# The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON, at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as -class matter, tion Rates—Invariably in Advance. (By Mail)

(By Mail)

Daily, Sunday included, one year. \$3.00

Daily, Sunday included, six months. \$2.50

Daily, Sunday included three months. \$2.50

Daily, Sunday included, one month. \$2.50

Daily, without Sunday, one year. \$2.50

Daily, without Sunday, six months. \$2.50

Daily, without Sunday, three months. \$2.50

Daily, without Sunday, three months. \$2.50

Weekly, one year. \$2.50

Sunday, one year. \$2.50

Sunday and Weekly, one year. \$3.50 (BY CARRIER)

Daily, Sunday included, one year... Daily, Sunday included, one month...

iin, New York, Brunswick building. Car-cago, Steger building. San Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Co., 743 Market street.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914

### THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

While the German westward advance is making rapid progress in the stupendous task of crushing France, the situation on the German eastern front is beginning to develop. Russian mobilization in force has finally been completed to such an extent that Russian advances are occurring and reports of several Russian victories come from St. Petersburg, these being seized upon by London as offering a fresh ray of hope to the allies. At the same time Berlin displays no great apprehension and the Germans show no inclination to take the vast Russian forward movement very seriously at the present time.

the surface there is a striking similarity between the situation which France faces on her east boundary and that which confronts Germany on her own eastern stretches But from a strategic standpoint, the difference is vast. Berlin is by no means in the same danger as that confronting Paris. At the present time the German menace to France overshodaws the Russian menace to Germany many fold, even though force of numbers would seem to point to the contrary belief.

The main difference is that Germany does not offer the same degree of vulnerability to invasion on her eastern boundary and while the Russian army outnumbers the German military force, the difference in numbers is largely minimized by other considerations. Russians in effecting an invasion of Germany and Austria must make use of tremendous numbers of troops which can never be brought into action. They must be maintained to protect the Russian lines of communication and safeguard the Russian flanks.

Up to this time the Russian advance has been made in three col-umns, one striking at Tilsit, some sixty miles north of the German stronghold of Konigsberg, just off the Baltic; the second along the line of communication between Warsaw and Posen and 170 miles due east of Berlin, and the third at Lemberg, east of the Carpathian Mountains in Austria. The volume of these columns is not indicated, but it is likely that sufficient force has been thrown in to of Germany and Austria. This does not present the same formidable as-

topography. ning the main point of advance to be on Posen and the territory cross-sectioned by the Vistula River, that portion of the Russian line in front of Austria must then be left behind. The Austrians might be forced back into the Carpathian Mountains, but it is unlikely that they could be immediately driven out of their fortified positions in the mounfastnesses. Thus the Russians would be compelled to present a solid front to the south on Austria and another to the east on Germany. Pressing strongly into the German Empire on the Posen route, the Ruseast front would still be in the position of having its flanks menaced from the Austrian interior forces and the Russian position would be tenable, strategically speaking, only by use of tremendously superior numbers and application of faultless strategy. The Russian northernmost advance likewise has its great natural difficulties to overcome. Taking Konigsberg, a difficult task in itself, and pushing into Germany, the Russians find themselves in precarious territory. The whole country east of the Vistula River, where it cuts a line through Germany, is dotted by lakes and marshes. Reaching the Vistula, the Russians come in contact with heavy line of fortifications which they must assail with the greatest vigor. Should they meet defeat, the marshy districts in their rear would prove a serious menace to retiring armies. This same terrain has proved fatal heretofore, and even the most Intrepld commander must hesitate at forcing his way into a country from which he would be at a disadvantage in withdrawing with artillery and supply trains should necessity require An additional difficulty of the advance on the Vistula route would be the exposed flank on the Baltic, which is firmly in German control, the Russian fleets being hopelessly bottled in the Gulf of Finland.

It may not be said that the Russian menace to Germany is not to be taken seriously. The Russian first line comprises more than a million splendidlyorganized, trained and equipped men. Their courage, spirit and ability are unquestioned. Many are veterans of the recent campaigns in Manchuria, are a possibility, London is sharply while these campaigns resulted disastrously to the Russian arms, Rusnot overlook the lessons learned there and has vastly improved her methods and organization since that time. Furthermore the Russian first line would be facing German reservists for the most part, although no great amount of real damage or the flower of the Austrian first line is serve to add anything to the outcome of that nothing came amiss. The gutnow directed upon the Russians east of the Carpathian Mountains.

Russian tactics are aggressive. the most effective use of the bayonet. The Russian artillery includes heavy siege guns as well as an abundance of excellent field artillery. Scouting and cavalry facilities and supply serv-Yet in maintainice are up to date. roads and has really only three routes of fifty miles an hour. Thus she can and France entered upon that career available. This accounts for the slow go approximately 1500 miles at one which has made another siege immimassing in force in front of Germany trip, and has done even better than nent. Thus history repeats itself and longer a jest.

directing the bulk of her force west- channel the trip for the L 3 could be ward and treating the Russian menace less seriously. In due time Russia may be able to overcome the many difficulties presented in her aim to consideration. Russia, by a series forward movements, may even reach a position threatening Berlin. necessarily that will take timemonths, at least. In the meantime, will the Germans have cleared the way to the west so as to be able to turn full attention to the Russians?

ture of the German empire. CHINESE LABOR VS. AMERICAN LABOR

The answer to that question may de-

ermine, in no small measure, the fu-

Thirty or more years ago the American Congress passed a bill excluding Chinese from the United States; and n the intervening time the Chinese have practically disappeared from the United States.

The reason was that the vast hordes of coolies were pauperizing our labor, cheapening all industry, and lowering the standard of living.

Yet Chinese labor in the United States has found a substitute in the products of Chinese industry, under a tariff law that encourages importations of various products from the Orient. Chinese eggs now come in Chinese poultry will follow, What else will eventually be brought from China only the future will dis-

We expel the Chinese, but we courage Chinese industry by inviting cheap Chinese products to compete in our markets with American articles produced by well-paid American labor

We have refused to pauperize American labor through employment of Chinese at home; but we are willing to pauperize American industry by employing Chinese labor abroad.

### THE LAND PRODUCTS SHOW.

Response to the announcement of and products show in Portland, October 26 to November 14, has been most encouraging. Every county in Oregon will show the variety and exable to producers who are seeking inmechanical devices to their needs. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has combined its energies with those of the land products organization and the farmer, dairyman, orchardist, timberman and others are sure to find something at the show for their edification, if not advantage

The diversity of Oregon's land industries makes a wonderful and interesting exhibit possible. The state has orchard lands, dry farming lands, lands that produce without irrigation, irrigated lands, timber lands, mines dairies, stock farms. There is wide choice of climate and consequently opportunity to gratify a broad range of preferences in gaining livelihood and prosperity from the land,

Possessed of such varied resources Oregon can produce a land products show that will interest everybody present a front along the whole front That what it can do it will do is in dicated by the interest shown by those who have products of which pect of the German line on France for they are proud, by the generous guarreasons presented by a different antee of prizes, by the aid of a state appropriation and by the arrangements made for ample space.

# THE CHEAPER THE BETTER?

It is hard to follow the logic of the orrespondent who writes today on butter and its lessons, except insofar as he contends that there are more butter consumers than producers, and that therefore the cheaper butter is the better. But there are also more consumers of bread than producers of wheat. Will he argue that prosperity comes with low wheat prices, and adversity with high?

The truth is that the United States great wheat-producing and a great dairy country; and if there shall not be a fair profit for the cultivators of wheat and the makers of butter and like products, there will be no prosperity. It is fundamental that basic industries shall be pros-

The special conditions that may have raised butter prices in Chicago are not now of great concern or interest to us, except that, if the quoted figures are correct, it is more than ever obvious that the Oregon dairyman is not getting a square deal under the tariff. Portland butter prices on the same dates as our correspondent gives were:

.324 The loss to the Oregon dairyman

in the two years is obvious.

If our Democratic correspondent, or any other, will find a way to develop Oregon or any other state by denying prosperity to its producersrequiring them to sell wheat, butter, wool, eggs, hops and our other prod-ucts at a loss—he will be able to reverse the teachings of common sense and all experience.

# ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

London, in common with some other English cities, is experiencing stroke even during a siege. We have some uneasiness now over the quesof Zeppelins. For some years military writers have kept the public harrowed by descriptions of Zeppelin raids and now that such expeditions on the lookout. Searchlights ply the heavens by night and aeroplanes francs, scout far and near in eternal vigilance for one of the great cigar-shaped monsters of the air-monsters capable of giving London a great deal of annoyance, although they might, do sumed as it was in the famous sieges

of the war. There are some thirteen of these Zeppelins in the German service, be-The soldiers move bravely down to side a number of smaller balloons the charge and have learned to make carrying one-pounder Maxims. The Zeppelins carry heavy charges of high explosive and operate at a height to which the average aeroplane driver cannot attain on account of the rarity of the air. Taking the big German tice was concluded in time to prevent Zeppelin L 3 as an example, it will be ing heavy forces in Germany Russia seen that London's qualms are not alwould suffer through inadequate lines of communication with her main bases in Russia, for the reason that Russia able to make a sustained flight of ately. The gay Parisians forgot their has neglected to build strategic rall- thirty hours and to travel at a speed

and Austria, a process which cannot that. Hamburg, where she is stayet have been completed.

These are the considerations that London and with the Germans in Germany must have reckoned with in control of strategic points along the

greatly reduced. However, England has no important nor vulnerable points demanding such operations and the only object of these strike a vital blow at Germany. The raids would be to harass the English. Russian armies may have maneu- A few tons of explosives dropped into vered and fought their way into a London would inflict considerable position demanding the most serious damage on a great number of helpless noncombatants. Repeated raids of brilliant victories and aggressive of this sort, it is true, might greatly But they would hardly crush the British spirit. Such raids would impress the world even less favorably than the Kaiser's practice of sowing the North Sea with contact mines in violation of the international agreement,

PARIS BESIEGED. It now seems likely enough that Paris will be besieged within the next month or two unless something happens to check the German advance. The great capital is in much better condition to resist than it was in 1870, but no fortifications can keep famine out or prevent the fury of disease while a numerous population is confined within the circuit of an invested city. Napoleon III entered upon the of 1870 with such confident expectations of victory that he made little or no preparation for the defense of his capital. When the Germans arrived before the fortifications they found panic everywhere and a crowded population with but small provision of food and fuel. This condition would scarcely be repeated today. Be-tween Paris and the frontier run three lines of fortifications all strongly manned, while the city itself has three circuits of forts, many of them constructed since 1870. pose, too, that long before the siegers could complete their investment Paris would be well provisioned

The Germans have pierced outer circle of fortifications, if we may believe the reports, and are in possession of Lille and one or two more defensive positions. But this does not by any means open a clear road to Paris. Two more exterior circuits of fortresses must be broken through first and that will naturally be a work of time if it can be done at all. The Parisians will therefore have an opportunity to lay in a stock of necessaries, should ellence of the things it produces. In the worst come to the worst, and may by a stubborn and prolonged defense addition to promoting a better ac-quaintance with the resources of the foil the enemy. Not every besieged state the exhibit promises to be value city is captured by any manner of means. The siege of 1870 lasted from formation as to the adaptability of September 19 to the end of the following January, about four months. The last train left on September 17, and from that day to the capitulation on January 28 there was no regular communication with the outer world. A cable connecting with Havre had been laid in the bed of the Seine, but some miscreants betrayed it to the Germans and it was promptly cut. Many balloons were sent up in the of conveying intelligence to the provincial armies and invoking aid, but they accomplished little. Carrier pigeons were a romantic but ineffec tual means of sending out news, and the messengers who sought to make their way through the German ranks were invariably driven back or captured. During the siege Paris remained almost as completely isolated from France and the world as if it had been on another planet.

For some days before the city was invested terrified countrymen flocked in with their families, so that the population was swollen far beyond the normal, a fact which increased the hardships of all and impaired vigor of the defense. The same thing happened at Al tans besieged it in the Peloponnesian The whole country crowded within the walls. Sanitary conditions could not be maintained and a terrible plague broke out. Paris had no veritable epidemic during the siege, but the death rate from typhus, anemia and all sorts of misery diseases ran up rapidly from the day of the investment. Herds of cattle had been collected in the parks and squares, but feed them upon, a great many head realities. were slaughtered and salted. Horses as well as cattle were preserved for food in this manner. There was no actual starvation, at least among the well-to-do, during the siege, although prices mounted to formidable ures. By the end of October beef and mutton had disappeared from the markets, rats were selling at a franc apiece, eggs were 30 francs a dozen, butter 50 francs a pound and milk a franc a quart. This seems cheap for milk in the circumstances until we learn that it was three-quarters wa-Of course the infant mortality

was terrible. The misery of famine was intensified by the lack of fuel and gas. The gas mains were empty almost from the beginning of the siege, while firewood rose to prohibitive prices. At the end of September it was worth a cent a pound. A month later it had gone up to a cent and a half. During the freezing Winter weather people shivered over cold stoves and did their best to keep patriotic fervor warm on empty stomachs. Some succeeded, many did not. At the close of the siege it came to light that the grocers had kept large quantities of canned provisions hidden in secret deposits, waiting for prices higher and still higher. As soon as the armistice was declared they piled the cans temptingly in their front windows, prices had fallen irretrievably. Jus-tice sometimes gets in a satisfactory the account of a breakfast for two persons served on October 23, a month after the investment, with the cost of the items. A sweet omelette, three eggs, is listed at 12 francs, a common filet de boeuf at 24 francs, and so on. The preliminary radishes came to 10

Of course when the rich were dining off rats and horse marrow poor were devouring any offal they could find. Human flesh was not conof Carthage and Jerusalem, but short ters were plundered, stables swept to furnish forth feasts for pov-Everything combustible erty. burned. Tenants broke up the doors of their apartments for fuel and toward the end of January the furniture went the same road. Had the siege been prolonged the mortality must have been incalculable, but the armisthe worst. When the channels of trade were opened food and supplies misery in the joys, of a new revolution which has made another siege immi-

fortune plays her tricks over and over again upon men without making the any the wiser.

Governor West's quarrel is with the records, and not with The Oregonian, as to his frequent absences from the meetings of the Oregon Interstate Bridge Commission. There were four scheduled meetings in August, and the Governor was present at none of them. In the minutes of two meetings the absence of Governor West and one Commissioner was mentioned as a reason for postponing action, The alarm and annoy the English, but Governor would give an Oregonian reporter a new suit of clothes if he will produce evidence that he had notice of any of the meetings. The offer of better apparel is tempting enough, in these Democratic times; but does the Governor think it is, or was, the duty of The Oregonian to see that he gets notice of the meetings of a commission of which he is chairman?

We can think of no crime for which capital punishment is more suitable than the indiscriminate sale of co-Perhaps it was the fear that caine. a penalty appropriate to their deeds might some time be imposed upon them which led one of the men lately arrested for peddling cocaine to join the anti-capital punishment league. The story seems to prove that the vice of hypocrisy is not confined to the rich nor the virtue of sincerity

soapboxers. The three most important botanical families for man are the gramineae, the rosaceae and the cruciferae. To the first belong the grains and grasses; to the second, the fruits of the temp erate zone; to the third, the cabroots like the turnip and many a salad plant. Parsnips belong to the great family of the umbelliferae, the "umbrella carriers," which is the more apt to produce poisonous than wholesome plants.

"Varium et mutabile femina, Woman, thou false and fickle Thing," wrote Vergil 2000 years ago. We supposed she had grown more dependable of late, but it seems not. The suffragettes, the most advanced members of the sex, made a treaty of peace with the British government at the outbreak of the war, but they haven't kept it. Not they. The story goes that they are on the rampage worse than ever

Our erudite contemporary who remarks that the election of a non-Italian Pope would be "a complete aside of precedent" should setting look to his history a little more care-There have been Popes fully. were not Italians. Pope Adrian IV, for example, was an Englishman and he signalized his pontifical reign by making a present of Ireland to King Henry II

The pear is a favored fruit. It will stand more moisture than the apple, while on the other hand it thrives in a drought which causes apple trees to wither and their fruit to pine. Farmers who lose apple trees this Summer may wisely consider replacing them with pears or walnuts. When a walnut tree is once established it is as immune to drouth as an oak.

The belligerents are busy charging one another with "barbarities," just as they do in every war, and the charges are probably true all round. War itself is a huge barbarity. Its inner nature cannot help oozing out as occasions arise and painting blacker spots on a canvas already black. The only way we can think of to stop war's barbarities is to stop war.

Mr. Teal of course can do excellent land at Washington in support of the we say river and harbor bill. But what has Portland's Congressman been doing during all this anxious period? Is it worth while for Portland to have efficient representation in Congress? Or to land and guarantee human life. is it not?

Slav hordes, Teuton aggressions, Zeppelin raids—all those things we have been turning up our noses about since there was little or nothing to for so many years-are now grim

> Idaho, will find little difficulty in "raising the wind" this year. Their crop is estimated at \$136,000.

When is the weather man going to get out one of those long-deferred 'Cloudy, occasional showers' tins?

The Mayor has notified heads of departments to trim their estimates, but who will do the actual pruning? The common drinking cup now

unlawful, but the neck of the bottle "goes" on Sundays. Open the world's history any place, and the reading is tame compared

with current events. Anyway, Bill Rodgers will return to Oregon at times to raise whiskers and hunt bear,

That Hood River ranch which produced \$60 worth of old bottles was well irrigated.

French and English war bulletins have taken on the aspect of military apologies, Lord Kitchener wants a bed in his

office. But when will he find time to use it London needs the cafeteria since the foreign waiters have gone home to

Japan says she seeks only to keep peace, not the pieces, in the Orient.

The junk-which is short for junketer-is scrambling into the House. Jones has palatial quarters

in the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Paris cabhorse looks aghast at possibilities of the future. Turkey wavers at joining the war.

Turkey does well to waver. That Coos bay racket offers great opportunities to a Hearst,

The Bear is following the star of empire westward.

Where, oh where are the peace propagandists?

Chile has given the 1915 Fair old shoulder. The cry of "On to Paris"

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, August 28, 1864. message" ever transmitted by tele-graph in Oregon. On Friday afternoon, November 2, 1855, the first telegraph wire was attached to the poles in Oregon on Front street, in this city. Among the citizens present voluntarily assisting in the work was T. J. Dryer, formerly editor of this paper. The first message was transmitted by means of a ground wire from near the present business place of Goldsmith Bros., assayers to the office over the present stove and tinware store of Friedman & Co., formerly A. M. & L. M. Starr, cor-ner of Front and Stark streets, and announced the death at The Dalles of Mr. Andrew Weisenthail, a young man highly esteemed and respected among his Portland friends.

After a delay of some weeks in protablished between Oregon City Portland. During the following Winter the line was pushed onward to Lafay-ette, Dayton, Champoeg, Butteville and other points up the Willamette Valley. with her.

Owing to the financial inability of the company, a general want of con-fidence among the people in regard to its use, the return on the capital invested in it and a distrust of its projectors, the enterprise was allowed to languish. The line was suffered to remain down in many places, and the honest Webfoot found that a few yards of wire would make a good clothes line. This idea, so brilliant and origiwas universally put into pracnal, was universally put into practice, and so went the greater portion of the

It is creditably reported that one It is creditably reported that one poor fellow who was keeping a ferry across the Tualatin River imagined that the line crossing the river at his ferry was some cunning speculator's scheme to swindle him out of certain rights vested in him by the laws of Oregon and the Board of County Commissioners as a ferryman, and knowing missioners as a ferryman, and knowing the delay and treachery of law, took the matter into his own hands, cut the wire on each bank of the river and threw the severed section into the stream. This feat he performed twice. Under an accumulation of such diffi-culties it is not much wonder that the

enterprise was a failure. In the Spring of 1857 other parties revived the matter and a line was es-tablished from Portland to Corvallis, but again a want of capital induced failure, and thus telegraphing in Ore-gon was numbered among the things that were until the present scheme was planned, and now it seems is being carried on very successfully.

Perhaps during the present week the first dispatch will be forwarded to the National Capital from the most remote capital in the Northwest.

There were more teams in the city Saturday loading freight for points above the Willamette Falls than we have seen since the season of low water which drove the steamers from the trade. As we progress in growth there should be a corresponding dethere should be a corresponding de-gree of improvement in our modes of transporting freight in this Valley, to prevent taking a step backward. We think the seasons are about numbered when freight will be delivered from Portland to Salem in wagons.

The office of the California Stage Company has been removed from the Pioneer, corner of Washington and First streets, to the Dennison House, corner of Stark and Front. Mr. B. G. Whitehouse retains the position of agent, a place he filled for several company

WHY SOCIALIST OPPOSES LAW. \$1500 Exemption Is Step Toward Free

Use of Land, Says Mr. Barzee. PORTLAND, Aug. 27.—(To the Editor.)—A correct premise is necessary to a correct conclusion. If land (food), water and air are essential to life, their Mr. Teal of course can do excellent conservation to that end—life—is essential and must supersede all other uses to which they may be given. If free (without meter) we must likewise free (without meter) we must likewise in this column, but if you will send the free to the individual who is to live. Self-addressed stamped envelope I will see that you are furnished with the see that you are furnished with the names. If you prefer to do the work williams Grove, Pa. Aug. 25, 1885.—To names. If you prefer to do the work williams Grove, Pa. Aug. 25, 1885.—To wallow and guerantee human life.

Now to compare relatively these es-sentials: To deny human beings the free use of air is to limit their exis-tence to but a few minutes. To deny them the free use of water is to extend the time limit to but days. To deny or so many years—are now grim them the free use of land (food) with the free use of the other two elements, air and water, according to reported experiments, life might be extended into months. From this analysis must gauge all legislation regarding these Creator-designed human necessi-

ties. We have no meter restrictions through an impossibility, on air and water. No speculations here. To conserve life we must make similar restrictions, if not now at some future time, with regard to land.

Land, having a more distant relation to our existence and having also legis-lative (meter) possibilities of monopoly, has been farmed out to private indi-viduals, without regard to quantity or viduals, without regard to quantity of limitations to each individual. No one pretends to deny this fact, and the \$1500 exemption is, relatively, as distant from measuring the relation of this human necessity to life, as the analysis will bear. The \$1500 exemp-tion is a step in the right direction. Were an exemption of that amount were an exemption of that amount made without specializing in regard to land, no great opposition would present against it. It is the vital principle, foreseen by land speculators, that raises all this fight against the \$1500 exemp-

Will Mr. Rigby, whose letter recently appeared in The Oregónian, refute this analysis of the land question and prove that "Barzee and Co." dodge the issue?

The time is not far distant, perhaps contingent upon the present prospective world war, when the "sliver lining of the clouds will change to gold" for all, not for some, as Mr. Rigby pictures it. "Black despair" will come to none, and not only the people of Oregon but the wide world over will demand the right to live "for the mere sake of living, ignoring material values" of merely competitive success that lead to want, deprivation and wars of slaughter of human beings.

C. W. BARZEE.

Soer is the reckless way one player appropriates something—a line, a bit of business, and even a whole section of a turn—that distinctly belongs to another. They said that when George M. Cohan retired from acting he eliminated several dozen imitators. But others are still with us.

Al Jolson gave a sure-fire line to a hundred or more comedians and comedienness when he originated the term customers in referring to theater-goedlenness when he originated the term customers in referring to theater-goedlenness when he originated the term content to lose two to four hours every day I want to lose two to four hours every day I want to work all duy instead of extending idly by for hours? Then the hop men lose for it is liable to rain any time and while the hoppickers are still with us.

Al Jolson gave a sure-fire line to a hundred or more comedians and comedians are still with us.

Al Jolson gave a sure-fire line to a hundred or more comedians and comedians when he originated the term customers in referring to theater-goedlenness when he originated the term that the winter. I am not young the winter. I am not young the winter. I am no of merely competitive success that lead to want, deprivation and wars of slaughter of human beings. C. W. BARZEE.

### Politics in the Middle West. "Let me plow this field." "Thanks.

"Let me plow this field. Thanks." I'm canvassing the district for Congress," said the willing worker, after finishing the field. "Do you own this fine farm?" "Oh. no," replied the other man. "I'm the candidate on the other man. "I'm the candidate on the other ticket. The farmer has gone to town, but I assured him the field would be plowed by the time he got back."

### Three Rules for Health. New York Sun.

New York Sun.

Three good laughs an hour and three square meals and three hours' work giffoutdoors every day is the recipe given by Mrs. Thomas Bennett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for living as she has done to the age of 102 in the full enjoyment of her faculties.

## Move for Sanitary Factories.

Boston Transcript.
Textile workers in the vicinity Fall River, Mass, are maintaining an agitation for sanitary mills, and it is charged that these conditions are a menace to health.

Stars and Starmakers BY LEONE CASS BAER.

BILLINGS, Mont., Aug. 25, 1914 .- Re-In these times of "first dispatches" member Dainty Marie, who whirled and line did not construction of new telegraphic connections, it may not be unimportant to know what was the "first message" ever transmitted by telerie, who wore white Ypsilantic atmosphere and shoe-horned her lovely self into it. Not a soul I met during the week Marie performed at the Orpheum could tell me whether she had teeth or a nose, but on the subject of Marie's lovely ankles, the curve of her arms and Venus-like waist there were no two dissimilar ideas. Well, since you do remember her, here's what I started to tell you about her: Down in Los Angeles she met Earl A. Foxe, a moving picture leading man, just after she finished her engagement in Portland. The affair was a regular Laura Jean Libbeyish love-at-first-sight and when Marie got close to her home village, curing wire and labor in placing it Leavenworth, Kan., the movie man upon the poles, communication was eswere wed. Now she is in the third week of an engagement at the Palace in New York, and friend husband in

> "Army is hurling itself to meet onrushing enemy," says a headline and then goes on to say that both armies are "hurling" and "on-rushing" at the rate of four miles per day.

Nance O'Neill is playing a two weeks engagement in Boston at the Majestic Theater with Alfred Hickman, a former Alcazar player, as her leading man. "Camille" and "Leah the Forsaken" are the bills.

Answer to Dot and Dodo: Write to Jack Jones, 106 West Thirteenth street, New York. He wants a twin sister act for permanent position, one of the sisters to do a "single" specialty. He specifies that the twins are not to be over 5 feet 4 inches, nor to weigh over 120 pounds.

Richard Vivian has joined the Empress Stock Company in San Diego, Cal., where he plays leads. He was with the Baker players for one season, not in leads, however. He was the heavy man, so-called, and played the villains

From Des Moines, in Ioway, comes interesting news of Fay Bainter. She is to head a stock company there, the Princess stock. She has been playing leads in Summer stock at Albany, N. Y.

Adele Rowland and her husband Charles Ruggles, are playing a brief season of musical comedy at the Alcazar in San Francisco. Adele is a dancer and can sing a bit, and Charles is a comedian. He got his first claim to attention when he made a hit in a comedy role in Jack Lait's play, "Help Wanted." The duo are reinforced in their Alcazar work by a chorus, which always assists about two-thirds.

William L. Nolte, last season a Bake player in juvenile roles, has signed for this season with a new stock company soon to be installed in Calgary, Can-

George Alison, one of the best-renembered Baker leading men, is to head the Washington Theater stock company in Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Alison, known professionally as Gertrude Rivers, will have a place in the company. The Alisons this Spring concluded a five years' engagement at the Crescent Theater in Brooklyn. Their home is in Duxbury, Mass.

Answer to T. P.: Any reputable typist of plays who makes a specialty of copying plays will prepare your gration Board has arrived safely at its work in proper form for submitting to County. Pennsylvania, where it will be managers. The fee is nominal. I can-not give addresses of Portland typists yourself, you will find full details in an article entitled "The Mechanics of Fair Immense. All well, Oregon less an article entitled "The Mechanics of Pair Immense. All well, Oregon less an article entitled "The Mechanics of Pair Immense." the Manuscript" in the May and June issues, 1912, of the American Playwright, published by W. T. Price at 1440 Broadway, New York. Copies can falo be secured at that address.

One of the novelties of the forthcom ing season is a romantic drama, "Peg Woffington's Pearl," written by Ursula Keene.

Edgar Selwyn has secured the orignal writing of "The Regent," which is the first manuscripe Arnold Bennett ever let out of his possession. Mrs. Bennett wants to keep all her husband's work. On its first page Mr. Selwyn has written: "This is the exclusive property of Edgar Selwyn, and no woman can have it." Which seems like beckoning to trouble, for Mrs. Selwyn (Margaret Mayo) is also a collector of manuscripts. The Selwyns own original writings by Shaw, Galsworthy, Hardy, James and Wells, to say nothing of a stack from the pen or typewriter, of Edgar Selwyn and Margaret Mayo.

Frederick James Smith, in the Dra matic Mirror, says that one thing vividly apparent to a constant vaudevillegoer is the reckless way one player

There may be "nut" comedians who haven't lifted a few things from Harry

haven't imitated Nat M. Wills and his and there has been no ruling of the incigar, but they're a bit rare. And there is always Eva Tanguay nd Sarah Bernhardt and David Warfield saying, "If you don't want her

want her," and Primrose soft stepping,

and the inevitable Harry Lauder. Ancient History note: "Ben-Hur" be gins its 17th season soon; "Way Down East" its 18th and "In Old Kentucky" its 22d. The last named of the trium virate visits Portland.

Frank Mills will be in the support of Elsie Ferguson in "The Dragon's Claw." Paul Everton and Madge Corcoran also are in the cast. Mills was last in Portland in "Bought and Paid

Another newspaper man has written trude Le Brandt is going to produce it, same time.

# War News War Photos

Special Articles by Experts, the Very Latest Cable News and Elaborately Illustrated Special Features in the Sunday Oregonian Will Give the Most Comprehensive View of the Great War.

War Maps

Soldiers of Six Powers.

A striking full page in colors shows the soldiers of the great powers in full uniform and field equipment. It displays the soldiers as they appear at the front, the exact shades of uniform colors being portrayed in the color effects.

A full page in colors on the men

British War Lords.

who are running Great Britain's end of the great conflict. Europe's Changing Map. A full page feature, with five

large maps, showing the changes that gunpowder has wrought in the map of Europe during the past

century and a quarter. Sea Monsters. An illustrated article by a naval expert on the modern war game at sea, in which is a detailed discus sion of the value of dreadnoughts

against torpedo - boat destroyen

and the other naval scorpions, Relative Fights Relative.

The great war is a family fight. An illustrated half page traces the relationship that exists among the notable figures of Europe.

The Fire Fighters.

An illustrated page on the selection of men for Portland's fire department. Adventures of Suranne.

No. 5 in the series of modern comedies by Orson Lowell,

Motor Goose Rhymes. And a whole page of other illustrated features, which can be torn out and handed to the little

Many Other Features. Order today of your newsdealer

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of August 25, 1859. Charles E. Leland, manager of The Portland, left for New York to secure a complete corps of cooks, waiters, etc., for the big hotel. He will be gone several weeks. Every effort will be made to have the hotel open by New Year's. but there is so much to do that it is doubtful if everything will be in read! ness before February 1.

Recently a petition was filed in the County Court asking that an adminis-trator be appointed for the estate of the late Aaron Meier. The value of the same was rated at \$150,000. Since then an official appraisement has been made which fixes the value at \$240. 634.63

The display of Oregon products sent east under the auspices of the immi

Williams Grove, Pa., Aug. 26, 1888,—To Wallace R, Struble, secretary Gregon Immigration Board: Exhibition here, Fine chape.

After the close of the picule the display will be shipped direct to the Buf falo international Exposition and thence to Detroit.

San Francisco, Aug. 27 .- Dave Campbell, of Portland, who seconded Demp sey in his fight tonight, and Jim Corbett, professor of boxing in the Olympic of this city, have agreed to en gage in a 10-round contest before the Olympic Club, providing a suitable purse shall be offered.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 26 .- N. J. Levin son is here, said to be figuring with the officers of the Tacoma Land Company and others, with view to embark ing in the newspaper business in Ta-

Eight-Heur Day in Hepyarda., PORTLAND, Aug. 27.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Kindly settle a very vital ques-tion for the women who want to pick tion for the women who want to pick hops. We saw in another newspaper last week that it was almost a settled fact that the eight-hour day law would be applied in the hop fields. So far as women are concerned, is that the law? And would men be allowed to work as long as they pleased? If that should be put in force it would keep many poor women away who have been planning to so and make a few dollars to tide them over the Winter. I am not young, but by

There is no eight-hour law applying Fox and tramp monologists who to women who work in the hop fields dustrial Welfare Commission affecting comen and children who work at agricultural pursuits, which is the classification under which hoppickers would

seem to come. There is an eight-hour law to be submitted to the voters in November which, if adopted, would apply to all employments. As a voter the correspendent has the opportunity to show what she thinks of it on election day.

How to Set Color.

CENTRAL POINT, Or. Aug. 26.—(To the Editor.)—Please inform me what will set the color in navy blue galates

Soak the new galatea in a strong solution of salt and water and put in the shade to dry slowly. A cup of vinegar in enough water thoroughly to saturate a vaudeville sketch. This man is Ed- the material is another solution that ward S. Kern, of Minneapolis. The sketch is as yet "unnamed," and Ger-