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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT., 3, 1914

Statement of the ownership, management

tidewater towns and cities.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of Morning Orregonian, published dally, except Sunday, at Port-land, Oregon, required by the act of August 34, 1912; Publisher, H. L. Pittock, Portland, Or. Editor, Edgar B. Piper, Portland, Or. Eusi-ness manager, C. A. Morden, Portland, Or. Owners, H. L. Pittock, Portland, Or. Owners, H. L. Pittock, Portland, Or. Margaret N. Scott, Portland, Or. Margaret N. Scott, Portland, Or. Margaret, A. Morden, mortgages and other mecuality holders, mortgages and other securities. None. Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mains or otherwise, to paid sub-embers during the six months weeceding

scribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement, 58,915 H. L. PITTOCK, Publisher, Sworn to and subscribed before me this

86th day of September, 1914. (Seal) W. E. HARTMUS,

(My commission expires May 25, 1915.)

#### THE RECALL.

Mayor Albee is rudely summoned from contemplation of the recent desolation of his fireside to face a recall, promoted by obscure busybodies and nobodies, operating for unseen and unknown agencies. With the Mayor unknown agencies. With the Mayor are joined Commissioner Dieck and written, not to Chamberlain's Commissioner Brewster, who are re-quired, at the behest of the volunteer a distant state recallers, to submit their candidacies to another election.

The public is already advised by the recallers as to the respective identities of the audacious citizens who seek to displace the Mayor and the two Commissioners. First, we are in-troduced to Mr. B. E. Kennedy, who wants to be Mayor. He is, we are sure, very nearly alone in his desire. Mr. Kennedy has been a resident of Portland for three or four years. He came from Eastern Oregon. He was once a candidate for Secretary of State and got nowhere, and he was active in his own way for the election of Mr. Albee as Mayor. He has, for reasons satisfactory to the Mayor, not een included among the Albee counselors, and the inference is easy that moved as much by plque as by ambition in his present venture. has no qualifications to be Mayor. He

ought to be beaten for the public good. His candidacy, in the present circumstances, is sheer impudence. The other candidates are Mr. Leet and Mr. Abry. The one is said to be a lawyer, the other an engineer. Few ever before heard of Mr. Abry, and

not many more know Mr. Leet. The impressions of the public as to Lawyer The Lest are not wholly favorable, as he learned last May, when he ventured to become a candidate for the Legislature. The public can have no correct ideas about Mr. Abry, since he has been entirely successful heretokeeping himself out of the fore in

general eye. There is no real occasion or just excuse for the recall. Undoubtedly Mayor Albee and the Commissioners have made mistakes, and undoubtedly or the other of them has offended or antagonized various individuals and sundry interests. But the recall is a remedy to be invoked only for the

in the world which professes to work small sum for demonstrations, that precisely such wonders as the funda-mental alteration of our passions. It farmers may be encouraged to make their own fuel. lever has succeeded so well as one Great extension in the use of auto uld have wished, but on the other mobiles and of gasoline engines in

hand it has not been a total failure. general has so increased the demand That agency is religion. or gasoline that it threatens to out-

In our opinion religion is the only grow the supply. An eminent auto-ower on earth which is capable of mobile engineer has said that if all power on earth which is capable of ending warfare, and even religion can the gasoline engines in the not do it immediately. It must first now in use were to run at their rated effect deep modifications of men's denow in use were to run at their rated sires and conduct. But that such known gasoline supply would last modification will be made in due time and that bloodshed and strife will be abolished in consequence it seems to

us almost wicked to doubt alcohol without any structural change, and with certain modifications will give about 10 per cent more power. A CALL TO COURAGE.

An engine specially built for alcohol will give 20 to 30 per cent more pow-Again The Oregonian timidly sugsts to the Portland Journal that the er. The advantage of alcohol as fuel has so long been recognized in Geratter's gripping fiction serial on why taxes are high will not be complete without a reproduction of Governor many that many million gallons are made yearly by agricultural stills in that country. The advantages to the West's veto of Senate bill No. 1-in-asmuch as the aforesaid gripping ficfarmer were summed up by Mr. Fal-coner as follows: tion serial is composed largely of extracts from the West vetoes.

The conservation of soil fertility. The utilization of waste products of the Of course, the veto of Senate bill o. 1 is an assault upon the principle rm. Modern improvements in the rural home. An abundant meat supply. Freedom from monopoly control of liquid el for light, heat and power. An unlimited fuel supply for the auto-bile. nvolved in the Journal's own water-front amendment. But surely our eseemed contemporary will not let mere pride of authorship prevent laudation

Mis. beaper alcohol for industrial purposes, he development of new industries, atural enforcement of scientific farm-the projection of farm distilling being di-by proportional to the adoption of the methods of crop retation in combina-with stockraising and scientific soil con-attor of the courage with which the Gov-ernor stood off that other raid on the state school fund for the benefit of Let us have the full story of Gov-

WAR TAXES' UNNECESSARY

rnor West's "economy vetoes," no So many advantages should quickly matter whom it hurts or whose ambi-tions it curbs or whose theories it make distilling of alcohol popular as soon as they are brought home to the throttles. Be brave, comrade, be farmer. brave.

#### GETTING A LETTER FROM WILSON.

ague, but to a Senator (Owen) from

The Democratic leaders in Congress The broad distinction to be made say the emergency taxes are made necessary by decrease in revenue due between the letters of President Wilson, for Senators Shively and Senator to the war in Europ. Chamberlain, is that the former was

genuine and the latter perfunctory. They are not. They are made neces sary by Democratic extravagance, not The one disclosed a real concern, the only past but prospective. other shows on its face that it was

We have been informed that loss of customs revenue to the amount of \$10,000,000 a month is to be expected procured. The one wants Shively returned because he is a valuable Sen-ator; the other merely because Chamberlain is a Democrat and a pro-gramme man. The one was written and that therefore \$100,000,000 a year of additional revenue must be proto Senator Shively's colleague, the leader of the Senate; the other was vided. The only accurate basis of calcula-

tion is the entire revenue for a cer-tain period, not the revenue from a single source. The receipts of the

Sovernment from customs for August The sharp contrast between the letwere about \$10,000,000 less than for ters is obvious by a study of their August, 1913, but the receipts from all sources from July 1 to September 23 were only \$734,904 less than for the same period of last year. From

The Sharp contrast between the let-ters is obvious by a study of their contents: Shively. Chamberian. I am genuinely sur-prised that any ques-versation of the other tion should have day, I want to say to arisen as to whether you arain how sin-i want Senator Shive- corely I hope for the by returned. I do re-election of Senator most decidedly with the arain how sin-it. I have admired maintenance of the senator Shively's Democratic majority steadfast devotion to in the Senate is of the duty and to the utmost importance to standards of the the country if the party and his un-present policies and failtering loyalty in programme of the a very warm personal ces everywhere will feeling and admira-tion for standed that voi-a very warm personal tes the force of that would. In my judg- berlain thas rendered ment, be a very great conspicuous services to the Senate if he sure they will be releated not be the incogination the re-elected. I trust that is ne-steeling, and admira-time do to be the incoginate in the re-elected. I trust that is ne-steeling with the party and I am to the marty and the sure the y will be releated not be the incoginated in the re-elected. I trust that is ne-steeling, in the party and I am the mot yell you. September 1 to 23 the decrease in recelpts from all sources was \$1,-730,446. To this must be added pro rata share of the individual income tax, amounting to about \$3,000,000 a month, which, however, is all collected in May and Were this added, the deficiency June.

might disappear. The estimate of a deficiency of \$100,000,000 a year in customs revenue is based on the assumption that such revenue on imports from all belligerent countries, estimated at \$125,sil,000 for the next year, will cease entirely. This assumption is not jus-tified by the facts which have already developed. Imports are already be

ré-election. need not tell you dour Senator hat my sentiments, re towards yourself.

and dyes from Germany in American "Referring to our conversation the other day!" Ah, yes. Senator Owen went to the White House as an interships will increase the recovery. While there will doubtless be a great dimin ution in customs duties on imports cessor for Chamberlain. Why could not Chamberlain have gone? or Lane? The task of being a Democrat in from belligerent countries, there will be far from a total cessation. British Washington and a non-partisan in industry and commerce have suffered Oregon has many difficulties. Can the great straddler straddle successfully again?

Administration's estimate.

33,000

33,400

monopoly of the market would the President has delayed putting i

Tank

The law of 1913 re- he dare not withdraw the Treasury

.\$170,000

Thus, under the manipulation of

Yet we wonder why taxes are high.

From the vastly increased use of

Farmers may now operate small,

of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

ficiency of \$100,000,000 must be sup-plied-there is a way of doing it otherwise than by imposing new taxes. HOW TO MAKE \$320,000 FROM \$150,000. The State Legislature of 1911, un-der the importunities of state officials and interested citizens, made an ap- When a prudent man finds his income interested clusters, on for a new diminished, he reduces his expenses library and Supreme Court building in proportion. Let the Government "But," read the act, "the cost of pur- do the same. Representative Mann chasing or acquiring (such) land and named the real cause of the Admina suitable building there istration's predicament when he said for men is the deduction drawn by on, for the purposes mentioned, shall that it has asked and Congress has the French from the fact that grizzled no case exceed the sum of money voted larger appropriations than have old men of 30 and 35 years are on above appropriated (\$150,000)." ever before been made, but he added: the firing line in France, - It is not too late for the President to or-der the officials hinder hrm to practice econ-omy and many of the appropriations al-ready made do not need to be expended, a least for the present. If the President will stop the extravagance of the Governmen and practice as well as preach economy there is no need for increased taxation. There ought to have been no doubt about the plain meaning and intent of Since Europe is determined to fight the Legislature. There was an exthere is no reason why the United press prohibition against the expendi-States should not supply the impleof more than \$150,000. nents of warfare, from revolvers to But the Board of Public Building ommissioners, headed by Governor auto trucks. Commissioners, headed by Governor West, deliberately bought expensive Representative Foss observed The food question in Austria is bethis year's appropriations exceed last grounds and planned and started the coming acute, says an official report We may shortly see the sad spectacle year's by nearly \$32,000,000, aside erection of a building far exceeding from the river and harbor bill, which the cost contemplated by the Legisla-ture. It was an unblushing violation s passed by the House provided \$12, of Austria hungry. 000,000 more than last year's bill of law. As a consequence, when the Legislature of 1913 met, it saw near Through the strenuous efforts of Sen-ators Burton and Kenyon and against Britons are beginning early to conider changes in the man of Europe the capitol an uncompleted structure. There was no alternative but to pass determined opposition of Democratic Senators, the amount has been cut to Germany is a long way from being conquered. an appropriation bill with the follow-\$20,000,000, which is \$21,000,000 less ing items: Hostility in the Battle of the Pheasthan last year. There is a saving of \$21,000,000 out of the \$100,000,000 already. It is the only reduction made To complete Supreme Court and Library building \$100.00 Making laying out grounds, etc. 4,00 Purnishings Central heating plant for Capitol and library 33.40 ants will be resumed tomorrow in

a they enter the foreign fich h earlier for them to con kets of Africa and South Orient than to come in the Orient than to come in competition a be Orient than to come in competition with us; and when they push out for a nusiness after the war is ever they will po-uut along the lines of least resistance a end their exports to other countries rath han to ours. So that the condition in a versue at the custom-bousse is likely usist for years after this war is over.

Hence the emergency taxes are not for one or two, but for an indefinite term of years, extending beyond the war through Europe's period of recuperation. This prospect renders economy all the more essential. The eople may endure war taxes as a

ard necessity for a year or two, but, when these taxes can be avoided by putting the knife to expenses, and there is a prospect of indefinite con-tinuance, they will enter a protest which will grow louder until Congress gives heed. The people will pay war taxes for emergencies, but not for uxuries.

Just where the British Indian troops have landed in France is being held a Still it ought to be easy to secret.

locate them, as they are the most unwieldy troops, each officer carrying several tons of personal effects and a core of coolie servants. A typical Indian regiment carries equipage

mough for a field army.

Another million Russians are being, orwarded to Galicia and the Prussian border. Feeding two or three million nen and supplying them in the field

with three jerk-water railway lines that are snowed in half the time is going to prove something of a prob lem this Winter.

More than 20,000 railroad employes in Great Britain left their jobs to serve in the army and navy. Their places are kept open for them until

the war ends, and the railroad com-panies provide for the families of employes killed in military service.

The people of Brussels cannot be allowed to starve. If Germany can-not feed them, the world owes it to them on the score of Rumanity. The outside nations cannot look on and see starvation kill people upon whom desolution has been forced.

The most cosmopolitan part of a

man is his stomach, but even that must now yield to the passions inflamed by war. No more Westphalian hams or German sausage for England, no more plum pudding for Germany until the war is over.

Judge Gary having followed the example of other trust magnates by re-signing superfluous directorates, the Government may have only a few recalcitrants to deal with when the Clayton bill becomes law.

Congress can settle the war tax juestion before election by just taking all from salaries of officeholders. The official who is a Democrat is too loyal to object and any hold-over Republican dares not.

The Bryans have been married thirty years and are a typical American couple. They have the wishes of the people of this Nation that they ginning to recover, as the allies clear the sea of German cruisers. Arrangemay be spared to observe a diamond iubilee. ments for importation of chemicals

Wheat is depressed at Chicago by ptimistic crop reports. But it will shortly be revived by some such rumor as one that the King of Siam has ordered a partial mobilization.

little and may gain much of the trade If Congress adjourns on October 15 lost by Germany. Events may easily prove the loss to be only half of the it will have been in continuous sesit will have been in continuous ses-sion for eighteen months, except for a few brief recesses. It certainly which could not possibly cause com-But admit the worst-that a de- needs a rest. So does the country,

Republican leader Mann predicts an limate struggle for control of the actfic. It is perfectly clear to any ong-sighted individual, even as it is ark to the long-haired variety. That the Germans are hard-pressed on man is the deduction drawn by the 16 in his onthion most prominent to the long-haired variety. That the Germans are hard-pressed the deduction drawn by the 16 in his onthion most prominent the base of price of the deduction drawn by the 16 in his onthion most prominent the deduction drawn by the 16 in his onthion most prominent the deduction drawn by the 16 in his onthion most prominent the deduction drawn by the 16 in his onthion most prominent the deduction drawn by the 16 in his onthion most prominent the deduction drawn by the 16 in his onthion most prominent the deduction drawn by the 16 in his onthion most prominent the deduction drawn by the 16 in his onthion most prominent the deduction drawn by the 16 in his onthion most prominent the deduction drawn by Pacific. long-sighted individual, even as it is dark to the long-haired variety.

## Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian of October 5, 1884. Salem - Representative Gillette has presented his report of the pilot com-sissioners on the Columbia River, from

which there seems to have been during the year ended September 1, 1863, 36 arrivals and departures of stamers and 39 arrivals and 38 departures of sailing memoirs. vessels. During the year ended Sep-tember 1, 1864, there were 41 arrivals and departures of steamers and 35 ar-rivals and departures of salling vessels with the aggregate amount of 6000 tons. ties.

Senator Mitchell presented petitions favoring the passage of the Fortland charter act, which were referred to the committee of the whole.

Mazatlan-Letters from Durango from Mazatlan-Letters from Durango from responsible parties say French num-bering 900 have been defeated near Santa Rosa by General Patoni. Infor-mation has been received of the defeat of Marquez at Zitacuaro in the State of Micheacan by the gallant Colonel Riva Palacio. Governor and Com-mandante Militar of the first district of Riva

the State of Mexico. New York-Abraham Wakeman reired yesterday from the postoffice and oday assumed his duties as surveyor of

the port.

General Lee was in personal com-mand of the rebels in the fighting north of the James, but the rebels were driven back each time with considerable loss, it is announced in a dispatch from New York.

The Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan, and say he is re-

-The Times editorially criti-London class both parties of the United States as having platforms almost identical, except that one is turned upside down. Lincoln, it says, cannot forego the Union and must keep on fighting, but will make peace if the Union is pre-served unconditionally as anybody. McClelian, it figures, cannot forego the Union, but instead of going on with the war he puts the peace experiment first and reserves fighting for afterwards. The Times thinks the Nation after anises both parties of the United States and reserves lighting for afterwards. The Times thinks the Nation, after en-joying a respite from war and tasting the blessings of peace once more, may gradually be resolved upon retaining those blessings, even at the expense of what once seemed impossible surrender.

Mr. Thompson, of the horseshoeing thop above Main street on Front, has a horseshee pounded out of rough iron licked up on the mountain ridges in Dregon. It demonstrates what could be done with this resource of Oregon if developed.

Many of the ladies of our city have recently adopted the instruction forwarded by their old favorite in Philadelphia-Godey-and have thrown off the superfluity in dress, excessive hoops. It is admitted to be an improvement, but caution should guard them in the disposal of the late convenience. A large number of rejected sets may be seen in the streets at vari-ous places, and we are informed that in one instance a cow became entangled in the meshes of such a trap which came near making her a cripple. been covered. It is gratifying to note that a definite stand against this measure has been publicly taken by the Fortland association of mem-bers of the American Society of Civil En-gineers and the Oregon Society of Engineers,

Walter Moffett has recently returned to the city after a tour through por-tions of America, Canada, Ireland, Eng-land, France and Scotland. He wag ab-

land, France and Scotland. He was ab-sent from Portland five months and seven days

PLAN TO END WAR IS PROPOSED Writer Suggests Conference in America

of Citizens of Nations in Conflict.

leading and that a reduction in tariff PORTLAND, Oct. 2 .- (To the Editor.) has no effect on the price of mohair. Realizing that every enlightened in-I trust therefore you will find it posdividual in the world must necessarily ible to allow me space to go a little esire to see the differences between ne European nations settled by arbifurther into the subject, with a view to getting the facts before the people. tration, and so terminate the present war, and realizing that the most in-fluential people in the world can at present for reasons apparent, do little or nothing toward bringing about a trace, it seems to me that are modeled Once Mr. McDonald wandered onto the line of facts when he stated . "that the law of supply and demand regulates the price on all commodi-tics." And then at the close of his seems to me that an unofficial or ganization of representative individuals article says: "The fact that the war in article says: "The fact that the war in Europe occasioned a curtaliment of im-portations leads us to believe that we will receive a price for our mohair far greater than previous prices received." This suggests the question, Will a pro-tective tariff curtail importations? And if it will, why will it not have the same effect as the war? As a matter of fact we all know that it will just plications,

The plan I have in mind is as fol-

FALSE ECONOMY IS DEPLORED New York Publication Condemns Oregon Bill to Abolish Enginee

Assuming that the Oregon initiative bill to abolish the office of State Engineer and consolidate certain state lepartments (346-347) represents some body's mistaken idea of economy, the Engineering Record, of New York de-<text><text><text> votes considerable space to deploring 'penny wise and pound foolish" poli-That periodical's article, coming

to show that your editorial of the 26th,

"The Goat as a Tariff Victim," is mis

Since only a small minority of our

people are nonproducing consumers, it is high time to place this tariff propo-sition in the hands of a tariff com-mission, where it may be handled with

From The Oregonian of October 1, 1859. Washington, Montana and the two bakotas today will vote on the con-attrations submitted by their respective onventions. South Dakota and Wash ington have been having a lively time over the location of their capitals. In Washington it requires a majority vote to settle the question. Prohibition he expected to win in South Dakota, but n North it is not looked for. The Republicans are expected to carry both states. In Montana A J. Seligman of the states are site,000 bet with Colonel Broadwater, millionaire Dem-crat, on the outcome as to parties the Washington party fight, and the somen have been active in the woman suffrage amendment. The business part of Cambria, Cal. was destroyed by fire yesterday.

An insurance rate war has been tarted between three New York Mutual An insurance rate war has been started between three New York Mutual fire insurance companies and the Pa-cific Coast Insurance Union. The re-duction announced by the New York companies is 40 per cent.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of October 1, 1888.

Washington-Several land grant rail. roads have refused to report to the United States because they say the grants were made not by the United States, but by the Individual states. Railroad Commissioner Taylor gives out this information in his report, just is sued

Gladstone is confined to his room with a cold as the result of a cold con-tracted while felling a tree at Hawar-ien.

Rhenish newspapers announce that Count von Hatsfeldt, the German Min-ster to England, soon will remarry his former wife, an American woman named Moulton. It is understood that their separation merely was formal.

Washington-Since the Government has undertaken the improvement of Pacific Coast harbors \$7,681,789 has been granted for improvements, of which Oregon has received \$4,156,312. The appropriation in 1888 was \$1,173. 700, the largest in any one year for Dregon.

District Attorney McGinn is anxious barriet Attorney McGinn is anxious to know what has become of C. I. Headstrom and H. A. Halverson, on whose testimony James Doyle was con-victed of kidnaping. The District At-torney desires to dispose of the case.

J. J. Insley, of Crawfordsville, Ind. is visiting with the famil brother, F. A. Insley, here, family

Judge Matthew P. Deady left last night for the East to attend the Protestant Episcopal Church convenion.

Broadway Bridge Openings. PORTLAND, Oct. 2.—(To the Editor.) —Permit me to call your attention to an article in reference to the Broadway bridge published in The Oregonian Sep-tember 30, 1914, saying the bridge goes three and four days without one open-ing. DE

EFFECT OF TARIFF ON MOHAIR. Preserves Home Market and Stiffens Price to Producer. DALLAS, Or., Oct. 1.—(To the Edi-tor.)—The Journal recently gave Alva L. McDonald a full column in an effort. EFFECT OF TARIFF ON MOHAIR.

Examinations for Naval Academy.

PORTLAND, Oct. 1.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Kindly advise me as to what sub-jects applicants for the appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis are

Write to the chief of Bureau of Nav-

igation, Navy Department, Washing-

Enlarging Facilities.

(Washington Star.) "So you are going to vote for local

Yes," replied Bill Bottletop, "I have

ecided that election day is just as ood a day to swear off on as the first

Follow the Battles

xamined on.

ton, D. C.

f Janua

gravest reasons and from the highest The Oregonian does motives. hesitate to declare that neither grave reasons nor high motives are the inspiration of the present movement. It is a private enterprise, engineered interested persons and founded on resentment, disappointment and prejudice.

The recall should be overwhelmingly rebuked.

#### THE END OF WAR,

Edwin D. Mead, director of the World's Peace Foundation, has come home from Europe with an encourag-ing message. He thinks that just as our Civil War put an end to slavery so the present European war may end war itself. The analogy between the two events may seem a little obscure but if Mr. Mead sees it, that is enough for his purpose. His business is to prophesy peace just as it is the business of the ammunition trust Total ..... prophesy war. Everything that hap pens appears to Mr. Mead as a harbinger of peace, while to the militarist state, intended to be \$150,000, was juggled finally into a necessary init presages war. It all depends upor point of view and professional estment of \$320,000. prejudices.

Mr. Mead's facts are a little awry but trifles of that sort do not disconcert a genuine enthusiast. Such pe ple are usually happily independent of mere facts. We may mention, how ever, that our Civil War did not put an end to slavery. That "sacred in-stitution" ceased in the United States soon after Lee surrendered, but it continued in Africa, the Philippine Islands and various other quarters for many years longer, Slavery still flourishes in some parts of the world.

Nor is there any sound reason for saying that it never will be re-established in the countries where it has Congress in 1906 and 1907 were osbeen abolished. Let the conditions return which made slavery economindustry, but they surrounded it with first month of trade disorganizatio leally profitable and there will at leas restrictions which prevented its de- due to the war caused a cry of finanhe a hard fight to restore It. Had elopment and actually worked in the unpaid negro labor continued profit interest of gasoline and other fuels, law warranted to prevent panics, but able in New England after the be ginning of the nineteenth century be destroyed by general production of in operation for so long a time that would have lasted there as it did it cheap alcohol. the South and very likely William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips moved these restrictions and made it surplus from the banks lest he star practicable for farmers to distill alco- a panic. Had the currency law would have had as clear a vision hol on a small scale. its benefits as they actually had of its evils. Economic considerations are extremely influential with proph ets and reformers as well as with sintesmen and merchants.

gallons' daily capacity may redistill tible effect on business. There is not the slightest reason to and denature the product of the farmexpect that the present war will be ers' stills and may also make alcoh the last one ever fought. As long as direct from farm products. the competition for trade exists, as wagons may transfer low-proof spirits by new taxes is made the more imlong as nations remain in isomutual of one another, cherishing mutual jealousy, hatred and fear, so long will are removed, while relief is given are removed, while relief is given the formation of the second second second second second are removed. long as nations remain in ignorance in bond to the central plant. Restric- perative by the probable correctness tions on the material to be used and jealousy, haired and fear, so long will there be constant peril of war. The abolition of war requires a profound change in human nature. Some say that no such change can ever be ef-fected, but we are not quite so pessi-mistic as all that. There is an agency

deadly earnest on the outskirts of except \$11,000,000 for pensions, and Portland. it was forced on the dominant party

cial distress. It has passed a currency

of this forecast by Mr. Underwood:

Many millions have been provided for public buildings, but the supervising The Scot leads in enlistment in the British expeditionary force. The Scot is an earnest as well as sincere fightarchitect is so swamped with work Governor West, an expenditure by the that he cannot spend them for several

ing man. years. Many of these appropriations are pure waste, and should be re-Running for office will lose its pealed, and no more should be made until work in hand is finished. Sal-

harm when a man must make three ampaigns, which include a recall. aries have been increased and new offices created all along the line, the

If it is true that the French ar naking progress with both wings they must have a bird of an army.

simist gasp is the "Free Air," sign displayed at the garages.

n Colonel Roosevelt's character, now that he has spoken.

Still Turkey seems to be striving to eep her neck off the European milltary block.

While the chiefs are treating for seace in Mexico the armies are inrenching.

While Great Britain is coloring the nap it might paint Ireland green for start.

in full operation, the supply of money Japan has sent an ultimatum to Farmers may now operate small, would have been so quickly responsive low-proof stills under the lock and to the demand that Government funds China. Poor old China! She will could have been withdrawn gradually obey. Central plants of not less than 300 from the banks without any percep Unhappy is the lot of the peasant who lives in the path of battle. The necessity that the emergency

created by the war should be met by A trifling thing such as rain could not dampen the State Fair. economy in expenditures rather that Federal money will get the best of he Coast League players. The white slave net appears to to respecter of persons,

The graveyard population alone is

ment.

10 in his opinion most prominent causes for price fluctuations, including European war, changes in fashions, free trade, business depressions, etc., but they always affect first the sup-ply or demand and then the price. If you put a duty of 12 cents a pound each of the foregoing nations, residing in New York, for the sole pur-

maining in New York, for the sole pur-pose of devising some method whereby a truce could be brought about and the differences arbitrated, I believe that some wonderful results would follow. My idea would be that the conference confine itself to a method for terminat-ing hostilities, and under no condition on mohair, that duty of 12 cents a pound on mohair, that duty will shut out for-eign product until the market price here will reach a figure equal to the foreigner's cost of production and freight, plus the duty. Then the foring hostilities, and under no condition endeavor to fix the blame for present

freight, plus the duty. Then the for-eign product will enter until the de-mand here is satiafied, when the price will automatically recede to exclude it. This will hold good except in case of a world shortage, as is the case with wool this year. But our tariff laws properly should be based on normal conditions, and not on the chance of "war in Europe," "corners on supply," etc., balancing our commercial and in-dustrial structures. "Changes in fashion and tastes in wearing apparel" are entirely natural and legitimate influences on the marendeavor to fix the blame for present complications. No mation could take exception to such a conference. No nation would be committing itself in any way, as none of the delegates would authorita-tively represent the nations interested, but all having in mind a desire to ter-minate hostilities they might be able to suggest the desired plan, which could be brought to the attention of the rep-resentatives in Washington of the variresentatives in Washington of the vari

us governments and the desired result night be brought about. The mere fact that such a conference

and legitimate influences on the mar-ket and when running to the extreme in wool under a 12-cent duty will re-duce the demand and hence the price. Meanwhile the home market is reserved to the home rundware to the home producer. This is exactly as it should be and

The mere fact that such a conference of most representative men of the na-tions was to be called would cause thousands upon thousands of sugges-tions to be submitted to them before the conference, and enable them to act in a most enlightened way. If you think this plan a good one, further it. If not, please give me the reasons why through the columns of The Oregonian. JOHN DOE. modifies with equal force to all com-modifies. In other words, a duty on any commodity equal to the difference in cost at home and abroad after al-lowing a fair margin of profit to the The Oregonian. home producer, is a safety valve, inas-much as in times of abnormal demand we have the world's supply to draw on and it insures the home producer our undivided home market when the de-mand is slack.

The Oregonian does not discern hope of peace in the plan proposed for the reason that neither side in the conflict. will accept any sort of compromise or adjustment capable of being agreed upon by arbitration, so long as the fortunes of the war are deadlocked.

Ordinance as to Trance Mediums.

due regard to facts. E. E. ELLSWORTH. PORTLAND, Sept. 20,---(To the Edi-tor.)--What is the law regarding practice of trance mediums? R.C. GOD OF OUR FATHERS, HEAR. The ordinance prohibits the adver-

Beyond the borders of our lands tising of trance medium services of any kind in any way whether pay is

The widow and the orphan kneel, With bended head and clasped hands, In ruined home and blackened field. to be received or not for such services. The ordinance provides further that "it shall be unlawful for any The battle line is strotched for miles person or persons to obtain money or Mid hail of shot and shell, And upturned face and tear-wet eyes Their tale of ruin tell. property from another by devices and

practices in the name of or by means of spirit mediumship, palmistry, card Oh, sad the day, and black the night. Where Baltic to the Caspian rolls; The dreaded hand of war doth take reading, astrology, seership or like crafty science, or fortune-telling of

any kind, provided, however, that noth It's toll of human souls. ing in this section shall be construed Where once the great Cathedral stood

as to prevent the practice of any In its grandeur old and quaint, With its colored windows picturing The face of God and Saint, science or art for educational purposes and without any desire or intent to

defraud." The ordinance provides also that it shall be unlawful for any Is but a mass of blackened walls, With shot-torn spires to tell The story of man's hate for man-The triumph of a hell. person or persons to hold or give any public or private meetings, gatherings

circles or seance of any kind in the name of spiritualism or any other re Here where the flowers bloomed in Spring, Here where they crowned an em-pire's king. ligious body, society, cult or demonina tion and therein practice or permit to

be practiced fraud or deception of any And now that king, what does he say! "Go forth, your brother man to slay." kind with the intent by such fraud or deception to obtain money, property or valuables from any one. The pen

alty is a fine of from \$20 to \$500 and imprisonment from 30 days to six months or both fine and imprison-God of our fathers, hear. H. L. RICHARDSON,

on Oregonian Map

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total added expense on the Treasury ongines operated by gas and liquid Department alone being \$1.750,000. fuels has grown an urgent need of The only head of a department who abundant cheap fuel of these kinds. In Germany this need has been sup-is Secretary of State Bryan. He said One of the things that make a pes s Secretary of State Bryan. He said

Germany cannot see a good point



