

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915.

A SUBMARINE BASE IN OREGON.

In authorizing substantial enlargement of the Navy, Congress of necessity must, and doubtless will, provide for the enlargement of existing Navy-yards and the establishment of new ones. The present Navy taxes the capacity of the Department for the coast and lack of facilities ashore often too long delays repairs to warships. The great deficiency in shore stations today is on the Pacific Coast, which has but two Navy-yards, and against them on the Atlantic coast and others on the Gulf of Mexico. In times past, when efforts have been made to secure the station of a larger number of warships on the Pacific Coast, the Navy Department has repeatedly taken refuge behind the fact that the Pacific Coast did not have enough Navy-yards to handle a big fleet. Yet when the Pacific Coast sought appropriations for more or larger Navy-yards, the representative answer was that the fleet was stationed in the Atlantic, and there was not need for more yards. With the expansion of the Navy—and this expansion is now assured in view of the advantages of the Administration—there will be need for more Navy-yards along the Pacific Coast, and the Navy Department will be unable to sidetrack the demand, unless it intends to hold the Pacific fleet at its present size, and add all new ships to the Atlantic fleet or to fleets in foreign waters. Naval officers being very generally impressed with the necessity for more submarines than now fly the American flag, and submarines having demonstrated their value in operations far abroad, it is reported that the Navy Department will ask Congress to authorize somewhere from fifty to eighty of these craft. If Congress responds to public sentiment with liberal appropriations for warships, the Department will be urged to recommend appropriations for more ships.

It recently was rumored that the Navy Department contemplated the establishment of a naval base on the Columbia River. The rumor has been pronounced unfounded by the ranking officers of the Navy. But if the Department has not yet come to see the necessity for establishing a naval base somewhere between Puget Sound and San Francisco, where the only Western Navy-yards are located, naval men familiar with conditions on the Pacific Coast will awaken to this necessity as they work out the details of the new navy program. Heretofore there has been an unreasoning, unjustified prejudice against the Columbia River in the minds of naval officers on duty at the Department, and the successive heads of the Department have been prejudiced. Today if the proposal were brought squarely before Secretary Daniels that a Navy-yard be established on the Columbia, he probably would veto the project. There is, however, a point of view on the Columbia River interests can put forward to which the Navy Department can urge no practical or theoretical objection. That is the establishment on the Columbia River, or on the Willamette, of a submarine and destroyer base. Puget Sound, with its abundance of deep water, can readily care for battleships of heavy draft, if its Navy-yard is sufficiently enlarged in capacity. The Mare Island yard, when dredging operations are completed, can take care of the larger ships as well. Congress in recent years, in appropriating for submarines, has directed that a part of each year's authorization be built on the Pacific Coast and be detailed to Pacific stations after completion. There is every reason to believe this policy will be continued. If it is, some provision must be made for caring for these vessels after they go into commission. The intricate design, and more or less experimental as yet, submarines in particular, and destroyers to a less degree, require frequent overhauling, alteration and repair. The money necessary to equip the Puget Sound or Mare Island Navy-yards to handle the submarines and destroyers to be added in the near future to the Pacific fleet would establish a station on the Columbia River or on the Willamette. Portland furnishes a ready supply of mechanics, and in Portland markets can be purchased the supplies for such a station as readily as in Seattle or San Francisco. A yard near Portland would have the advantage of being a port not found at either of the existing yards on the west coast. Being centrally located, such a yard would be in easy communication with both existing yards, and Portland's climate is such that outdoor work could be carried on throughout the year. While the Navy Department has given no consideration to the proposition of establishing a naval base on the Columbia River, and while officials of the Department say the question has not been considered, this particular suggestion has not been laid before the Department. If properly presented between now and December it might receive favorable consideration.

Certain theological pundits are debating over a proposed "plucking board" for ministers. Its purpose would be to force them out of their pulpits when they are past work. We cannot approve of any such project. An aged minister should no more be forced out of his charge than an aged

father of his dwelling. An assistant should be assigned to him and he should be warmed and cheered by his people's love until he dies.

HIS COLD NERVE.

Becker died gamely, protesting his innocence. But he was not innocent. It was in keeping with the wicked character of the man that he should go to his fate with a lie on his lips. He had worn for many years a blue uniform and a policeman's shield, the outward and visible signs of the duties put upon him by the law to enforce the law. But he betrayed his trust and violated his oath and lived a false and unworthy life.

It took a man of iron nerve to do the things Becker did. He was the partner of criminals, though he was sworn to protect the public against the crime of all kinds. He was a grafter, a crook, and finally a murderer. He was forever over a powder mine, yet he was always under the aegis of the law, himself an arm of the law's authority, and an official bulwark of its security. Only to us was he a traitor, a betrayer. He might have gone on always without exposure, fattening on the weaknesses and misdoings of others, except that murder will out.

Becker had a believing and faithful wife. He realized it at the last, as it is to be hoped he did from the first. He paid an affecting tribute to her loyalty in his dying message. It was well enough that she should have faith in the innocence of her husband. That is poor enough consolation for her in her sore troubles. But it is imperative for the public protection and for the credit of the law that the workings of justice that the truth about Becker be known by all others. Becker reaped where he had sown. He was first a traitor to his trust, and finally by natural steps in wrongdoing a murderer. The law has been vindicated.

ANOTHER DESERVING DEMOCRAT.

When Mr. Bryan reaches New York, on his grand round of the country for the purpose of rallying deserving Democrats to the Bryan cause, he will be met by a host of enthusiastic and loyal friends. James M. Sullivan, occupying a front place on the Bryan platform with other distinguished officeholders and ex-officeholders. Sullivan is the shirt-sleeved diplomat, who was Minister to Santo Domingo in 1900. He was removed from office for the public good, after Bryan quit.

A Bryan encomium of the serviceable Sullivan was contained in that charming letter to the editor which Bryan wrote, soliciting the appointment of "deserving Democrats" in the Dominican customs service. "You will find Sullivan a strong, courageous fellow," said the good Bryan. "The more I see of him the better I am satisfied and do what is necessary to be done."

Mr. Sullivan was dismissed upon the recommendation of Senator Phelan, of California, commissioned by the President to investigate the Santo Domingo situation. His methods in doing "what was necessary to be done" were too raw. For example, he made himself the protector of a particular bank, in which the public funds were placed. This was the case with the Santo Domingo. Secretary Bryan sturdily stood by Sullivan during his incumbency. It was a particularly inexcusable performance in view of the unsavory surroundings of Sullivan and the high standards of the American Secretary. To put the diplomatic service in a bad light beyond suspicion or justifiable attack. Yet Bryan sought through Sullivan and others to make Santo Domingo fair hunting ground for an odious gang of Democratic spoliators.

BUYING BELGIUM, FOR \$100,000,000.

John Wanamaker makes a proposal to buy Belgium for \$100,000,000 from Germany and give it back to the Belgians. Evidently Mr. Wanamaker believes that money will accomplish anything. Yet it is hard to believe that he has made his fantastic suggestion to the German Government, the bargain-counter of nations, nor did Germany seize and hold the little kingdom for commercial purposes. Her reasons were purely military and strategic.

One may well wonder where Mr. Wanamaker got his idea that Belgium might be bought and sold, or that Germany would assume to give title, or that \$100,000,000 is the right sum. It is conceivable, either, that King Albert would be willing to buy his way back to his lost throne? Germany entered Belgium a year ago as a highway to France, appealing to the Belgians not to interfere and guaranteeing ample reparation. The Greco-Turkish war, however, and the neutrality of Belgium was thus violated, but the law of necessity was pleaded as being a paramount excuse. It is true also that the world was assured by Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg that the German war in no circumstances annex Belgium. If that is so, why seek to buy back Belgium? Belgium will come into its own kingdom at the end of the war, even with a German victory, unless German changes her mind. As a matter of course there will be a restored Belgium if Germany is defeated. So Mr. Wanamaker's \$100,000,000 will be wasted in either event.

It would seem that Philadelphia storekeeper philanthropic purpose to purchase Belgium might better be changed to a plan to raise \$100,000,000 for the relief of needy Belgians and needy Poles and other sufferers from the great war.

COUNTRY DIET.

J. S. Yoder writes The Oregonian that he is puzzled by a contradiction between our opinion of country diet and that of a minister who recently lectured in his neighborhood. The minister could not sufficiently praise the food he ate on his trip—light, spongy bread, fresh butter and the like. And he told the rural audience that they ought to be thankful for their dietetic advantages. This, as Mr. Yoder remarks, does not jibe with the Oregonian's lately expressed opinion that city people outlive their country cousins because they have better food to eat.

We protest at the outset that the case of a minister on a visit to a rural community is hardly typical. What is set before him differs tragically from the ordinary diet of the country. The spongy bread and the fragrant butter

of which he partakes are not the rule but the rare exception on rural dinner tables. More commonly the bread is sour and the butter resembles the famous fat which Joseph and his brethren kept on the table for show all one Summer while she was saving up money for a trip to Boston.

If rural cooks would do for their own families what they do for the visiting minister we should see fewer ill-nourished, dyspeptic farmers. The common practice is to ship to the city the best farm produce and feed the family on what cannot be sold. The surplus is shipped to the city. It is proverbial that if one wants the best of country produce he must go to the city to find it. As a matter of fact, there are a great many villages like Hubbard, from which the minister writes, which import most of their vegetable luxuries from town.

The art of cookery has been so neglected in our schools and homes that the health of rural communities has been sadly impaired by indigestible, innutritious food. The vision of the country dinner table laden with all the luxuries of the land and groaning under its sumptuous burden of rapid digestion is largely mythical. The reality too often takes the disillusioned form of fried pork and sour bread, with soggy potatoes to eke out the repast. Farmers should learn to feed themselves as well as they do the visiting minister.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

Mrs. T. Verette Morse, of Chicago, has sound ideas for the betterment of the public schools. She expressed some of them at the Panama Fair the other day and we are glad to see that they have been published. Mrs. Morse is president of the National Vocational Art and Industrial Federation and may be supposed to have given a good deal of thought to the problems of vocational education in general. Her theory that the public schools should be in session throughout the year is gaining ground among disinterested students of education.

The practice of leaving the vast school grounds idle during the summer months while the children run wild upon the streets can hardly be reconciled with sound sense. Mrs. Morse would divide the school year into four quarters with brief vacations between them. The first quarter would come in the Summer months. This plan has been adopted at the Chicago University and has worked well there. The hardship that it might bring upon the instructor has been evaded by assigning to each of them one quarter for his vacation.

These periods of relaxation may be allowed to accumulate, if the instructor wishes, until they amount to a full year, when he may go to Europe on his long vacation. The rest of the earth. But it is mainly for the children's sake that the idea of a full year's school should be pushed. We need not remind the reader that our school children are two full years behind those of France, and as far as knowledge is concerned, they are a long way behind.

The real reason for their backwardness is to be found in their waste of time. From the school day and the school year a bit has been lopped off here and another bit there until the children take all the play time they can get, and too often their parents encourage their idleness, but the consequences are none the less deplorable for that. If the inexcusable wasteful summer vacation were abolished it can and should be materially shortened.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NEZ PERCES.

In the current number of the Washington Historical Quarterly Nelson C. Titus gives an account of "The Last Stand of the Nez Perces" under the leadership of Chief Joseph. The battle of the inglorious war in which the Nez Perce nation was ruined and all but exterminated was fought on the western slope of the Bears Paw Mountains, whither the starving Indians fled before an army of the white man in the hope of finding buffalo meat for their winter's food. Here they were surprised by United States troops under Colonel Nelson A. Miles, and, after a surprisingly prolonged resistance, were obliged to surrender. The trouble with the Nez Perces began, as most troubles did, through the treachery and dishonesty of the "superior race." Chief Joseph's tribe had played an honorable part in the history of the country at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition. They befriended these bold explorers and were so deeply impressed by their many virtues that some twenty-five years later they sent Lewis and Clark to their aid. The white man's religion to come and live among them.

Marcus Whitman set up his mission in response to this pathetic plea. At that time the vigorous and energetic tribe of the Nez Perces possessed a wide stretch of territory bounded on the east by the Bitter Root Mountains and extending into Oregon and Washington through Idaho. But the greedy eyes of the gold-seeker had been already fattened upon their land and by the year 1855 the Nez Perces had been worked up to the point of submitting to one of those "treaties" by which our Indian wards have been systematically swindled and deprived of their land and their territory, but the Willowa Valley, a romantic and fruitful region in the northern part of Oregon. Here they dwelt happily for many years and might have developed a unique civilization in the Swiss-like liberty of the friendly mountains had it not been for the insatiable greed of the miners and cattlemen. Envious of the scant possessions of the Nez Perces, these adventurers urged the Government to require another renunciation of the Indians.

This time they must forsake their lovely homes in the Willowa country and migrate to Lapwai in Idaho, the site of one of the Whitman mission stations. Part of the Nez Perces, in their desire for peace with the United States, agreed to go, but others refused, relying upon the treaty of 1855. But our treaties with the Indians have not been less virtuous than scraps of paper. Troops were sent to remove the unwilling Nez Perces by force. It was then that the mastery energies of Chief Joseph came into play. He pushed himself at the head of his rebellious people, intending to lead them into Canada, where, as he said, the Government kept faith with its wards.

The Federal troops in that region were commanded by General O. O. Howard, whose ardent policy did not interfere with the execution of Indian orders from his superiors. His first move was to block the exits to Canada, expecting to pen up the Indians in the Willowa Valley and carry the entire tribe into captivity. But Joseph, who was a warlike and brave man, turned southward and sought shelter in the Big Hole Basin, a retreat which seemed secure. General Howard's troops were four days in the rear and Joseph knew of no other danger. But Major Gibbon had pursued him with a battalion of cavalry which attacked the sleeping Indians before dawn. Confused at first, the Nez Perces soon rallied and inflicted a terrible defeat upon the soldiers. But Major Gibbon had pursued him with a battalion of cavalry which attacked the sleeping Indians before dawn. Confused at first, the Nez Perces soon rallied and inflicted a terrible defeat upon the soldiers. But Major Gibbon had pursued him with a battalion of cavalry which attacked the sleeping Indians before dawn. Confused at first, the Nez Perces soon rallied and inflicted a terrible defeat upon the soldiers.

European War Primer

By National Geographical Society.

For weeks German regiments have been working their way from Cracow and Plozk, north and northwest, toward Warsaw through the government of Radom. Tomaszow, Komskia, Pzedborz, Sieradz, Sandomierz, Ostrowiec, and other cities have been captured. It is now another in the prominence of war reports, as the invaders have converged upon the central government of Warsaw, the kernel of Russian Poland.

Radom is a triangular province, with a base toward Galicia and its apex pointing directly toward Warsaw. The government contains 4768 square miles, much of which is as rich as any land in Europe. It has suffered a loss of the total area of this government was under cultivation in 1906. The government is bounded on the west and north by the river Pilica, and upon the north, east and south by the river Vistula. In common with all Poland it has suffered a dampening of its industrial and commercial development due to a lack of facilities for communication. The Vistula forms one of its main arteries of trade, while one railway crosses through the government from Ivangorod to Kielce, and a branch line connects it with the main line from Tomaszow. Radom is bounded by the governments of Plozkow on the north, Lublin on the east and Austrian Galicia and the Polish government of Kielce on the south.

The military difficulty of the country increases toward the south and toward the west; for irregular hills border the southern areas and marshes and swamps border the sides of the unhealthy Pilica. The southern lands of the government are taken up by a heavily forested Sandomir Heights, a broad series of ranges of deeply cleft hills, their ridges varying from 800 to 1000 feet in height, and here and there pierced by valleys secured and worn in great cuts that are bottomed by the finest of agricultural lands and drained by tributaries of the Vistula. Toward the central region, the country becomes a long, rolling swell, with occasional hills and low formations, and in places densely forested. The cleared land here is also extremely fertile. It is principally used for the raising of such crops as wheat, hemp, flax and potatoes. A vast amount of fuel alcohol is distilled from the potatoes raised in the government. Here, too, are great cattle, swine and goose farms. Large quantities of grain and meats have always been prominent exports from Radom.

The northern districts of Radom government again take on a character of military operations. The land slopes away from the north, to fever-breathing swamps, marshes and long stretches of morass. The Pilica basin is a succession of the most unhealthy parts of Poland. The climate throughout the whole government is cold and moist, with a July temperature of 77 degrees Fahrenheit. The northern districts and the narrow valleys among the southern hills occasionally suffer from severe floods.

Nearly 1,000,000 people are supported in the government, and its industry is developing rapidly throughout recent years. Radom is rich in certain minerals, in iron ore, coal, lignite and also also occur. In peace times iron and steel to the amount of some 100,000 tons is produced.

In their drive through southern Russian Poland, the Germans recently swept over the city of Radom, capital of the government of Radom and the last important city in the line between their legions and the metropolis, Warsaw.

Poland was one of the numerous thriving industrial towns of Russia which have sprung into being during the last score of years with the growth of the iron, coal and western manufacturing technique and the Slav communities nearest to Western Europe. Cheap and abundant labor attracted many, and the proximity across the Russian borders, and convenience to the larger markets and the fact that raw materials has held the city of Radom in the hands of Poland and in the Baltic provinces. Radom was one of the prosperous industrial towns brought forth by this western invasion of industry.

Warsaw lies about 60 miles almost due north of Radom, while the only railway running through the city capital approaches by way of the fortress Ivangorod, making the distance by railway more than 100 miles. Radom is situated on the Miecza, in a sweep of country which rises into a low, flat reach toward the north. It is one of the most of the solidly built towns of Poland, and, unlike Lodz, it has taken the trouble to build a growing wealth of its business in a neat, well-planned, and outward appearance. The industry of Radom has been hampered by the lack of means for transportation. The city of Radom is a city of 100,000, nearly one-half of which is cultured, machinery, leather goods, other machinery and iron products. Radom is of importance in Polish history, for here several diets were held. The city was famous Queen Poland, was chosen by electors assembled here in 1532. Here, in 1691, the union between Poland and Lithuania was brought about. At the third partition of Poland, Radom fell to the Austrians; it was annexed to Russia in 1815.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF YOUR WOOD

Make City Employees Purchase It at 50 Cents Above Market. PORTLAND, July 30.—(To the Editor.)—I see by The Oregonian that the good cordwood at the city is being sold at a price which is not fair to the men who have done the work. I see they can't sell it for cost, but have a suggestion to make.

Let all the city employees, in all lines, purchase their wood from the city, so doing they will perform an act of charity to the unemployed and relieve the city of the wood, and this winter they can help many a poor man by letting him cut wood.

I have worked for a number of corporations and they always instruct their employees to co-operate with the company. Now, there is not a single employee in the city who does not get most wages for his service to the city as the employee of a private corporation.

You would see if all employees would buy and pay 50 cents per cord more to the city they would be loyal to the town that butters their bread.

Has a single city payroll person bought his winter's wood of the city? If not, why not?

J. H. VAN METER, 194 Cleveland Avenue.

Country Merchants Always Noble; Mail Order Apostates Always Easy Marks.

OREGONIAN, Cr., July 29.—(To the Editor.)—The communication of Harry Cummings, of Heppner, in The Oregonian Wednesday is of such a nature that I would deem it a privilege to be allowed to reply to it. Mr. Cummings writes peculiarly like a man afflicted with a malignant case of mail-orderitis. His kind are legion. It must be confessed, especially amongst the easily deceived and the misled, that if it were not so we would not have the immense number of dividends being declared annually by Chicago mail order houses, who thrive solely upon individual who see no honor in their own country.

I have no personal knowledge of conditions in the town of Heppner, but I have met the prototype of "Friend Cummings" under a variety of circumstances and invariably gloomy. His \$1.85 shoes hold a bundle of emotions, the chief one of which is the appalling worry that the "Main-Street Employment" made two bits on a high transaction with him once upon a time.

I encountered another mail order apostate in the valley, a driving community in the valley. He was a member of the soil and his vocation upon this day was the selling of berries. After having contributed \$2 from a high transaction to "fix a bridge," he succeeded in disposing of a crate of "six-bit" berries for a profit of \$1.50, after which he hid himself to the overall counter.

There he refused to pay \$1 for a leading mail order house. He was a member of the soil and his vocation upon this day was the selling of berries. After having contributed \$2 from a high transaction to "fix a bridge," he succeeded in disposing of a crate of "six-bit" berries for a profit of \$1.50, after which he hid himself to the overall counter.

I refute the statement that Mr. Cummings is a member of the soil and his vocation upon this day was the selling of berries. After having contributed \$2 from a high transaction to "fix a bridge," he succeeded in disposing of a crate of "six-bit" berries for a profit of \$1.50, after which he hid himself to the overall counter.

Minister's Country Diet.

HUBBARD, Cr., July 29.—(To the Editor.)—Several weeks ago a noted lecturer of Portland delivered a lecture at the Snyrna Congregational Church. Being somewhat late at his appointment, he excused himself by saying "You country people don't know what it means to one from the city to sit down to a table filled with home-cooked food. The light and airy bread, the fresh butter, milk and cream, the fresh vegetables and fruit are all hard to get away from. I know you will excuse me."

How shall we harmonize the above with the paragraph on The Oregonian's editorial page wherein you say "City people eat better food than country people. Outline their country cousins." Please explain.

Money at Yale College.

Boston Globe. It has been figured out that when the graduates of 1915 at Yale get their diplomas they will have received \$1,675,111 during the four years of their university life. The most affluent member of the class spent \$4500, and the most frugal only \$250 actual cash during the freshman year.

Beaked by a Rodent.

The United States Government was recently beaked by a rat. The rodent ate up a complaint on which the Government had a case for white slavery in San Francisco.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of July 21, 1890. Washington—Speaker Reed is congratulating himself on having found a Democratic justification for one of the rules in his new code which prohibits the entertainment of dilatory motions. This rule has frequently been attacked. The fact has been dug up that in 1853 Samuel L. Randall reported a rule for the consideration of the Cowles internal revenue bill which provided that after the consideration of the bill had begun no dilatory motion whatever could be entertained. Mr. Reed says he will show this to his Democratic opponents and add to Democratic opposition is as good an endorsement as he needs.

Gervais, Or.—S. W. R. Jones, a well-known and rich farmer of French Prairie, has been humped out of a cool head and a sharp trick. A matrimonial tangle and a Louisiana lottery deal figured in the trick. Jones is 73 years old. He had announced he would make a gift of \$12,000 to a young girl, who could win as a wife. The girl's "brother" turned the clever swindle.

Springfield, Mass.—Merritt Edward Gate, president of Rogers College, has been chosen president of Amherst College to succeed Julius H. Seelye.

The First Baptist Church of East Portland, has tendered a call to Rev. C. Reed, of Oregon City.

W. J. Scanlon will produce "Shanahan" in a Louisiana lottery deal tonight, and Monday Dennis Thompson will be seen in "The Old Homestead" at the Marquam Grand.

The indignation of Republican Congressmen over Mr. Blaine's interference in the Louisiana lottery has been a belligerent state and a move is said to be under way to oust him from the Cabinet.

D. P. Leach and R. P. King, of Portland, have opened a fine vein of coal in the Coquille City. The Coquille City, Leach, Barnett says the coal assays higher than any on the Coast.

George Dixon, of Kelso, Wash., hauled 22,000 feet of lumber in one load with five yoke of oxen last Monday. It was all taken from one tree, the butt of which was 75 inches in diameter.

Chief of Police Parrish declines to step down and out to make way for John W. Minto. Parrish asked President Simon if he wanted him to resign and Simon answered: "Not unless you want to."

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of July 31, 1865. The steamer Panny Troup touched at this city yesterday, taking and leaving passengers on an excursion from Vancouver to Oregon City.

San Francisco, July 25.—The ovation to General Rosecrans will take place this evening. Citizens will rendezvous in front of the City Hall at half past eight o'clock, whence they will march to the Occidental Hotel. The procession of citizens will be preceded by a platoon of police, the Ninth Infantry band and the Turner Society. W. H. L. Barnum will address the General in behalf of the people.

Stephens' petition for pardon has been referred from all the Government officers to Secretary Eward, who, it is said, has it under advisement to report it to the President.

Los Angeles, July 22.—The well of the Pioneer Oil Company is now 400 feet deep. It is estimated that there are over 100 feet of oil and water in the well. Our oil companies are all very anxious to get their share of the oil, but they are taking oil in passing quantities.

All banks in Boston with the exception of the "Traders" have become national banks.

Notice has been given that the Common Council of the City of Portland proposes to improve Washington street from the west line of Front street to the center of Fifth. The proposed improvement will be made by planking of the street with four-inch plank, and four-inch plank for curbing.

BATTLING FOR BETTER BABIES

Conservation of human life and human health has been the subject of much study and attention in recent years, but most of the effort has been directed toward saving the adult human.

Now comes an organization that proposes to show that if the Nation is to have better adults it must begin by having better babies. A full descriptive story of the aims and purposes of the organization, together with many useful instructions regarding the care of babies, will be presented in The Sunday Oregonian.

OLD ORPHANAGE PASSING OUT

Recent researches conducted by the Russell Sage foundation have revealed, it is reported, that the old-fashioned method of caring for orphan children by grouping them in large institutions where they must live according to a strict set of rules must pass out of existence. A new method of caring for such children will be fully explained in the Sunday paper.

GERMANS CREATE FRENCH FASHIONS—The war has revealed, it is reported from Paris, that the cutters and fitters who created the French fashions that have been the accepted standards of style for so many years, really were Germans and Austrians instead of French. This interesting discovery will be set forth in detail in the big Sunday paper.

PAGE OF EASTLAND PICTURES—The Oregonian has secured from some of the best Chicago photographers a number of graphic pictures of the Eastland disaster. A page of the best among these photographs will be printed on Sunday.

OTHER INTERESTING ITEMS—In addition to all this the Sunday issue will present the usual attractions that appeal to the reader. Principal among them will be the "Stories and Pictures for the Little Ones," Donahay's page of fairy tales with illustrations, "Temple's Sketches From Life," a few complete short stories, the usual section devoted to sporting news, automobiles, real estate, music, the drama, the moving pictures, society, reports from the beaches and women's activities.

WHY BROTHERS AND SISTERS DIFFER—This is the subject of an interesting and instructive article by Dr. Woods Hutchinson. It is the third of his new series now being printed exclusively in The Sunday Oregonian. It presents the scientific causes of the contrary natures so frequently possessed by members of the same family.

EVOLUTION OF THE HORSE—Do you know that the familiar horse of ordinary domestic use is the natural development of an animal that had toes unlike the pedal digits of the man of today? Well, this is a fact. It will be explained along with numerous other interesting details regarding the origin and development of the horse in the Sunday issue.

A REVIEW OF THE WAR—The great conflict in Europe now has been in progress for precisely a year. What has been the cost? What is the outlook for peace? What progress has been made by each nation involved in this terrible war? A complete review of the year's events, prepared by the Associated Press will be offered the readers of The Sunday Oregonian.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF YOUR WOOD—Make City Employees Purchase It at 50 Cents Above Market. PORTLAND, July 30.—(To the Editor.)—I see by The Oregonian that the good cordwood at the city is being sold at a price which is not fair to the men who have done the work. I see they can't sell it for cost, but have a suggestion to make.

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J. H. VAN METER, 194 Cleveland Avenue.

Celts and Czechs.

PORTLAND, Or., July 30.—(To the Editor.)—I have been requested to ask you for information about the Celts and Bohemians, the "Tobachs." Are they the origin of the Celtic race? Someone said that the Irish and Bohemians had a reunion at New York of a certain festival of historic origin.

Interested Reader. All Bohemia was originally settled by Celtic tribes and the name "Bohemia" is of Celtic origin. The Celts were succeeded by the Germanic Marcomanni and later by the Czechs. The Czechs are Slavs and are not of common racial stock with the Celts.

Get out of the city tomorrow and see something different.

A Jackson Club could not become hilarious on grapefruit.

The Hon. Nakai may be the Roosevelt of Japan.

Arizona will yet hang the four Mexicans.

Warsaw is ready for the Gibbon.