The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

The Liberty Bell is not valued for its size or the sweetness of its tone but for its association with one of the great events of history. From British authority astride South Africa, the day it was cast, in 1753, it hung for twenty-three years in the wooder belfry of the old Philadelphia state house with few incidents to distinguish it from the other bells in the country. But on July 4, 1776, it became the messenger of liberty to the American people. When the Declaration of the youth of America, said Mr. Quick, Independence had been signed the news was hastily brought to the old bellringer who had charge of the Tradition says it was brought by his grandson, who cried as he drew 'Ring, grandpa, ring." forthwith the iron tongue literally fulfilled the mandate inscribed on its "proclaiming throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." It is a curious coincidence that this particular text from Leviticus should have been cast upon this particular bell. Many people of devout minds have seen more than a coincidence. To them places to educate boys and girls for it stands out as one of those prophetic harmonies which seem to signalize the hand of Divine Providence working in the affairs of men.

The liberty which the bell proclaimed will perhaps never be completely realized in this imperfect world. It is one of those ideals toward which mankind for ever strives with many failures and backslidings without ever reaching the goal. No take a firm hold upon the actualities doubt it is best for us that we should of rural life. Latin and mathematics continually come short of our highest ambitions, for otherwise effort might lack incentive and the human race nate. lapse into a state of dull contentment with its past. Very likely it is providential design that the ideal of liberty should recede as we advance toward it, as the mountain top ascends higher into the sky when climber surmounts the hills at its

Thus liberty means completeness

It is because tyranny of all sorts is the same as death to those who endure it that men have in all ages died rejolcing sooner than give un their freedom. Aristotle, who lived out his years among slaves, "is but half a man," and the proud Roman Scipio wrote of the retail them as "articulate cattle." It is only When Carranza thought Villa man surmounts the baseness of his peaceful agreement. argues in his immortal poem, valued strong, Carranza would probably be liberty so highly that he preferred to willing to negotiate, but Villa would give man the capacity to rebel rather refuse to parley. So has continued in create him with a service mind The more opportunity a man has the greater his freedom. But such freerespect for common rights. Therefore, all our sages warn us that true liberty growth is not that imposed by an au- tion are war, murder, rapine and crat upon a fawning population. It famine. is that which the sovereign soul imposes upon itself.

Merely fleshly comfort is as at Republic like the United States. Gibthe great historian, says truly that the human race never knew a happier period than the reign of the intonines who exercised autocratic power with philosophic mildness, but otherwise have escaped. under the benign sway of mankind decayed while it prospered. Hamlet speaks of "the fat weed that rots itself at ease on Lethe's wharf." Such is the human race basking in the rule nan grows deformed without education of the hand, so the soul is dwarfed when it loses the mastery of its environment. Noble natures are developed only when they make the laws under which they live and no nation can be truly great when its citizens are debased. The liberty which the bell proclaimed from the state-house tower in 1776 will make every American citizen a nobleman with a kingly body, a divine intelligence and a gentle soul.

GERMANY'S LOST COLONY.

The British conquest of German Southwest Africa is an important event on the interior plateau, and it re- and has averaged more than \$2,000. South African dominion on the west, three weeks having been betwee proved their worth.

the treaty which will close the war, It will have given Britain a colony by its permanent effect will be to incould have had thirty years ago with out asking. The territory is peopled went abroad will stay at home. the Hereros and Namaguas, among whom a few German missionaries had uble with the native chiefs and apumed responsibility for the safety sell them directly in New York. did not wish to see any other Euro-Frere, the governor of Cape Colony,

Bay, the only good harbor, in 1878. The British government of that day was not awake to Germany's dawning 1882 F. A. E. Luderitz, of Bremen, established a factory on the coast and asked for German protection. marck asked Britain whether she exercised any authority in that locality. and said if not Germany would pro tect Luderitz, "but without having the least design to establish any footing in 8.50 with a chief by which he acquired Angra Pequena. Expecting Germany to disavow Luderitz' act, Britain refrained from action, and when Bis-marck again asked in November, 1883. if she made any claim, Lord Granville asserted sovereignty over only Walfish Luderitz extended his acquisitions and Britain and Cape Colony beaine alarmed, but they moved too late. In September, 1884, Germany an-

counced her annexation of the colony. The colony has been a losing ven-ture for Germany, for it has few settlers and the suppression of the Herrero rebellion was costly in life and money. It had just begun to yield returns, the diamond output having balance of invested capital would be reached \$5,000,000 a year, but it was turned in favor of the United States. used mainly as a military base to foment rebellion among the Boers. loyal Boers have now extinguished German power there and extended

THE RURAL SCHOOLS.

Herbert Quick was one of the speakers at the recent banker-farmer conference in Chicago. His subject was rural schools, for which he had no good word to utter. The false education which these schools dole out to is little short of a crime. Other observers take the same view. Some say that a great many of the queer defects and inconsistencies in the life of the United States grow out of our imperfect education which deals with abstract theories and is cut off from the world of realities.

The best thing anyone can say of the rural schools is that they are not so bad as they were a few years ago The Latin-mathematical ideal still dominates and partially rulns them but it is losing its hold. in it schools have readily begun in many country life, but their atmosphere is almost everywhere persistently academic and bookish. This same bookishness is the blight of the agricultural colleges. They can not get away from the notion that they are classical universities with their names

changed. The rural schools will never perform their true function until they are very well in their place but that place should be markedly subordi-

NO HOPE OF PEACE IN MEXICO. Little hope of peace between the letter from R. V. Pesqueira, formerly Assistant Secretary of War in Car-Times. He admits that last month Carranza begged Villa "to meet him in Havana and there come to a peaceful agreement," but Villa would not listen. He says that now " it is abso-"The slave," said lutely impossible for us to parley with any of the factions who have fought against the principles of the revolu-

When Carranza thought Villa was the atmosphere of freedom that strong, he was willing to come to a passions and attains to the image of thinks Villa is weak, he refuses to his Creator. The Almighty, as Milton parley. If tomorrow Villa were that shows a disposition for peace is the party that is temporarily weaker. dom is not possible without mutual Each leader says he alone is true to the principles of the revolution and that the other is a reactionary. Meanis the contrary of license. It thrives while the principles of the revolution only under the protection of law. But remain indefinitely in abeyance, and the law which freedom needs for its the only visible products of the revolu-

How much farther must the destruction of Mexico proceed before President Wilson will recognize that ninable under despotism as in a free Mexico cannot produce from within herself a man who can save her? The push toward anarchy which he gave the unhappy country by his maneuvers against Huerta imposed on the United States a duty which we might

AMERICAN SECURITIES COMING HOME. European nations are driving American securities back to this country. of a kindly despot. As the mind of The belligerents raise the rate of interest they offer as their drafts on alty for misstatement of value, available capital increase in volume, until government rates equal and then up the traveling salesmen, for it exceed those of private securities. The causes heavy charges on samples stocks and bonds in order to buy war having been named after Mr. Cum

The effect on the New York Stock Exchange has been depression of dent of the Associated Commercial The most decided impetus given by the announcement of he opposed the proviso. He says that the unlimited British war 4 1/2 or cent. That is a higher rate in holding that shippers who misstate than is paid on many American rail-value are subject to penalty under of the war for several reasons. It road securities, while British investors deprives Germany of one of her most ment better than that of any corporaconsider the pledge of their governprized colonies. It gives Britain a tion. Consequently the unloading of great country with rich diamond fields American securities by London began hope that it will recall the ruling. near the coast and great cattle ranges soon after the loan was announced which flanked the 000 a day, the aggregate in less than The conquest was effected by colonial \$50,000,000 and \$70,000,000. Although troops, mainly Boers who had been at the enormous total of \$3,000,000,000 war with Britain twelve years ago, has been raised, further demands may and under the command of Botha, who be expected, the Chancellor of the and in adopting the provision of the had led the Boers in that war. It Exchequer having foretold a need of Underwood law giving a discount on releases the South African colonial \$5,000,000,000. As one call follows duty on goods shipped on American troops for service in some other field another, more American securities will vessels. Congress is a bungler and of operations after they have been be sent home to absorb much of the hardened by campaigning and have idle capital now lying in our banks, thwarts its own intentions, Payment for these securities will If this conquest should be confirmed temporarily help to even up account between this country and Europe, but

interest and dividends which formerly France has adopted a method different from Britain's for dealing with settled many years before, and had American securities, of which about ongaged in trade as well as preaching. \$200,000,000 are held in that country. occasional The banks take these securities is exchange for National defense bonds. pealed to Germany for protection. Intending to deposit them as collateral Germany asked Britain whether she for loans made in New York or to of Europeans in that region. Britain loans are to be used in purchase of

war material in this country. The volume of American securities ssume the burden, though Sir Barile returned to this country is bound to urged a protectorate. He succeeded increase. Notwithstanding the huge

only in securing annexation of Walfish trade balance of the last fiscal year, the exports have been principally grain and cotton, and the New York Evening Post says the movement of ambition for a colonial empire. In war supplies "bas hardly yet begun in quantity." That journal adds: What, then, will be the monthly showing when the export of war material unning at full tide? That will occur a

The trade balance will then swell to such enormous figures that it will be impossible to obtain payment

South Africa." An inconclusive reply all in gold and the London Statist was given, and Luderitz made a treaty makes this prediction: Uniese America takes payment for its goods to a considerable extent in securities, he British people will be compelled to educe their purchases of American goods.

In this manner the next year may see the financial emancipation of the United States by the repurchase of our securities, and the necessities of European nations may cause them to make special terms for sale of war bonds in this country. By the latter means credit for purchase of munitions may be established on this side of the ocean. Unloading of "Americans" by Britain would thus steadled to a rate at which we can would be the same, however, for the balance of invested capital would be

ABOUT THE NATIONAL GUARD. Associations for improvement of National defense are moving to enroll employers of labor for encouragement

of enlistment in the National Guard That is one of the steps necessary to make the guard what it should bea popular, efficient body of citizen soldiers prepared to respond instantly to a call to arms for the National defense as a second line behind the reg-

The National Guard has suffered in

public estimation through two main One is the objection of em ployers to allowing employes to absent themselves for military instruc tion. That objection springs from a narrow selflahness, which ignores the valuable services the Guard ren ders to state and Nation and consequently to manufacturers and large Employers also injure the Guard in public estimation by calling for its services in

Labor unions have been prejudiced against the Guard because it is so frequently called out at such times and always at the call of the employer. In some instances, notably in the recent Colorado coal strike, it has been a mere tool in the hands of one party to the controversy. Workingmen have as much interest as any person in the maintenance of an efficient orce for defense of the country, for they would suffer greatly if an invader effected lodgment in the country. While they may go to unreasonable extremes in condemning the Guard wholesale, there is some cause

for their hostile attitude. The National Guard should not be alled into service during strikes and home by their mothers, Mexican factions is held out in a has proved most successful in keep- ticularly true of mothers who work ing the peace in Pennsylvania. The twelve hours a day in sweat shops. National Guard could then cease to be ranza's Cabinet, to the New York a cross between a military force and call in time of danger, and ready to hygienic and inexpensive. unteer army. It would then rise in her countrywomen to wear it.

ANOTHER RUDGET LAW

An example of legislation diverted o a purpose directly contrary to that of its authors is the Cummins amendment to the interstate commerce law, designed to prevent railroads from limiting their liability for loss or damage to freight below the actual value This practice is common with regard to household goods, for example, much lower rate being quoted if the railroad's liability is limited to \$5 per hundred pounds than if full Hability is assumed.

Mr. Cummins introduced an amendment to the law forbidding limitation of the railroad's liability, but entirely exempting from its operation property concealed by wrapping, boxing o otherwise. Senator Reed procured adoption of an amendment striking out the latter proviso and inserting a new one. This requires that, if goods are hidden from view by packing, the carrier may require the ship per to state their value, and the car-rier shall not be liable beyond the value stated, in which case the Interstate Commerce Commission may establish rates based on the value The enormous loans raised by the the goods. The Commission has construed this provise as falling within the scope of section 10 of the interstate commerce law imposing a pen-

The Reed proviso has greatly stirred inducement then becomes strong to shipped by express as well as on goods American railroad and other shipped by freight. The amendment bonds, and patriotism has its influence mins, he is wrongly held responsible also for the Reed proviso. He has written a letter to M. E. Heise, presi-Travelers, relating the story of th to this movement was Senate proceedings and stating that section 10, but that the valuation intended merely as a contract to limit liability. He has presented this view to the Commission and expresses a

This amendment, which was in tended to relieve the shipper, has worked to his disadvantage. Congress evidently did not consider all its bearings and did not hear all parties at-It has blundered in this case as it did in passing the seamen's law good thing ofter

In a letter to the New York American George W. Perkins says that "we are no more prepared for peace than

we are for war." When the war began, the influence of the tariff was making conditions rapidly worse. The balance of foreign trade was turning against us and hosts of men out of employment. The war has furnished employment to these men in making war munitions, but Mr Perkins continues:

or to The When the war is over this work will stop we will find ourselves back under the Wilse of box tariff. Not only this, but we will be presented of a very large amount of Europe's gold. Europe will, of course, make a departe effort to get this gold back. She will immediately realize that the sasiest way to get it back is by putting her millions of men freed from war at work in her factories on goods that she can manufacture

Then the situation will be reversed Europe will return to work, and the United States will again be unem-The only way to avert this catastrophe that Mr. Perkins can see

is for representatives of both labor and capital to unite in bringing enough pressure to bear on Congress at its next session "to force it to give us immediately a permanent, expert tariff which should "go to work immediately on the principal items that be affected to our detrimen when the war is over, and act on them netanter.

He declares our present foreign trade to be "on a false basis," and he says, "the three prime requisites for permanent prosperity" are to take the tariff out of politics by establishing a tariff commission; a Federal incor poration law; and "a non-Government owned merchant marine."

The Oregonian has disagreed so often with Mr. Perkins that we re oice to be able to agree with him in his general proposition and on two his three prime requisites—the tariff ommission and the merchant marine As to Federal incorporation, the United States would better get the new anti-trust laws into full opera tion before making any changes beyoud opening the way for co-opera-

tion in foreign trade.

If this country settles down to a nug contemplation of our huge trade balance, which is the product of bnormal and very temporary conditions, it will have a terrible awakening when peace comes. This Nation ould now adopt measures to make permanent a large measure of the prosperity which the war has thrust pen our manufacturers and to hold permanently the foreign trade which war has thrown into our hands. do this requires a tariff commission which will revise the tariff on scien ific lines and a shipping commission which will so revise our shipping laws that capital will naturally turn to shipping without artificial Government aid. This is one part of the work cut out for the new Congress Unless it is done we are apt to see the present flood of gold flow out of the country as rapidly as it is flowing

Orville Wright talks quite reason should have 1300 for the National de fence. The chances are that aero planes will become effective in proportion to their number. Think what a flight of a thousand hovering over New York could do to the tall buildings if they acted in concert. One blackbird is a poor, weak creature but a dozen can whip a hawk

Judge Swan, of New York, who has been on the bench many years, says "the majority of criminals are boys of 17 or 18 years." And the cause of their delinquency is neglect of the minor riots. That work should be nothing to occupy them but advocacy ione by a state constabulary such as of advanced ideas." This seems par

The polymuriel is a new costume a police force or a Sheriff's posse. It for women which can be made to vould become what it was designed serve all purposes, street wear, balls, to be—a body of volunteer, citizen sol-diers ready to answer the country's to fashlon's whims, is convenient, become the nucleus of a greater vol- York woman who invented it expects the esteem of both employers and will be disappointed. The costume workmen and of the people generally. Is too sensible ever to become popular

> The Independent speaks for a kind of "preparedness" that is based upon lean, healthy, intelligent citizens who love their country because their country has earned their love. It reminds us that Germany's population is efficient in war because it began by being efficient in peace.

> The Outlook discerns a mora danger to Americans in the thrills feel over European heroism while they are safe at home them selves. No doubt this danger is real. William James saw peril in every emotion that found an outlet in action.

> If Britain has only 440,000 men on the western war front, where are the rest of the 2,000,000 men in Kitchener's army? Have they not been armed

Germany's surprise at the reception of her latest note to the United States new proof of her emissaries' utter failure to gauge correctly American sentiment.

Probably the German submariners who kicked the negro muleteers into the water when they tried to scramble aboard took them for new kinds of sea

The ease with which the ranchers are separated from their money ad-vertises Montana as a fertile field for The strike of the garment-workers

may lead to patches on the pants, the usual thing in the closing years of a Democratic Administration. The municipal woodpile is an ele

to insure the stuff. Fuel men laugh, so to speak. Inspector Gallup is right in refus ing permits to jitney chauffeurs who

phant. Nine hundred dollars is needed

drink. The passenger needs all the safety he can get. Since the jury says so, Thaw may be ane, but he will be given a berth if he ever appears with a loaded

gun. -Perhaps a corps of Columbia River fishermen could stop the torpedoes from submarines with their seines.

The Russians are not very skilled advancing, but they are experts o the retreat, from long practice.

And just before it starts for the depot, why not smother the Liberty

Portland will be starched and ironed for the meeting of the big "washee washee" men next week. blind people feel the bell, but "hands Columbian half dollar?" MRS. P. That's right, Mayor Albee, let th

Everybody seems to be passing brough Portland, and all are wel-Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

It cost a lot of money to settle the None. question of Thaw's sanity. Good weather, Mr. Beals, for the

Liberty Bell By Colonel Frank Volney Drake,

Listen! listen! hark the music! melody thrills all the air.

Faintly distant: now 'tis nearer, now throbs 'round us ev'rywhere; Happy echo singing, ringing over mountain, wood and dell,

a precious declaration-'tia clamor of a bell!

Preaching still a proclamation in a voice divinely grand:

"Liberty unto the people; freedom ever in the land."

n an ancient isle of Britain, in historic days of yore, unning craftsmen, learned in science from the mountains deftly tore ivers metals, rare and precious, min-gled them with anxious care, nto mass of molten union, in propor-tion due and fair;

To artistic prison bore them, cast them into moulded cell.

Thus they framed a magic metal, "one of many," in a bell.

In the Bible, light of ages, they a legend sought and found:
Graved it on the 'sonant bosom, ere the bell had tongue or sound:
"Proclaim freedom to the people, liberty throughout the land."
Thus commissioned with a blessing, faith with divine command. fated with divine command, Came the bell across the ocean, herald of prophetic word— As St. John among the nations, preach-

ing of their coming Lord. O'er domain of nascent beroes swung in the bell of destiny. 'Undelivered of its message, unpro-claimed man's liberty, Till one levely July morning, sudden o'er the startled earth Burat a peal of merry music telling of a Nation's birth— Peal on peal, a proclamation; 'twas the message of the bell! And the happy birthday chiming tolled

a tyrant's passing _nell. From the etellar'd robes of morning Freedom tore a standard grand; Planted firm the flaming ensign, acgis

over hell and land.

From his eyris in the heavens sprank the eagle, poised for flight.

Then descending, as a star falls, perched upon the symbol bright.

Round that bell and flag and cagle from that hour. freemen gather from that hour, While the banner grows still brighter, still more wide the eagle's power.

Now, alas! the bell is silent, hushed its voice m ceaseless rest; Broken in the line of duty, with its measage on its breast.
Yet a woodland goddess, waking,
caught the bell's first glad acclaim,
To be treasured, ever sacred, till the
fairy learns her name;
Echo then repeats the measage, all the

music gives again, Fills the earth and air and heaven with the birthday's glad refrain.

Listen! Listen! Rhythmic music; melody is in the air.

Faintly distant, now 'tis nearer, now floats' round us ev'rywhere.

In the hearts of all the people, over hillton, wood and dell. cho makes the proclaimation, hallowed lyric of the bell; reaching still that declaration in that voice divinely grand: Freedom ever to the people, Liberty throughout the land."

GREETING TO THE LIBERTY BELL O Bell, that, on a day long past, prodeep tones peal,
As, with the bells of Christ Church, you ring a people's weal.

animated by the pulse of human hearts set free

Your Iron tongue found voice and sent
this message o'er the sea,
That nevermore should England's
crown claim aught on this fair But that Liberty and Freedom should henceforth rule the land,

For nine and fifty years, 'tis told, from The anniversary of our Peace you pealed from its beginning. You rang for every victory recorded on our scroll Or tolled to-everlasting rest an honored

patriot's soul. A thing of life you seem to be, so much our Nation's part.

The joys and sorrows voiced by you were urged by human hearts.

As if you could no more endure to knell a statesman gone.

Your great heart broke—your voice was stilled—the rent its work had done. our Nation's part. had done.

Though mute your tones, their message clear still lingers in the air, Its noble theme is music sweet to every patriot's ear. From Washington to Lincoln, through conflicts fierce and grave.
To spare the Plag of Freedom ou
their hearts' blood gave. m our sires

and now our honored Wilson, a Prince And now our honored Wilson, a Frince of Patriots true.

Stands firmly to uphold the cause set forth, Old Bell, by you;

God grant the people of our land stand with him and sustain,

That the gospel of sweet Freedom shall not have been in vain. EDITH J. PERNOT.

Portland. TO THE OLD LIBERTY BELL. Shades of evening e'er you gathered In the misty years long sone, Since you rang for us sweet freedom. O'er the world that joyous song

All the blackness of despair, As your fones so sweetly blended Joyously they filled the air.

And they seemed to come from heaven Those clear tones of peace, delight. As a morn of brightest sunshine After darkest, stormy night. As we gaze visions departed

Seem to walk the earth again, and we hear you loudly pealing "Liberty." that sweetest strain. Well you guarded our loved Lincoln In his last, calm peaceful sleep, And our youthful soldiers "resting" After battle's fiercest heat.

New, your fron tongue so silent Seems to us something divine— When you loudly rang for freedom 'Twas God's blessing through all time.

We would kiss your form so silent.
We would hold in awe, caress,
You we'll love through all the ages,
You who have all people blest.
JUNE McMILLAN ORDWAY.

Value of Old Coin. PORTLAND, July 14.—(To the Ed-itor.)—L. Please tell me if an old Eng-lish coin is of any value. I have one dated King George III.

1. Take an impression of the coin o white paper with lead pencil rubbings and forward with description to Scott

YAMHILL, Or., July 13.— (To the Editor.)—Kindly tell me if there is a premium paid by collectors on a 5-cen piece of 1871. KENNETH LAUGHLIN.

AMATEURS VIOLATE U. S. LAW Inspection of Wireless Stations in Ore-

gon Brings Forth Warning. SEATTLE, Wash., July 12 .- (To the Editor.)-I respectfully invite your attention to an article which you printed June 7, 1915, concerning an inspection of amateur wireless stations in the viinity of Portland.

I have carefully gone over the in spection reports submitted by A. W. Desart, assistant radio inspector, and it appears that practically all the ama-teur stations inspected by him were op-erating in wiolation of the United States wireless laws. Letters of warning have been sent to

the owners of these stations and others, and as soon as practicable the same stations will be reinspected. If it is found that the stations have been op-erated other than in accordance with the laws and regulations since the letters of warning were received it will be the duty of this office to report the Many stations in Portland and its

saburbs interfere with ships' traffic for many miles along the Coast, and quite frequently even as far north as Puget Sound. Benjamin E. Wolf, radio inspector,

has been permanently detailed in charge of the Seventh District, and will nake every effort to see that the radio laws are properly compiled with.

It is my understanding that some of the amateur operators of Portland claimed that their stations do not come under the provision of the wireless laws so long as they are not engaged in interstate traffic. This is an erroneous impression. Stations which can interfere with interstate communication, whether commercial, Government or amateur, are required to be licensed and to comply with the laws and and to comply with the laws and regu-lations. A precedent is established as syldenced by the following extract from the Radio Service Bulletin:

from the Radio Service Bulletin:

A. W. Eaton, of Los Angeles, Cal., who operated his amateur station without a license, was reported by the radio inspector of that district, and was found guilty send fined on Newember 24, 1914, by Julge Wellborn, of the United States District Court.

This case is interesting because the defendant contented that his station did not require a license, inassuuch as he could not interfere with commercial stations in the violatty or transmit beyond the limits of the state in which his station was located. His conviction was obtained on the ground that he could interfere with the interception, of signals from outside that state by licensed amateure, and establishes a precedent in this regard. his regard.

V. FORD, Radio Engineer.

OF BATTLESHIPS FOUGHT DUEL. Which Would Win, Queen Ellanbeth or Pennsylvania Is Question.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 10.-(To the Editor.)-To settle an argu-Fennsylvania, should win in an engagement, the Fennsylvania having 14-inch
guns and 26 knots speed, and the Queen
Elizabeth 15-inch guns and 25 knots
speed.

FRED SHARP.

of the Bastlie. The hall was beautifully decorated, thanks to the efforts of
Miss Margarith Pater, who had the entire management of the celebration,
and to whom is due the success of the
evening.

The question is to:

answered. Calibre is not the only fea-ture of a gun which counts in de-termining range and effectiveness of which was received with much apgunfire. Gunnery and seamanship also enter into the calculation. It is highly mprobable that the two ships would the address of the evening. fight a duel; they would each operate as a unit of a fleet. Higher speed is useful to a more powerful ship in forcing an engagement, to a weaker one in avoiding an engagement, but.if the ship were one of a squadron, the claimed a nation new.

With feelings deep and reverent, we of its slowest fighting unit. Thus high and numerously different corporations the West greet your From far adown the ages we hear your ber slowest fighting unit. Thus high which are attracting the attention of the particular to the resion of the soult like there to the resion of

Sheep and Lawful Fences. ESTACADA, Or., July 12.—(To the Editor.)—I own a few acres of land which is fenced partly by barbed wire with brush thrown on. Sheep running at large make holes in this brush, crowd through the barbed wire and cat up my pasture, oats and other crops. Can I shut up the sheep and ask for damages? The owner of sheep will not shut the sheep up. He says all new settlers must buy netting fences 44 feet high and fence up their places. Is it not just as fair for him to buy

A SUBSCRIBER Counties or election precincts may prohibit by vote of the people the running at large of livestock. If running at large of sheep is not prohibited, one cannot get damages for injury to property committed by them unless his premises are inclosed by a lawful fence. A lawful wire fence, west of the Cascades, must be constructed at least in part of woven wire. The fence may be woven wire 20 inches wide, surmounted by three barbed wires: woven wire 50 inches wide and two barbed wires; or woven wire 36 inches wide and one barbed wire, or of all woven wire. It must be not less than four feet high.

Roosevelt and Third Term. PORTLAND, July 14.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly publish the statement Theodore Roosevelt made at the time of his election, declaring he would not again be a candidate for the Prest-SUBSCRIBER

The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the ubstance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or 'accept another nomination.-Theodore Roosevelt, Nov. 8, 1904.

TO THE LIBERTY BELL.

We hall thee! Emblem of a past That fills our hearts today. 'ith one glad voice we bid thee hall; There's naught you need to say.

For "Liberty throughout the land" So well you did proclaim, That now it burns in every heart A clear and steady flame Your joyous peals, heard far and near Are binned on histry's pages, And though today your tones are dead, They're echoing down the ages.

You tolled the day when low were laid Mighty heads and hoary; ou tolled the hour of vict'ry won By battles great and gory.

You told the tale of peace and war: Of life and death you sang. When Liberty her flag unfurled, A glorious anthem rang.

Your work is done; but in our hearts A joyous peal is born;
A love of country, pride of race,
That greets each coming morn

The spirit that your tones a weke Still lives, forever young: Your voice is stilled, but in its stead A nation's voice and tongue. MRS. NEILLIE A. WARNICK.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of July 13, 1806 Washington, July 14. - Senora Munor and Munata, constituting a special mittee from the Spanish government, have been visiting Washington within the past few days. Tonight it was discovered that the mission of the strangers is a quasi-diplomatic one to ascertain the footing, both on the part of the United States and of Cuban residents here, as to the possible eventual annexation of the island of Cuba by the United States.

A son of Thomas Shattuck, of Jose phine County, shot a heg at his father's place recently, and the built glanced from a stone, after passing through the animal's head, and almost resulted fatally to a young German working in the place. The lead buried itself in his

The cable railroad company is con necting its Fifth-street tracks at Alder street. The sheave around which the cable is to pass at that point is nessly ready for operation. There will be one continuous cable, a loop of which will run down Alder street to Front and back. The tracks at Fifth and Alder seem somewhat complicated and look as if the cars could run down Alder to Fourth and back, and then either up or down Fifth as desired. The turn-table at Fifth and H is completed, and it will not be long till the care will be running to that point

With all his millions Mr. Carnegie in little rocky in his rheloric. In a re-ent able essay he says: There are cent able essay he says: There are three great rocks ahead of the prac-I young man who has his feet upon ladder and is beginning to rise." We leave Mr. Carnegle, the young man and the three rocks to get down from the ledder the less way they can.

The Colineum Theater this week is presenting a bill of attractions that draws crowded houses. The performance opens with the laughable farce-"The Two Colonels." the star figures that follow is Will H Bray, the author and composer, in orig-Bray, the author and composer, in orig-inal songs; Burns and Donnelley, song-and-dance artists, and Barco and Roberts, the clastic comedians. The atrongest team in the company is Webber and Fields, the original Helney talkers. Mr. Webber acted the role of papa's baby boy in "The Strategist," that appeared at the New Park Thea-ter about a year ago.

A very select gathering of the French residents of this city assembled last night at the Masonic Ball to cele-brate the 101st anniversary of the fall

William H. Galvani then delivered

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of July 15, 1883. We learn from Mr. Robbins that in the capitalists there to the region of "the Oregon." none promises a more successful accomplishment of purposes than does the Oregon Iron Company. This corporation promises to develop the iron resources of the hills back of Oswego, a few miles above this city. Machinery is now in process of building and will soon be here for

working the material of the company Thanks-To George J. M. Kallich, agent of Phillip Horning, ice dealer for a choice plece of the congealer substance for use in this office. consessed

fencing for his sheep? New zettlers as a rule are not overly flush with money to put up expensive fences.

It is bruited about by many that the Monroe Doctrine is to be abandoned, or at least that our Government or at least that our Government s purposing to wait and see if Maxi milian will not soon become convinced of the futility of his efforts to hold peacefully and safely a country whose geople are so hostile to his empire. We do not know what President Johnson's views may be in regard to the Maximum and the same of the country of of the count can question as be has never distinctly announced them. It is, however, too soon to expect that our Government will begin to signify its purpose to Maximilian, even though it be thought well to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, but we shall no doubt see some indi-

cations of a future policy on this ques-tion before long. The steamship Brother Jonathan, which left this port for Victoria and San Francisco last evening, carried \$252,651.57 in treasure, shipped by par-

\$160,000.60 28,000.00 81,551.57 22,500.00 Wells, Fargo & Company.... Laid & Tillon Bank of Setush Celumbia Other parties

W. T. Shanahan has opened an establishment on Morrison street for the business of framing and selling pictures. The place is near the grocery and provision store of Robert Pittock, and from a hasty glance of the premises we predict Mr. Shanahan will receive a liberal support. Persons desiring to have pictures framed should ing to have pictures framed should give him a call.

JACKSONVILLE, Or., July 12.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to your answer to "Reader." July 2, please state, if you will, why July 4 is not a National boilday; also, if the day is not observed in all of our possessions as well as in those you mention. R. C. CHAPPELL.

Because it is a holiday by virtue of state ensotments, not by declaration of Congress. July 4 is observed by Americans in some way all over the world.

New York, June 28.—The Times' Washington special says: "The committee on the conduct of the war, in their forthcoming report, detail the savage and inhuman treatment our prisoners received from the rebeis. The committee on the conduct of the war, in their forthcoming report, detail the savage and inhuman treatment of prisoners received from the rebeis. The committee on the conduct of the war, in their forthcoming report, detail the savage and inhuman treatment on for one quarter shows that a fraction over one-half of all cases entered resulted in death. Most of these cases were the result of inhuman treatment and neglect. After our men died their cases of animals. Their bodies were piled up in deadhouses and their eyes and cheeks esten out by rata before they were put in their coffins. New York, June 28 .- The Times' they were put in their coffins.

Mr. Foster, acting Vice-President, is on his way to Nevada and California. A few days ago he was said to be at Salt

PENDLETON, July 12 .- (To the Ed-MISS MYRTLE PREEMAN.

A Good Name-Great Riches

A good name may be better than great riches—but a good trade mark is GREAT RICHES.

There are trade marks in this country that are worth millions-one of them is actually rated as worth a "million dollars a letter." And every one of there has been built up by advertising—in hine cases out of ten by newspaper ad-vertising.

Your advertisement in this news. paper not only brings its profits in immediate returns, but is helping in piling up assets for the future by increasing the value of your trade