those Europeans.

It isn't the number of corps but of corpses in the field that reveals the fearful wrath of Mars.

So far nothing that remotely resembles a military genius has appeared in Europe.

The torpedoes that were to sink the British fleet seem to be delayed in transmission.

With fighting going on all around them, how could the Turks and Greeks keep out of it?

A baseball manager now commands as much salary as a Panama Canal digger.

A special session in December will simply hasten the biennial agony at Salem.

With the smoke pushed aside Mt. Hood continues to loom on the horizon.

Hundreds of Portlanders will now take the field—the hop field, however.

The Kaiser and the Mikado appear on the verge of exchanging courtesies.

When the war is over the news will be released for the magazines.

Federal ball in Portland will start real war among the fans.

Marcos Bozzaris, up to date, is putting on his warbonnet.

Market quotation: Austrian battleships are going down.

A few more days and the straw hat goes into the discard.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of Aug. 18, 1864.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, president of the United States Sanitary Commission, will soon be in our midst.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Sheridan has pushed his advance from Winchester to Strasburg. Early is retiring from that point towards the west.

Salem, Aug. 17.—Dr. C. Hoel is repairing a large building in the lower part of the city with the intention of fitting it up as a water cure establishment.

Married—At Vancouver, W. T., July 31, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father by Hon. Judge J. E. Wyche, Mr. William Switzler and Miss Mary C. Hale, all of Vancouver.

The steamer Pacific, A. M. Barnes commander, arrived at 8 o'clock last evening and the firing of her gun sent a thrill of gladness to the hearts of our citizens, who turned out en masse to welcome her. The Pacific left San Francisco on the seventh, and it was then blowing. The gale increased and it was hard for her to make more than two miles an hour for some distance, when she put into Port Orford and was detained 60 hours. She was detained 10 hours off Columbia bar on account of fogs.

Last Tuesday evening a family gathering was held under the roof of Rev. Mr Royal in this city, upon which occasion 26 children and grandchildren assembled around the family altar.

Colonel Babbett has been reinstated and promoted to the office of chief quartermaster in the military department of the Pacific.

The Pioneer Hotel in this city was closed yesterday. B. G. Whitehouse, the popular and worthy clerk, takes his position in the new hotel of Mr. Arrigoni.

WEED CUTTING DONE AT BAD TIME

Seed Scatters Over Lawns When Left to Mature, as Has Been Done.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—I read in the Oregonian recently that the season's weed cutting on negligent owners' property would amount to more than $8000. As a property-owner, I would ask where this sum is to come from?

If those in authority who are responsible for this measure would accidentally happen along where some of these men are cutting the grass, they might have an eyeopener, as I did. Passing by where a man was cutting grass I saw the fellow carelessly swinging his scythe at the rate of a swing, then a good long breathing spell, then another long lazy swing that told only too plainly his object was to kill time and draw his pay. He made no effort to cut the grass closely or to take it all down.

Personally I consider it a grave mistake to cut the grass at this time, when the seed is ripened and of light weight. The matter should have been attended to weeks ago. Simple contact with the seeds cause them to scatter widely over adjacent lawns that some people are attempting to get in shape, with the result that the lawns grow more weeds than grass.

Permit me one more complaint:

At the beginning of the season notices were sent to householders who wished to use water through the hose requiring them to fill out the the same and return to the water bureau. I presume that requirement was complied with. I know that I did my part, and was notified in due time that my fee in addition to the charge for the house, would be $1 per month for the purpose of attempting to keep green the weeds in my lawn. Now comes another notice that we are prohibited from using the water except on every alternate day. Yet nothing is said about charging but half the fee.

The question of high cost for everything that is agitating the public mind seems applicable in this case. We are urged to make our surroundings beautiful and are willing to do so, but are not allowed the privilege, even though we are willing to pay for it. C. E. S.

The cost of weed cutting, about which the correspondent inquires, is assessed against the land where the cutting is done. It is not a general expense.

Plan Offered Hibernians.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—The members of the Ancient Order Hibernians are formally to open their new hall in the near future. Their fellow countrymen in Ireland, after centuries of active and passive resistance to English rule, have in this hour of dire peril to England decided to withdraw this resistance, extend their hand of friendship to their former oppressor and offer even their lives if necessary to uphold the honor of England's flag in the present conflict.

In order to follow in some measure this splendid example of patriotism and forgiveness it might be suggested that the Ancient Order Hibernians, as the most representative and important Irish organization in the city, invite the British Benevolent Society and kindred organizations to participate in the ceremonies incident to the opening of the new hall, have British Consul Erskine, leading British subject in Portland, as president of the day, and in the scheme of decoration have the English flag take precedence over all flags, except, of course, the Stars and Stripes.

This will show the world that the Irishmen of Portland, who in the past have contributed so generously to help win Ireland's long battle for justice are as willing to forgive and forget as their countrymen at the other side of the Atlantic. P. J. SCANNELL.

Peace Conference at San Francisco.

ECOLA, Or., Aug. 15.—(To the Editor.)—How can we stop this European feud? It seems that progress and the various peace congresses have utterly failed to quench the immortal embers of war.

We can see no benefit of the trans-Atlantic mixup, save to fatten the histories for posterity and to embitter man against mankind.

The Peace Conference at The Hague evidently assumed a Chautauqua aspect and only held good for a season.

What the United States should do now is to gather these bloodthirsty countries together at the World's Fair at San Francisco in 1915 and let them arbitrate their difficulties and show their Creator that use of brains with a peaceful halo is the only way to deal out fairness and to live and let live.

HOWARD S. M'KAY.

Not Spanish War Veteran.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.) — In the account of the meeting held under the auspices of the German, Austria-Hungary Red Cross, yesterday at the German House, I am reported to have stated in my remarks to the meeting that I was a veteran of the Spanish-American war. This is an error. My statement was that my father was a Civil war veteran in this country, although German born, and as his son I was thus made eligible for membership in the Sons of Veterans, to which organization I stated I belonged and in which I hold the rank of commander in Owen Summers Camp, No. 2.

I make this correction because I do not wish to have the impression created that I am claiming honors which do not belong to me.

CHARLES J. SCHNABEL.

"SECOND COMING" MAY BE NEAR

Scriptures Quoted in Opposition to Minister's Views.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17. — (To the Editor.)—Under the heading, "New Version Given," in The Oregonian, we are told that "Christ's secc coming was 1800 years ago."

This is a strange delusion. What is the matter with some of our preachers? They surely need to read again the New Testament Scriptures, which are the only reliable source of our knowledge with regard to this most momentous event.

Jesus Christ, when teaching his disciples, said: "I will come again." Can any one suppose that Jesus Christ did not say what he meant his disciples to believe?

In Matt. 24, after predicting the destruction of Jerusalem, our Saviour tells of certain signs—signs celestial and physical—which should precede his second advent. "Then," he said, "shall appear the sign of the son of man in heaven, and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory." Where, in all history, sacred or profane, can any one read of such a marvelous and momentous event as this? To say that this occurred at the destruction of Jerusalem is exegesis gone mad. In the 25th chapter of this same gospel Jesus Christ speaks of his second coming to judgment, in these words: "When the son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory, and before him shall be gathered all nations." To affirm that Jesus came 1800 years ago, the second time, is to affirm that the last judgment has taken place and that the righteous have already inherited the kingdom, and the wicked are even now "away in everlasting punishment." The mere statement of this absurdity is its best refutation.

The very last instructions given to the disciples by our Lord, as found in Acts 1, were that they should receive power and become witnesses in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria and unto the uttermost part of the earth. "And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld he was taken up and a cloud received him out of their sight." "And while they looked steadfastly toward heaven as he went up, behold two men stood by them in white apparel, which also said, 'Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven?' This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven."

Ministers may "wrest" these scriptures and become "blind leaders of the blind," but the faithful believers of the word of God are still waiting "the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour, Jesus Christ."

Who knows but that we are even now rapidly approaching the time spoken of in Rev. 11-18? "And the nations were angry, and thy wrath is come and the time of the dead, that they should be judged, and that thou shouldst give reward unto thy servants, the prophets, and to the saints, and them that fear thy name, small and great, and shouldst destroy them that destroy the earth." JAS. DAVISON.

Insurance in Foreign Companies.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.) — Replying to the communication of A. King Wilson in The Morning Oregonian entitled "Insurance in Foreign Companies," beg to state that while he has given an outline of the Oregon insurance laws, and what is required of companies before doing business in this state, he has not gone far enough into the subject to ascertain that many foreign companies doing business in the United States and in Oregon have a United States branch which is governed and controlled by a chief executive officer and a board of directors in this country.

The assets of the United States department are invested in the United States solely for the protection of American policyholders and are separate from the home office assets.

According to the statement filed with the insurance department of the State of New York, the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company of England, which we represent, for the year ending December 31, 1913, shows assets invested in the United States amounting to $14,263,846.95 and surplus of $4,631,216.90, which affords ample protection to United States policy holders. The home office assets are over $61,000,000. G. ROSENBLATT, & CO.

Intelligence of Insects.

CORNELIUS, Or., Aug. 16.—(To the Editor.) — Recently a question was asked: "Does a caterpillar reason when it spins a cocoon on a leaf, and draws a line to the limb from which the leaf sprang and attaches it, lest the cocoon might fall?"

Once, while contemplating nature, I saw a beautiful spider-web; and just then a little weak miller came flying by, but not parallel to the face of the web, and touched it with one wing and stuck fast!

A telegraph wire ran from the web to the office in the ground, where the operator who owned the web was concealed. He received a message that something had stuck to the net, whereupon he rushed from the hidden office, climbed part way up the web, took hold of it and shook it with all his might, hoping fully to entangle the miller. Then he climbed to it and sucked its blood. Was that reason or instinct?

The above is not fiction.

EDGAR W. WINANS.

Anonymous Letters Not Published.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—On the eighth inst. I sent copy to your office replying to article appearing in The Oregonian July 24, entitled "Protection to Nightworkers," but my reply was not printed.

If the same were not printed on account of space required, I would be willing to pay reasonable amount to have it published, or if there was some other reason for it, would be glad to know what it was. Will you kindly advise me through The Oregonian and oblige. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Communications must disclose the identity of the author, for the information of the editor. The communication referred to was wholly anonymous and, moreover, was too long to be acceptable.

War Causes in Verse.

HILLSBORO, Or., Aug. 15.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian yesterday you refer "A Faithful Reader," who wants to know the causes of the impending European war to several articles published in The Oregonian at intervals.

Let me call the attention of "A Faithful Reader" to two poems by Dean Collins. One, Germania, he will find on the editorial page of The Oregonian August 8, and the other, Slavonic, in The Oregonian August 10, on the same page. GEORGE BANTZ.

Adjective or Adverb?

BANKS, Or., Aug. 16.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly publish how the word "nightly" is used in the following?

"We piled with care our nightly stack of wood against the kitchen back."

A says it is an adjective, B says it is an adverb. DAN JONES.

As the word qualifies the noun "stack" it is an adjective as there used.

Electric Vehicles for Sweeping.

London Tit-Bits.

Electric vehicles are now being used in the streets of London for sprinkling and sweeping.

Little Editorials on Business

How the Advertising Protects You.

You can make the first sale of nearly any article by advertising it, but no amount of subsequent advertising will make the consumer buy an inferior piece of merchandise the second time.

The best known and largest selling lines of merchandise are the trade-marked lines that have been advertised continuously, year after year. They are good enough to stand repeated advertising.

The big manufacturer who is advertising his goods under his own name and trade mark has millions of customers. If he should sell an inferior product by false advertising he is ruined. He cannot redeem himself.

Therefore, the manufacturer who is not ashamed to put his name on his goods, but trade marks his line and goes ahead year after year and advertises simply must make good.

He is not tempted to skimp the quality, but gives you better values as his business grows.

When you buy an article that is seldom or never advertised you know nothing of its origin or its quality. It may be very good this year and very poor quality next year.

Trade-marked merchandise that stands continuous advertising are the best goods for the money. The best evidence of quality and value is the continuous advertising of the manufacturer.

In these columns you will find the advertisements of many well-known trade-marked necessities. We indorse them or they would not be given space in this newspaper.

It will pay you to demand and insist upon having advertised trade-marked merchandise. Then you'll be sure to get your money's worth.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of Aug. 18, 1889.

Purvis, Miss., Aug. 17.—Judge Terrell today sentenced John L. Sullivan to one year's imprisonment for prizefighting.

Baltimore, Aug. 17. — Jake Kilrain this morning simultaneously heard of Sullivan's sentence and the arrival of a Mississippi officer in Baltimore to take him to Purvis. He was surprised and scared.

Spokane Falls, Aug. 17.—The total loss by the great fire was about $6,000,000.

Seattle, Aug. 17.—L. S. J. Hunt has sold his interest in the Evening Press to W. E. Bailey. The Morning Journal, which was in the agonies of death, has been purchased by a syndicate of Democrats.

Pittsburg, Aug. 17.—The solicitor of the South Fork Hunting and Fishing club made a plea of not guilty today to the allegations made by the Johnstown flood sufferers.

John Martland, one of the head masters of the Upper Canada College, Toronto, is visiting Dr. Kenneth McKenzie.

Colonel John M. Wilson, late superintendent of public grounds and buildings in the District of Columbia, who was yesterday appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, formerly lived in Portland and was United States engineer here.

First Lieutenant H. R. Alden, of Company A, O. N. G., has resigned.

William S. Ladd, the banker, had some photographs taken a few days ago at the gallery of B. C. Towne. He was struck by the coincidence that just 25 years ago he had some ambrotypes taken by Mr. Towne's father in San Francisco.

Plans and specifications for a two-story brick to be erected on the corner of Sixth and M streets, East Portland, have been prepared for F. S. Dunning.

U. S. CANNOT LONG STAND APART

Expanding Civilization Will Make It Necessary for Us to Enter Alliances.

PORTLAND, Aug. 16.—(To the Editor.)—The advice of a correspondent in The Oregonian of August 10 regarding foreign alliances, while perhaps good at one stage of the country's history, does not seem to me advisable or necessarily so under present conditions. The country has burst its swaddling clothes and is on the road to assuming the position of a great power or position of influence among nations, if it has not already done so. Its interests are becoming more extended both in a financial, territorial and moral sense as well. A country of its size and development on all the various planes constituting a Nation of advanced civilization could not well be otherwise. It would be drawn into the current of activity or international intercourse or even contest, whether it so willed or not originally. There is a tide which engulfs both men and nations at times, which the most farseeing cannot prevent or turn aside, and wise are they who, if possible, recognize and make the best of it and prevent if they can dangers or ill effects which accompany the same.

The indications are that this country, like others of similar race, must grow or spread and make its influence felt. In fine, it must be a living force, and not a dream or memory of the past. This latter has been the fate of some nations and it is not beyond the range of possibility for this, but, however it may be, like an individual it must live its life, assume the position God and nature intended for it and meet its responsibilities according to the lights and standards which have been set up for it.

To that end the United States will have to take its place as one of the active parties or directors in the world's affairs as they come up or affect it, and we look in the not distant future to its being associated in agreements or understandings with certain of its neighbors having common ends in view or of similar civilization or race. As its commerce expands such commerce will have to be protected, and this can be in only two ways—by naval equipment and territorial standpoints or way stations necessary to the outfitting of said Navy and as vantage ground for the proper influence of its said commerce, and, in a word, civilization which it will be naturally desirous of spreading in every lawful and proper way whether by political, educational or other means, including the influence of religion, which in some form is common to all the great nations and a vast motive force in the accomplishment of the general object referred to. A. T. DOW.