The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice, actably in advance.

(By Mail.) Sunday included, one year .
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Postage Ruies—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 22 pages, 2 cents; 56 to 66 pages, 2 cents; 50 to 66 pages, 2 cents; 50 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 62 to 79 pages, 6 cents; 78 to 72 pages, 6 cents, roreign postage, double rates.

Eastern Bushness Offices—Verroc & Conklin, Brunswick building, New York; Verree & Conklin, Stegor building, Chicago; San Francisco representative, R. J. Hidwell, 742 Market street,

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1915.

Why not apply the principle of the refer-endum to the question of war, and let the people decide at an election whether the matter in dispute juntifies a declaration of war?—From the sayings of William Jen-nings Bryan.

If we make the extreme assumption that a nation, irritated to the point of war with us, will be polite enough to wait till we wake up and make up our minds whether we are, or are too proud to fight, what then?

If we should vote against war we should, of course, agree to any con-ditions, however obnoxious, or humillating, or costly, imposed upon us by our antagonist. If we vote for war, after a protracted campaign, we serve notice upon the world that we are about to go against a nation which has undoubtedly been using the interim devoted by us to discussion for energetic and adequate pre paredness. A sorry showing we should

Of course, Mr. Bryan would not suggest that a citizen attacked by a mad

But Mr. Bryan is not so silly as question of fighting, they will never fight. But is it true? We think not. It was not true in '76, nor in '61, nor in '98. It would scarcely true in the future, when the vital leterests of the Nation were in-

THAT BOGY.

The alarmed pacifist whose letter, published today, asserts, as though it were an acknowledged fact, that war strongly inbued with either patriotism or a knowledge of recent history,

The first year of McKinley's Administration had barely ended when the Spanish-American war began, and the conflict was over before he had been in office two years. His popularity had not waned, nor showed signs of waning, before the war. The itiestion as to his re-election matter of discussion by politicians

When one has such wild ideas about off Maryland, so little faith in the morality of his own Government, it is not surprising to find him combat-ing the bogy of "warlike prepara-tions on a gigantic scale." Nobody has suggested such a thing. The reasonable measure of preparedness now advocated would not cause Canada and Mexico to fortify their orders and enter into a military race with us.

The value of fortifications has been nullified by the experiences of the European war. Our active military resources have long exceeded those of Canada. Our Navy has long excelled in fighting power the bined navies of the Western Hemis These circumstances have phere. net caused competitive military efforts north or south of us.

An apparently aggressive military preparation naturally would cause disto our risks would not. The latter is all that is proposed.

ONLY A RESPITE IS GIVEN.

It is necessary to remember that, while every American industry which can profit by the war is enjoying great prosperity, and while other industries become active through withdrawal of foreign competitors from the field, this condition is abnormal and temporary. The normal conditions were those which prevailed during the 10 months preceding the war and sub-sequent to enactment of the Underwood tariff. When the war ends hose conditions will return, modified by the changes which the war will have wrought. By the experience of those ten months we must judge whether they would be welcome and should be permitted. A good example is the woolen industry. During the first seven menths of 1913, while the Underwood tariff was under discussion, the United States imported coth and dress goods to the value of \$4,751,-

of 1814, while the Underwood untill was in operation and before the war this total grew to \$15,882,-During the first seven mentles 1915, while war was raging and after hosts of men in Europe had been withdrawn to the fighting line or to the manufacture of war munitions, the total was \$4,751.277, or mearly two millions more than in the period preceding the war. The fulfilment of contracts made prior to August, 1914, accounts for this increase over the seven months of 1913. Had peace continued, there would probably have been a large increase over the great total for 1914, one selling agent stating that on a tour among German and Austrian textile sellers in the Summer of 1914 he ordered ten times his ustomary quantity of dress goods. He still has a large stock, and quantiof men's goods are still coming out of bond.

has given the woolen industry nothing but a respite from the disastrous effects of the Underwood turiff. The activity which marks the New England mills would not prevail, had not Europe stopped work to fight, and fight, and when Europe stops fighting many American mills will stop running, up-

counts for their silence about the tariff in their platform. President Wilson is said by the Coston Commercial Bulletin to be growing "a little skep-tical of the value of his party's tariff performance." Secretary Redfield "now begins to see the possibility that the United States will become a dumping ground for Europe after the end of the war and is nervously soliciting suggestions from American business men for the country's industrial defence." Other Democratic leaders are equally apprehensive. But Massachusetts Republicans do not hesitate to sy that "the Democratic tariff is failure in revenue as in business." that industry languished under it and that "the spasmodic and scattered war contracts are a poor substitute for the cure and steady markets under pro-

The Democrats would like to other the tariff issue, but the Republicans, having a clean-cut policy, push it to the front. They call for a tariff commission to adjust the tariff to post-war conditions. The people do not desire a return to the conditions of the first half of 1914, for they period.

NOW FOR POLITICS.

The Jackson Club having resolved firmly on the Ferris bill and per-mitted the women of the organization to congratulate the President on his conversion to woman suffrage when presented as a state issue, it may be sufely inferred that that political organization is gradually edging toward

a stand on political issues. Perhaps the next important action will be an indorsement of Senator Chamberlain's ideas on military preparedness or a resolution backing the President in his programme for National defense. Sad to relate the Democratic newspaper organ is not in sympathy with such mementou Democratic policies, but the Jackson Club, being always independent and fearless, will come through. Who an doubt it?

Thereafter, if nothing else along constructive lines is in sight, we timid-y suggest that the Jackson Club take up the Democratic platform for dog should hold a mass meeting of his 1912 and discuss it as the basis for friends to see what he should do. the party platform of 1916, not for-How is it when a world's outlaw is at getting—which, of course, the club will not-to consider the planks relating to Panama tolls, single-Presidenhe appears to be. He thinks that if tial term, economy, Presidential pri-the people get a chance to vote on the maries, state rights, and the remarkable utterances on bureaucratic res ervation of public lands.

IN AN OLD-FASHIONED STATE. There is a strange familiarity about he question which the Baltimore Sun asks in double leads: "What could a Republican Governor do with a Democratic Legislature?" The impulse to ask what is the matter with a Democratic Legislature is natural enough, and the Sun anticipates it by proceedwas declared on Spain "in order to ing to show that the "last Legislature elect McKinley," cannot be very made a creditable record for constructive and progressive legislation, although the Republicans are trying to prove it the sum of all abominations for exceeding the speed-limit in the

matter of appropriations."
We take it that the Sun accepts the new and interesting Democratic doctrine that the true test of efficient government is not what it costs, and that a high tux lovy is really no cause nearly three years ahead and was not for complaint, but of congratulation That is the latest Oregon idea, finding apparent acceptance in far-

> The occasion for the Sun's somewhat belligerent inquiry about a Re-publican Governor is evidently the fact that a Republican candidate is making an appeal for election on the ground that he would hold level the balances in state government better han a Democratic Governor with a Democratic Legislature. There is nothing novel about that argument, for it has long been used in Oregon, except that there has been a tearful olea to elect a Democratic Governo o hold down a Republican Legislaure. That theory of a proper adjust-ment of forces in government is probture. bly not original in Oregon as had considerable vogue here. But then the situation is reversed. ind it is vehemently opposed by th Democrats, as in Maryland,

We assume that it is not the fashion n Maryland for the Democratic press o traduce the Legislature. They trust among America's neighbors, but to traduce the Legislature. They defensive preparedness proportionate seem to think there that there is still reason for representative governnent formed by representatives elected by the people from the various counties or districts. They have evi-dently no notion of abolishing the Senate, or both Houses, and they are airly well satisfied that the people are competent to elect suitable men to act for them at the State Capital. But, as we have intimated, Maryland quite an old-fashioned state.

DARWIN'S LOVE PUZZLE.

Those dire pessimists who have claimed that love, while not without rhyme, is entirely without reason are firected to a little volume lately off the press in which there is presented an intimate view of the great Darwin this volume, a biography of Emma Darwin by her daughter, first takes up the great scientist when, with his spurs yet to win in the jungles of South America, he began calling on Emma, then Emma Wedgewood was after their marriage that Mrs. Darwin discovered and preserved her nethodical husband's prenuptial reflections in which he placed the matscrutiny, weighing advantages and dis advantages and finally drawing his

conclusions. The old memoranda show that he set down on one side of the proposi-tion: "Children, constant companion in old age, charms of music and female chit-chat," but per contra, "Terrible loss of time if many children, forced to gain one's bread; fighting about no society." Thus he arrayed the contending factors and no doubt the harsh dictates of reason won for the mament, only to drive him into rebellion against the tyranny of sheer logic since we find him exclaiming, "God! It is intolerable to think spending one's whole life like a neuter bee, working, working, and nothing after all. No, no, won't do. Marry,

marry, marry, Q. E. D." How well his logic served him, how keen an insight into the future he had, were revealed by later events. Ten children were the Darwins' lot. His wife was fond of the theater. The children were exceptionally fond of their father. Hence he was often hard put to find uninterrupted periods for concentration in his work. the struggle to find bread he had less gold. American mills will stop running, unless in the meantime the American although it never deased to be somepeople fortify their industries against invasion. That which is true of the was correct in his reveit against wooden industry is equally true of many other industries.

One effect of this flood of geld is seen in the wild speculation in war stocks, which the banks have striven to check by demanding higher marsilvery to wark. His family life was pected to have a sobering effect by one of rare beauty and as age crept on and life's laurels had been won, he agreet woolen manufacturing state, found his greatest refuge in wife and enterprises were to offer the arms.

ay serenely facing the Dark Valley, were of his family and their long.

happy days together.

It is not difficult to picture thos last days, had cold reason directed him in pre-nuptial hours. Alone, the bitterness of a vacant old age fast upon him, he must have gone forth from the world feeling that he had given much for and received little from his sojourn here below.

FUTILE WAR INNOVATIONS

whilem scientists who overthrow of establis whilom the high explosive. While serving a may well say; useful purpose in war they had not The man who not a pleasant memory of that greatly modified combat. The pro-phets, undismayed, turned to the pres-The proent war with fresh assurance, and not ong ago Naval men of note were predicting the end of dreadnoughts in the advent of submarines. A year passes and the submarine remains a

mere accessory of the battle by sea. Aerial warfare was put forth as a thing of wonderful possibilities. What would happen when Zeppelins dropped ons of dynamite on London? It has happened—the death of a few non-combatants and the destruction of a tenement house or two. Aside from value in reconnoissance and in directing artillery fire, the aeroplane has had no particular efficiency, while the high explosive guns have failed to do fore than beat down concrete fortifi-

cations. As in the past, the issue is man and The climax is reached at the point of the bayonet by land. At sea the heaviest guns, deadliest gunnery and swiftest heels claim the day Some innovation gives one side or other a temporary advantage, but the nemy quickly devises effective means of meeting the situation. Even uningenious England solved the problem of the submarine. Toys will continue o afford some diversion and mino osses in war, but brute force bids fair o remain god of the battlefield.

DIVIDED INTEREST AT COLLEGE.

With some show of pride a Philahat some 300 young men are working their way through college in that state. The incident is interpreted as a display of the rugged virtues of Pennylvanians and as a portent of future greatness to be expected from that tate. Self-made men are the men he world, according to some homely philosophers, and the preponderance of young men who are struggling igainst adversity in order to get an as a hopeful sign.

It must be set down as truth that young men of unusual worth, perseverance and other inherent virtues are predestined to success in this some what unwilling world. It is likewise true that the young man of native worth will overcome adversity even to the point of working his way through college when necessary. But by work-ing his way through college ne is at a disadvantage, and this must be re-garded as a drawback rather than an is running in that direction. asset. It would be far better for him money or could lay by a sufficient store in Summer months for the Winter's work. Then he would be able to give to his studies that undivided interest and energy which college ce-

College days are development days. the days when character and ideals are molded as well as lessons learned. The man who must turn from the schoolroom to the tedious task of earn. ing subsistence has no time to broaden and absorb. He is not gaining the ame benefit from his schooling that and absorb. thers of like stability receive. Place wo men of equal capacity in the colege and it is a sound conclusion that he one will gain most who does not divide his interests. In his case the preparation for life will not grow con-fused with life itself and he will enter the battle in due time better equipped and with a better store of energy than his unlucky competitor.

EUROPE HAS PAPER, AMERICA GOLD. Europe is rapidly getting down to a paper money basis. In Germany the Reichsbank increased its cash reserve n one week by \$173,500,000, but only \$1,131,000 of this was gold. All the rest was paper currency of various kinds. During the war the Reichsbank has increased its note pirculation \$640,000,000, and other banks have issued other forms of notes. The German people have exchanged \$260, 000,000 in gold for notes.

The Bank of France has issued \$1,350,000,000 in notes since the war began, or more than the entire amount outstanding on July 31, 1914, and in fourteen weeks has drawn \$173,000,000 in gold from the people in exchange. The volume of paper in Great Brit-ain has increased to a much smaller

extent than in the other countries, bu the increase has been rapid since July 1. The Bank of England's note circulation has increased only \$20. 000,000, and all of this sum is cov-ered by gold, but through private banks the government has issued asset currency similar to that issued the United States under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, taking commercial paper as security. Since June 30 the amount of this currency has increased from \$326,900,000 to \$351,600,000, and sarmy isn't worth a continental. the special gold reserve deposited against it has decreased from 74% to 40 % per cent, Great Britain, how ever, replenishes its gold supply with that will work at all seasons. which was \$1,415,000 greater in August, 1915, than in August, 1914, and with the output of other British dominions. The British Empire pro duces nearly two-thirds of the world's

annual gold output.

Notwithstanding the sale of Anglo French bonds to pay for American exports, gold continues to flow from Europe to the United States. The net nports for the first eight months of 1915 were \$212,893,970, a greater mount than in any similar period in

the Nation's history Europe is steadily getting down to a paper money basis, while the United States is becoming over-supplied with gold. One effect of this flood of gold

withdraw still more of the surplus capital and apply it to development of this and other American countries. The time seems ripe for a new era of internal improvement, and a few suc essful flotations should set the tide of money flowing in that direction.

HARD HITS AT SHIPPING FOLLY.

Some hard, straight hits were given policy by President J. J. Donovan, of Brute force has been experted out Francisco, and he declared the La of existence so often that one has grown accustomed to, if not positively wearied by, the idle prophecies of of our vessels are engaged in ocean sts who foresee the commerce and one-flurd of that is cstablished fighting sail and barge, while the average of methods in this new device or the our \$88 steamers is only \$60 tons, other. Long before the present war After deducting the Standard Oil burst upon the world, warships had tankers and the United Fruit Combeen ruled off the seas and armies off pany's boats, there are only four the land by various expediencies for American steamers left on the Atlancurtailing fighting monsters of the tic. In ocean steamers we are last past. The torpedo-boat had come to among maritime nations, not exceptaught along with the destroyer and ing ice-bound Russia. Mr. Donovan

The man who applicude our present ship-plus laws is a fool or a demangague. We are the laughing stock of the maistens, living in a fool's paradise. The prosperity, the very life of the Nation require a promot awakening.

But even after contemplating the folly which has brought us to our present humiliating position he does not despair, for he says:

The genius which built the Panama Canal will rise superiors to the croakers and the craven and built for us a National Navy second in defensive power to none and able to protect our merchant ships on the seven sens. To secure these merchant ships, we must look to our clizens and not to the Government, except as it gives support by laws equally faverable with those of our connections.

It is hopeless to look for such laws as he describes to an Administration which is too cowardly to offend the authors of the seamen's law by repealing its destructive clauses and which is too obstinately proud to confess its error by abandoning the ship-purchase bill. This Administration urchase bill. lacks the constructive statesmanship to study the problem to the bottom in search of a solution, as has been ecommended by the United States hamber of Commerce. The best that can be hoped until a new Administra tion takes up the work is that the ship-purchase bill will be defeated and that no more demagogic laws will be passed before the next President is

The late Ahlgail Scott Duniway an estate valued at \$600. lelphia statistician points to the fact That is not all she left, however. She left a family of sturdy sons who are a credit to the citizenship of Ore-She left the memory of lifelong endeavor in overcoming obstacles to serve as stimulus to those who would weary in well doing when they know they are in the right. She left an example to the womanhood show they can rise above the com non, sordid life and become units of education on nothing-a-year is taken progress in the commonwealth with sacrifice of home ties and holier instinct. The money value left by Mrs. Duniway is insignificant an the least.

The spirit of preparedness must be verwhelmingly upon us, for the majority of our Congressmen are quoted as favoring the whole programme. When American Congressmen favor anything of that sort they must have been convinced that public sentiment With his ear carefully held to the ground the if he could borrow the necessary average Congressman usually reflects public opinion with a considerable degree of accuracy.

As one aid to military training, it would seem, target practice on the farm is needed. Up in Marion the They are the formative period of life, was attacking a man and hit the man other day a man shot at a bull that in the leg. There is lack of details in the report, but what the victim said can be surmised as not proper for publication.

> be a notice that any Mexican bandits who cross into the United States will be pursued through Mexico until captured or killed. Mexicans have an impression that they can do anything to Uncle Sam with impunity.

Not every child can be a prodigg and not every mother wants hers to be one. The world needs boys and girls who grow in the old-fashioned Lots of times "mother's foo!" outdistances the precocious youth when the time comes

No more will Murphysbore, Ill. make a picnic day of the hanging of as it did recently. is so shocking to Governor Dunne that he may cheat the gallows of possible victims and defeat justice to an extent,

When the first grade children in the public schools are doddering old men and women, the Government will still be suing the shoe machinery trust.

The desire for King George to lead the British army is figurative. That went out of fashion when guns superseded pikes and lances.

There is a demand for King George to lead the British armies. Ominous silence from George on the subject Pessimistic prophets who talk of

after the war forget that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The pessimist, of course, is insist

already that the Continental One important thing to be consid ared in National defense is a canal

If we could only get some unof-ficial bulletins from Serbia, we might learn which side is winning. It is to be hoped that those wh didn't already have it acquired the

apple habit yesterday. As an indication of things to come the Mayor of Albany has vetoed a near-beer ordinance,

In wild and woolly New York th rain-robber is in his element. The West is tamed, Arrests of prominent grocers for

sales will bring the issue to a decision. Dr. James proved that Cupid car lefeat Mars with his little bow and

the great woolen manufacturing state, found his greatest refuge in wife and enterprises were to offer securities in the Land Show will be the biggest doubtless realize this fact. That accomplished the desired in the land,

European War Primer By National Geographical Society.

Varna, the latest port city to fee the burdens of war, Bulgaria's Black Sea port, is the first seaport of Bul-It is situated in the north, near the present boundary of Roumania, or the Bay of Varna, a capacious, shelto the suicidal American shipping tered inlet of the Black Sea. It is con ected by fall with all of the important regions of the country which it has ong served as principal outlet. It pos-

regions of the country which it has long served as principal outlet. It possesses an incomparably finer harbor than Dedeagatch, the Aegean port of Bulgaria, from whose development so much future advantage is expected. It lies within easy steaming distance of Russia's naval port, Sebastopol, being about 300 miles distant.

The port is the third city of the kingdom, ranking after Sofia and Philippopolis, and it has been strongly fortified. It has played an important part in Bulgarisse military history, as the chief point in the so-called "Varna quadriflateral," which formed the basis of Bulgaria's defense toward the north and east before the loss of Dobrudja to Roumania after the treaty of Bucharest, The quadrilateral was composed of Varna, Shumla, Rustchuk and Silistria. Silistria is now well within the Danube. Rustchuek, Shumia and Varna now form a triangle of fortresses, stretched along the northeastern Bulgarian frontier. ern Bulgarian frontier.

Varna is 325 miles by rail castnortheast of Sofia, the capital. It is
connected with Rustchuk, in the northwest, and with Sofia, in the west, by
trunk line railways, while branches
connet it with central and southern
parts of the kingdom. The railway
from Rustchuk was opened in 1867, and
with its coming heren the city's reco-

parts of the kingdom. The railway from Rustchuk was opened in 1857, and with its coming began the city's prosperity. Burgas, south of Varna, has given it strenuous competition during recent years.

The city is built on the hilly northern shore of the bay, which, besides offering peculiar facilities for defense, makes it very picturesque. At its foot, the River Devna cuts through the mountains to the sea, and all around the hills shut in the valley and the port. Despite considerable modern effort at improvement, the city plainly shows its age, and its irregular, ill-paved streets, lined with outworn buildings, breathe the peace of a forgotten valley. Several industries, however, have penetrated to the city; and modern restlessness and modern smartness stand fust before, as the prosperity of the kingdom and of its first port grows. Varna has a population of about 18,000.

Dairy products, grains, cattle, dressed meats, lamb and goat skins and a rough cloth are the principal exports of the place, and its imports are chiefly petroleum, coal, iron and iron ware, machinery, textiles and chemicals. It does an annual business of nearly \$1,000,000, and is visited during the year by about 1000 ships of an aggre-gate 1,000,000 tons. The largest numgate 1,000,000 tons. The largest number of these vessels are Bulgarian, while Austria-Hungary has been represented by the largest tonnage. There are tanneries, cloth factories and distilleries in the city. Nearby, among the and motherhood of the Northwest to hills, is the Summer palace of the King.

MOTHERHOOD LOSING ITS GLORIES War, Exploitation and Unemployment Leave Little Incentive, Says Woman.

PORTLAND, Oct. 19.—(To the Ed-tor.)—I cannot help making a few comments on the film called "The Mir-acle of Life," now running at a local theater.

It is declared to be a "glorification of motherhood," but the press agent in so describing it is not sufficiently explicit. Does he mean that motherhood of itself is glorious or that only under centain favorable conditions—at the sufficient for sulliphened human beings least for enlightened human beings is it a praiseworthy function for woman?

woman?

A good many romantic lies, as Bornard Shaw calls them, are uttered about motherhood. Certainly there is no special tribute due the act of bringing an idiot child into the world, or a cripple or a diseased or hydrocephalous babe. Life is a terrible sort of miracle for these children whose brief span will be only torture till death comes to their relief. The kind of motherhood that gives unhealthy and defective children to the world is anything but glorious; it is a crime against the child and society.

We hypocritically profess great rev-

against the child and society.

We hypocritically profess great reverence for motherhood, but make an outcast of the woman who bears a child outside of marriage. Biologically a minimum. We know that prepared a minimum. child outside of marriage. Biologically there is no difference between the material of a married woman and an need only refer to our histories to unmarried one. In truth, some of the unmarried one, in truth, some of the prove that the nation which makes ware born world's greatest geniuses were born outside of marriage—such as Leonardo da Vinci. After all, what our copventional morality says is good is not motherhood but marriage. If this is motherhood but marriage. If this is word. There has been no exception to this rule. We know that the burden of taxation isid upon a people by military preparedness is almost to Kansas City to market. Can you should be with the "glo," or instead of uttering much tant and mawkish romanticism about the "glo," over nearly the whole people of a mawkish romanticism about the "glo-

one does not have to travel very far with open eyes and a small amount of mental honesty to see that in too many instances motherhood is penalized rather than rewarded by soclety, even where a perfectly lawful marriage exists. With all the unem-ployment now cursing us, with ex-ploitation systematically practiced by the great industrial corporations, with the ruthless killing machines called armies overspreading the earth, I can see little or no incentive for any think-ing woman to bring children into the world merely to be offered as a sac-rifice to greed, dynastic ambition and

murderous cruelty.

The object of life ought to be the cultivation of strength, intelligence and beauty, to promote justice in the world, and to foster the growth and development of human genius. If mankind is never to set itself con-sciously to accomplish this task, then the sooner the curtain is rung down on the human tragedy the bette MRS. F. D.

BACK TO OREGON.

As I wrete you from Tacoma, I will write to you once more, have learned another lesson, As I learned the one before

I'm now up here in Canada, Far from United States, But I'm going back to Oregon If they don't stop all the freights. have labored in the hay-fields, Where a man will soon grow old; have labored in the warehouse, Where they store the wheat like gold.

've drunk alkali called water,
Till my stomach's all burned out;
have crawled into a straw-stack
When the moon and stars came out.

I've driven a pair of crowbalts To a lousey header box, While the cheatseed and the foxtall Worked down into my socks. I've put up with their ranch grub— Bacon, spuds and scabby prunes, Till the big guts ate the small ones In the long hot afternoons.

I've given up hopes of heaven Since I left the logging camps, And when I think of money It gives my purse the cramps.

They can keep their Winter snow And their every Summer's drouth, or I'm zoing back to webfeet On the first train going south.

Yes I'm going back to webfoot,
Where the long chin whiskers grow.
Where the people eat fried chicken
And the bread's not sour dough.
YOUR LONG-LOST COUSIN,

WHEN ONE PREPARES ALL MUST War Will End Only When There Is

World Unity in Peace Effort. PORTLAND, Oct. 19 .- (To the Edior.)-Having heard the discussions at the Civic League meeting at the Hotel Multnomah, relative to the establishment of military training in the high

schools of this city. I should like to add a few remarks on the subject. Military training, either in the high chools or elsowhere, is intended to de velop the boy physically, mentally and norally; to make him alert, alive, equal to emergencies. It is in its inrinsic sense a discipline compelling respectful attention, obedience, order, promptness, principles such as no one surely can gainsay should be installed in the mind of the boy during his "for-

the film of the boy during his for-mative period."

Why do we install burglar alarms in our dwellings? Is it not for the sake of warning and protection in case we are invaded? Why do we have police to paired our streets and guard our property? To invite disorder, anarchy, riots and robberies, or as a preventive against these things? Is it not as reasonable, then, to assume that preparedness for war is intended primarily as a precautionary measure, a warning, a means of defense in case war is thrust means of defense in case war is thrust upon us?

We are naturally a peace-loving Na-tion; we have no quarrel with any country on the globe; we have no wish to dominate the world, nor do we deto dominate the world, nor do we desire territorial expansion; we are not lealous of the increasing power and commerce of any nation under the sun, as the enemies of England affirm is her case, but the terrible struggle which is now going on among supposedly the most enlightness and the world, devastating the fairest countries of Europe, cutting off the flower of her youth and leawing devalution, ruin and heartand leaving desolation, ruin and heart-breaks in thousands of homes, is surely an object lesson which it behoves us to heed.

What are the conclusions to be de-

duced? Simply, that the millegnium is still afar off; that, despite our high ideals and preconceived beliefs to the contrary, batred, malice, jealousy, envy, war lust, dominate the world today just as in the days of old; finally, that so long as one nation under the sun arms and prepares for war, all nations must and prepares for war, all nations must do likewise if they would be immune from attack. When all lay down arms then indeed sun, moon and stars may rejoice, for the universal brotherhood of man will have been accomplished and the divine precept, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," have become a blessed realty.

I would say by all means have military training installed in the high schools of Portland. Teach the boy loyalty, not only to his country, but to and prepares for war, all nations must

schools of Portland. Teach the boy loyalty, not only to his country, but to individuals; teach him obedience, truth, courage, devotion, merality, the value of sacrifice. Make him realize in all its force the necessity of preparedness for war. Impress upon him that if war becomes inevitable he must gird on his armor and go forth to battle inspired by the same lofty sentiments of loyalty, courage, devotion and sacrifice as inspired our forefathers, whose loyalty, courage, us forefathers, whose as inspired our forefathers, whose as inspired our forefathers, whose in peace to the second of the se and war have left us a heritage the full walue of which can never be overesti-mated.

At the same time by all the arts at

one's command impress upon the boy the divine beauty, the inestimable blessings of peace; teach him that war must be resorted to only as a last re-course, when all honorable means known to diplomacy have uiterly failed; teach him that one conflict honorably averted is worth a thousand, yea, thou sands of victories gained on the battle-

field.

If a policy such as this were to be observed, I fail to see what harm could possibly accrue by the establishment of military training in the Portland high sch

ANNIE BLANCHE SHELBY.

AMERICA GREAT MILITARY CAMP Whole Hemisphere Devoted to War God

Is Vision of Alarmist. SOUTH CLE ELUM, Wash., Oct. 18.-To the Editor.)-There is one phase of his programme of preparedness that has not yet been discussed in the public prints, or elsewhere, so far as I know, that surely deserves careful at-

is tention. We all know that a certain ability to that the danger of attack is reduced to a minimum. We know that prepared-ness for war does not prevent it. We

great to be borne—that it spreads poverty over nearly the whole people of a nation, and so debases or lowers them, mentally, physically and morally.

But these questions are being discussed pro and con by everyone. The subject to which I wish to call your attention is this; When we begin to "prepare," our neighbors, Canada and Mexico, as well as those nations less close to us in Central and South America, will assuredly view our preparations with alarm and get ready to protect themselves. If our danger is as great as our jingoes seem to think it—we being the most powerful nation of we being the most powerful nation of the American continents—what will the weaker nations have to fear when we, suddenly begin warlike preparations on a sigantic scale? Will they, remem-bering our wars with Mexico and Spain, be content to trust to our ben-evolent sense of right? evolent sense of right?

the Assuredly they will not. They would be foolish to do so. Under the urging of the slavery dispute, our politicians on to sleet McKinley, they made an unway present the slavery of the slavery state. necessary war upon Spain, and we, the people, are only now getting at the truth of the matter, Remembering this, can we ever he sure we are right when we go to war? The people of the United States are as honest and honorable as they are generous and brave, but their Government is usually to the contract of but their Government is usually in the

but their Government is usually in the hands of knaves or fools.

Now if Canada and Mexico begin fortifying their boundaries and increasing their military strength—as they must do to be safe from us—then we must fortify boundaries and go on in the damnable business of war, even beyond our present plans. And will not these smaller nations, through fear of us, form dangerous alliances with great nations of Europe? And if so, what becomes of our "Monroe Doctrine?"

Logically, then, if we begin, it will only require a few years to place the countries of America under such a burden of militarism as has brought about the present terrible conflict in Europe. True, isn't it? the present terrible conflict in Europe True, isn't it? LYNN MARKEY.

PORTLAND, Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—I am a taxpayer of this city and have been for the last seven years, always paying my debts and trying to be honest

The firm which I had been with for The firm which I had been with for 12 years has closed out and I am without work and have tried my best to secure rame, but as I am an elderly man, I am turned away. I must have work of some kind to save my home and keep us over the Winter. Am willing to try any kind of work. Am well acquainted with the city and can drive a team. I can be reached at A 7347 or 5262 Flanders.

AN HONEST WORKMAN."

AN HONEST WORKMAN."

Two Girl Friends Confer.

Puck.

Puck.

Edith—The man I marry must be hold and fearless. Ethel—Yes, dear, he must.

Twenty-five Years Ago

rom The Oregonian of October 20, 1830. The Chinese religious festival drew to a close at 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning when the blue and red-robed heathen burned one of their numerous devils in front of the Joss house at Second and Pine streets. A large number of white numerous devils in front of the Joss house at Second and Pine streets. ber of white persons stayed up that hour to witness the ceremo-

The West Shore Publishing Company has concluded the purchase of a site for the proposed building at Columbia and Water streets and have let the contract for erecting two stories to John B. Bridges.

President T. F. Osborn, of the Chamber of Commerce, is daily receiving letters from business men all over the state manifesting a great interest in the recent organization of the State Board of Commerce. The institution state manifesting a great interest in the recent organization of the State Board of Commerce. The institution is growing in popularity throughout the state and has already resulted in the formation of three local boards of trade where none existed before.

About 60 nimrods went down the Columbia on the Salem yesterday morning in quest of ducks and while none of them secured very large baga all got enough for breakfast. Ducks are not very pientiful yet and mallards and canvasbacks are very scarce

Signer Liberati and his band were tendered a reception at a Second-street hall Saturday night by Captains Pehi-men and Westemeyer, About 235 per-sons were present and the festivities were kept up until after midnight,

The approaches to the Central Pas-senger Station and the freight depots on the terminal grounds—Fifth street, below G and North Front below Gare in a horrible condition already and the rain has not fairly begun yet

Half a Century Ago

rom The Oregonian of October 20, 1885 Extra Billy Smith arrived in Washington on the evening train from Richmond, September 12. He is very hume and notwithstanding his declara tion that he would suffer damnation before applying to Taylor for pardon, he is as eager to get hold of the pre-clous document as any of his rebellious comrades. Billy's appearance is decidedly seedy.

San Francisce, Oct. 19.—The eclipse of the sun occurred this morning promptly according to predictions.

Rev. Dr. Wythe and family arrived on the Orizaba yesterday. The doctor will proceed immediately to Salem to assume his position as president of assume his position Willamette University.

We are informed that the volunteer troops now doing service in the Indian regions on the eastern border of Oregon will be mustered out as soon as regular troops can arrive to relieve them. Orders to this effect have been received at headquarters. Troops left New York on the 15th ultimo for the purpose of taking the place of volun-teer companies in the District of Co-lumbia.

A meeting will be held at the Methdist Church, corner of Second and Paylor streets, on Monday evening. October 23, for the purpose of organizing a singing school. The school will be conducted under the auspices of E. W. Tallan, a gentleman recently from the East, providing a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained warrant him in the undertaking. charge for the admission of ladies.

During the late war our people spent in the aid of the soldiers of the Republic \$242,274,248.45. This is exclu-Republic \$242,274,248.49. This is exclusive of the Government expenditures. \$187,208,608.62 of the sum was contributed by states, countles and towns for the aid and relief of soldiers and their families, while individuals and associations contributed for the soldiers about \$25,000,000 more.

Why Hog Prices Are Low.

SEGHERS, Or., Oct. 18 .- (To the Editor.)-There is a question of tremendous importance to every farmer in Oregon and this is why are prices of sured that the market could never be now and cannot sell them except at

A number of reasons are given by livestock men for the difference between hog prices here and in the East. The chief reason seems to be the big demand in the Eastern markets and the slow demand here. In the East an immense export business in hog prodouts has been worked and this has sent live hog prices skyward. The Pacific Coast has enjoyed none of this business as yet. Another reason for the lower prices ruling here, according to dealers, is the poer, unfinished quality of the bulk of the hogs that are being marketed. Many of the hegs almost any use and this has had a ten-dency to hold all prices down. Present conditions are regarded as only temporary. In the past Oregon bogs have commanded a good premium and livestock men say that as soon as the American markets readjust themselves prices at Portland will again be higher than in the Eastern markets.

Wife's Interest in Property. PORTLAND, Oct. 13.—(To the Editor.)
—I am married to a man, He was
married before and has one boy, He married before and has one boy, He has property in Oregon and property in Canada. I am not living with him for the reason that he is cross and often drinks heavily. Then he threatens to put me out and says I will never get one cent. Please advise what stops I can take, or what could I claim by law, or can he cut me out without anything?

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In case of his death while you are his legal wife you would have a dower interest, equal to one-helf of the income from the property for life, of which he cannot deprive you. Property division during his life would be in the discretion of the court and could be determined, in the abrence of untary agreement, only by suit for

divorce or separate maintenance. Why Buy Blue Sky, Mr. Manufacturer?

Mr. Manufacturer, when you Mr. Manufacturer, when you buy a definite thing.
You buy an audience with just such people as you want to reach for a definite price.
There is no blue sky—no waste—no lost motion.

You take as much as you want, where you want it, and when you You reach dealers and consumers at the same time.