# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915.


## AT LAST.

After two years of anarchy in Mexico, President Wilson has discovered that the United States has a duty to that country beyond watchful waiting for it to settle its own troubles. He now recognizes that the American people dare not sit idly by while the Mexican people and the Americans and other foreigners within their boundaries are slain by bands of armed men who, in the much-abused name of liberty and patriotism, strive for the exclusive privilege of preying upon helpless men, women and children. He warns the leaders of these bands that, unless a government is soon established which can save Mexico, the United States will do something to rescue that unhapy country from them.

In order to have a clear understanding of the causes of the situation which the President thus aims to remedy, it is necessary to review the events of the last two years and more. Madero had no sooner been installed as President than revolt broke out among his followers. Orozco led the rebellion and Huerta, one of Diaz generals, went in a halfhearted way about suppressing it. He defeated and dispersed Orozco's army, but did not follow up the guerrilla bands into which it dissolved. Felix Diaz led a new revolt in Mexico City itself, and, after fighting him for ten days, Huerta went over to him and made Madero prisoner, then procured his own election as provisional President. Madero was murdered a few days later, and Huerta was accused of prompting the crime, but it was never brought home to him.

Huerta was then in control of the government and his authority was undisputed in all parts of the republic except the small sections where Zapata had continued in revolt during Madero's term and where Carranza raised the standard of revolution. Mr. Wilson refused to recognize him because he had not been constitutionally elected, though no President since Mexico became a republic had been so elected, with the possible exception of Madero. The Carranza revolt spread in the north with the scarce veiled sympathy of the United States Government. John Lind was sent to Mexico for the purpose of inducing Huerta to abdicate, but his mission failed. The embargo on export of arms to Mexico was lifted, enabling the rebels to extend their rule to the southward. Refusal to recognize Huerta hampered him in obtaining arms and funds. His supporters became embittered and many outrages on Americans resulted.

Arrest of a boat's crew from an American warship at Tampico was the outcome of this feeling. The men were soon released, but Admiral Mayo, in command of the squadron, demanded that the American flag be formally saluted. The demand was reiterated by the President, and, when it was refused, an armed expedition was sent, not to Tampico, but to Vera Cruz. After a sharp skirmish, in which about a score of Americans were killed and over a hundred wounded, the city was occupied. It then developed that this action had been hastened to prevent the landing of a cargo of arms for Huerta by the German steamship Ypiranga. This ship could only be prevented from landing its cargo at other ports by the proclamation of a blockade, which would have established a state of war. Mr. Wilson studiously avoided such extremes, and the arms were landed at another port. Although Carranza said he would join Huerta to resist armed American intervention, Secretary Bryan opposed reimposition of the embargo on arms, and only after some friction was it reimposed by Secretary Garrison.

Mediation by Argentina, Brazil and Chile resulted in the A B C conference at Niagara Falls, which accomplished nothing practical. It did not secure the salute to the American flag, for before it ended Huerta suffered a series of defeats and fled from Mexico. Carranza then occupied Mexico City and a convention of generals met at Aguas Calientes to elect a temporary President. The choice not falling upon him, Carranza refused to recognize Gutierrez, who was elected. He evacuated Mexico City and civil war was renewed between him and Villa, his best general, aided by Zapata. The American troops evacuated Vera Cruz on November 23, 1914, and Carranza made that city his temporary capital. Gutierrez not having proved pliable enough, Villa set up another temporary President and finally proclaimed himself ruler until an election could be held. But Carranza has been strengthened by the accession of the Diaz faction, and his armies have won several victories over Villa, but neither leader feels strong enough to occupy and hold the capital.

Throughout these convulsions all semblance of law seems to have disappeared. Hundreds of Americans and other foreigners have been murdered and many more have been robbed. Priests and nuns have been slain, tortured, foully abused and robbed, and churches have been pillaged and defiled. Crops have been destroyed or have not been planted, and livestock has been slaughtered or exported. The people of Mexico City have been driven to riot by hunger, and food imported by the international relief committee has been seized by the troops. A condition exists similar to that of Belgium before the Relief Commission undertook to feed the people.

From the day when Mr. Wilson refused to recognize Huerta as ruler in fact over Mexico, he rendered the present situation inevitable and he rendered American intervention equally inevitable. That is the opinion expressed by The Oregonian nearly two years ago; it is the opinion we have since reiterated at frequent intervals with stronger emphasis, and it is the opinion we hold today. We have declared that the treatment given Huerta by the United States was in fact, though not in name, intervention. We foresaw that the triumph of Carranza would be followed by division in his ranks, as it was. We see no ground for hope that, if either he or Villa or Zapata should triumph, new division would not breed new war, or that the process would not be repeated until the ruin and devastation of Mexico was followed by depopulation through starvation or flight. There is no prospect that the President's exhortation will bring the rival leaders together; they would never unite except to prevent or resist armed intervention, and they would quarrel again as soon as that emergency passed.

When the President undermined the strength of Huerta he destroyed the only hope of bringing tranquillity to Mexico without outside aid. He reduced the republic to the alternative between the now existing anarchy and starvation on the one hand and foreign intervention on the other hand. If the United States does not intervene now, it must do so as soon as the European war ends or must permit the victor in that war to intervene. The President imposed this duty upon us by his pacific intervention. It cannot be escaped.

## METER 'EM ALL.

The essence of public service is that it shall be available to every citizen according to his reasonable needs, and not according to what he pays. Yet here comes along a socialistic City Commissioner and turns inside out his own theories in order to sell water by the gallon. Denying his socialistic doctrines, he says the only fair and economical system is to make the consumer pay for what he gets. So he would put in meters, to limit the free flow and generous and desirable use of our immense water suply.

Very well. Let us have a fair division of the advantages of government according to the ability of the beneficiaries to pay for it.

The courts are paid for out of the public funds. Let them be supported by the litigants.

The streets are traveled by all alike. Let us forbid their use by all who have not paid for them. Or let us impose a mileage rate upon all traffic.

The bridges are all free. Why should citizens who do not cross the river pay to build or maintain them?

We have public schools. Let us meter them, so that the poor man with six children will pay six times as much as the rich man with one child.

We have water enough for all, twice over; and the quantities available in the mountains are inexhaustible. Yet to prevent one man using a pint more than another, without any penalty, we propose to padlock the entire supply and set inspectors on him to check him up. Rather than give him the surplus, we will let it run off into the sewers.

## A GOOD TOWN FOR CHILDREN.

The current news contains an account of the good luck of Winfield, Kan., which has won a thousand dollars as a prize for being the best town the state has in which to bring up children. The reason for Winfield's pre-eminence in this important particular is not given in the reports, but we suppose it is a good one. We imagine that Winfield has a number of thriving churches, excellent public schools, no vile resorts, clean streets and a good system of public hygiene. All these conditions are essential for the well being of children. Others are equally necessary. For example, it is desirable that the parents of the children should be intelligent and well informed on such subjects as wholesome food, family discipline and the proper hours for rest and sleep. Many a promising boy has been broken down in health by lack of sleep. His mistaken father imagined that it was a moral duty to drag him out of bed betimes in the morning when nature demanded that he should sleep an hour or two longer. In such contests nature always comes out ahead even at the cost of destroying the boy.

No town can be an ideal place for bringing up children, or for adults to dwell in, unless it has adequate provision for recreation. The want of this provision is one of the saddest defects of village life. It is seldom properly attended to, even in cities. Many country towns are pestered by the heathenish belief that amusement is detrimental to morals. In reality there can be no sound morality for young people without it. The popular prejudice against dancing, amateur theatricals and other wholesome recreations has done an infinite amount of harm. The rural clergy should hasten to remedy this unfortunate state of mind among their charges. The village minister can do as much as all other agencies combined to promote that healthful spirit of play which preserves the vigor of the body and the moral tone of the mind. No town is a good place for children and youths as long as recreation has to be sought in dives or under the reprobation of the "moral element."

## RABBI WISE AND WAR.

Rabbi Wise's flippant comments on the celebration of Memorial day do no credit to his judgment. When his friends read his letter in The Oregonian today it will not surprise us if they wish he had stayed on his fishing trip until his sophomoric effervescence found some other outlet. Rabbi Wise lives in a country of free speech and he is therefore permitted to refer to one of our great National holidays as "an unusually flamboyant scalp dance." He may call our loyalty to the President and the ideals of the country "rot," and speak of its expression as "a fraudulent and spurious set of platitudes." The conviction that the country is in a critical political position he may say is "a blatant lie." The liberty to insult the American people is part of that heritage of freedom which the American people have won and presented to all who choose to live here. Rabbi Wise may, without any personal danger, ridicule and despise the reverence we feel for the heroes of the great struggles that bought this privilege. That is part of the privilege. If he lived in some other countries, particularly in one that he seems greatly to admire, his conduct would hardly be dealt with so mildly.

When Rabbi Wise is older and less puffed up with the conceit of infallibility, he will probably regret his unwarranted sneers at Italy and the Italians. The young lady graduate who wondered that "one head could contain all she knew" might envy the extent of his apparent ignorance concerning that country. To Rabbi Wise Italy is "the home of poverty, illiteracy and organized banditti." To all who know the rudiments of current history it is the land of intelligent co-operation, of wonderful advances in popular education and of high national ideals. If its people have gone into the war without just cause, we could easily name others who have done the same, though they have not provoked Rabbi Wise's ire. He takes in his letter the stand of a thoroughgoing materialist. We do not blame him for this. It is his right if he wishes to do so. We merely wonder at it a little. National honor as he conceives it consists of physical comfort, and nothing more. As long as the people are permitted by their conquerors to devour their daily portion of "pigwash," as Carlyle called it, they need not care what else happens to them. Rabbi Wise does not appear to see anything regrettable in the spiritual death of a nation, the ruin of its ideals and the destruction of its soul life. The main thing is to avoid war and its horrors, which seem to appeal to Rabbi Wise with singular force. It may not be out of place to remind him that men as good and bright as he is have endured all those horrors without shrinking, for the sake of the ideals they held dearer than life. It is no particular credit to a man that he prefers his own safety to everything else in the world.

What is a nation to do when it is attacked and threatened with the horrors of invasion? Shall it lie down and beg mercy from the invader? When a monarch goes on the warpath for what he can make out of fighting, is he likely to be moved by pleas for mercy? Will such pleas stay him from "destroying all the intellectual and moral resources of the conquered"? We confess frankly that, in our opinion, when a war party makes itself the common foe of mankind and threatens the civilization of the world with ruin, the only wise and safe course is to extirpate it as we would extirpate a den of ravening wolves. Nobody but a hopeless fool would try to make peace with a rattlesnake or a mad dog. It is recorded that St. Francis preached to the birds, but we do not learn that he converted any vultures from their old habit of murdering doves. Rabbi Wise might have better luck, but we beg leave to doubt it.

## LOADING DOWN THE TAXPAYER.

Reverting again to the odorous subject of garbage, it is well enough for the public to take some time to consider the expensive and unnecessary Daly project of universal garbage collection. Nobody is to pay anything—nobody but the disheartened taxpayer. Of course there is to be a special charge against hotels and the like; but for household collection, six or more handsome automobiles and a large crew of paid city helpers are to do the work. It will cost $75,000 to install the system, and an uncertain amount to maintain it. Commissioner Daly has a hazy idea that it will cost $125,000 per year, though Seattle pays $175,000 or more annually for the same service.

We have a single Portland crematory, or incinerator, which appears to be taking care of the garbage now collected privately. Undoubtedly, under the Daly scheme, the quantity will be heavily increased, for everybody will then contribute. There will be precious little private disposal of refuse. It will all be gratefully turned over to the city. Then, of course, we shall have to build and operate that other incinerator.

More incinerators, more garbage, more jobs, more expense—all will happen under the municipal collection scheme.

The taxpayer, now struggling and groaning under his heavy burden, will foot the bill.

## AUSTRALIANS' BRILLIANT FEAT.

The British colonial troops have pushed themselves to the front in the fighting, both in Flanders and on the Dardanelles. The thrilling story of how the Canadians held the British left near Ypres, when poisonous gas drove back the French and left the flank exposed, is equaled by the story of how the Australians and New Zealanders gained a foothold on the Gallipoli Peninsula and drove back the Turks until they held the commanding heights. The brief official dispatches give but a faint conception of the dangers faced and overcome with indomitable pluck by the men from the antipodes.

At 2:05 A. M., on April 25, three transports under convoy of battleships each embarked troops on four small boats, which were towed to the beach north of Gaba Tepe by steam pinnaces, which were followed by seven destroyers carrying more Australians. The boats had almost reached the beach a few minutes before 5 o'clock when a terrible fusillade from rifles and a Maxim gun was opened by Turks intrenched almost on the shore. Without awaiting orders, the Australians leaped into the sea, waded ashore, formed a rough line, and, not waiting to load their rifles, rushed at the Turks with the bayonet, killed them or put them to flight and captured the Maxim in one minute. From a second trench half way up a perpendicular cliff of loose sandstone the Turks poured in a terrible fire on the advanced party and on the boats which were pulling back to the destroyers for a second party. The Australians dropped their packs, loaded their magazines, scaled the cliffs and in fifteen minutes drove out the Turks with the bayonet.

The landing had been made beneath a ridge which stretches north from Gaba Tepe and culminates in the height of Coja Chemen, 950 feet above the sea. The ridge forms a triangle of hills, valleys and bluffs, as described by the London Times correspondent, which stretches across the peninsula to the Bay of Bassi Liman above the Narrows. Supported by a heavy fire from the warships at daylight, the Australians gained the top of the ridge and firmly established themselves, thus covering the disembarkation of the rest of the troops. But the Australians were not content to sit still. They pushed north and east over broken country until the Turks were reinforced and made a counter-attack, which caused them to fall back to the main ridge. There they held their ground throughout the afternoon, continually reinforced from the beach. But the Turks now enfiladed the beach with two field guns from Gaba Tepe and two on the north and swept the invaders' positions with shrapnel, causing heavy loss. These guns were finally silenced by fire from a cruiser, but towards night the Turkish attacks became more vigorous and were supported by heavy artillery so far inland that the ships' guns could not reply to it. The position on the ridge was contracted in order to secure it until morning. All water, ammunition and supplies had to be carried up pathless hills to the firing line, and the troops both at the front and on the beach were exposed to ceaseless shrapnel fire, much of which, however, was badly aimed.

During the night the Turks were heavily reinforced and on the morning of April 26 made a violent assault, preceded by constant sniping, and reaching its climax in heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. Seven British warships moved close in and, aided by the Queen Elizabeth, farther out, opened a furious fire on the advancing Turks. Much of the fire was indirect and the Turks continued their advance, while their artillery kept up a continual fire, even trying to drive off the ships, and snipers picked off officers. After two hours of fighting the colonials suddenly made a bayonet charge, before which the Turks broke and fled amid a furious fire from the ships. The Turks made no further attack that day, though they continued shrapnel fire, and the Australians intrenched securely. Sniping continued all night, but the Turks only pressed one attack home when the New Zealanders drove them off in disorder with the bayonet. The next morning field guns and mountain batteries were landed. The Turks also brought up more field guns and bombarded both the shore and the transports, while the warships checked every attempt of the infantry to advance, a hydroplane directing their fire. Heavy guns were fired from the other side of the peninsula and from a ship which lay in the straits, but no damage was done to the ships and the colonials had secured a firm hold on their position.

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Suppose when the war is over Belgium should apply for admission to the United States. Should we take her in? Suppose France should apply? The Belgians are said to be almost ready to take the step. The "Federation of the World" may be nearer than we think. The defect of the "world court" is its non-representative character. Federation would work better, as the United States has proved.

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The new president of Johns Hopkins, Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, made the obligation of service the keynote of his inaugural address. To the college and its graduates much has been given and therefore much shall be required of them. Our college men since Webster's day have rather shirked public service. They must take up the burden again, for they are sorely needed.

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The controversy between Chairman Walsh, of the Industrial Relations Commission, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., seems to have settled down to a question of how loud Mackenzie King talked. If he talked loud he was boasting; if he talked in subdued tones he was confessing, says Mr. Walsh. The settlement of the dispute depends on the keenness of Mr. Walsh's hearing.

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The Orange, published by the Corvallis students, is bigger than ever this year. Its growth keeps pace with the college and displays the varied usefulness of that great institution. The students pay all the cost of the Orange from subscriptions and advertising. The annual is worthy of the young people who publish it.

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People think bank officials have easy hours with big pay, handling other people's money; but here is the case of the cashier of a National bank at Newmarket, Va., who was paid $9.50 a week and embezzled $2000 to support his family.

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Receipts of veal in this market indicate that too many calves are being killed. On most Oregon farms the animal can pick its living until a 2-year-old and what he brings is nearly all profit.

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A movie show in Warsaw was bombarded and women and children killed and injured yesterday. Why, by the way, are people in the war zone attending moving picture shows?

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If it is the Russian idea to swamp Germany with prisoners, the attempt may succeed, for more than 300,000 were captured last month. To feed that many must be a big expense.

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The Atlantic fleet will not visit these shores, after all the talk and making of programmes. One of these days there will be a Pacific fleet and we will all have glory.

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Whenever the Spokane holdup man needs a little ready cash he just drops in at the office of the Citizens' Savings & Loan Society and takes it from the bookkeeper.

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Motorboating following a house party in which whisky is a chief attraction has the advantage over joyriding; only those concerned lose their lives.

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One simply has to grin at the man who hid all his money in the gas heater and left his home to the painters, who needed hot water. They did the rest.

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A New York brewer who died a week ago left $20,000,000. Why do brewers die rich? It may be because their business is based on 5-cent sales.

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Have you invited upstate friends for next week? Portland can afford to "sleep as thick as three in a bed" once a year on this occasion.

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There is always some new excuse to keep the battle fleet out of the Pacific Ocean. We may yet provoke a naval war to bring it here.

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The movement to grade eggs in this market is long overdue. The buyer paying for "henneries" and not getting them is losing faith.

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Why not forget the trouble in the Police Band for a few weeks? There is Rose Festival music due next week.

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One thing is certain in this city of fans. Once the weather is settled, there will be crowds at all games.

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Portland cannot compare with New York in quantity of people, but consider the quality.

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If San Marino shall join the allies, the cause of Germany would be irretrievably lost.

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Somebody will step on the republic of San Marino some dark night.

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Sebastian has been scandalized into the Mayoralty of Los Angeles.

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Is everybody wearing a rose?

## Stars and Starmakers

BY LEONE CASS BAER.

MRS. CARMAN says she will retire from the stage just as soon as she is out of debt. Well, there wouldn't be many retired actors if they all waited that long.

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The actress who sued the producer for alleged breach of oral contract ought to take a lesson from the man who got himself all broken up trying to cash a blank check.

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The new dresses are said to "show the development of dressmaking art." And that isn't all they show.

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Billie Burke says she will not accept any offers for motion-picture work until she has made arrangements for a new play for next season. It was announced last week that Miss Burke had signed a contract to pose for pictures with the New York Motion Picture Company. She denies that she has signed any such contract, and makes the further statement that she will not sign any contract for picture work for the present.

Miss Burke opens her Heilig engagement tonight in "Jerry."

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Probably the most important thing Eugenia Kelley has said is that she positively will not enter vaudeville.

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At the conclusion of the all-star production of "Trilby" at the Shubert Theater on Saturday night, June 5, Joseph Brooks has arranged for a short tour in Eastern Canada for Phyllis Neilson-Terry in "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," the play by Anthony Hope in which she was seen earlier in the season.

Of the other stars, Taylor Holmes will begin work on a new play in which he will be starred next season by Mr. Brooks and which will be seen early in August; George MacFarlane, who is also to be starred next season by Mr. Brooks, will probably accompany Miss Neilson-Terry on the Canadian tour; Rose Coghlan will go to Los Angeles, where she will act in a number of motion-picture plays; Leo Ditrichstein will go to his country estate at Stamford, where he will finish a new play on which he has been at work for several weeks, and Brandon Tynan will join the company which is presenting his new play under the direction of James K. Hackett.

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"Actors are tired," says a headline. Tired of work or of just being actors?

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It has just been learned that Mrs. Ezra Kendall, widow of the famous Cleveland actor, was secretly married to Jesse Calkins, character actor in the "Old Homestead" company, last March. The company was playing Cleveland on that date and Mrs. Kendall, who was in the cast under her maiden name of Jennie Dunn, and Calkins went to the office of Justice Murphy, who tied the knot.

They decided to keep the wedding a secret for a few days, and friends have just learned of it. Mrs. Kendall is 45 and Calkins is 31. Mrs. Kendall has six children and one grandchild. Mr. Kendall died in January, 1910.

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Read the advertisement of a "wonderful screen version of Sunday" and got half way through it before I discovered that it wasn't Billy. It's one of Ethel Barrymore's old plays, "Sunday."

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Edgar Allan Woolf's romantic comedy, "Master Willie Hewes," will be produced by Oliver Morosco at the Burbank Theater, Los Angeles, on June 13. Frank Kemble Cooper, the English stage director now in this country, has been engaged to stage the production, and Marjorie Rambeau has been assigned the leading role.

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The play in which Laurette Taylor will celebrate her return to the American stage next season is "Happiness," writen by her husband, J. Hartley Manners.

During her last engagement in New York in "Peg o' My Heart," Miss Taylor appeared at a special performance in a one-act play called "Happiness" and she was also seen recently in it at a benefit performance of the American Women's War Hospital in London. It is upon that playlet, reciting the story of Jenny, a millinery drudge who rises to become a modiste of international renown, that the new play is fashioned.

Miss Taylor will return to America after the end of her run in London in "Peg o' My Heart," and her engagement in "Happiness" will begin in Chicago. Whatever its success, she will be seen during the year in other plays.

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The theatrical world generally, and particularly in the vaudeville division, will be interested to know that henceforth Florence Moore, of the team of Montgomery and Moore, will go it alone. She has signed a contract for a number of years with Philip Bartholomae, who expects later on to star her in a play from his own pen.

Montgomery and Moore have been headliners in vaudeville for a number of years, Miss Moore being accredited one of the funniest comediennes in vaudeville. Rumors of the dissolution of the pair have been current for several months, and they received fresh impetus a week ago, when Montgomery and Moore were engaged to replace Eva Tanguay at the Palace in an emergency and failed to respond.

Miss Moore will appear with "Maid in America" at the Palace Theater, Chicago, for the present. It will be January before New York will see her in Mr. Bartholomae's new musical comedy.

### Wedding on the Sea.

ILWACO, Wash., May 31.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent issue of The Oregonian I noticed an article, "Waves Delay Wedding." Can a party who has been divorced in Oregon get married at sea outside the three-mile limit before the expiration of six months, then return to and live in Oregon without violating the law? Please answer through your paper. F. A. C.

A.—Such person would not be legally married, although the offense is not a criminal one. A divorce is not considered complete until six months have expired.

### Union Depot Location.

CARLISLE, Wash., May 31.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please tell me on what streets the Union Depot, Portland, is.

Does the Morrison-street bridge swing or lift? JACK ALLEN.

The Union Station is on Sixth and Johnson streets.

The Morrison-street bridge draw swings.

## RABBI WISE ON TRYING TIMES

### After Fishing Outing, Country's Imminent Crisis Annoys Him.

PORTLAND, June 1.—(To the Editor.)—Decoration day is such a fine holiday that I dislike marring it with a note that may spoil the harmony. Upon returning from a fishing trip, with no fish, I found your valued paper to hand and perused it with my usual solicitous curiosity. Amongst the details of maimed, marred and miserable, I found and read extracts from some Decoration day declamations.

During my piscatorial peregrinations I was at peace. Barring the annoyances of bramble scratches, underdone fried potatoes, cold sleeping quarters, gnats, mosquitoes and such trifles I had repose, but no fish. Imagine my annoyance at returning from the humble repose of ichthyological if not theological isolation to find that my fellow civilized citizens had been having an unusually flamboyant scalp dance.

It seems to me that all that rot about fighting and standing behind the President makes poor decorative material. How a crowd of sane men and women can listen to such a fraudulent and spurious set of platitudes is more than I can understand. The burden of the orators was that America is in a critical political position. What a facetious but blatant lie! People should not joke about serious matters. Look at the horrible example Italy has set us. The Italian people was bedeviled into a bellicose attitude by cheap orators and by apostles of piffle, like D'Annunzio, who is a poet and wants to see humanity with its entralls exposed like Homer did. The Italians were told their national honor demanded war, especially now that it looks like war will pay in more property. That is a low and cheap lie in Italy as it is in America. The National honor demands justice to man and woman, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the privilege of honest work, the prospect of working the soil in one's own name, the abolition of poverty and economic slavery. Aside from that there is no National honor any more than there is a National shoulder to knock chips off. Italy is the home of poverty, illiteracy, organized banditti and the greatest exporter of excess humanity in the world. A drunken bum who is insulted if you will not drink with him has the same sense of honor as a nation, boozy with poverty, ignorance and excess human garbage; excepting the fact that a drunken bum will not steal, he is profanely and vociferously a person of unsullied virtue, an alcoholically purified Sir Galahed—but a nation is not so particular. While its neighbor is fighting robbers in front your nation alongside steals your back yard.

Italy was not only brought into war, but also to the act of land stealing by just such twaddle as our newspapers and grave ornamentors are pouring out. War produces some heroes, persons who haven't an alert sensibility to bullets or shrapnel. Personally I have no such immunity. I do not feel that I could benefit my country by having my bowels torn out by a jagged shell. I have met scores of war heroes. I honor the dead, mainly because they are so, but I value none of the pathetic putrescence that war is at all capable of compensating a people by producing a generation of one-legged, blind, deaf, idiotic and generally maimed heroes for the unfortunate production, alongside these desiderata, of war bastards, murdered women, debauched girls, supply contractors, burned towns, idiot children, bounty jumpers and all the mess and welter that goes with it.

National honor is a matter of the Nation's efficiency in providing opportunity for its citizens. Our newspapers and orators should tell us that and smother these cheap heroics with real patriotism and a distinctive Americanism. Not peace at any price, but peace is the only price. You can't buy honor, prosperity, happiness or virtue with hatred, murder, rape, arson and robbery, but you can with work, honesty, thrift and self-sacrifice. America is the land of the latter, not the former; the land not of war but peace. I expect to go fishing again on the Fourth of July. What a prospect!

JONAH B. WISE.

## METER BURDEN UNJUST ON FACE

### Property Owners Responsible in Way That Is Unfair in Principle.

PORTLAND, June 2.—(To the Editor.)—This is the water question as I see it:

1. Property owners are responsible for every gallon of water furnished premises owned by them.

2. Property owners constitute the responsible collection department of the Water Bureau, for no water is furnished premises where water bills remain unpaid.

3. Why should not the tenant, who is the consumer be made to pay for the water he consumes; the water that is not consumed by the property owner?

4. Property owners are responsible for all metered water consumed by their tenants.

5. How does Mr. Daly figure that each man will pay for the water he consumes, when it is charged to the property and not to their tenants?

6. All men engaged in selling any commodity make profits as well as suffer losses. Property owners do not sell water, but must suffer all losses not paid for by the water consumer. Does Mr. Daly really think that meters will force each man to pay for what he consumes under the present laws framed by him?

7. Why should property owners who assume the risk of collecting their own rentals guarantee the water rental, which is an additional loss in case of default by the tenant?

8. Why is it that the telephone, gas and light companies do not ask owners to guarantee the payment of their bills for services furnished tenants?

E. G.

### The F-4 and the Great Northern.

CORVALLIS, Or., May 30.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please answer through your question column the following questions:

1. What has become of the F-4, United States submarine, that sunk recently. Did the Government succeed in raising her?

2. What has become of the steamer Great Northern? Why is she not running on the Portland-San Francisco run? R. C. HOLMAN.

The Government is gradually bringing the F-4 into shore and the process of raising it is proceeding slowly but surely. The engineers in charge expect to have the craft either raised or in water shallow enough to allow inspection in a comparatively short time.

The steamer Great Northern, which has been tied up for overhauling, is about to be put on the schedule between Portland and San Francisco again.

### Raphael's Madonna Not Shown.

EMA, Wash., June 1.—(To the Editor.)—Can you tell me, in your columns, if Raphael's "Madonna and Child" was exhibited at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exhibition, held in Portland in 1905? I think I saw it there, but the fact was disputed. So I ask you and thank you in advance for your kindness in answering me.

JENNIE K. HURD.

The picture in question was not exhibited. There was, however, a picture of "Mother and Child," by De Forrest Brush, on exhibition, and, while there is no real similarity in the work, there is a similarity in the study.

### Three Costly Things.

Exchange.

Three things are very costly in this era: Living, loving and graduating.

## Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian, June 3, 1890.

Although returns from over the state are very meager, owing to the fact that a great many scratched the ticket, yet the only contest much in doubt is that between Pennoyer and Thompson for Governor. The Republicans have carried the state with as clean a sweep in all other offices as was made by Hermann two years ago. The election in Portland passed off comparatively quietly, although several arrests were made. The front doors of the saloons were closed, but it appears the back doors swung to and fro. An attempt was made to involve Henry E. McGinn, Prosecuting Attorney, who was active among the Democratic workers, in a vote-buying revelation, but nothing came of it, although one man of no standing was willing to state he had had a dealing with McGinn. McBride, for Secretary of State, seems to have the highest majority, having a walkaway from Townsend and Pierce. Metschan, for Treasurer, is having a closer race against Webb and Walker.

Rev. John Hogan, a German preacher, has selected a large tract of land in Linn County, near Albany, for a colony of Germans who will arrive at Castle Garden soon.

William Waldorf Astor is paying $10,000 each for the illustrations for his novels.

The regular annual meeting of the Portland High School Alumni was held last night. E. P. Northrup was elected president; Miss Minnie Randall, vice-president; Mrs. T. G. Green, secretary; C. H. Chance, treasurer; W. H. Dodd, orator; Harold Pilkington, historian; Mrs. Captain Pillsbury, prophet, and Samuel Connell, poet.

The submarine built and designed by Goubet, of France, has been given a trial off Cherbourg. The artificial fish stayed under the water, dodging anchors, dead ships and such like for periods of four to eight hours at a time. Mr. Goubet is studying a play of mirrors that will permit him when immersed to perceive within a certain radius all the objects rising above the water and also a combination to protect his compass against the disturbing influence of the electric motor. The submarine is named the Goubet.

It was a distinguished party that gathered at the foot of Taylor street yesterday afternoon to take a ride on the new steamer Altona on her maiden trip to Oregon City and return and it was a well-pleased party who some three hours later walked ashore at the same dock after a three hours' run to the city at the falls.

The Portland Woman's Union will give a ball and flower festival in the Exposition building on the evening of June 10.

## Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, June 5, 1865.

The wealthier classes of the South, who plunged the country into the horrors of the Civil War, are now feeling the truth and force of the old adage, "sorrow tracketh crime."

Captain C. Hopkins, of Fort Vancouver, has advertised that he will received sealed bids for a supply of fresh beef for the troops stationed at Fort Vancouver.

The vast extent of country lying between Salmon and Clarke's rivers and extending from the junction of the Snake and Columbia to the Rocky Mountains is now engaging very general attention. By the discovery of gold in the Coeur d'Alenes a new impetus has been directed toward the country in question.

There are said to be exciting rumors of the discovery of gold in large quantities somewhere not far distant from The Dalles.

San Francisco—A large and enthusiastic audience attended the mass meeting held at Platt's Hall Thursday to give expression of sympathy for Mexico. The motto of the Monroe Doctrine was posted conspicuously in the hall, and every allusion to the Monroe Doctrine was hailed with applause. The universal feeling was that Maximilian must leave Mexico.

The rebel Senator Henry S. Foote, whose only claim to distinction lies in his wonderful versatility in meanness, is announced by telegraph as on his way to California. He probably is coming to reorganize the "Democratic" party, a work which Eastern "Democratic" papers said would be begun on this Coast.

Joshua P. Garlick and Miss Mary I. Cason, both of East Portland, were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. H. C. Benson.

Wells, Fargo & Co. are now ready to deliver the 7-30 bonds to those who have the means at their disposal to invest in the great National loan.

Major Davenporte has called a meeting to further the organization of the Zouave cadets this evening. The cadets will present an appearance at the July 4 celebration.

The friends of W. P. Doland have announced him a candidate for the office of City Treasurer.

### Orchard Inspection.

FOREST GROVE, Or., June 1.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly answer through the Oregonian:

1. To whom shall one write to compel the owner to take care of his orchard?

2. To whom shall I write to register the name of my farm? And can there be more than one farm with the same name in a county. SUBSCRIBER.

1. Write to the State Board of Horticulture, Salem, Or.

2. The Secretary of State, Salem, will give you the necessary information.

### Air Pressure Is the Cause.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., May 30.—(To the Editor.)—A recent account of the operations on the F-4 stated that it took 12 minutes for the diver to descend to the boat and one hour and 45 minutes to return to the surface.

Will you kindly explain the reason for the great difference in the length of time necessary for the descent and the return? READER.

Briefly, the air pressure on the surface of the water accounts for the fact.


### Make Your Advertising Prove Itself

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It is possible to select one section of the country for a try-out.

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Mistakes can be quickly remedied so that future success is assured.

No other medium gives this opportunity for a preliminary campaign.