

The Oregonian

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Portland, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1915.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.

The country is given a glimpse of the high cost of preparedness in the Administration's estimates for Army and Navy expenditures for the next year. There is nothing niggardly in them. They provide gigantic means for national defense measures. Nor may the sums be set down as exorbitant. An increase of \$150,000,000 over the expenditures of the past year is in fair proportion to the necessity of doing something drastic. We have neglected our military and naval strength for so long that much must be done all at once. We are to be prepared for defense. What the country wants and needs is a greater measure of preparedness, and such being the case, the cost may not be protested.

But after we have paid the bill will we be prepared? That is a logical question to be considered in scanning the estimates presented. Are we getting what we pay for? Any bill is too great in the event there is not adequate return for the expenditures. An examination of the estimates for naval expenses suggests that the country would be well advised to get what it pays for. The estimates for building warships, providing ammunition and adding men. There was no appropriation last year for reserve ammunition. The new budget calls for \$4,990,000 for this purpose. An item of \$2,000,000 is added for fitting out another of 21,531,000 for armor, another of 17,857,000 for submarines, while the largest special item of \$27,547,000 is for new warships. This budget has the appearance of being adjusted to the needs of a stronger Navy than the one which has been applied. The Navy will be in shape to give an excellent account of itself in defending American shores.

The Army estimates, however, do not reveal the same promise of providing us with adequate forces. Large sums are provided for war munitions which are greatly needed. Well enough. But while the Navy's appropriations are designed to add actual concrete fighting strength to the country's first line, very little actual fighting force is added to the land defenses. The total for the Army is set at \$67,795,597. This is to add a few thousand men to the National police force. In marked contrast with this sum is the item of \$4,280,000 apportioned to the organized militia. For \$11,000,000 the militia might be practically federalized. In that way a force of 125,000 might be brought up to a high state of efficiency for war, and if the plan proved an entire success the number of men could be increased to a comparatively small cost.

It is apparent that the Administration has listened to its military advisers in the matter of adding to supplies and munitions for war purposes. The estimates for small arms, ammunition and supplies are at hand. When such sums have been expended enough ammunition and supplies should be on hand for several months of campaigning, which is a healthy change from the present situation. In the matter of the militia we have not enough ammunition for a single real battle or enough equipment for a volunteer army big enough to cope with a formidable invader.

Liberal appropriations for machine-gun practice are in keeping with the requirements of the modern military. The machine gun is no longer an auxiliary or emergency weapon, but an agency of destruction of the first importance. Some European tactics go so far as to provide that the infantryman of the future will be armed with a light machine gun rather than with rifle. Heavy increases in the personnel and equipment of the signal corps and engineers are likewise advisable. Of the \$4,990,000 suggested for the signal corps three-fourths of the sum is intended for aeroplanes. The estimates for the maintenance of the country as well as in offensive operations have been emphasized by recent warfare and a large fleet may be set down as indispensable.

But what are the men coming from? This question cannot be evaded in considering the estimates and regarding the needs. A few squads more for the regular Army will not perfect our land forces. A few dollars more for the organized militia will not render that force as efficient for war service as it should be. Many of the men in the regular Army are not as fit as they should be. The country needs more than the country's imagination.

Without trained men the country will not be prepared. Men cannot be trained in a week or a month. Many of the men in the regular Army are not as fit as they should be. The country needs more than the country's imagination. The French rely on camaraderie rather than harsh discipline for their military spirit, a rule directly contrary to that of the Prussians. Nothing could be more inconceivable than a Prussian field marshal taking his men into his confidence. There is "to do or die." Orders will be issued through the proper military channel to those commanders concerned. In the case of the future in which Germany and France are pitted against each other, the results of the two theories will be observed with interest.

est. If real results can be obtained without the application of iron discipline, then the monster of militarism will have been dealt a hard blow.

WHEN WOMEN PROPOSES. When Inez Milholland added another link to her name some months ago, the country gasped. What manner of man could find the courage to propose to this stirring young militant, who was a leader of the women's rights regime in New York? The proposal was met with a great hulk of a man, square-jawed and without fear; but he was nothing at all like the mild Mr. Roosevelt, who led this winsome suffragette to the altar.

Now the secret is out. Mr. Roosevelt did not propose to all. Miss Milholland did the proposing. She has admitted the fact, and her husband has confirmed the gentle impeachment. Furthermore, she was not accepted the first time she proposed, but finally induced the bridegroom to share the altar. Her husband, who was not without a certain concession, since she had both name and fortune of her own. Further than this confession, Mrs. Inez Milholland-Roosevelt has confessed to her suffragist friends that she is exceedingly happy in her life. Naturally she is gratified by her courage and disregard of convention in proposing to Mr. Roosevelt, who says that he had no personal intention of marrying Miss Milholland or any other woman. However, he is more modest in their regard, and he has no doubt, is gratified that the young lady had the courage to breach the subject.

There are possibilities in this case. Nine husbands out of ten will tell you that their wives did the proposing, but ninety-nine out of a hundred will not admit it. Women may lead, or drive, or cajole him to it. Yet how many couples cannot be led or driven, but would make excellent husbands? Woman is privileged to propose during leap year, but one year in a lifetime. Naturally many a maiden passes into the gray light of spinsterhood during these long waits. Given the privilege of proposing, she might escape this fate. Further than that, she would be privileged to lead, to drive, or to cajole him to it. Viewed from every angle, equal rights for women in the matter of proposing is an innovation of promise and merit. The suffragists would do well to incorporate the notion into their program.

WHY NOT TRY ECONOMY? There is a decided contradiction between Secretary McAdoo's plan for raising money to meet regular Government expenses and increased Army and Navy expenditures in the fiscal year 1917 and his criticisms on the present policy with regard to public buildings. The estimates for the fiscal year 1917 are \$16,766,000 less than for 1914 and that, in order to meet the above expenses and also to lay for the Panama Canal, and to leave a working balance of \$50,000,000 in the Treasury, additional revenue of \$112,898,354 will be necessary. If the emergency taxes and sugar duties should be continued. In the very same report he shows that Congress wastes money by wholesale on public buildings.

It is notorious that money is wasted not only on building, but on rivers and harbors, Army posts, Navy yards and continuance of useless offices. More money is wasted in perpetuation of archaic methods of doing public business. The late Senator Aldrich said that if the Government were run on business principles, \$200,000,000 a year could be saved. By applying only a little more than one-third of the Aldrich standard of efficiency the Administration could keep expenses no higher within revenue as to leave \$100,000,000 in the Treasury. He has such an aversion to bonds that he opposes sale of even \$50,000,000 of bonds to meet Panama Canal expenditures for the fiscal years 1916 and 1917, although by that means he would reduce the necessary amount of new taxation. He says:

The policy of providing for the expenditure of the Government out of bonds is a bad policy in itself, and should be abandoned. A nation, no less than an individual, should not live on credit for current expenditures without eventually impeding credit.

Mr. McAdoo includes Canal expenditures in "current expenditures." They are not. They are expenditures which will pay good interest before many years pass. If the experience of the Suez Canal be any criterion, it would be sound business to issue bonds for the entire amount expended, including deficit on cost of operation and interest on the bonds. Under that policy bonds would be issued not only for the \$50,000,000 of this and next year's outlay, but for the \$219,471,636 paid out of the Treasury surplus for June 30, 1915.

When the Government has at hand such ready means of meeting all necessary expenses, including the Canal and National defense, as economy in administration and in appropriations and as bond issues for an income-paying investment, it will have some difficulty in convincing the people that more taxes are necessary.

DR. CARREL AT THE FRONT. Dr. Alexis Carrel, servitor of mankind, has abandoned his comfortable American laboratories for the rigors of the theater of operations in France and Flanders. Just at present the greatest affliction of the human race is death and disfigurement from bullet wounds, and Dr. Carrel is bent on finding out what can be done to lower firing-line mortality rates. Not that anything can be done for the man who is struck in some vital point by a well-aimed shell or projectile; but Dr. Carrel believes there are yet losses which might be avoided by a more skillfully-adjusted system of caring for the wounded.

In an authenticated interview, Dr. Carrel comes forward with this theory of treating the wounded. He would do away with the present plan of segregating the slightly wounded from the seriously wounded and sending only those who are badly hurt

to the distant rear. Despite the use of antiseptics he finds thousands of cases of infection, and although the old days of gangrene have passed, milder infections cause amputations in large numbers and frequently lead to death. It is the doctor's belief that all the wounded should be hurried to a permanent hospital and given thorough treatment within six hours after the moment of being hit. If a wound is taken within that period, Dr. Carrel contends that infection can be wholly prevented by use of a new antiseptic which has been perfected in France.

His strictures will come as something of a surprise to military surgeons who have devised the universal plan of first-aid stations, dressing stations, field hospitals and reserve hospitals. Treatment of the wounded in the front line, and if the wounds are slight the sufferer may get no farther back than the dressing station just in rear of the zone of flying bullets. The Carrel plan of a hospital close to the firing line presents serious obstacles and moving troops covering many miles of offensive or defensive maneuvers. Yet the idea is an excellent one. There can be no question of the advantage of giving the wounded careful treatment in a darkened and noiseless hospital, and free from infections and from those irritating disturbances which do havoc to the burdened nervous systems of creatures who have suffered some shock as a bullet impact. Perhaps the hospitals can be put underground, and the wounded troops be made a matter of international agreement. But whatever the result of Dr. Carrel's inquiries in this particular case, the subject of caring for the wounded is certain to find advancement through the medium of his firing-line investigations in Europe.

Connecticut is rejoicing over the arrival of 100,000 salmon eggs from the Columbia River, which eggs are to be planted in Connecticut waters in the hope of rehabilitating the fishery of the great salmon in New England. Attention is called to the fact that regular shoals of these great fish were once a common sight in Connecticut, although the species has become wholly extinct thereabouts. Connecticut's experience should be regarded with interest with serious thought. The present barrenness of Connecticut streams emphasizes the importance of care on our part lest we share the same fate. The importance of salmon propagation in Oregon should not be lost sight of for a moment.

These are busy times for Roosevelt. Not long since he was called upon to rescue a Princeton friend from an apparently unfounded charge of German espionage in London. Now he is being urged to take the place of his friend, Rev. Frederick Krieger, has been appointed to the former hunting party of Roosevelt which he cannot escape active German sympathies with such a name attached to him. But the Colonel should cheer up. At least, no one is pestering him with demands that he become a candidate for President.

The lure of the Chinese lottery is strong, for an occasional winning returns big money on a small investment. This is the reason many working girls are led to play it. In the United States the lottery is not allowed. The disclosure made by the arrest a few days ago of a Chinaman who conducted a game that many of his patrons were girls, ought to be inducement to Chief Clark and his men to stamp out the evil.

The allies will have reached an agreement with Greece about the time the last Serbian is driven into the Adriatic Sea. Neither the allies nor the Greeks will submit to being hurried.

The "opium king" just released from McNeil's Island, who complains of the long working hours and bad food, has two good lessons to keep him in the straight and narrow way.

By appropriating enough money at the moment to complete the north jetty at the Columbia River's mouth, Congress will materially reduce its total cost. That is true economy.

If the Ford peace party should enter the war zone, it would do well to assure it to implicitly to flags of truce. Scant respect is paid to the white flag in this war.

The last Democratic convention in St. Louis was held in 1904 and was the prelude to the most overwhelming Democratic defeat in recent history.

A new note in the Frye case leads to the suggestion that all these affairs be settled after the war, as were the Alabama claims.

Von Papen and Boy-ed will have safe conduct. The United States will assure that the allies will respect the request.

Either the laziness attributed to the schoolmaster or an exceptional regard for brevity kept the message within bounds.

What is the Italian navy doing while Austrians are sinking ships under King Victor Emmanuel's nose? The victims of trichinosis ate the sausage raw, and what can be expected of people who will do that?

Stars and Starmakers. BY LEONA CASH BAE. HERE'S a little story about "Daddy Long Legs" that the press agent doesn't even know about. Which itself is unique, for if there is anything a publicity purveyor doesn't find out and print about the play and players he represents then it's only because he can't stand publicity glare. But this isn't anything of that nature, and it'll wager that Frank Morse, down in California, will bite his nails when he sees I've scooped him on a tid-bit about his own game. He didn't tell that to me, either, the author told "Daddy Long Legs," named her heroine Judy Abbott for a little Oregon girl. In private life, Jean Webster is Mrs. Glenn Ford McKinley, and Mr. McKinley is a cousin to Mrs. W. T. Eakin, of Astoria. Mrs. Eakin's little daughter is Jerusha Eleanor, called Judy for short. A few years ago Miss Webster, who was then engaged to Mr. McKinley, told him she was going to name her next book-child Jerusha and call her Judy for the little Astoria girl. And so she did, and sent little Judy Eakin an autographed copy of the book and a long letter about how Judy was named. Last October Miss Webster married Mr. McKinley, who is an attorney in New York City, and they are now on their honeymoon-tour in the Canadian mountains on Saturday. Mrs. Eakin is going to bring Judy up from Astoria to see Judy of the play at the Hellig.

Harry Lauder is happy! He has just been told by William Morris, his manager, that he will not have to pay for one single bite of luncheon in any city he plays from New York to San Francisco. Harry, you know, is a wee bit close and has received the news of the free lunch with keen joy. It all comes about by reason of Mr. Lauder's being a member of the Rotary Club, of Glasgow, which is a branch of the Rotary clubs in this country, and the Rotaries are going to have Harry as their guest in every city he plays. They began the grand scheme of luncheon-free for Mr. Lauder, and William Morris was entertained by the Rotary Club of New York. Mr. Morris is also a good Rotarian. The luncheon was a great success, and Harry says that if all the Rotary luncheons to come are as good as that one was he won't have to spend much on his breakfasts and dinners while on tour in the United States.

He is a gr-and manager, is William Morris, said Harry. "I dinna weel please."

Tired of being longer arraigned by the creditors of her husband, George W. Lederer, Reine Davies has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$12,226.20 and no assets. Mr. Lederer filed a petition in bankruptcy four or five months ago. Miss Davies was a headliner on the Orpheum a few weeks ago.

George Arliss has written a farcical comedy entitled "It's Up to You," which has just been produced in London by E. D. Nichola. The piece concerns the adventures of a pair of gay blades who are enjoying themselves in Scotland, while their wives believe them to be passengers on a steamship bound for New York.

The local branch of the Theatrical Benevolent Association were hosts at a dancing and supper party last Tuesday night held on the stage of the old Baker Theater, Eleventh and Morrison streets. More than 100 guests were in attendance.

There's a new producing firm on Broadway composed of Madison Corey and John D. Williams. Mr. Corey recently announced his resignation as general manager for Henry W. Savage, a position he had filled for years. Mr. Williams is business manager of the Charles Froeders Company. He was one of the late Mr. Froeders' trusted executives for many years. Also he is a brother of Hattie Williams, comedienne. The first production of the new firm is to be "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," dramatized from the novel of that name by John Galsworthy.

Speaking of the modesty of actors, Cecil De Mille, who is a five years contract with the Messrs. Shubert, and part of this contract stated that Mr. De Mille's name was to be one-third in size of the type used to display the name of the production in which he appears.

Bernard Holmes in his chatter of "verbal days for the chorus men." The sight of grimacing, capering, painted youths on the stage of the West End theaters has at last revolted the public, and there is a strong demand being made on managers that no more chorus men be used in musical shows until after the war is over.

The newspapers are enthusiastically supporting the public in this case and are calling on the chorus men in the West End playhouses to enlist in the army or navy or accept the alternative of being forcibly taken to the recruiting offices and placed in the ranks of England's defenders. As a result, the poor choristers are exceedingly wretched. Needless to say, they are not as a rule of the robust fighting type.

They think it "perfectly awful" to be asked to go and be "brutal soldiers," and some of them are in hysterics over the situation.

The only kind of powder that the London brand of chorus men know how to use is face powder. The mere suggestion of fighting, cordies their blood, but the great British public is thoroughly aroused over the matter, and all kinds of threats are being made against managers of theaters which allow chorus men, eligible for military duty, to appear on the stage.

It would be no surprise if the chorus men at one of the leading West End theaters, where a new show was produced last night, were mobbed and driven from the stage some day. There was a startling demonstration over their appearance on the opening night, the gallery hooting, hissing and jeering the frightened youths until they almost collapsed.

Most of these chorus boys are now denying that they are Englishmen, but say they are Americans, although they cannot show any passports to prove their nationality. If England has to rely on chorus men to fight the Germans, there is not much chance of winning the war. Fancy a regiment of chorus men! What would the Boches do to them?

It's the liveliest livestock show yet.

ABSTRACT VS. HUMAN JUSTICE

Supposed Purpose of Story Entitled "The New Administration."

MONMOUTH, Ore., Dec. 1.—(To the Editor.)—Melville Davison Post had a story in the Saturday Evening Post of November 20, 1915, "The New Administration." Would it be asking too much of you to clarify the conclusion of this story and state, in The Oregonian, what, in your opinion, the author hopes to convey?

For the sake of a profound and impressive climax, Mr. Post has left for me only an incomprehensible jumble of words. Here is some of the "climax" which make it impossible for me to draw a conclusion. At conclusion of trial—a clock at eight, on the 21st of December, and crowded to the District Judge's house. They find him dead and an examination shows he has been dead for 24 hours at least. Now, at that conclusion of trial the District Judge, accompanied by two Supreme Justices, walked together to the District Judge's home. The District Judge, at conclusion of trial, signed the decree.

But the story would convey that the District Judge really died the night before this particular day of the trial. The mysteries of where the telegram came from, and the summons issued by the broker to be at the trial, are there.

Finally, it is possible to conclude that the "climax" authority—"God" moved that District Judge under after death to complete the end of justice? Were the Supreme Justices, God's messengers of justice, sent here for this particular day's work? Were the guilty people in the courtroom summoned there by an unseen power? Likewise, was the telegram from God?

Or, can it be that the author wishes us to believe that the United States secret service, aided by the Canadian military police, moves such wondrous quantities of funds, and that they are to perform? SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Post's purpose seems to have been to bring legal, formal, human justice into contrast with abstract justice. For this purpose he personifies divine attributes in the two Supreme Justices and causes them to seek out all the secret acts and motives of all the persons directly or indirectly concerned in the embezzlement and to mete out justice to all, regardless of the abstract standing ascribed to the divinity, which ignores all human distinctions. Being omnipotent for the time, the Supreme Justices draw the guilty broker and banker by irresistible impulse to the courtroom and terrify them into confession by revealing knowledge of what they supposed to be well-kept secrets. The apparent participation of the District Judge in the trial for 24 hours after his death seems to symbolize the supplanting of human by divine justice and the use of an instrument of human justice as a mere automaton to execute the divine will under human forms. The mysterious telegram is another example of divine power using human means.

Possibly Mr. Post might desire to use of the word "divinity" and might prefer to demonstrate how far human falls short of abstract justice. This is simply our conclusion from reading the story. Mr. Post might pronounce it wide of the mark.

PREAMBLE BACKS DEFENSE PLAN

"Provide for the Common Defense" Among First Words of Constitution.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 7.—(To the Editor.)—"Provide for the common defense" is written in the preamble of the Constitution. It is a sacred duty imposed upon every citizen, from the President down, by the Constitution of our country. When the President, therefore, urges adequate measures for securing his oath of office and constitutional duty to his country. And the citizen, whether in or out of public office, is bound to do his part. The protection is simply denying the people their right under the Constitution. It is assuming there is no such thing as public danger, and that such men are worse than freemasons. They are public enemies who are playing into the hands of a possible foe, by failing to do their duty as citizens. Such men are repelling that foe when the crucial day arrives.

"Peace at any price," is a violation of the Constitution, which is to "provide for the common defense." It is a sacrifice of the innate right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Such a sacrifice is a chronic office seeker, who has proved his incapacity and lack of patriotism by resigning a high station, when that very station is being sought by a man who is the hue and cry of a soldier of fortune and self-seeker—but it is his "swan song."

So long as any nation maintains a powerful army and navy, just so long must we maintain an Army and Navy competent to repel invasion by that country. Because we presume we are uninvulnerable of foreign conquest, we must not beguile ourselves into believing we are safe from attack and conquest so long as ambitious and unscrupulous monarchs sit on the thrones of armed powers. So long as all the people in town are honest, we may robbers come to town, every door must be locked.

President Wilson should be strongly supported in his demand for adequate preparation for our foreign conquest, but for public protection, for disarmament is unsafe and suicidal—unless it be done by all the armed powers.

GEORGE H. BENNETT.

The Panama Canal.

NEWBERG, Ore., Dec. 4.—(To the Editor.)—Please advise me through The Oregonian about what the Panama Canal was. Its present monthly up-keep, and about how much revenue has been brought in by its operation since the formal opening. Can you tell me also if the vessels of any nation or nations are allowed free passage, and if so, what nations? H. DUNCAN.

In Other Days

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian, December 9, 1890.

Washington—Senator Quay is angry. He does not approve President Harrison's appointments and he wants to kill the force bill. The Republican leaders are to declare against a free coinage bill.

Dr. Simon Quinlan, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, left San Francisco for Portland last night. He will be met at Oregon City by C. W. McNamee, Louis Damann, C. B. Parleton and George C. Sears.

Deputy District Attorney Hume having gone to Salem on court business, Charles Petron, the efficient City Attorney, is attending to his business.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, who lives now in Spruce and London, is said to receive as many offers of marriage as any widow in the British metropolis. She has the income of the \$5,000,000 estate, now much increased, left by her husband.

Sarah Bernhardt is so vexed at the attitude of the press that she is going to give it up.

Vice-President Capus presided at the Chamber of Commerce meeting last night, when the report on the proposed consolidation of Portland, East Portland and Albina was read.

Dr. Anton Sonnenfeld, the polished Austrian physician, recently lost by theft his strongbox and contents, valued at \$15,000.

Half Century Ago.

From The Oregonian, December 9, 1865. Washington—The President's message to Congress December 3 said that resistance to the General Government having exhausted itself, the first question was whether the territories within the limits of the states which attempted to secede should be held as conquered territories under military authority emanating from the President.

New York—The city election in New York was quiet, and full vote was: John T. Hoffman, Tammany Democrat, 23,555; Marshall O. Roberts, Republican, 31,421; John Heiker, Greeley and Missouri, 10,400; Gault, 651.

Information from Hayti says most of the rebel chiefs have been shot.

Salem, Ore.—The Legislature, now in special session, took up Wednesday the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and the Senate ratified it by a vote of 12 to 10. Woodrow Wilson, Chairman of Lane, and Carl of Linn, voted nay. The House put over the vote a few days to allow the members to think about it.

THE PIONEERS.

When Spring and Nature hand in hand the violet do unfold, And the crocuses in their buds with the Crocus green and gold, The feathered race wings north and south, and north and south, to meet; But the human race in betterment it travels East to West.

Away back sixty years or more, the pioneers left the East, Traversed the plain through shine and rain, behind his faithful beast. The whole world took him to meet; With many a varying change; With courage strong he plodded on, to cross the Rocky range.

But time is telling now—the ranks are getting thin; Their step is getting feeble, and their eyes are getting dim. But their hearts are not to be chided; they'll always be our boast; Those men who faced the hardships on their journey to the Coast.

The Pioneers who landed here had brain and brawn to spare. The women may not do for them; they'll always did their share. We wish them every comfort in their fast-declining years, And will raise our hearts in reverence to the sturdy Pioneers. Woodburn, Ore. D. CLARK.

LABOR'S LAMENT.

We are starving, Woodrow, starving. And our strength is going fast; Won't you kindly tell us, Woodrow, How much longer this will last? Oh, we loved you, Woodrow, loved you, And we should with the mob, And we helped elect you, Woodrow, But you see we lost our job.

Now we stand before you, Woodrow, For more, hunger is forcing us; Thinking of the past, dear Woodrow, Sorry we were ever born. You are courting, Woodrow, courting, While our children cry for bread; Won't you know how of our sorrow, We by charity are fed.

Yes, we loved you, Woodrow, loved you, Through our love for you we fell; When your term shall reach its closing, Woodrow, dear, a long farewell. H.

Battleships in Portland.

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 29.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly let me know if at any time since 1900 there has been any of the United States battleships or cruisers at Portland, Ore.? Please state the names. V. A. NOVORO.

June 25, 1934, battleship Wyoming, 1513 tons; June 10, 1905, cruiser Marblehead, 640 tons; June 21, 1906, cruiser Boston, 1378 tons; May 30, 1905, cruiser Charleston, 3590 tons; July 11, 1911, gunboat Yorktown, 1718 tons; June 17, 1912, cruiser Boston, 1915 tons; June 17, 1912, cruiser Maryland, 2953 tons; June 9, 1912, battleship Oregon, 3554 tons; June 24, 1913, cruiser St. Louis, no tonnage; June 9, 1915, cruiser South Dakota, 4593 tons.

Head of American Red Cross.

KELSO, Wash., Dec. 7.—(To the Editor.)—Please inform me who has at the head of the National Red Cross Society. FLORENCE DEVIERS.

Woodrow Wilson is President of the American National Red Cross, but Mabel T. Boardman is chairman of the executive committee. Address her at 1254 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Units of City

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