The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1915

PROHIBITION AND POLITICS

In publishing the courteous letter from Mr. J. Sanger Fox on the prohibition question today, we do not feel justified in letting it pass without considering an inaccurate impression he obtained from an editorial in The Oregonian and his apparent conclusion that the pledging of political candidates is the sure road to dry law enforcement.

The Oregonian did not intend to convey the idea that "local option is enforcement of prohibitory law in the states that have recently gone dry." In have been signally successful in that the dry law because the dry states now have a form of National co-operation that their predecessors did not have of older prohibition states with en-

Local option is responsible for the fluence some localities attain real prohibition, and a generation soon grows up to which drinking is un-In other communities under local option the law is not enforced and the result is a wavering between wet and dry, of which Massachusetts cited by Mr. Fox, offer examples. It is quite natural for a generation which has no knowledge of the open saloon to turn to high license or some other restrictive or regulatory as a relief from the blind pig and the bootlegger, and to turn back again to no license when the regufatory provisions governing the saloon

are not enforced.

The issue resolves itself into a matter of enforcement and where local option has been enforced it has crea powerful trend toward state prohibition. But the idea that enorcement can be accomplished solely electing officials pledged to comness of the prosecuting attorney and gest that perhaps the osteopathists the highmindedness of the court. Pub-don't know it all, nor the regulars. he sentiment-pronounced public sen-timent-must still be reckoned with, and it is expressed through the trial There are certain health ordinances in effect in Portland-good forced because it is practicably iminforcement as is obtained is the resuit of threats of criminal action which would not be carried out did the guilty violators of the ordinance but know it and defy the officers. The officers would not take a case into court. They are diligent. They want the law en-They may have conclusive evidence. But they know they are blocked by public indifference expressed through jury acquittals.

It may be conceded that the election of officials pledged to strict enforcement of prohibition is made an aid to although not an insurance of, the effectiveness of the law. But even so, dry law enforcement can be but temporary as a political issue. The people will not subordinate every other issue forever and a day to prohibition. It would be like attempting to con tinue an anti-slavery party in ence after slavery has been abolished. Prenounced public sentiment for dry law enforcement will in Itself bring that enforcement. We do not have to organise a special political party to se cure the enforcement of law against theft or murder. The public servant knows that if he winks at murder or theft his official life is the forfeit. He does not have to be pledged.

Like Mr. Fox, we give a great deal of credit to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other educational agencies for the spread of prohibition. Indeed, we give them and local option more credit than we do the Profibition party, which devotes too much of its energies to politics and too little to the firmer foundation of temperance education

PROSPECT OF WHEAT MARKET.

A Government crop report which 600,000 bushels, an increase of 3,900,-660 bushels on the July report in spite of rumored damage, turns attention to the question of what price the farmer will obtain. Will this second sanner crop cause prices to sag below those of last year or will the war

ause a sontinued high price? Reports that France and Italy have statements of Broomhall, the British "importation will be necessary on a being derived from state bonds and liberal scale." Broomhall discredits automobile licenses. The work is done and says that, while labor is plentiful, horses are scarce and the outlook for Spring wheat is not favorable. While highways. Connecticut has spent European acreage is larger, bad about \$11,500,000 derived from bonds weather and imperfect tillage have off- and automobile licenses, paying threeset the increase. In Britain the re- quarters to seven-eighths of the cost port for July 1 showed a condition of roads. more than I per cent below the ten-

Exports to Europe have not begun as briskly as last year, for then suplles were low, while the heavy ship ents of the year have stocked up the have fallen below expectations. British importers seem to hold off in hope that farmers will loosen up and in confidence that 80,000,000 bushels bove normal from Canada and an inprices. They hope that the

arry-over in case the latter hold for

stiff price. Buying by France and Italy and by They are disposed to hold, in confidence that the market will go up rather than down and that the Turks will not be driven from Russia's southern gateway for a long time to come. If they have a surplus after supplying the foreign demand, they can feed it to stock or carry it over. At present the wheatgrower perhaps does well to wait and see which way the tide turns. In another month the situation should have cleared up suf-ficiently to enable him to judge, but caution is needed not to overstay the market.

WALKING IN THE DARKNESS. A child's swing breaks and a beauiful young woman is dashed to the ground, and later dies from her in-The sweeping current of the cean takes in its powerful clutch a lovely young bather, and she is reswith great difficulty, only to cued die of exhaustion on the beach. Within a few days two shocking accidents have darkened Portland homes and two precious lives, full of the joy of being and of doing, are taken. Both were tender flowers in the garden of a young womanhood. Both had been with the most anxious solicitude. Both were upon the threshold sible for the more successful of life. Both were justly admired for their loveliness of person and graces of mind and spirit. Both had everyfact, we do not know that such states thing to live for, and nothing to fear have been signally successful in that in the great accounting. Yet, because regard up to the present. They do of trifling mishaps, which could not have a better opportunity to enforce have been prevented by human foresight both are called away.

No one knows when the curtain is to be drawn. We are but shadows and affecting interstate shipments, and shadows we pursue. We-all of usthey have before them the experiments walk in the dark, and the wayevery way-is full of pitfalls. How can -young and active and innocent life spread rather than the enforcement of cept through the employment of state-wide prohibition. Under its in-There is no way to give absolute safeguards against the imperfections of man's handiwork or the cruelties of Nature's method. but an hour ago since it was nine; and after one hour more it will be eleven," so that time or years or youth or age count for little or nothing in the divine plan.

But what a tragedy when a young man or a young woman, with everyis easy to understand why the must die, but not the young.

The impression left by the assembly of esteopathists in Portland last week is that there is a wide territory not yet explored in medicine and surgery. We heard of the osteopathists doing new and wonderful things-we heard sel obedience to the law is one of the it from the osteopathists, to be surefallacies of the Prohibition party. The and certain radical views in dissent cessful enforcement of a criminal from accepted practices of the regustatute does not depend wholly upon lar doctors were advanced. The Ore-the diligence of the police, the earnest-

Many of the theories and experiments advanced by the various schools come as new discoveries, but we sus pect that most of them are mostly -that are only partially en- fortified in that opinion by a newspalin, who lived more than a century ago, on fresh air. The fresh air cult is now quite fashionable, and the sleeping-porch something of an innovation cussing the prevalent dread of fresh air:

air:

I now look upon fresh Air as a friend: I now look upon fresh Air as a friend: I even sleep with an open Window. I am persuaded that no common Air from without is so unwholesome as the Air within a close Room, that has been often breath'd and not changed. Moist Air, too, which formerly I thought Pernicious, gives me no Apprehensions. You physicians have of late happly discovered that fresh and cool Air does good to Persons in the Smalipox and other Fevers. It is to be loped that in another Century or two we may find out that it is not bad even for Prople in Health.

Franklin seems also to have had an

Franklin seems also to have had an inkling of the fact that colds are due to micro-organisms, as witness the following:

Vapors arising from Marshes and stagnant Pools, in which many Insects die and corrupt the Water, afford unwholesome Air, and it is not the mere Water contained in the Damp Air, but the volatile Particles of corrupted animal matter mixed with that Water, which renders such air Pernietous to those who breathe it. And I imagine it a Cause of the same kind that renders the Air in a close Room where the perspirable Matter is breathed over and over again by a number of assembled People so huriful to Health. After being in such a Situation, many find themselves affected by the Febricula which the English alone call a Coid and perhaps from the Name imagine that they caught the mailedy by going out of the Room, when it was in fact by being in it. Vapors arising from Marshes and stagns

Benjamin Franklin lived to a ripe age \$4 practicing all his life the virtues of frugality and moderation in eating and drinking. He was a vegetarian, and he frequently spent two hours in the bath tub. He knew from his own experience and practice many of the things that are now regarded as revelations in sanitation and in medi-

STATE BOAD POLICIES.

It is significant that those states which have succeeded best in establishing and maintaining good roads have taken the work under state control. New Jersey was the first to vote state aid, having appropriated funds in 1891, but Massachusetts and become liberal buyers corroborate the Vermont followed in 1892. The Bay State to June 1, 1914, spent about \$14. authority, that the French crop has 000,000 on 1000 miles of state and 350 been damaged by wet weather and that miles of small town highways, funds optimistic official reports from Russia directly by the highway department at state expense, but the countles re-

New York established a highway de partment in 1898 and up to 1914 had built 4300 miles of road at a cost of been spent from appropriations and automobile licenses down to 1906. British. But the Argentine crop is when a state bond issue of \$50,000,000 bombardment, which destroys were ended up and was not as large about cleaned up and was not as large as expected and shipments from India have fallen below expectations. Brit-state roads are divided into classes: lizes the Turks so that the infantry State highways, to be improved and maintained solely at the expense of session. The Turks lose the state; county highways to be improved and maintained at the joint expense of state, county and town; is mainly due to the same cause. Short county roads, improved and main- of guns and shells and with

release Russia's expert surplus of ways, improved and maintained by eight a day, the Russian army is hope the town with the aid of the state.

Maryland, though one of the small
In order that the United States may

Maryland, though one of the small-est states and one of the latest to undertake highway construction, has done as much in proportion to size American millers, who have an active and has profited as much as any. That and machine guns and must have an active demand for flour, has caused prices in Chicago to advance in the last few at a cost of \$18,000,000, of which \$10,days. Farmers usually hold wheat at 900,000 has already been spent. Of an emple reserve supply but must be this period of the season unless they need money, and few are in that pothe result the Boston Transcript says:
In the neighborhood of Washington the profitable result of Maryland's liberal roadbuilding aircady is evident. The state is thronged with visiting automobilists, who are developing Maryland Summer resorts and encouraging her hotels, while across the line from the District of Columbia for many miles home seekers and capitalists are buying up thousands of acres of hitherto relatively idle farming lands. The huge sum appropriated by Maryland seems singering for so small a state, but one need only perambulate the beautiful Maryland countryside to see that the money is being returned to the state treasury in enhanced valuations even faster than it is being spent in road building.

The most progressive public road

become a charge for the state at beginning to fight. and Maryland's experience shows that it pays to treat it as such.

OUR RESOURCES OF WAR MUNITIONS. So much uproar has been raised about American sales of war material to the allies that it is as well to know what dimensions this business has attained. The New York Times says that inquiries by the War and Navy Departments have revealed that since beginning of the war American production of war munitions has inarms ammunition has increased from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 rounds a day, n a working schedule of twenty-four hours a day. Although orders for small arms have been placed by belligerents, none have been shipped, and the amount of artillery ammunition that has been shipped is so small as to have made no showing. Shipments of other forms of ammunition and ex-

the ammunition used by the allies since requirements of this country in case of war, our productive capacity, even on the enlarged scale, is infinitesmal. Germany began the war with five rifles for every soldier, regular or tion for each rifle. This means a total of 25,000,000 rifles and 50,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The United States has about 600,000 modern Springfield and 365,000 Krag rifles, the latter not being used by the regular Army, but being available for an If the United States emergency. we could supply each man with five cartridges a day by running the existing factories twenty-four hours a day.

Our lack of artillery and of ammunition for it is even more serious. In head, order to equip a mobile army of 500, 600 men the general staff estimates mated amount of ammunition for the entire number of guns and another 15 down to business. per cent under contract. We are equally short of ammunition for the our coast defense works and to guard nor ammunition to equip them.

The estimate of the number of gun we should require has been proved too low by the lessons of the present war, and should be at least doubled. great successes of this war on both sides have been won by artillery. In his report on the second battle of this attraction. Ypres Sir John French says that the German attack was supported by mass of heavy and field artillery which and caliber, is superior to any concentration of guns which has previous. ly assailed that part of the line," and that to the east of Ypres his troops were subjected for sixteen days "to violent artillery bombardment from large mass of guns with an unlimited supply of ammunition." This artillery fire made it impossible to dig efficient trenches or properly to reorganize the line, and on May 8 it "completely obliterated the trenches and caused enormous losses."

The British and French were handicaped by the loss of fifty French guns in the gas attack which began the battle, and by lack of machine guns. One British regiment is said to have done "considerable" execution with their machine gun," having only one, while the Germans have so many as ilmost to supplant the ordinary rifle. The loss of ground by the allies was be able to take their own medicine due as much to this artillery attack as without a wince. to gas, and the allied line was saved from being irretrievably broken only by the heroic stand of the British troops and at enormous sacrifice of

The same effects are seen where the allies had superior artillery. Writing of the British success at Neuve Chapelle, eyewitnesses said that "in some cases entire companies surrendered," that "many of the men wer completely exhausted," that "whole battalions were destroyed," and that some of the survivors crawled pair ully out and knelt on the ground, holding up their hands, utterly dazed. Eye-witness sums up his conclusion

It has been proved again and again, an the fight at Neuve Chapelle has only serve to enforce the lesson, that the stronge entrenched positions can be carried with les loss to the attackers than to the defender if the assault be sufficiently prepared be artillery, and, further, that under such conditions, any counter-attack made by the defenders to regain what is lost is almobound to fall with immease loss to the attempting it. But to do this demands man bound to fail with immense attempting it. But to do this deguns and unlimited ammunities

All forward movements of the al About \$25,000,000 had lies on the Dardanelles have been due mainly to the same cause. Prepara tion for an infantry attack made by have little to do but take por session. The Turks lose because they

Russia's series of disastrous defeats onl allies will force the Dardanelles and tained by the counties, and town high- enough cartridges to give each man

not only hold its own but have the advantage over any enemy, its Army must have the superiority in artillery We must also be equipped to sup ply ourselves with all the necessition

of war within our own bordersrifles, ammunition and everything else. A nation which imports war material is at the mercy of the nation which produces it and which may become an enemy. Not only is its supply cut off, but its military secrets are known to a possible enemy. Germany has this advantage of supplying not only herself but, before the war, of having sup The most progressive public road states have succeeded by adopting the system of state control over construction and of state defrayal of part of the expense. Roads are no longer means of getting from a farm or villege to the county seat; they are at a standstill. Russia relied on im-The most progressive public road plied some of her enemies and she means of getting from a farm or village to the county seat; they are means of going from one county to another and across a whole state into the next state. Public policy and economy require that the trunk higher may be located and built by the state way located and built wide-a way be located and built by the state way located and built wide-a way be located and built by the state way located and built wide-a way be located and built wide-a way be located and built wide-a way be located and built by the state way located and built wide-a way be located and an industry has been built up, and its develop with this purpose in view, and that available, but she cannot equip them to none but purely local roads be built fight. Italy took the lesson to heart by local authority. The road system when the war began, She supplied her has outgrown the capacity of county army with all its needs and provided courts and district supervisors and has means of continuing the supply before

Thus the War and Navy Depart ments do well to inquire into our means of providing our own war ma terial and to prepare to ask Congress for an increase in our productive ca-pacity. Arsenals should be enlarged and arrangements should be made for maintenance of private gun and shel works with an abundance of skilled labor to operate them at maximum capacity. Congress should not short of enough artillery and shells to give us the preponderance of gun-fire nor of making the United States creased fourfold. Output of small independent of any other country for

burden would be reduced. The means the war began. Compared with the to relieve us of many of our troubles are in our own hands, if we will but use them.

Mr. Satterlee shows that the shipping question is reduced to a question reserve, and 2000 rounds of ammuni- of how Uncle Sam, merchant, can best organize his own delivery system, longer do his work. The extent of ture. our foreign commerce is limited by our ability to deliver the goods.

Pacification of Haiti by force has seen so promptly successful that we are should put 1,000,000 men in the field, encouraged to hope it would have had equal success in Mexico, though on a tries, and returned with their savings, much larger scale. The principal Most of the emigration has been permawork for Uncle Sam in Mexico is to her reason of insufficient work at home

The Oregon Naval Militia is com that we should have 1292 guns, of ing home covered with glory, though shich a year ago 634 were completed last January it was declared worthold truths in a new guise. We are that we should have 1292 guns, of ing home covered with glory, though January it was declared worth-and disbanding was proposed. It needed to be rid of its superflu-with all of the religion of the cart and per clipping sent in by a reader, con-taining the views of Benjamin Frank-not more than 15 per cent of the esti-only needed to be rid of its superfluous, ornamental officers and

It is all very well for Admiral Yet here is what Franklin said, in dis- Artillery. To guard against invasion Caperton to disarm the Haitian revewe should need 380,000 men to man lutionists, but if he is going to imprison all the brigands, he will need our coasts, but we have neither guns concentration camps for nearly the whole population.

Circuses, big and little, must have a zebra "born in captivity," to exhibit if they have to stripe a mule They cannot afford to let the York Zoo have a monopoly of colt.

The buyer who brings his wife good man, for it is not well that all not only in number, but also in weight metropolitan courtesies be showered on the head of the family. The buyer who has no wife is out of luck.

> If people are careful about what eat these warm days there will be little danger of so-called ptomaine oning. A balanced ration is fine, even for hogs. German submarines in the last day

> or two got away with a few merchantmen and trawlers, but the allies hold the score even by sinking a Turkish battleship. Bull Run water should be put into

Limiton before there are deaths from

typhold to detract from Portland's fame for health. The moving picture censors writh when they are censored. They should

Obregon wants to fight to a finish

with Villa, and Carranza hopes to see should be easy. The Tacoma girl who can throw from centerfield has one prime quali-

fication, but can she steal third and slide home? Now that we are without diplomatic

epresentation in Mexico, why not give Funston a few credentials? These are automobile days in Ore gon, not rare, but so numerous as

most to pass unnoticed. In a year of war Great Britain ha ost 13,656 officers, most of them of

the flower of the land. Having built the Canal, Colonel Goethals thinks the Army is good enough for him.

They expect to get the Eastland upright today, ready for another spill

We are in Haiti and the revolution is over until we get out, Welcome home, Beavers, and just

Louisville Courier-Journal. What do you think of these like the girls have got the laugh on us at last."

European War Primer By National Geographical Society.

review of Italy's ecor before the war suggest tion before the war suggests the nature of the problems confronting her in the present and forms a commentary of present and forms a commentary of interest to Americans upon the happenings in the southwestern war theater in considering Italy's pre-war condition, it must be remembered that Austria-Hungary, her opponent, has been considered by students of finances to be in a bad way for years. The main difference is that the dual mon-maker the cland rich in natural rearchy is a land rich in natural re-sources, while Italy is poor in those things that go to make up an in-dustrial nation. Austrians have in-vested heavily in futures with consider-able optimism, while the Italians have faced the problem of hewing out a way of progress by better organization, bet-ter technique and by territorial ex-

expensive government.

problems of commercial and in growth, of higher standards of life for its people, and of more practical and efficient organization. The Italian people are industrious, on the whole well educated ingenious mechanics, and possessed of the keenest ambitions for themselves and their country.

I do not agree with your editorial when you state that local option is responsible for the more successful enforcement of prohibitory law in the states that have recently gone dry. Take, for instance, the state of Ohio, the headquarters and stronghold of the headquarters and stronghold of the headquarters and the recent elections.

debt considerably larger than ours and this debt bore interest ranging from 3 to 5 per cent. Part of its heavy ent expenses came from the

plosives have shown a marked increase. The export of arms and ammunition is just about to begin in earnest, some factories having completed their alterations and extensions. So far the United States has supplied only about 1-25 of 1 per cent of the ammunition used by the allies since the ammunition used to the staying Italians. The annual remittances from this country have been well over \$100,030,000, or about equal to the yearly interest the government to t the nation as revenue from all sources, or more than one-half of the gross now that the transfer company can no a time of greatly increased expendi-

> There has been a tremendous emigra tion of labor from Italy during the past years of peace. Some of this was transitory emigration, seasonal work-ers came from Italy to the United States and to South American coun-in the world. transitory the swelling of Carranza's by reason of insufficient work at home to keep the people above the starvato keep the people above the starva-tion margin. Most of the Italian ad-venturers afield have come to this

with all of the relish of the east, and stores with "one price," such as the rest of Europe and America demand, would not be appreciated in Italy, where no one ever expects to pay the price asked. The poor buy their sup-plies in pennyworths, and haggle over every pennyworth.

In recent years both the products of Italian farms and factories have in-creased largely. The Germans have been the best customers and the largest sellers to Italy. The United States has been second on the list of customers, but it has not sold much to Italy. Industrial Italy is almost completely de-pendent upon the raw materials of other lands. She imports coal, iron raw cotton, lumber, wool, wheat and raw silk. She exports textiles in cotton, silk and wool; fruits, nuts, olives, olive oil and macaroni; marble, hemp

The average purchasing power The average purchasing power in Italy has been very small, and there is ititle expectation that its imports from this country will take on much permanent increase. For is there anything in the character of the Italian exports to make for an increased export to this country. Japanese competition had about wrested away from Italy her market for textiles in British India before last August, and this same textile industry has been pressed bitterly close by the competing industries textile industry has been pressed bit-terly close by the competing industries of other great textile-making nations. Most promising in Italy's future, prob-ably, has been the fertile farm soils and her rare climate for the growing of vegetables and fruits,

Answer to Egg Problem. PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 3.—(To the Editor.)—In answer to "A Problem in

James has 10 eggs, Harry has 30 James has 10 eggs, harry has so, Will has 50 and they must sell "at the same price per egg" and each bring home the same sum.

James sells his eggs at seven eggs for 1 cent and has three eggs left which he sells for 3 cents each, or a

All being agreed, to arrange it total of 10 cents.

Harry sells 28 of his eggs at the rate of seven eggs for I cent, or cents; he has two eggs left that sells at 3 cents each, or a total of 10

will sells 49 of his eggs at the rate of seven eggs for one cent and has one egg left which he sells for 3 cents, or a total of 10 cents. Therefore each brings home 10 cents and has sold his eggs at the same price per egg.

N. O. LUNDBERG.

What Kind of a Doctor?

ESTACADA, Or., Aug. 6.—(To the Ed-ltor.)—Suppose your friend should in-troduce you to his friend, Dr. Blank. Arfe you up against it. Yes? How are you to know what he is? Is he a doctor of horses, or a doctor of teeth, or a doctor of osteopathy, or a doctor of divinity, or a doctor of chiropathy, or a doctor of laws, or a doctor of corns ad infinitum? What are we going to do? It was rumored that if Os West's nominee had been elected a law would have been enacted designating and de-fining the term.

It is really a serious question, and I

am sure the people would appreciate some suggestions on this line. In Ken-tucky the term "Colonel" is upheld to mean, common usage, any adult male with a goatee and a thirst. SUBSCRIBER.

International Law. Buffalo (N. Y.) Express. "Jiggs has a hoard of useless infor-mation." "In what respect?" "He is considered an authority on interna-

tional law.

LOCAL OPTION IS POOR METHOD Prohibitionist Says It Will Have to Be

Discarded For Real Method. PORTLAND, Aug. 9 .- (To the Edir.)-I wonder if you will allow me the privilege of referring to your leading editorial under date of July 29, entitled "Ready for a Nation Dry"?

Ittled "Ready for a Nation Dry."

I would like to emphasize two very important points which you bring out in your article, namely: (1) the placing of too much reliance upon an upward prohibition wave, and (2) that the failure of prohibition law enforcement was mainly responsible for the failure of the previous prohibition wave.

With regard to the former, while it With regard to the former, while it is encouraging to note that we now have 18 states dry, eight of which have joined the dry ranks within the last year, this fact alone is not sufficient to warrant the belief that the victory is ours and that the present wave of sentiment is bound to result in National prohibitory legislation is little more than a declaration of war against the liquor a declaration of war against the liquor traffic. When it is remembered that there have been 45 statewide, constitutional or statutory enactments, the 18 states which we now hold proves anything but a satisfying portion to a wide-awake prohibitionist.

With regard to the second statement, the position of the Prohibition party upon the subject of the enforcement of prohibitory law is almost too well known to need enlarging upon at this time, further than to state that we a declaration of war against the lie

time, further than to state that we emphatically believe there will be no successful solution of this question, either in state or Nation, until the pro-Modern Italy is more a land of art traditions than of art itself. It is a material nation, absorbed in its problems of commercial and industrial growth, of higher standards of life for victions by a body of voters (i. e., a

themselves and their country.

Italy is credited with a total national wealth less than one-tenth as great as that of the United States, while its population is equal to four-tenths of the population of this country. It had at the beginning of the war, a public the public for years as a model local optionists. At the recent election, that state, after being held up at the beginning of the war, a public to the public for years as a model local optionists. to the public for years as a model local option state, went overwhelmingly wet. As a matter of fact, it is now the west-test state in the Union; it is constitutionally wet. More people were swept Alleged peace offers by the Kaiser to Russia have a little foundation of fact. The Russ chafes at getting all the whipping and, knowing his weakness, easily can quit. This would release large German armies to fight where they desire to fight. Downing Street must soothe the Bear quickly, for his sores are smarting.

If all the years are sometimes are swell and the maintenance in peace times of a standing army of 240,000. These expenditures are now increased enormously.

It has been said that the stream of money that has flowed from the sons in operation for years. It has continually chopped and changed between lightness of the masses of th into wet territory by Ohio's back-slid-

burden of interest carried by her peo-ple was greater than that of the United States or Germany before the war. The amount of money brought into Italy from the United States has been equal to one-fifth of the amount raised by the problem is ever settled until it is set-tled right. Option works both way. It the nation as revenue from all sources, gives a community the privilege to lior more than one-half of the gross amount received by the nation from its total export trade. With the exodus principle of local option and the defrom America of Italian reservists, this outflow will be greatly diminished at liquor people to fight prohibition just the same as regulation, license, high license, and all other half-way measures have been used by them as the temperance people have, in turn, discarded them. That which is wrong can-not be regulated, licensed or optionized. It must be prohibited and utterly des-

As showing the trend of events it is interesting to note that at the annual convention of the Local Optionists at Atlantic City, ex-Congressman Hobson. o keep the people above the starvalon margin. Most of the Italian adenturers afield have come to this
ountry, Argentina being the next most
south who, by his presence on their proenturers afield have come to this
ountry, Argentina being the next most
south unmistakable evidence that he had
south the laborary works.

ent prohibition wave is built upon a sounder basis than the previous one, and that the time has come for us to take National action, I do not believe that the local optionists have had much to do with this growth of sentiment, for a very frequent result of their ac-tivities has been to turn the average voter against the prohibition forces. do believe that a very great deal of credit should be given the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other agencies who have systematically edu-cated the mothers and children of yesterday, who are the controlling factors at the polls today.

J. SANGER FOX.

Executive Secretary Oregon Prohibition

State Committee.

MOUNTAIN IN ODD CONVULSIONS the departed commander. -Settler's Spring Is Moved Across Ridge at Bridge of Gods.

STEVENSON, Wash., Aug. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-Your correspondent who re-'Bridge of the Gods' was destroyed by a forest fire" he saw raging around the summit was mistaken. The only fire in that vicinity in the past decadwas five miles away and was a small slashing fire on Hamilton Creek, which Even the smoke of this fire did not cover nor come near the top of the mountain known as the "north abut-ment of the 'Bridge of the Gods,'" but drifted away to the north of it.
What is happening, however, to this

what is nappening, however, to this seat of legendary tales is a steady sinking down and sloughing off of the face of the cliff, whereby its contour and general outline and appearance are changing from year to year and almost from month to month. As a result of these changes great chasms are opened up, engulfing large trees and boulders; depressions in the surface are changed to ridges; lakes and ponds become dry land and springs and creeks issue forth from hitherto dry hillsides. Wagon roads and trails that settlers opened up from Stevenson to their homesteads have been repeatedly blocked by the accumulations of earth, boulders and trees swept down by these convulsions of the old mountain, for which, like the wicked, there seems to be no rest. changing from year to year and almost the wicked, there seems to be no rest.
One of the last of the dozen settlers
who have tried in vain to establish

homes at the base of the cliff, split 5000 choice cedar fence posts, for which there is a ready market at the river, but the mountain sent down a miscel laneous collection of debris and cov-ered them five feet deep overnight One man had piped water to his house rom a spring and secured fine gravity pressure. One day the playful tain landed his spring on the side of a ridge and his house quite a distance above it.

With all its tribulations, however, the old mountain has not been afflicted a fire-not during the lifetime of any resident ent hereabouts.
ALBERT R. GREENE.

Merely Book Detective. PORTLAND, Aug. 9.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly settle a dispute as to whether Sherlock Holmes was a real detective or only an imaginary ter in a book. A SUBSCR A SUBSCRIBER.

Sherlock Holmes is a wholly fictitious character.

Call of the Witty One.

Boston Transcript. Smart Alec (in stationery store)want a nickel's worth of dates. Clerk

We don't keep fruit, sir. Smart Alec

Oh, brighten up! brighten up! Gimme five-cent calendar.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of August 10, 1890. Jeptha C. Yates, an Oregon ploneer, died at his home at Irving, Lane County, on the 6th. He came to Oregon in 1854, and has resided here ever He was 53 years old and leaves a large family.

The steamer Potter yesterday car-jed down the largest crowd that has wer been taken to the seaside on a single boat.

Hugh Brady yesterday made another effort to recover the body of Pat Malloy, who was drowned in the river near Ross Island Friday afternoon, He dragged the river carefully at the point the drowning is said to have occurred, but without results.

Lost-A reporter's notebook, bearing in gilt letters name and address owner. Leave at Oregonian office.

Excellent progress has been made on the Centenary M. E. Church. The walfs on the west side have been carried up nearly the height set down in the plans. Great loads of stone are constantly being received from Albany, and a large force of men is constantly

Yesterday's Southern Pacific over-land was one of the heaviest trains of the year. The three Pullmans were the year. completely filled.

The latest nickel-in-the-slot fake is a phonograph which sings Rooney" if properly fed.

Mr. Noel H. Jacks, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Associa-tion, will talk to men only today at 4 P. M., at their hall, corner First and Salmon streets. All young men are invited to be present. always opened with an inspiring service of song.

Hon Phil Metschan, the newly elected State Treasurer, came up from San Francisco yesterday and is on his way home at Canyon City.

Edwin Booth is passing the Summer at Newport, R. I., with his daughter. Mrs. Grossman, and her children. The great tragedian is said much worn, and is not the same Booth of five years ago

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of August 10, 1865. A company of Eastern men purchased a tract of land on the side of the Willamette River six miles below this city, and engaged upon the erection of a large steam barrel factory. They expect to give employment to about 60 men, we are informed, and the works will soon be in operation. Success to the enterprise.

Messenger West, of Wells, Fargo Co.'s Express, last evening delivered \$80,000 to the Portland office—one shipment from east of the mountains.

Considerable freighting has been do ing between Walla Walla and Union-town, Grande Ronde Valley, of late. Two cents per pound is the ruling price paid for freighting.

The Stockton Independent has entered upon its ninth volume. It is one of the best papers in California.

The European emgirants to the United States between the years 1840 and 1860 are numbered and naturalized as follows, leaving out Great Britain and Ireland:

 Germany
 1,548,000

 France
 208,000

 Switzerland
 24,000

 Belgium
 50,000

 Italy and Spain
 27,000
 It is computed that the number of emigrants to this country from Eng-land, Ireland and Wales, for the same period, is fully equal to the figures

given above. The Union Vedette, at Camp Douglas (Utah Territory), says: They say that Brigham Young brought up with him from the settlements, the trip be-

fore the last, another buxom girl to become his 69th or 70th wife. Members of Columbian engine company No. 2 will meet tonight at their engine-house at 7:30 o'clock, precisely, in full uniform. Members of the fire departments are also respectfully invited to attend and join with the above company in the procession to attend

the circus on the occasion of the ben Mr. Buchtel has made a number of excellent photographs of the late la-mented General Wright, from an origi-nal plate that was taken at the time when he was a Colonel and residing among us. We acknowledge a copy which we shall cherish in memory of

PORTLAND, Aug. 9 .- (To the Ed tor.)-I wish to correct a statement which appeared in The Oregonian August 7 claiming to have been made by me that the seepage from the city res-ervoir, No. 6, had caused the basement

wall of my home to cave. The facts are as follows: Ever since the completion of this reservoir there has been more or less trouble with water in the basement of my home, caused by the drainage from the bank surrounding the reservoir Every time it rains the water runs down the embankment and seeps through the soil into the basement, undermining the house to such an extent that there is danger of it falling down. These statements have frequently been made to the city, with numerous promises by the officials that they investigate, but so far they have not taken any action in the matter, except to install a drain pipe. In substantiation of the claims which I have made, tion of the claims which I have made, 15 residents living in close proximity to my house have viewed or are famil-lar with the premises and signed a statement of the condition, which fact was called to the attention of the city officials.

All I desire is justice and believe, when the liability is so apparent as in this case, that the city should pay me. without hesitation, for all damages sustained, and should prevent the water from further damaging my property.

W. T. LYON.

"Do you believe there is any truth in the saying that all things come to him who waits?" "I believe more things wait for him who comes.

Coming and Waiting.

Houston (Texas) Post.

Why Not, Mr. Merchant?

Mr. Merchant, if a manufacturer advertises his goods in this news paper. And they are good

And seasonable And fairly priced Is it not to your profit to sell them?
And the more you sell the wider

will be the influence of your store.
Is it not also a fact you will sell more of them by putting them on the counter and in the windows than y hiding them away? People are interested in the goods

advertised in their own newspaper—and the time to show these par-ticular goods is when the newspaper advertising is running.