

The Oregonian

Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter. Subscription rates—Invariably in advance: (By Mail.) Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$8.00; Daily, Sunday included, six months, \$4.50; Daily, Sunday included, three months, \$2.50; Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$1.00; Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$6.00; Daily, without Sunday, six months, \$3.50; Daily, without Sunday, three months, \$2.00; Daily, without Sunday, one month, \$0.80; Weekly, one year, \$2.00; Weekly, six months, \$1.20; Weekly, three months, \$0.70; Sunday and Weekly, one year, \$3.00; Sunday and Weekly, six months, \$1.80; Sunday and Weekly, three months, \$1.10; Sunday and Weekly, one month, \$0.45. (By Carrier.) Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$9.00; Daily, Sunday included, six months, \$5.00; Daily, Sunday included, three months, \$3.00; Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$1.20. How to Read—Send Postoffice money order, express or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state. Postage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 15 to 22 pages, 1 1/2 cents; 23 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 33 to 40 pages, 2 1/2 cents; 41 to 62 pages, 3 cents; double rate. Eastern Business Office—Vernor & Conklin, New York, Transatlantic Building, Chicago, 322 Broadway. San Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Company, 242 Market Street. PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1915.

DREADNOUGHT VERSUS SUBMARINE

Battles between battleships and submarines have been fought in Congress as well as in the North Sea. The feats performed by the submarines have sent our stockmen, while the losses of British battleships have sent down the stock of the dreadnought. The effect has been that, while Secretary Daniels' programme was not changed as regards new battleships, provision was made for twice as many submarines as he proposed. Champions of the submarine pronounce the battleship out of date and useless, holding that it does not go to sea lest a submarine torpedo it. Representative Hayden, of Texas, carried the British losses from this cause as proof that the Navy Department has been over-conservative in not asking for more submarines. He quoted Sir Percy Scott as saying that "introduction of vessels that swim under water was entirely done away with on the top of the water." Sir Percy holds that warships are useless to defend a port from bombardment or blockade or to attack ships conveying a land-army's fleet. "There will be no fleet to attack, as it will not be safe for a fleet to put to sea." As to protection of commerce, he maintains that Britain can close egress from the North Sea and the Mediterranean with submarines and destroyers, and that the guard against attack by Germany, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Austria and Italy. Fast cruisers and submarines from Plymouth could guard against attack by France from Brest. His conclusion is that there is no further use for battleships and little for fast cruisers. Since Sir Percy Scott expressed these opinions German battle cruisers have crossed the ocean and won a battle at Coronel; British battle cruisers have also crossed and won a battle off the Falkland Islands. The British cruisers have won a running fight in the North Sea; British and French battleships have destroyed the forts of the Dardanelles and Smyrna. The North Sea chase was abandoned because of the presence of submarines, which scores of times have been seen from beneath the water, but the British ships were not afraid to go to sea. Danger of submarine attack doubtless imposed great caution, but the big ships ventured across the Atlantic into the North Sea, across the Bay of Biscay and up to the straits of Gibraltar. They showed little fear of Austria, that the allied fleet risked the blockade of Austria's Adriatic ports and left the Austrian navy free to bombard Antivari. Sir Percy Scott's extreme theory has not been borne out by events. It may be replied that distance prevented submarines from playing a part in the battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands and that the allied fleet has been free to work its will with Turkey because that country has no submarines. A flotilla of German or Austrian submarines reported to have passed Corfu on its way to the Dardanelles. If it finds a base of operations, we may see whether the naval shark can operate with the same degree of impunity in a strait only one to four miles wide, where an aeroplane could easily detect its presence and where a destroyer could ram it, as in the wider waters around England. There is a disposition to regard the submarine as unassailable, but facts do not bear out that opinion. It is known that the German submarines were lost before they began the systematic raid in British waters. We have authentic information that at least two more have been sunk, the entire crew of one having been captured. Destroyers can trail them and leave them the choice between staying under water longer than the crew can survive and coming to the surface to be rammed, unless a good shot cuts off the periscope and blinds them. They are so lightly built that a merchant ship can ram them, one of the recent losses having occurred in that manner. Aeroplanes can trail them when submerged and can signal their presence to surface ships. Recent reports tell of a special gun designed to shoot submerged vessels. Representative Gerry, of Rhode Island, recently made a more rational view when he warned Congress not to abandon the dreadnought. He said that British superiority in dreadnoughts had prevented the German navy from attempting a battle and German admirals have admitted as much. He quoted Commander Stirling as saying the submarine "is a weapon of the battleship, just the same as the battleship's twelve-inch turret." He said: "To rely solely upon a submarine attack to destroy a first-class battleship is much to chance, for the submarine must succeed in clear weather, can see them, although their periscopes are submerged, some distance, they must be able to give a good shot. Once they are sighted, they must come to the surface, and they are then open to attack from all sides and other questions of range, without which there can be little accuracy in directing the torpedo. It is only in the most favorable circumstances that our battleships can only make 10 knots an hour, and they are only able to give a good shot before their speed is cut in two by the use of up to the electricity of the batteries. The dreadnoughts can make 20; therefore, any change from the battleship to an irreparable disadvantage. It is true of the submarine as of other new implements of war that, when first invented, their importance was exaggerated. The torpedo was expected to destroy all warships, but the torpedo net and the destroyer are antidotes. Armored ships caused heavy losses to the invention, capable of penetrating armor. The aeroplane and the destroyer are already partial defenses against submarines, and others may yet be found. The present war will

try out all new weapons, and it would be rash to abandon the old until we are better able to judge how far they will be supplanted by the new.

ANOTHER ULTIMATUM

Secretary Bryan has sent to First Chief Carranza a peremptory notice that he will be held responsible for the acts of General Obregon in Mexico City. It appears that Carranza's departure from the policy declared by President Wilson, in his Indianapolis address, when he proclaimed Mexico's sovereign right to spill its own blood without let or hindrance from any other nation.

It is no new thing for Secretary Bryan to fulfill an ultimatum; but in this instance Mexico will be made to know that behind it is the full power of the United States. Else why an ultimatum?

The solemn truth is that Mexico the United States finds a heavy, but imperative, duty before the world. The President has sought to evade it, and even to deny it, as witness his unfortunate assertion of Mexico's right to suicide; but it is there, nevertheless. We acknowledge it in every effort, availing or unavailing, to hold one of the President's Mexican Presidents and Generals to their accountability.

Every warning to Mexico, sent by Wilson or Bryan, is a repudiation of the President's rhetorical pronouncement that Mexico is not our business. It is our duty. We have not done it. But we shall, sooner or later.

ILLEGITIMATE PARENTS

Discussing on "illegitimate children," the Reverend Mabel Irwin alludes to an interesting measure which has just been put in force in France. The customs of that country among the lower classes permit "trial marriages" to be practiced. The woman is left at home with her child's mother but not a wife. To remedy the inconvenience of her situation the French government, according to the Reverend Mabel Irwin, has introduced marriage by proxy. Some man in the neighborhood wed the woman for his absent comrade and her status is thus legitimized. This custom of marriage by proxy is perfectly well known as far as kings are concerned, but this is the first time that its conveniences have been extended to the lower classes.

By this means the French has to some degree lessened the problem of illegitimacy, which is a growing one in Europe as it is in America. Public sentiment in this country would not tolerate trial marriages or weddings by proxy, but there is a notable tendency to show more mercy than formerly to unmarried mothers. The time has gone by when all the sin and shame were heaped on the mother's head, while the guilty man was petted by high society for his misdeed. Poor Hetty in George Eliot's "Adam Bede" shows more mercy than formerly to unmarried mothers. The time has gone by when all the sin and shame were heaped on the mother's head, while the guilty man was petted by high society for his misdeed.

By this means the French has to some degree lessened the problem of illegitimacy, which is a growing one in Europe as it is in America. Public sentiment in this country would not tolerate trial marriages or weddings by proxy, but there is a notable tendency to show more mercy than formerly to unmarried mothers. The time has gone by when all the sin and shame were heaped on the mother's head, while the guilty man was petted by high society for his misdeed.

By this means the French has to some degree lessened the problem of illegitimacy, which is a growing one in Europe as it is in America. Public sentiment in this country would not tolerate trial marriages or weddings by proxy, but there is a notable tendency to show more mercy than formerly to unmarried mothers. The time has gone by when all the sin and shame were heaped on the mother's head, while the guilty man was petted by high society for his misdeed.

VISIBLE MUSIC

There is nothing absolutely new in Dr. Dayton C. Miller's device for making sound waves visible. It is long known that grains of sand strewn on a vibrating plate would assume perfectly definite forms different for each note of the scale. The figures thus obtained are commonly printed in the textbooks on physics and may be used to determine absolute pitch.

Dr. Miller, who is professor of physics in the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, has used a revolving mirror in somewhat the same manner. With great ingenuity he causes the rapidly rotating mirror to show a mirror image of the screen. As the mirror vibrates in response to musical or other sounds the light is affected, the image on the screen is deformed and thus, in a way, the sound becomes visible to the spectators. Since each tone deforms its own image in a manner of its own it might be possible to construct a species of musical notation from Dr. Miller's experiment and thus enable the deaf to hear with their eyes. The projection of Beethoven's symphonies on a screen is entirely possible.

Dr. Miller's experiment in the way of the commercial exploitation of this new wonder in a picture show. The deformations of the image on the screen are too rapid, perhaps, for the eye to follow. The tone known as high C has 15000 vibrations to the second. For other notes in the scale the number is smaller, down to the A above middle C, which has but 440 vibrations to the second. The eye is extremely agile, but we fear it might experience some little difficulty in following movements so rapid these. Perhaps the enjoyment of classical music must still be left to the ear.

THE HELLESPOIT

The Dardanelles, which used to be the Hellespont, is about as classical a spot as there is on the face of the earth. A little to the southward of it are the plains of Troy where the Greeks and Trojans fought the battles which are celebrated in the Iliad. Over their battling hosts hovered the gods and goddesses of mythology who have been amply replaced by modern airships. We dare say a thoroughly equipped aeroplane is more wonderful than any of the gods of the old story. Not far from the strait is the tomb of Achilles, where Alexander paused to weep on his way to conquer Persia because he had no Homer to sing his victories. At a temple on the south shore dwelt the beautiful Hero whom Leander loved. He swam the Hellespont to clasp her in his arms and Lord Byron imitated him from love of a modern woman. When Xerxes came to the Hellespont on his way to invade Greece he built a bridge of boats across it for easier passage. His first bridge was destroyed by a storm, but after reducing the waters to obedience

by a scouring he built another which lasted until his fugitive return. Xerxes' troops marched across the bridge under constant lashings, but it was five days before they were all over. After the battle of Salamis, while the Great King was in the first confusion of his monstrous defeat, Themistocles sent him word by night that the Athenians were going to break down his bridge of boats at the Hellespont. This fixed wings to the tyrant's heels and he fled incontinently homeward. Jason sailed through the Hellespont on his way to the end of the Black Sea to find the golden fleece. It was somewhere near there that Iphigenia was sacrificed to propitiate the gods and bring a favorable wind to the Grecian ships.

Every rood of ground at the Hellespont and all along the Aegean coast bristles with myth and poetry. Human history centered around those waters for countless thousands of years now more highly civilized there now than ever before. The Hellespont ought to be a free highway for the nations and perhaps it will when peace comes again, if it ever does.

FIRING LAWSON

Colonel Lawson tendered last week his resignation of the superintendency of the Oregon State Prison, to take effect a month hence; but through the grace of Governor Withycombe the time was extended to May 1. It is true enough, doubtless, that the superintendent resigned under political pressure. He was the personal appointee of the late Governor, and he could not reasonably expect that his tenure would long outlast the term of his patron. The State Board of Control, during the Lawson incident, took over the superintendency of the prison, but the position of the late superintendent and his obligation to Governor West were not in any way affected.

Governor Withycombe expressed to Superintendent Lawson his desire to have Joseph Keller appointed parole officer. The suggestion had the sanction of the Board of Control, and Superintendent Lawson expressed his compliance. But when the superintendent left the presence of the Board of Control he suffered a sudden attack of offensive assertiveness, and he gave out to the newspapers a statement that he would not appoint Keller, who, he intimated, was not fit and besides, there was no such position in the prison as parole officer.

Colonel Lawson changed his mind in the prison as parole officer. He was persuaded to his new course by some one or other not friendly to Governor Withycombe. Now the Board of Control, upon the insistence of Governor Withycombe, has peremptorily dismissed Superintendent Lawson for gross insubordination. The question is not one of Keller's fitness, but it has resolved itself wholly into one of reasonable loyalty and decent conduct by a minor official of the state toward the governing department. This is a question in government in effect defying the Governor, after his open and ready compliance with the Governor's request, was intended to embarrass and embarrass the state administration. It could not be overlooked.

It is well enough for all the state employes to understand that the state has in Governor Withycombe an executive who has a proper sense of his own dignity. A strong Governor who makes occasional mistakes is vastly to be preferred to a weak Governor who permits his subordinates to defy him by open criticisms and by secret intrigues with his enemies.

SHYSTER TACTICS

The names but not forgotten shyster lawyer who asked a witness the tricky question, "Have you quit your old business, or not?" had had many cheap imitators, but none cheaper nor more persistent than the Portland Journal. Just now it is exercising its talents in framing shyster questions concerning the Moser bill. These questions seem to be directed to the Oregonian, which is the only paper which is perfectly willing to answer them solely because the answers expose an attempt on the part of the Journal to make capital out of dishonest assumptions. The questions and answers follow:

Q.—Why did the Senate stand ready to pass the compensation bill if the House refused to pass the spoilsman's bill? A.—There was no "spoilsman's bill." Only because the Journal has frequently and specifically referred to the Moser bill as a "spoilsman's bill" does anyone know what is meant by the appellation.

The Senate passed the compensation bill before the Moser bill was introduced. It was the House that stood ready to defeat the compensation bill because the Senate had attached an amendment dispensing with two useless officials created by the original compensation act. The only open threats of adjournment without finally agreeing on the compensation bill came from the House.

Q.—Why did the spoilsman keep out of reach of the people by attaching the emergency clause to it? A.—Because a real emergency existed. Spoilsman in office who were solely to be kept in office by the passing of legislative pledges to consolidate commissions and dispense with useless officials sneeringly challenged the Senate to pass its consolidation measures and boasted that they had the House organized to defeat them. The House had the House organized to defeat them. When the state is burdened with officeholders who encourage bad faith among other officers and block the road to economy, a means to dispense with their services at the earliest possible moment is an urgent necessity.

Q.—Why did the Senate bosses demand this measure even at the personal sacrifice by the Governor of signing the bill after he had promised to resign? A.—The emergency clause bills not necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety. There were no such things in the Senate who could be truthfully termed "bosses." Representatives that there were are rank falsehoods. No members of the Senate exerted pressure on Governor Withycombe to sign the Moser bill, nor were any of them pledged to do so. They so inclined. The Legislature was on the point of adjournment when the bill was passed. No retaliation for failure to sign or favors for signing were possible at such a late hour. Governor Withycombe did not violate his pledge because an emergency in fact existed.

Q.—Why did the spoilsman bill pass a majority in the Senate? A.—The spoilsman bill is such a masterpiece of legislation, why is every civilized government in the world, Oregon excepted, extending and perfecting civil service as a means of getting rid of spoilsmen and spoliators. The tendency of civil service extensions is not toward inclusion of heads of state departments, who solely are affected by the Moser law. The

tendency in other states is in line with the policy of that law. It is represented by the short-ballot movement, of which President Wilson is the head, which seeks to centralize and enlarge the authority of the appointing power.

In addition let it be understood that the Moser bill is an answer to a conspiracy of the Portland Journal and certain appointees and followers of ex-Governor West to bring discredit upon the Legislature. This conspiracy brought forth the false cry of "bossism" and machine rule concerning the Senate; it preyed upon the suspicions of the inexperienced members of the House and gathered within its embrace members who were experienced but cared naught for their campaign promises to sheer off the useless in officialdom.

It created a sentiment in the House favorable to adjournment without passing absolutely essential amendments to the compensation law if unnecessary members of the commission would not be otherwise retained. It took advantage of the lack of leadership and the absence of co-operation and team work in the lower body to bring about the closing hour. Nothing would have pleased these schemers better than the failure of such vital legislation as the compensation law. That is what they hoped and prayed for.

The conspiracy was defeated at the last moment by Representatives Forbes and Olson, who appealed to the better judgment of a majority and effected an organization which was willing to negotiate with the Senate over honest differences of opinion instead of standing in obstinate and unyielding opposition. The result was an agreement that the Senate would concede the retention of the three members on the Compensation Commission if the House would pass two consolidation bills cutting out other officials and assist in enacting a law that would promptly rid the state of the lobbying jobholders who had almost brought dishonor upon the Legislature.

The main issue, however, was successful. The disreputable attempt in the interest of pork and politics failed. That failure is the inspiration of a chemist's talk of spoils and spoliators' bills. That is why it irritates the shyster lawyer and plagiarizes his question.

Since January 1, 1915, state appropriations amounting to \$200,000,000 have been spent on "better roads." Pretty nearly 31,000 miles have been surfaced. Such are the visible fruits of the road law. The state has a lobby list of states without highway departments includes seven, Georgia, Florida, Indiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

American manufacturers who use dyes have been almost totally deprived of this material by the war, since it is largely imported. In the Federal Bureau of Mines has discovered a way to make dyes from raw petroleum which are as good as the best from Europe. Incidentally he has also discovered how to make cheap gasoline.

It is not every day that one has the opportunity to hear good music and aid a good cause at the same time. But precisely such an opportunity is offered tonight at the concert for the benefit of the Salvation Army under Mrs. Burke's direction. We do not believe that many except the sick and the deaf will stay away.

Judge Gatens emphasized some truths in his address on "Boys." The lad who trots around with his father is not in danger of going wrong if the parent is the right kind of man, and if he is not he has no right to parent-hood.

The Austrian fleet turned and fled from an allied flotilla it had steamed forth to meet. Which goes to prove that the Austrian navy is similar in morale to the Austrian army.

A total of \$21,000 prisoners is claimed by the Germans. Present conditions of supplies considered, it should be more of a problem to feed than to fight such a force.

The lads who climbed the steeple are the lads that leads the charge in battle, and wise officials will not be harsh with them.

As we view present conditions in Mexico, who can escape the conclusion that our course has been anything short of criminal!

The early fly is making his appearance around the bread plate in the restaurants and now is the time to swat him.

Greece is bitterly divided over entering the war. Many take an internal view to decide the issue, judging by reports.

One more week of this weather and the gay and frisky groundhog, gambolling on the green, will say: "I told you so."

Europe having stood pat in the matter of commerce, our own State Department has climbed off its high horse.

That prospective American wheat crop will reach \$40,000,000 bushels. The world will need every grain.

SONGS OF THE CRIMEAN WAR

"Annie Laurie" Then Favorite of Trenches as It Is Now in Flanders. PORTLAND, March 8.—(To the Editor.)—Will Irwin, in The Oregonian, describes the conditions, sentiments and eccentricities of the British troops in the trenches in Flanders, and reports that all sentimental songs are subordinated to "Annie Laurie."

It was my fortune while in the University of Michigan in the '70s to hear Bayard Taylor recite his "Song of the Camp," which I ask you to publish in connection with Mr. Irwin's report as from the songs of the Crimean soldiers who filled the trenches before Sebastopol in 1854.

There are men now in our city wearing scarves inflicted by Russian bayonets in the Crimean struggle of 1854. Among them is John Donahue, of the Ensign-Killeden House, who joined in singing "Annie Laurie" while watching the charge of the Light Brigade.

Song of the Camp. BY BAYARD TAYLOR. "Give us a song!" the soldiers cried. The outer trenches guarding, While the heated guns of the camp Grew weary of bombarding.

"Give us a song!" the guardsmen said. "Sing while we may; another day Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the batteries side, Below the slumbering cannon, Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde, And from the banks of Shannon. They sang of love and not of fame, "I forgot was Britain's glory; The bravest are the bravest name, But all sang 'Annie Laurie.'"

Beyond the darkening ocean burned The bloody sunset's embers, While the Crimean valleys learned How English love remembers. Ah! soldiers, to your honored rest, Your truth and valor bearing; The bravest are the bravest, If the loving are the darest.

OL' ABNER JONES, THE FIDDLER. JAMES BARTON ADAMS. OL' ABNER JONES, the fiddler, made us think our feet was wings, As he would jerk the frisky bow across the tremblin' strings, In the strains of his dancin' tunes so dear to every heart. Of young an' old that in the country dances took a part. His whirling bow beat the time, his dancin' feet a merry way, From side to side in measure to the tune that he would play. An' when he'd throw his elbow grease into that fiddle, bow, We'd feel the music ticklin' us like fun from head to toe:

"My father an' mother was Irish, My father an' mother was Irish, My father an' mother was Irish, An' I am Irish, too."

At huskin' bees we'd shuck all day, an' when a gal'd strip A red an' blue jacket off, her purty 'boutin' lip, I never have no tiresome wait to git it just reward. From him an' settin' by her side, her chosen huskin' pard, An' then we'd clear the ol' barn floor an' 'Ab'd take his seat. An' with the good ol' fiddle start the action in our feet.

Between the hooshair an' the strings the trouble'd commence, In music an' in rhyme describe as best we might the scene: "Johnny git yer gun, There's a niggor in the cornfield, Niggor in the cornfield, Stealin' corn."

From early candle lightin', full o' frolic to the core, We'd pound the dust from out the cracks of that ol' barn floor; We'd swing the gals an' hug 'em tight, bash an' balance an' cheer, An' double shuffle till you'd think the roof'd surely fall, The blood o' fun got into heat in every dancer's vein.

When 'Ab'd shake the cobwebs with that fiddler's lightnin' strains; An' not an eye'd coax fur sleep until the break o' his dawn.

"I come a squintin' through the cracks an' we'd hear Abner play:" "Good night, ladies, Goodnight, ladies, Goodnight, ladies, We're gwine to leave you now."

When 't we come o' Abner's time to go to his eternal rest He died with a fiddle hugged agin his sunken breast, An' when we laid him in the grave, so lonesome, dark an' deep, The fiddle went along to keep him company in his sleep. He was a righteous man, was 'Ab, an' I'm believin' that Up yonder in the land o' pure delight where he is at, If he has learned to play the harp the strings he'll often strike. An' pluck the only tunes he knows—the dancin' tunes—somethin' like:

"Fire down below, Fire down below, Don't you let the smoke arise, Fire down below."

THE FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL. Our baby, dear, has grown to be a lively little girl, Who says she'll school this mornin', her brain all in a whirl. Of excitement and happiness, the mysteries to find, That fill the average busy little school-girl's mind.

She stands before the mirror and smooths her dress with care, And looks with admiration at the ribbon in her hair; Then turns and opens the drawer where her kerchiefs are, as piled, And asks her mother for some perfume (who bowed her head and smiled).

She passes out, we close the door and everything is still. No sooner do our footsteps—our eyes with tears are filled, For the babe that piled the cushions and placed the chairs all in a row grows to be "a little girl," and we're sorry that it's so.

FATHERLAND REVERED BY SCHURZ

Yet He Acknowledged Full Duty and Undivided Loyalty to America. PORTLAND, March 8.—(To the Editor.)—Every admirer of Carl Schurz, especially all German-Americans, who accepted him as their guide and adviser, will agree with you when you say of him: "His career stands as an eternal example to those who come to solve the obligations of American citizenship. He realized fully that no man can serve two masters, and his own assertion: 'Either he is an American or he is not' may be misunderstood. If it means that a man can be a loyal citizen to one country only, every honest citizen will subscribe to it. If in addition to be an American is to break with the past and to renounce the ties of allegiance all affection and gratitude for the country to which he owes birth and education, then Carl Schurz, with all his merits, was only a hyphenated American."

In a speech exhorting his countrymen to the study of English and to learn English, study the political questions and then vote to promote the general welfare regardless of party tyranny, he said: "I am not a native-born American, but I am an American citizen, and I am proud to say that I am an American citizen."

Such expressions recur in his speeches and are repeated as if it were safe to assume were he alive today, he would take the same position as Congressman Bartholdt, of Missouri, in the firm belief that the only way to encourage the exportation of arms, which prolongs the war to the detriment of the whole civilized world, is to honor and revere the country of his choice. He was more than once told by those who felt the force of his words, that such insults did not discourage him in his fight for free labor, civil independence and party politics. We shall endeavor to follow his example and advice to remain faithful to our country and the fair-minded of our fellow citizens of English descent will pardon us for feeling and even showing more affection for our own than their own countrymen.

GERMAN-AMERICAN. Nelson's Telegram to Krueger. PORTLAND, March 8.—(To the Editor.)—In baiting Emperor Wilhelm II a favorite theme among a certain class of Britishers is "that telegram" he sent to Paul Krueger, then President of the Transvaal Republic, trying to prove thereby that Emperor Wilhelm did an unfriendly act toward England because England was at war with the Boers. If my memory serves me right, "that telegram" was sent at the time when General Buller captured a gang of adventurers led by Dr. Jameson to assist the Boer government for Cecil Rhodes and before official England had made war against the Transvaal Republic.

It is a curious thing when "that telegram" was sent by Emperor Wilhelm to President Krueger and if possible its wording or its meaning and the date when it was sent, with an ultimatum to the Transvaal Republic.

Emperor William's famous open telegram to President Krueger was sent on January 3, 1896, the day following Dr. Jameson's surrender. It congratulated President Krueger that "with-out appealing to the help of friendly powers" he had repulsed the invaders and the ultimatum of the British government to the two Boer republics was delivered October 5, 1899, and expired on October 11. The war opened the following day, or more than three years after the date of the telegram.

How Problem is Solved. GRANTS PASS, Or., March 7.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian of March 6 appeared the following "Painter's Problem": "A man was engaged in painting a square wall two coats with the following light and one heavy. Of the first coat he found that he could paint 150 square feet per hour and of the second coat 100 square feet per hour. How many square feet can he double-coat in one hour?"

This is solved as follows: The time required to cover one square foot with the first coat is 1/150 hour; with the second coat 1/100 hour; therefore, the time required to cover one square foot with two coats is 1/150 + 1/100 = 2/300 = 1/150 hour. The number of square feet double-coated in one hour would be 1 divided by 1/150, or 150. The answer is 150 square feet.

Alaska's New Railroad. ASHLAND, Or., March 7.—(To the Editor.)—Can you give me any information in regard to the Government railroad in Alaska?

At what time will work commence? Where does it leave coast? What is its destination? What is the character of the soil and climate? What are the principal products of the country? Also, what of the timber and coal mines? I am a "tenderfoot" seeking information and, noticing The Oregonian in the city library and other public places, in my excuse for writing.

The location of the proposed railroad has not yet been announced but is likely to be soon. For matter descriptive of the general section of Alaska to be traversed write to the Chamber of Commerce, Cordova, Alaska.

Foreign Representatives in U. S. RAINIER, Or., March 7.—(To the Editor.)—Please give me the names and addresses (Washington, D. C.) of the foreign representatives in the U. S. countries: Mexico, Canada, England, France, Belgium, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

Unless letters concern purely personal matters, they should not be addressed to the Minister or Ambassador by name. For example, address "Secretary German Legation, Washington, D. C." Canada has no consular representative in America, being a British colony.

Pamphlet Has List of Officers. RAINIER, Or., March 7.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Please print a list of the present Congressional representatives in Oregon. (2) What is the Tullamoc project?

1. The list of all officers, boards and commissions is too long for publication. Write to the Secretary of State for a copy of the Oregon Blue Book.

2. The Tullamoc project is an irrigation enterprise in Central Oregon financed by a state appropriation of \$150,000.

Filing of a Suit. Buffalo (N. Y.) Express. "A suit has been filed against the 'Catholic Trust.' Cutting too many medals, eh?"

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian March 9, 1890. A warranty deed 23 years old was filed for record in the Recorder's office yesterday. The document was acknowledged before Lewis Hurst, notary public, at 3 Johns street, New York, on the 18th day of May, 1865. The property transferred was part of the original donation land claim of James G. Story, then deceased, and was deeded from James A. Story to William R. Story. The land was described as a part of the Territory of Oregon and the consideration for the transfer was \$2.

Goldendale, Wash.—An Indian medicine woman residing on Rock Creek, east of this place, falling to cure one of her patients, was taken out by some of the noble braves of that vicinity, a rope put around her neck and she was dragged to death. The Indians of that locality being to no reverence and are not disposed to abandon their ancient customs.

There promises to be erected in Woodlawn this Spring more buildings than in any other section.

Some of the state papers have placed Rev. J. R. N. Bell, of Florence, in nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Captain Whitlaw, the well-known foreign engineer, arrived from San Francisco on the Santa Rosa and is registered at the Merchants.

The remaining shipments of the electric cars for the Washington-street line left Chicago on the 27th inst. for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The first lot was delayed several days at Pocatello by the slides on the Union Pacific.

The friends of Miss Jennie Gray are endeavoring to secure an appointment as a stenographer in the Portland office of the U. S. East.

Secretary W. W. Allen, of the Exposition Association, is daily expecting to close up a deal for the music for the fair next Fall. Many applications are coming in from the East for space in the exposition.

Mayor De Lathum yesterday appointed Robert Sylvester Farrell a committee to supervise the building of the proposed new City Hall.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, March 9, 1860. Washington.—The following are some of the features of the new tax law as passed by Congress: On all incomes exceeding \$600 a tax of 6 per cent. On all incomes over \$2000 a tax of 10 per cent. The tax on cigars is fixed at \$10 per 1000 regardless of price or quality. There is a tax of 40 cents a pound on all smoking tobacco made from the stem. There is to be levied a tax of 10 per cent on all state bank circulation after March 1; the savings banks one-half of 1 per cent on all their deposits.

There are many other details which cover all kinds of manufactures, etc. San Francisco.—Samuel H. Henry was tried yesterday here for obstructing justice in the Sunday Mercury, Shaffer & Ford, proprietors. Henry was bookkeeper and had made an entry of \$6 less than he actually received. It is said.

The London Times acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the Glasgow Trades Works Pittsburg, written on a sheet of iron not weighing more than double the same size of ordinary letter paper. It was the first paper of the same class, being the thinnest iron ever rolled.

We are informed by E. Kelley, manager of the glass blowers' union in this city by the glass blowers a few months since, that they have recently returned from a very successful trip through the valley.

Wells, Fargo & Co. yesterday shipped \$40,000 by attachment to San Francisco.

The second largest monitor yet built has been launched at Pittsburg, and another of the same class is to be built on the stocks intended for harbor defense. It is named the Umpqua. We would suggest Multnomah as an appropriate name for some vessel of war.

We understand from S. Knight, at present connected with the Oregonian, that he intends to cut out from journalism and take to the ministry. Mr. Knight is a man of some considerable attainments.