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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914.

MONEY DRIVEN INTO HIDING.

The House tried to take the shackles off the postal savings banks, but the Senate refused its consent and the House has meekly yielded. The Senate has made two concessions. One is to raise the limit of a single account from $500 to $1000, but no interest is to be paid on the additional $500; the other is to lift the restriction of an individual's deposits to $100 in one month. A deposit may only be increased beyond $500 with the consent of the board of trustees under the Senate amendments, though the House had permitted the increase without this penalty. The original law permitted investment in United States securities of 30 per cent of deposits, and investment of an additional 65 per cent in that manner when in the President's judgment "the general welfare and interests of the United States so require." This provision has been changed to read that all "or any part of the postal savings funds," except the 5 per cent reserve fund, may be so invested "when in the judgment of the President war or other exigency involving the credit of the United States so requires." Otherwise the funds are to be deposited in private banks which give security and pay 2½ per cent interest.

The restrictions imposed by the Senate and accepted by the House were inspired by fear that the postal savings banks would injure the private banks, when in fact the postal savings bank draws into circulation through other banks money which would be drawn out in no other way. The postal bank is a feeder to, not a rival of, the private bank.

Foreigners have confidence in Government banks because of their experience in Europe. They distrust private banks in this country. If permitted without restriction to deposit their money in the postal banks, they would deposit money in much larger amounts which they would otherwise hide. The Government would deposit it with banks, which could get it in no other way, and it would be added to the circulating medium. If all of the postal savings fund were invested in Government securities, the money would go into circulation and the banks would get the benefit of it, especially under the new banking law, which requires Government funds to be deposited with Federal reserve banks.

The postal savings bank is a valuable protection of banks against runs. With no restriction on the amount of a postal bank deposit, the most natural thing for an alarmed depositor to do after withdrawing his money from a private bank would be to deposit it with the Government. The private bank, having good security, would obtain a deposit from the postal bank and get back the funds it had lost. It could continue paying frightened depositors money which had been withdrawn by other frightened depositors and which had come back to it through the postal banks, so long as it had securities acceptable to the Government. A solvent bank could thus meet and wear out a senseless run.

Numerous postmasters have given the Government concrete proof that restrictions on postal savings deposits aggravated the financial pinch which followed the outbreak of war. During the first week many new accounts were opened at postal banks in various cities with deposits of the maximum of $100 permitted in any one month. No less than twenty persons offered deposits in New York, aggregating $16,800 on one day, which could not be accepted. Four persons at Gulfport, Miss., offered a total of $2500; one at Philadelphia offered $2850; one at Seattle offered $16,000; ten at Allentown, Pa., offered from $300 to $650 each in one week. A Greek railroad fireman at Danville, Ill., offered $36,000 in various sums from members of his gang who were in panic regarding banks. The restrictions imposed in the supposed interest of the banks did not send this money to them, but sent it into hiding, thus increasing the necessity for issuing emergency currency.

If Congress will take off the restrictions and cut the red tape which limit their usefulness, postal savings banks will become of much greater service to the public and a valuable aid to the banks.

MORE ABOUT CANCER.

Dr. Bainbridge, of New York, has published a new book on "The Cancer Problem." He is one of those physicians who think they benefit the public by minimizing the dangers of disease. Dr. Bainbridge announces that some of the increase in cancer cases which has been reported is due to more accurate statistics than we had in former times. He does not believe that the disease is hereditary nor that it can be communicated from one person to another. The environment has nothing to do with its prevalence and neither has food.

Now these are all undecided points. Dr. Bainbridge may be right and he may be wrong, but it seems to the lay mind that upon the whole it is better to keep on the safe side in such matters. Until we know definitely that cancer cannot be communicated by our surroundings, is it not wiser to act as if we knew that it could? It may or may not be contagious, but what harm is done by acting as if it were? Caution is certainly more advisable than blundering rashness as long as we are obliged to walk in the dark.

On one point the judicious public will heartily agree with Dr. Bainbridge, and that is the necessity for treating a cancer as soon as possible after it originates. However the disease may be caused, it is strictly localized for some time after it begins. By and by the deadly cells migrate to various parts of the body and form new centers of disease, but at first they all lie in one small tract and can easily be cut out by a surgeon. Hence the immense importance of acting promptly.

Any sore that refuses to heal; any tumor, whether painless or not; any unusual appearance in the neighborhood of a gland should be interpreted as an incipient cancer until the contrary is learned from a competent expert. Nor should there be any hesitancy about submitting to the knife. In nearly every case of cancer it is the only safe thing to do. Radium has its uses and sometimes other remedies are helpful, but the knife alone is to be indubitably depended on. When a cancer in its early stage has been cut out it never returns. This fact every reader should bear in mind.

HARMONY AND NO HARMONY.

Brother Flegel asks for election to Congress because he "stands for Wilson," and will be in harmony with the National Administration. The whole Democratic claque is bawling for close harmony between President and Congress.

Dr. C. J. Smith seeks election as Governor because he says he will not stand in with the Legislature, and there will through him be definite and studied antagonism between the two branches of government. Here also the whole Democratic outfit is shouting its approval of the eminent physician's plan to oppose the legislative machine which he labored through years of service as Legislator to create.

Harmony in the National Administration, but no harmony in the state administration, is the Democratic slogan.

But if there were a Republican President, they would be putting up the good Flegel to go to Washington to fight the Administration.

If there were a Democratic Legislature, the harmony cry would be the only tune Dr. Smith could possibly sing.

OPPORTUNITY NEGLECTED.

One half, or more, of a column advertisement for Senator Chamberlain's re-election is taken up in laudation of his great service to the public in getting Congress to pass the Alaska bill. It carries an appropriation of $40,000,000 for construction by the Government of a railroad in Alaska. "It was a man's job," declares the advertisement.

No doubt it was a man's job—a job for many men. The measure was prepared largely by others and given to Senator Chamberlain to handle in Congress. He had behind him the support of the Administration, and the measure passed.

But it seems to The Oregonian that service for Alaska is not a prime reason for re-electing an Oregon Senator. What great thing for Oregon—not Alaska—has Senator Chamberlain done?

A mighty opportunity for service was deliberately neglected and ignored by the Senator. He gave up the chairmanship of the public lands committee to be chairman of the committee on military affairs.

The Government's land policy is of vital interest to Oregon. All the great problems of conservation, reclamation, irrigation, settlement are directly related to public lands. The welfare of every citizen, in one way or another, depends on the disposition or development of public lands.

It is astonishing and it is inexplicable that a Senator from Oregon should turn his back upon a chance to serve his state by industrious and telling work, in an important capacity, for its public lands, to undertake the easier and wholly perfunctory labors of the chairman of the military affairs committee.

What does the homesteader, or farmer, or laborer, or housewife of Oregon care about the little social recognition to be had by giving their Senator a standing among the Colonels and Brigadier-Generals and military attaches at Washington?

It is well enough to open Alaska. It is far more important to open Oregon.

BRITISH SEIZURE OF SHIPS.

The theory on which Great Britain has acted in seizing American ships carrying contraband goods to neutral ports is that the ultimate destination of the goods is alone decisive. Thus, if the John D. Rockefeller had intended to land her cargo of oil at Copenhagenn, whence it was to have been taken by another vessel to Stettin, Great Britain would hold that the oil was on a continuous voyage to Stettin and was therefore lawful prize together with the ship which carried it to Copenhagen. This doctrine is upheld by the New York Sun and the Tribune, the last-named paper saying that it was applied by the United States during the Civil War to contraband shipped from England to Nassau in the Bahamas and thence to Confederate ports.

The statement of Representative Temple quoted in The Oregonian, to the effect that Great Britain had adopted and applied the London declaration regarding contraband ships and that this declaration did not require ratification by Parliament, is in direct conflict with statements of the British themselves. The London Post of October 5 says:

> The people of this country may note that if the declaration of London had been ratified, instead of having been thrown out by the House of Lords, the doctrine of continuous voyage would not now have applied to conditional contraband; that is, contraband consisting of articles capable of being used either for peace or for war, which either belligerent can declare to be contraband of war at will. The result would have been that the articles declared to be contraband by the British government, including foodstuffs, might now be brought by any neutral vessel to a neutral port and sent through to Germany in any quantity. The public will also now understand why it was that certain foreign powers were so extremely anxious that Great Britain should ratify the declaration of London. The reference here is not to the United States, but principally to Germany. The ratification of the declaration of London would have been worth an army corps or a squadron of battleships to Germany.

Great Britain appears to be within her rights, under a precedent established by the United States, in satisfying herself that contraband consigned to neutral ports is not actually destined for German ports and in seizing it if she finds it to be so. But her repudiation of the London declaration, while preserving to her the right to seize conditional contraband on continuous voyage to an enemy's port, deprives her of the right to seize ships which have been sold by Germans to Americans and which have been transferred to American register, unless they carry contraband. The London declaration would have invalidated all such transfers made within sixty days of the declaration of war. As matters stand, ships transferred to American register at any time during the war are exempt from seizure, provided the sale to Americans is genuine and the ships do not carry contraband to German ports.

A NEW MOTIVE FOR PEACE.

Before the current European war broke out people used to think that a three days' battle was something of a marvel. The strain in such encounters as Shiloh and Gettysburg seemed to surpass human endurance. But times change and our sense of the wonderful changes with them. This war has taught us to think nothing of a three days' battle. The fighting has been continuous for weeks along a line of many miles and the troops seem to stand it fairly well.

Human endurance is a thing that adapts itself to circumstances with astonishing facility. The fat old bachelor, who has to make a painful effort to amble from the club smoking room to the dining room, will sprint a mile or two when his house is on fire and be none the worse for it. There are stories that the soldiers at the front have made themselves comfortable under the incessant fusillade. Talking machines have been installed in the trenches and excavations made for kitchen fires as well as for shelter.

Man's most marked characteristic is his adaptability. If bombardments like that of Antwerp were to become a regular condition of life no doubt we should learn how to accommodate ourselves to them and manage to get along in comfort under the hail of cannon balls, just as people lived agreeably for millions of years with typhoid fever, cholera and the black death raging around them. As long as Mr. Smith is not himself stricken by the plague he does not feel called upon to worry about it.

The continuous battles of the European war impose new duties upon the surgeons. They are obliged to expose themselves upon the field in order to succor the wounded. Formerly the victims of shot and shell were carried to hospitals for treatment. This is now impossible without long delay and the surgeons must crawl among the fallen with their morphine, their antiseptic gauze and other first aid material for immediate use. They thus incur some of the real perils of warfare.

Perhaps one of the most potent factors in forming anti-military sentiment will be the growing necessity for the "educated and intelligent classes" to expose themselves to the same perils as the common soldier.

STEVENSON AND DICKENS.

Henry James the novelist, has published a book of reflections and criticisms upon a number of writers of his own time. Usually he speaks appreciatively, but now and then he allows himself a thrust of satire. For instance, he says with that indirection which characterizes his literary style, that Zola had no "taste." He does not put it so bluntly as all that. He merely remarks in discussing Zola how unfortunate it is for a novelist "when he has no taste." But it comes to the same thing for an understanding person.

Mr. James believes that Robert Louis Stevenson was better loved by his readers than most modern novelists. They cherished him more as a friend than as an author, though of course his stories were among the most attractive ever written. Stevenson was like Dickens in this particular. Everybody who reads Dickens' novels feels drawn to him personally and forms an affection for him. The characters of the stories share in this human warmth, which is one reason why they live so persistently. With all Stevenson's capacity for attaching hearts to him, he could not do the trick nearly so deftly as Dickens. The former is best remembered now for his easy and delightful style and is more read by literary people than by the multitude. Nobody thinks a great deal of Dickens' style. It is loose, careless and sentimental. But everybody loves his characters and delights in his tales. For one person who quotes freely from a Stevenson creation there are dozens who sprinkle their conversation with Sarah Gamp and Pickwick.

COTTON COMING OUT RIGHT.

Evidence accumulates that the crisis in the cotton market is due less to lack of demand for raw cotton than to temporary lack of tonnage to carry the crop abroad and to difficulties in arranging terms of payment.

It has been assumed that the bottom has fallen out of the price in this country because the demand has stopped in England, the greatest textile country, as well as in the continental countries. A Manchester dispatch to the London Post, dated October 4, says:

> A general stoppage is threatened in the Lancashire cotton trade in consequence of the high price of raw cotton. A large number of mills have been closed for several weeks and the operatives have received no intimation as to when work will be resumed. There is to be a general closing down in all districts as soon as the orders now being worked off have been completed.

Here is a situation of high prices at the point of consumption; low prices at the point of production. The explanation is that something keeps producer and consumer from getting together. Lancashire shuts down because the supply of raw material in England is small and cannot be replenished, so that prices are prohibitive, not because there is no demand for the manufactured product. Could new supplies of raw cotton be obtained, prices in England would naturally fall and manufacture would be resumed. The obstacle to obtaining new supplies during the first month or two of war was prohibitive charter rates for vessels and prohibitive rates of exchange, the one preventing movement of cotton and the other preventing sales. Government assumption of war risks in both the United States and Great Britain and the removal of danger arising from German cruisers have brought down charter rates and started ships to moving. The increase in volume of exports and the decrease in volume of imports during September and early October have pressed down exchange rates somewhat and they are gradually approaching normal.

Cotton exports have begun to revive even under adverse conditions. In August and September they were only 10 per cent of the total for August, 1913, but from October 1 to 17 they were 30 per cent of the total for the same period of 1913. This improvement is likely to continue and to be accelerated by the arrangements regarding foreign exchange which are being made between Sir George Paish and the United States Treasury Department and American bankers.

As the sections of France which are not the scene of hostilities regain confidence that they will not be invaded, their industries revive, and that country may yet take a large proportion of its normal import, about a million bales. The German North Sea ports are blockaded, but the Baltic ports are open, cotton is absolutely noncontraband, and, though German ships are not safe from capture, neutral ships are free to enter non-blockaded German ports. About 15 per cent of New York's exports in the second week of October went to Denmark, Italy, Holland, Norway and Sweden—countries which have access to Germany—and part of this 15 per cent may have been cotton destined for Germany. That country may take a large proportion of its supply, which in 1913 was 2,350,000 bales. Reduction in the exports to Germany may be largely offset by a later increase in exports to Great Britain and by increased home consumption.

Since the cotton situation has already begun to right itself and is likely to improve from week to week, there is reason to believe that by the time the scheme of Government aid favored by President Wilson was put in operation, it would already have become unnecessary. It would then stand only as a bad precedent to be cited by growers of tobacco, wheat, corn, apples and other produce whenever they got into difficulties. The Government would do well to hold off from doing a possible, immediate good lest it do certain ultimate harm.

Dr. Lajourette, of Reed College, should have all possible co-operation in collecting historical material concerning Mr. and Mrs. Reed, the founders of the institution. He wants letters, photographs, anecdotes and everything else that can be used in a biography. Do not neglect to send in what you have because it seems trifling.

The unspeakable Turks with commendable shrewdness are improving the shining hour. By playing one power against another they have gained several points which they will probably keep. Visibly they incline to the Kaiser's side, but they warily evade definite complications like the astute diplomats they have always been.

Mr. Karth dressed himself with extraordinary celerity when he was caught napping at the station in his Pullman birth, but he is not the only pebble on the beach. We know of a society ornament who can shift from business to evening attire, including a shave and bath, in five minutes. Mr. Karth's feat pales before this.

It is found that the United States Navy is short 18,000 men. What's the difference? We are so hopelessly unprepared for possible war that a few shortages here and there add little to the gravity of the situation.

Decrease in Transatlantic travel should benefit this Coast. To those who cannot remain at home, the Transpacific tour is just as good and the traveler can see much of his country on the way here.

An added motive for the allies to strain every nerve for expulsion of the Germans from Belgium is the burden of feeding the Belgian refugees until they can be repatriated.

Another German Prince found dead with bullet wounds inflicted from behind. The way of the martinet is often rough when his troops get behind him on the firing line.

Another ten days and the political prophets will be able to say "I told you so," or else remain discreetly silent according to the way they happened to predict.

The Russians now report that they are driving the Germans from in front of Warsaw. Last time the Russians claimed victory they reported being on their way to Berlin.

Obligation to feed 700,000 starving Belgians reminds us that the war is going to impose some serious duties upon us, duties from which we cannot shrink.

France reports that very few amputations are necessary among her wounded soldiers. Thanks to the small clean German rifle bullet.

British troops are being supported by British ships at Ostend. If the British navy could only move inland things might be different.

Berlin announces that we are at liberty to ship food to the Belgians. Kind of them to let us take up the work where they left off.

The Krupps are perfecting a new sixty-centimeter gun. Must plan to blow the British Isles out of the water.

The British promptly released the captured tanker John D. Rockefeller. No doubt it was the name that scared them.

The warriors resemble the gamblers, who are vociferous about their winnings but silent about their losses.

No doubt German-Americans will help liberally in the charity fund being raised for homeless Belgians.

Men and women interested in the welfare of Oregon will go early tonight to the old Heilig Theater.

California cannot have all the Belgian immigrants. Oregon has the land and climate of their need.

Harvard is too close to the cradle of liberty to let Munsterberg go for a few contingent million.

Business is reported to be reviving in France. Particularly the undertaking business.

The "British-German Friendship Society" of London is hardly flourishing this season.

Another pugilist killed in the ring. Still, the fans must have their sport.

The Beavers need some kind of "series" money to stir their ginger.

Up goes the price of imported cheese. Holes, odor and all.

The Balkans are balking at being drawn into this war.

And still our peace prayers remain unanswered.

Harry will have to hurry to help George.

GOV. WEST'S INSINCERITY SHOWN

His Attacks on Dr. Withycombe Arouse Former Newspaper Supporter.

Governor West's utter lack of sincerity and his inclination to throw political mud without regard to the truth or justice involved is made the subject of considerable comment at Corvallis, where Governor West, previous to the campaign, took occasion to praise Dr. James Withycombe in the highest terms. West's dual attitude in the case of Dr. Withycombe is gone into extensively by the Corvallis Gazette-Times, which supported West when he was a candidate for Governor, but which now turns from his because of what it terms his hypocrisy. Here is what the Gazette-Times has to say under the caption, "Governor West and Governor-to-Be Withycombe":

Two years ago, Governor West, in a speech made in the building now occupied by the Gazette-Times, proclaimed the virtues of Dr. James Withycombe, and went so far in his laudation of Dr. Withycombe as a man of honor, ability and state usefulness, as to say that if the assembly, which indorsed Jay Bowerman, had indorsed Dr. Withycombe, he, himself, would not have felt the need of being a candidate. At that time Governor West regarded Dr. Withycombe as an ideal man for the Governorship.

Today, Governor West is going over the state making addresses in which he characterizes Dr. Withycombe as one little better than a horsethief. He finds Dr. Withycombe to be a man lacking all the qualities a Governor should have and he tells the people of the great danger there would be in the election of this man.

Dr. Withycombe is exactly the man he was two years ago—perhaps a little more widely known and a little more universally respected. He is the man of high ideals, splendid experience, matured thought and ability that he was then, and just as fine a citizen in every respect. In the two years nothing of any sort reflecting on his character or his ability has been brought to light—and yet the Governor has reversed himself.

These facts make Governor West a hypocrite two years ago, or a hypocrite now. They make him a political schemer, trickster and bidder for votes at a sacrifice of personal honor, integrity and good faith with the people then, or it makes him that now.

The people who knew Dr. Withycombe know that Governor West is a hypocrite now and sincere two years ago. They know that Dr. Smith was nominated mere largely through his efforts than any other, and they know that Governor West is now stooping to low and vile methods, common to dirty politics, to secure his election. They know that Governor West is unfair, untrue to himself, untrue to the people of this state in his outrageous castigation of Dr. Withycombe, whom he lauded so highly two years ago.

The Gazette-Times is an independent paper with Republican tendencies. In city, state and county affairs it has ever picked men rather than parties. It supported Oswald West in his candidacy for the Governorship and has supported him warmly, even when the public was inclined to regard his judgment and action as somewhat strenuous and erratic, but it cannot refrain at this time from expressing its belief that Governor West is absolutely not to be trusted when his own interest and those of his political friends are at stake. The clarity of his vision and the fairness of his judgment become warped under such stress and he becomes the politician who stops at nothing to attain his desires.

Governor West's attacks on Dr. Withycombe are vicious, mean, contemptible, unworthy of such a man as many believe the Governor to be. His attacks are for political advantage only and should not be given credence. He is warped, sadly warped.

The people of this state know Dr. Withycombe for a man of honor, uprightness, of distinguished service to the state, of splendid ability, a proper dignity, reasonable conservatism, and one above reproach in his personal and public life. It is to his infinite credit that in all the vilification that has come from various sources as outrageous in their treatment, Dr. Withycombe has maintained his poise and conducted himself with the dignity the people of any state would ever like to see in their chief executive.

THINKS SUBMARINE WAS COPIED

Krupps Infringed on American Patents and Were Sued, Is Stated.

New York Times.

The ingenuity of an American engineer and the skill of Frenchmen are largely responsible for the destruction of the three British cruisers—Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy—by the German submarine or submarines, in the opinion of Isaac L. Rice, president of the Electric Boat Company, which owns the patents for the Holland submarine boats. Mr. Rice thinks it is quite possible that one submarine did the whole job, as asserted in the official German dispatches. And Mr. Rice's company has a claim against the U-9 and the other German "unterseeboten."

"This war is the first real opportunity the submarine boat has had to show what it could do," said Mr. Rice. "Yet, while it has surprised the world, it has not exceeded our expectations.

"The Germans have always kept the details of their submarines secret and the rest of the world had not been apprised of what they had accomplished before the outbreak of the war. I am of the opinion we shall hear a lot more. Some people seem to have an idea that the U-9 is a larger vessel than the submarines we have in this country, but as a matter of fact our latest types are quite as large.

"We have never sold a Holland submarine to Germany, our foreign customers having comprised Great Britain, Austria, Holland, Russia and Japan. We had all our inventions patented in Germany, but that did not protect us from the Germans taking advantage of our patents. I do not know the German engineers who have figured in the development of their under-water craft and so far as I know the only name of the German type is 'the U boats,' from the initial of 'unterseeboten.' But it is interesting to mention that the German boats have infringed our patents and we have suits for infringements in German courts."

Essence of Stinginess.

New York Sun.

"Is old Doxey as stingy as they say he is?" "Yes. He won't even buy a calendar for fear he may not live the year out to use it up."

SONG OF THE WAR HOSTS.

Ever on, and on,
In withering flight toward
A goal of tragic deeds
Where purity, love, kindness,
All human joys and blessings
Have fled.

Where sin and avarice
Corrode empowered gold,
Polluting wealth and commerce,
Defying wisdom's laws,
And reason.

Religion! What is it?
Why, the space o'erhead
Holds naught but dark clouds
And cold, mocking stars
At night.

The ground beneath,
Spongelike, absorbs our deeds.
Yet relents a foothold to
Fleeing steps on vicious
Privilege bent.

The air we breathe,
Fouled with hate of beauty,
Feeds our lust, and Nature pleads
A willful, covetous treachery
To God.

Trees and flowers whispering
In perfumed tenderness
Like voices of virgin women,
Are sentimental snares for
Weakening minds.

The world? Bah!
A place for seeking death.
For death we deal. And then
A shallow grave, a gleam in a
Weakling's eye.

Beyond? A place of rest;
Another grinning skull to
Testify of peaceful sleep—
But none on earth—we'll just
Pass on, and on.

—W. B. Scott, Seaside, Or.

NORMAL SCHOOLS ON NEW BASIS.

Some of Most Important Differences Are Outlined by Supporter.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 22.—(To the Editor.)—The attention of the voters of the state should be called to the fact that the normal schools, if re-established, will be on an entirely new basis of efficiency as compared with the old schools of 10 years ago. Some of the most important differences are the following:

First, the new schools will be under the entire control of the General State Normal School Board. Consequently, there will be no possible lowering of standards to attract large numbers of students who have no intention of teaching, for the purpose of boosting business in the particular towns where the normal schools are located. The present State Board has made a distinct success in its administration of the existing Normal School at Monmouth, which has attained a standard of effectiveness comparing favorably with normal schools in other states. There is no reason to believe that its policy would be any less effective if normal schools were established in Southern and Eastern Oregon.

Another point of importance is the millage tax voted by the people themselves which takes the entire question out of the legislative arena. The new normal schools will have no occasion to appeal to the Legislature for financial support and, therefore, can in no possible way interfere with general legislation.

A third factor to be considered is the change of attitude in regard to general high school education. The old normal schools provided this for their localities. At Monmouth the high school education is now provided for in a separate institution supported by the Monmouth district, and is in no way a charge on the taxpayers of the state. Ashland possesses one of the strongest high schools in the state and is in an admirable position to train the future teachers along general lines, thus relegating to the normal school only the purely professional work. Undoubtedly a similar provision is in view at Weston. This insures that the state money be spent wholly for the professional training of teachers.

The value of dividing the state support between three schools may be questioned by some. There are in the main, two reasons favoring such a division. First, throughout the United States, experience has shown that the students of a normal school are very largely recruited from the immediate region where the school is located. Ordinarily, normal school students do not go more than 100 miles away from home to secure professional training. In Michigan, where several years ago a number of new normal schools were added to the system, these schools secured a large constituency in their respective districts without in any way cutting off the support of the large central school in Ypsilanti.

A powerful factor in securing efficiency in the training of teachers is the presence of large opportunities in the way of practice facilities for teachers. While the work in methods and professional subjects like psychology, school hygiene and child study is valuable, after all the average teacher learns most through imitation and suggestion as well as practice. Every normal school needs, therefore, not only some model classes in its neighborhood, but a considerable number of other classes where the young teachers may do apprenticeship work. A town of ordinary size can only offer a certain number of such openings. As a consequence, when huge normal schools have been located in small towns, as has been the case in several states of the Middle West, the practice facilities have been altogether inadequate and the teachers have been only partially trained. It is therefore advisable in Oregon that we have a number of normal schools which will attract the teachers of the three main geographical divisions of the state and which can at the same time give the necessary opportunities for efficient work.

HENRY D. SHELDON.

WHY THE TIMES ARE NOT BETTER

Farmer Blames Democratic Policies and Gives Reasons for So Doing.

SICKLE AND SHEAF RANCH, R. F. D. No. 1, McMinnville, Or., Oct. 21.—(To the Editor.)—I have been favored with a copy of the statements of the political candidates who are to be elected or defeated in November. Allow me to make a few remarks on the industries that the Democratic tariff has crippled. First, why wool is a trifle higher. Wool is higher because of the world shortage. Had not the tariff been tampered with by a Democratic Administration wool would have been from five to ten cents higher in the markets. I wish to say at this writing that an increase of from five to 10 cents in the producer's pocket for wool means that he can purchase more wares with the result that the wheels of industry would not be as stagnant as they are today, and laboring men in both the city and on the farms would not be out of work.

I have only given a slight account of what free wool has done, but dairying has also felt the effect of the low tariff. Many farmers have become discouraged and have closed out their herds and hundreds of cows have gone to the shambles, as shown by the heavy shipments last Summer to the Portland yards.

Our egg industry has felt the tariff decrease. One big poultry plant has thrown up the sponge here at McMinnville and many others are quitting the business and are selling out their stocks, as shown by the unprecedented run of fine poultry on the Portland market.

I could go on about other industries, for instance the mohair industry, and on other kinds of farm produce that are affected by the low tariff, but it is up to the voter to study the situation well before he casts his vote, and vote for the return of better times and not listen to political twaddle. I for one will vote the straight Republican ticket; it does not pay to mix your drinks.

There are many of our candidates in all parties who are good and upright men. Their platforms look good and most of them are clean-cut to the score line. F. M. Gill's statements sound right and I would surely vote for him but he is not on my ticket, and we have a good and true man by the name of Dr. James Withycombe whom there is no discount on and who will make Oregon a most worthy Governor.

There are others who aspire to the Governor's chair. W. S. U'Ren rolls out a good sized platform and his pledges are many and frequent, as shown by his single tax promises. He has said before that his (Jacob Fels) single tax scheme was for the benefit of the poor. The $1500 exemption measure is right up against the poor man, for it takes a well-to-do man to own $1500 worth of taxable personal property, which represents about $3000 of first price stuff. Therefore if a man can't make a living with such a start he does not need an exemption but should pay his just tax. Mr. U'Ren's poor men have voted down single tax two or three times and yet he swears he is the poor man's friend. Mr. U'Ren is the rich man's friend. The poor man who buys a small tract on time will never get it paid for under this rule, for land taxes will still be on the increase.

W. J. GARRISON.

What We May Expect This Winter.

London Sphere.

"Are you going to the Wallerby reception tonight?" "No. The Twobbles will be there, so I declined my invitation. "Why do you object to the presence of the Twobbles?" "I don't object to their presence particularly, but I have already heard them tell the story of their escape from Berlin 10 or 12 times, and I don't feel equal to another recital."

Twenty-Five Years Ago

(From The Oregonian, October 21, 1889.)

Victoria, B. C.—The steamer George W. Elder arrived five days overdue from Alaska, with 500 returning canners and miners and 28,000 cases of salmon. Among the passengers were J. W. Sperry and R. C. Rose, of Portland, returning home from Yukon. In company with A. Ingram and F. C. Young, they started from Forty-mile down the river in a boat for Juneau. Their provisions gave out. Young and Ingram died of privation and exposure.

W. J. Riley, A. E. Geist, H. Beal, Frank Nerd, Dick Clinton and R. Jennings bagged 151 ducks and two geese in one day at The Willows.

There were 55 prisoners in the County Jail yesterday.

W. L. Whitmore, of Walla Walla, will ship his running horses, Colma and Guido, to San Francisco, to be entered in the meeting of the Blood Horse Association. Cy Mulkey will enter Tom Daly and Moses B.

The Fall has been one of the most delightful imaginable. The roseate sunsets remind one that:

> Evening red and morning gray
> Will help the traveler on his way;
> But evening gray and morning red
> Will bring down rain upon the head.

John Kelly, commissioner to the Paris Exposition, arrived home Saturday, having been gone six months. He visited Berlin and Vienna, and spent a month in London and two weeks in Ireland, which he says was in very good condition, but that there did not appear to be as much fun there as there was 30 years ago.

A large audience attended the sacred concert given by Liberati's band at Floral hall Sunday.

The first of a series of German theatricals was given by the Portland Social Turn-Verein at Turn hall yesterday evening.

Half a Century Ago.

(From The Oregonian October 24, 1864.)

Joseph Buchtel and Mr. Lewis will run a match of 100 yards, on November 12 on the East Side of the river, for $300 a side. Lewis to give 10 feet at the outcome.

G. W. Walling has left a sample of sweet cider at the office, which all hands have tested and pronounced skookum. Our boys set him down as an A No. 1 farmer.

Deer skins, deer horns, beaver and other skins will be received in trade by Henry Hughes, San Francisco.—Advertisement.

The rebels are watching with intense anxiety for the election of McClellan. It would, perhaps, be impossible to find a single traitor in arms who does not ardently desire the triumph of the Democratic party.

A bill to provide for the incorporation of the city of Jacksonville was passed by the State Senate October 20.

Dr. R. H. Bruney has returned to Canyon City, from another unsuccessful expedition in search of the "Lost Emigrant" mines.

New York—The Herald has the following concerning Sheridan's late victory: After taking command, at about half past 3, Sheridan commenced driving the rebels, who were apparently hoarse from their efforts of the morning, their yells being few and far between. The charge which decided the fate of the day was made at 3:45. The rebels fled through the streets of Middleton. Sheridan ordered the pursuit to be kept up. This is the most crushing defeat that he has ever inflicted on Early. Custer has just sent word that he will need help to guard the prisoners taken by him.

PERILS OF ANIMAL TRAINERS

Beasts Only a Few Removes From the Jungle Cannot Be Trusted.

Detroit Free Press.

The dangers incident to the handling of wild beasts held in captivity have been thrice demonstrated recently. Emerson Dietrich, in Chicago, was attacked by five lion cubs when he entered their cage to feed them and is dead. At Mount Clemens Captain Jacob Lorenzo was set upon by a young lion he had trained, and he is dead. Devilish, an animal tamer of reputation, is dead from wounds inflicted by a lion during a circus performance at Binghamton, N. Y. In the two cases first mentioned the beasts were regarded as perfectly tamed and therefore harmless; the lion that killed Devilish had a bad record, having previously killed one keeper and seriously wounded another.

Seldom does the "show season" go by without some similar instance being recorded. Familiarity breeds, not contempt, but carelessness, and the penalty is paid with a life. No wild creature, two or three removes from the jungle, can be trusted.

It seems a fearsome occupation, this subjection of the most savage of animals to a point where they will obey word or gesture. Yet men, and women, too, undertake it, and often profess a genuine attachment to their savage pets, though bearing the scars of wounds inflicted by them. And so the training and performances continue. There are many who enjoy seeing lions and elephants and floppy seals put through their tricks at the crack of the trainer's whip. We admire the triumph of man's will over the beast's will; we acknowledge the tractability of the animals that perform and the patience and courage of the trainer, and possibly the thought of the peril faced may add a little pleasurable thrill to our interest. For the animal trainer may say to himself, as Aviator Lincoln Beachey said, that the public paid the price of admission, not exactly expecting to see men killed, but quite fully realizing the possibility of such a catastrophe.

BIG YACHTS IN WINTER HOUSING

Cup Contestants, Costing $1,500,000, Can't Be Used in War Time.

Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Stripped of their spars and rigging, with their sails stowed away and their decks boxed up for the Winter, the three cup defenders and the challenger, Shamrock IV, lie at different shipyards in the United States and serve as pathetic reminders of the great America's Cup contest that was to have been held in September of this year.

While the exact amount of money involved is not known, the three racing yachts, with the money spent in elimination races, in preparations for the final race and in the numerous changes in rigging and equipment, are thought to represent an investment of at least $1,500,000.

The contest has been officially postponed to 1915, but if the war should last two or three years, the money invested is as good as thrown away, as in that event the deterioration of these yachts would be such that it is not likely any of them would be in condition to use in the cup race.

Explanation of a Bad Angler.

Boston Transcript.

"Just throw me a half-dozen of those largest fish," said Simpkins to the fish dealer. "Throw them to you?" said the dealer. "Yes," replied the other; "you see, I've been out fishing and I haven't had one catch, so if you throw them I can truthfully tell the wife I caught them. I may be a poor angler, but I'm no liar."