The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1915.

THE TARIFF WILL NOT DOWN.

President Wilson skimmed lightly over the tariff question in his address to Congress, but he cannot prevent discussion and attempts at action. No sooner will a bill be introduced to continue the sugar duty than amendments will be offered opening the whole controversy. When the new internal taxes on gasoline, steel, checks and other things are proposed, the question will be asked: Why not place duties on raw wool, lumber, eggs and other commodities now on the free list? Why not recover some of the $30,000,000 a year which was formerly derived from the wool duty, rather than impose more internal taxes? By so doing we should foster our industries, while by imposing internal taxes we should place a new burden on the industries concerned.

The proposed taxes would practically be a bonus on foreign steel and gasoline imported into the United States. That effect could be prevented by imposing an equivalent additional duty on imports of those commodities. By proposing such a duty the Administration would further reopen the tariff question, but others will surely propose it.

Referring to the rapid and radical changes which commerce and industry are undergoing, the President said the United States must "make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service, so that we may know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act," and he indicated his purpose to make some recommendations on the subject. That suggestion may cover a tariff inquiry, but there is small hope of an effective tariff commission from this Administration, for it has persistently opposed that policy. But with nine-tenths of the commercial bodies and newspapers behind it, the demand will certainly be made in Congress, and, too, with a persistence which will give it an important place in the voters' minds at the next election.

Like Banquo's ghost, the tariff question will constantly return to plague the Administration, despite all efforts to keep it in the background.

BUILDING TOWNS ON THE SAND.

Some decades ago thriving towns were wont to spring up over night in the virile, rising young West. A gold strike, a prairie boom, an opened land reservation, would be followed by a rush of settlers, adventurers, gamblers, dealers, speculators and those other elements needed to establish a teeming settlement. The rise of many such places has continued until now great cities stand in fulfillment of these days of promise. Others have crumbled back into the shifting sands of the sagebrush country or the tangled underbrush of the wilderness.

There has been a sudden revival of these over-night cities in the land, but not in the West, and not as an outgrowth of any of the time-honored impulses. War is responsible—war and its ravenous demands for munitions. City Point, Va., is an illustration. A year ago City Point was not a city point, but a great cornfield or series of cornfields. Now there are 27,000 souls there, all busied in making munitions or ministering to the wants of those who do the work. Bridgeport is another place which has leaped into prominence through this same cause. Where 115,000 people reposed in tranquillity last year, 175,000 people now live in activity and thrift.

But life in these places is not a happy one. The residents are confronted by a serious problem. There are not enough houses. Transportation facilities are inadequate. Conveniences of a substantial character are lacking. Investors naturally shy at supplying the demand. Who can say how soon peace will settle down upon the world and lessen the demand for war munitions? When that time comes these cities may disappear over night, their multitudes stealing away to some other fields of sustenance. The town that has its foundation upon the manufacture of war munitions cannot look hopefully into the distant future. It is built upon the sands. Sooner or later the world will not be so feverishly anxious to buy its commodities—at least not for a considerable interval, during which prosperity will be slack in the munition towns.

GERMANY'S FOES AND FRIENDS.

The most formidable enemy now confronting Germany is hunger. The Chancellor's positive assertion that the empire has ample food for its people and that the only fault in the food supply is defective distribution does not harmonize with the information which comes from other German sources. We read of food riots in the cities, of exorbitant prices, of scarcity of butter and fat, of the "gratitude of the nation" being due to a professor who has discovered the nourishing properties of woodpulp.

The Vorwaerts says that "every successive week of the war renders the economic situation of the working classes more intolerable." The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Want is growing acute. We jeered at the blockade, but today we laugh no longer." The Chancellor is quoted against himself, for in reply to the Socialists he said recently: "The rise in the cost of living is to be attributed to quite natural causes, such as the scarcity of foodstuffs." Food is the one subject of discussion, and an ex-member of the Reichstag is quoted as saying: "If necessary, we must kill hundreds of thousands of prisoners now consuming our supplies."

The best friend of Germany is the strategic blundering, vacillating and divided counsels of her enemies. They refuse to send an effective army to Serbia until Greece comes to terms, and Greece refuses to come to terms until such an army is sent. They have failed there and at Gallipoli, and now talk of abandoning Serbia to her conquerors, thus giving Greece and Roumania a most solemn warning not to trust to them.

Teuton victories have opened to Germany the entire food supply of the Balkan Peninsula as well as the road to the Mohammedan world. If Germany can fill her soldiers' stomachs, she has good ground to hope for continued victory.

THE FACT AND THE FAKER.

The Supreme Court of Washington has spoken on the question of prohibition, and the law is upheld. Chief interest in the action of the court lies, of course, in the fact that the last hope of the saloons and their supporters and sympathizers is finally swept away, for the state will be prohibition after January 1, 1916. Of subordinate moment is the termination of the widespread agitation over the impending decision and the systematic circulation of false reports that the court would pronounce the law unconstitutional. Just how and why the rumors started it is difficult to say; but it is not hard to understand why they were seized by reckless newspapers and capitalized into salable sensations, both for the purpose of disposing of a few extra papers and of contributing somehow to the "wet" interests.

The Evening Journal in Portland was the principal and only newspaper agent in the "wet" propaganda. Possibly the none-too-careful Journal will say that it was a victim, not a principal, in a conspiracy to deceive the public. We shall not attempt to pass upon that interesting question, except to say that the Journal lent its columns readily to an unscrupulous and reprehensible scheme by pretending to have important information which it did not have, and spreading it before the public under bold headlines as "exclusive" and "genuine." Doubtless it was exclusive, but it was not genuine.

It is the same with much other of the Journal's so-called news, but it rarely takes the chance of being so rudely exposed. A large part of the public knows from observation or experience that the Journal's news and editorial methods are both unjournalistic and dishonest; but it is not often that there is so complete and convincing a demonstration. The Journalism that guesses and colors and taints its news to make the greatest stir is fake journalism. Of that reprehensible variety the Journal is Portland's best example.

WHAT IS IT WORTH?

There is trouble at the University of Washington about an effort to organize student corps for purposes of drill—so we learn from the Seattle Times—and the Washington Alumnus has taken a hand in the "anti-militarist" agitation. It prints, with apparent approval, extracts from a peace-at-any-price pamphlet, as follows:

> We admit that the student does owe a debt to the state, but we do not admit that the establishment of an efficient murdering machine at the university is the best way to pay it! We (because of the advantage of college training) should become leaders in some line; we should solve the problem of the state, industrially, politically, economically? . . . Students now pay a considerable percentage of their educational expenses, while the per capita tax for the support of the university is extremely small.

The United States Government requires all Federal-aided agricultural colleges to maintain cadet organizations; and we hear nothing from the students that the duty is a hardship, nor do they complain about doing something for a generous Government which does much for them.

But a different spirit seems to prevail at the University of Washington. We merely call attention to the fact, for the purpose of asking the liberal people of Washington if they think they are getting the worth of their investment?

THE O.-W. R. & N. CORN SHOW.

The corn show in the new Failing building, Fifth and Alder streets, is well worth the attention of every person who has at heart the advancement of Oregon. No such object lesson of advancement in any single branch of agriculture or horticulture has been placed before the public. It is free, as was the livestock show at the Portland Union Stock Yards during the early part of the week.

If Oregon is to be as great a state as we hope, its greatness must come through its agricultural resources, through the output of the ranges and farms. One of the best assets will more than likely be Oregon's wealth of livestock. But to finish cattle, swine and sheep there is nothing that equals corn. The same may be said of the dairy industry. There is no milk-producing Winter food for the cow equal to ensilage composed of corn, stalks and all, cut and placed in the silo at the proper time.

For many years it was said by the wise ones that Oregon would never be a great dairy or meat-producing state because we could not raise good corn in paying quantities. But Oregon is raising as fine corn as is grown in the country, with a yield per acre well up to the best sections of the "corn belt." We have passed the stage of experimentation; we are on the solid ground of achievement. No state ever made greater advancement in growing any farm product than the Northwest has made in the growing of corn.

For these results we are greatly indebted to the labors of the O.-W. R. & N. Company officials. In season and out of season they have labored with the landowners for more and better corn. Let him who doubts go to the corn show and see some of the results.

WHAT CAUSE FOR ALARM?

The emphasis which President Wilson lays on war preparedness is viewed by the German-American organ of Portland as "startling and ominous." Do the German-Americans anticipate that the United States may become strong enough on sea and land to cope with Germany? If that anticipation should be realized, what is there "startling and ominous" about it if they be loyal Americans? Their apprehensions should rather be calmed at the prospect that at last the United States is to become strong enough to defend itself against all enemies.

The only persons to whom the President's defense programme can be "startling and ominous" are the Nation's enemies, actual or in anticipation. Among these, it appears, we must count those German-Americans for whom the Portland German paper speaks. That paper scarcely conceals its expectation that Germany and the United States will ultimately come to blows and does not at all conceal its alarm lest the United States should prepare so effectually as to come out successful from the struggle. It attempts to hedge on this revelation of its real sentiments by adding that even more startling and ominous is "the inadequacy of the military programme" and finds comfort in some well-founded criticism. It prays that there be "no real danger," but the tone of the succeeding comment on the President's denunciation of disloyalty leaves us in doubt whether the danger in question is danger to Germany or to the United States.

Although Mr. Wilson's denunciation of the disloyal will be echoed by every loyal citizen and can provoke resentment on the part only of the consciously disloyal, it arouses this German-American paper to a frenzy of rage. An awkward attempt is made to excuse disloyal acts and utterances as merely criticisms of the President's neutrality rulings and as fully consistent with the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. It is passionately asserted that foreign-born citizens "have not forsworn their sympathetic feeling for their home country, but their allegiance to their former ruler, and they have an undoubted right to wish, hope and pray for the success of their former fatherland." This sentiment, we are informed, "is not treason." Neither the President nor any other true American has ever said that it was. The President and all loyal Americans have applauded it as natural and laudable, provided it does not supplant loyalty to the United States, yet Mr. Wilson is falsely accused of having "advocated ostracizing and hazing of foreign-born citizens because they exercised their right of censuring his conduct." He is accused of having "treated the entire subject of sympathy with any foreign nation with a vehemence and a rabid spirit of passionate denunciation." The many conspirators and dynamiters who have destroyed or attempted to destroy American factories or ships loaded with American goods are belittled as "a few crazy foreigners caught in attempts at powder works," and we are informed that "all the great losses in these places seem to have been accidents."

The President has not denounced those foreign-born citizens who confine their activities to expressions of sympathy with their native country and to criticisms of his policy from a genuinely American standpoint. He has condemned those who "have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our National life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue." He has not confined his denunciation to German-Americans; he has extended them to all naturalized citizens who are guilty of the conduct he describes; he has further included any native Americans who have so far forgotten their duty to their country as to aid the conspirators.

The wrath of the hyphenated organ implies a consciousness among those for whom it speaks that the cap made by the President fits them. That journal is the first to writhe when the President wields the lash; it must have been hit. It shows alarm at the disposition of the United States to arm adequately for defense; it must fear for the nation to which it owns allegiance. It is alarmed at the proposed penal measures against treason; it must fear for those whom it classes as "a few crazy foreigners." No loyal American citizen has anything to fear from the policy of defense against armed attack and against internal treason. Those who show fear of that policy are their own accusers.

SECRETARY GARRISON'S ARMY PLAN.

The line of reasoning by which Secretary of War Garrison supports the policy of military preparedness, for which he is the chief official sponsor, is so logically conclusive that criticism necessarily turns to the manner in which he proposes to carry out that policy. This criticism is entirely friendly, for The Oregonian desires to see him attain the end at which he aims—placing the Nation in such a sure position to defend itself successfully that no fear of any foreign nation need be entertained. The only questions for discussion are the best means to attain that end, or whether the means proposed by Mr. Garrison are the best. Neither pride of opinion nor party advantage should influence the mind of either Mr. Garrison or his critics, for the sole controlling motive of all should be the highest patriotism.

The chief criticism to be made is on his reliance upon the continental army for provision of a reserve to be available in time of war and on his minimizing the value of the National Guard for that purpose. He even proposes to draw on the Guard for the purpose of building up the continental army. He would provide officers by forming cadet companies recruited from the Guard, as well as from colleges and military schools. Reserve officers are to be drawn from the Guard, from educational institutions and from those men who are trained in business men's camps. He proposes to recruit the continental army territorially, according to population, and thus to place it in competition with the Guard. He admits "the untiring devotion and patriotic spirit of those who have unceasingly wrought for" its improvement and that it has made great progress in the last decade, and he plans to increase the assistance rendered by the Federal Government. Yet he proposes to drain its best talent into his new army and in time of war to disorganize it by taking from it entire organizations which volunteer for Federal service.

The reasons given for this treatment of the Guard are that it is a state army, as the constitution "reserves to the respective states the right to govern this force, to appoint the officers thereof and to train it," though "the National Government may provide arms, decide upon the nature and character of its organization and may prescribe the discipline to which it must conform." It may be used in repelling invasion, yet Mr. Garrison says that under the Constitution it is not otherwise "available to the Nation in time of war." He says that Congress has done whatever is possible by providing that entire regiments may volunteer for National service.

Mr. Garrison appears to overlook the spirit which animates the great majority of the states and the National Guard. A desire exists to bring the Guard up to regular Army standards or as close to them as possible, and to have that force regarded as a valuable unit in the National means of defense. To attain this goal, the great majority of Governors would gladly restrict the appointment of officers to those who came up to the Government's standard, train the force to suit National requirements, and, in case of war, place it bodily at the disposal and under the control of the War Department. There is no doubt that in a great majority of the states the Guard as a body would volunteer in time of war. Any reluctance to meet the Government's wishes could be overcome by making Federal aid conditional on the appointment of satisfactory officers and the attainment of a certain degree of efficiency prescribed by the general staff. Attendance at drill and maneuvers could be stimulated by passage of the militia pay bill. Reliance could safely be placed upon instinctive patriotism to secure the services of the Guard for the Nation in case of war.

Mr. Garrison disposes of the suggestion that compulsory service on the Swiss or Australian plan be adopted by citing the obstacles interposed by our form of Government and by public opinion. He therefore falls back on his volunteer continental army as "framed in view of existing legal and other conditions." Admitting that "strictly speaking, nothing less than the regular Army training makes an efficient soldier," he pleads the impossibility of getting enough recruits for the force needed and for the necessary term of service. He therefore falls back upon the continental army as supplying for war, in addition to such a standing army as we can raise by the voluntary system, "a force already organized, already clothed and armed and officered, which has been to a certain extent disciplined and trained."

Should he fail to secure the required 133,000 men yearly for the continental army, he admits that the Nation "must then resort to some method of compelling the service," but he says the people must first be given the opportunity to render it without compulsion. In fact, he proposes to put to a practical test the genuineness of popular demand for preparedness. Perhaps it is necessary that we should have such a test before resorting to universal training, but the latter is certainly the most equitable. It would require all citizens to do their part instead of shifting the burden to a few volunteers. As adopted by Switzerland and Australia, it would not be costly. The experience of other nations has proved its great educative value and it would give our young men that which they most seriously lack—discipline.

The year's figures show that marriages are decreasing and divorces increasing in Multnomah County. The divorce record to date indicates that two-fifths of our marriages are broken. However, no startling deduction can be made from any such slender record. Divorce, in common with all human weaknesses and failures, rises this year and falls next. There is always a relationship between the growth of population and the volume of divorce. Nor should it be assumed that the legal restriction in Oregon against marriage of the physically unfit has not influenced the record. How many of those broken marriages were made across the Columbia at Vancouver's careless Gretna Green?

The disastrous nervous shock caused by bombardment may put a premium on deaf and dumb men as soldiers. One thousand such men have been trained for the British army and have attained high efficiency, being sound in all other respects but speech and hearing. They exult in their newfound sense of usefulness. Their affliction protects them from the din of battle and from hearing the cries of the wounded. Deaf-mute regiments may command a premium in future armies.

Gordon McKenzie is one among many British subjects who make a good living in the United States for years but refuse allegiance to the Government under which they make it. Their presence here is a reflection on their native country; their failure to become citizens reflects on the land which feeds them.

The man who just now has a load of sawed wood dumped at his curb and must pack it in after dark does not receive much comfort from his wife, and does not deserve any. She it is who must burn the wet stuff.

The boy who made the best of it when he got a popcorn ball and a monkey that climbed a stick in his stocking Christmas morning has grown into manhood and his boy gets the latest mechanical contrivance.

The great need of Oregon is the missing link in its railroad system which Mr. Strahorn endeavors to supply. Couple up the roads, and the economically-scattered fragments of the state will be united.

The Government showed strange diffidence about accepting the handsome gift at San Francisco which Oregon offered. It so seldom gets anything for nothing that it suspected a "plant."

It is the wise man who heeds the burglar's injunction to "Roll over and go to sleep." The wise burglar would not dare say that to a woman, though. Women are braver, if more foolish.

The rainy season brings one comfort to the owners of white-front buildings. The smokers cannot light matches by scratching them.

Summary of peace meeting: Ford: "E jitneybus unum!" Kitchener: "Britannia Go Bragh!" Kaiser: "Gesundheit!" That settles it.

Logan juice cannot put the horse-chestnut out of business. One is a cure for rheumatism, the other a preventive.

Reliable newspapers print reliable news. For example: The State of Washington is "dry."

Among a multitude of plans we should find one that will give us an effective army.

Professor Dryden's new breed of "Oregons" is becoming known around the world.

Will it be turkey, goose or roast beef for Christmas?

Two weeks to Christmas. Make them strenuous.

Wilson is waitfully watching the calendar.

France has not men to waste in the Balkans.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

How Fever Is Carried.

They live on the third floor. There are children in the family. The family cat is disposed to visit the neighbors. The family just below on the second floor are quarantined for diphtheria. It is a balmy Thanksgiving morning.

The third floor cat strolls into the second floor apartment and, as the folks are in the sickroom, goes there. The quarantined family phone their neighbors to come for their cat.

A girl wearing a morning wrapper comes down the back steps and rings the bell. A woman dressed in a wrapper opens the door and the visitor goes into the quarantined flat. In a few minutes she reappears with her cat in her arms. The woman of the flat opens the door and the two lean against the quarantine card and gossip for a few minutes.

The card says that visiting in quarantined quarters is forbidden, but the women cannot read the sign because they are leaning against it. The visitor goes up the stairs. She rubs the cat against her cheek.

A mother has a child of school age. She is a widow and works for a living. On Saturday night, when she returns from the restaurant where she works as cashier, she finds her boy sick.

She goes to a drugstore on the first floor of the flat building and gets a laxative and a tablet for headache. She gives these to the boy. The next day is Sunday. The boy is still sick. In fact, he seems to have a little stomach rash.

On Monday the rash is no better, but there is not much of it. The mother thinks maybe the boy has scarlet fever and she stays at home to take care of him.

On Tuesday the boy is better, but not entirely well. She must go to work. She persuades herself the rash is stomach rash and tells the boy to go to school. The boy gets through school pretty well. Every day he feels better.

Within a few days he begins to peel. Some of the boys help him. A few days later cases of scarlet fever begin to develop in the school. Before the little epidemic is controlled about 25 cases of scarlet fever are recorded.

The health department works pretty hard to control the epidemic. It is at sea as to where the disease is coming from. It is certain the cause is in a certain schoolroom. It is suggested that the pupils in that room be dismissed and the room fumigated.

One of the boys tells the inspector about the peeler. The teacher says the peeler has not been sick and has not been absent two days during the school year. The inspector examines the boy. He is a peeler beyond doubt.

The inspector goes to the boy's home that night. The combination is easily discovered. A light illness, scarlet fever called stomach rash by the mother, sickness limited to Saturday, Sunday, Monday, one day's absence from school, a working mother, convalescence in school, 25 cases of scarlet fever.

Probably Chilblains.

J. A. N. writes: "I would like to ask you what causes my hands in cold weather or if I put them in something real cold to swell up in patches like I had been poisoned by mosquito bites and itch very much, and what to do for them. I am a butcher by trade and handle cold meats."

REPLY.

While it is possible that you have a disease of the spinal cord, it is altogether probable that you have chilblains or what would be called chilblains if you had it in the feet.

Chilblains is a mild form of Raynaud's disease. But you are more interested in knowing what to do about it. If any bad patches develop paint them with tincture of iodine. Ordinary patches can be relieved by applications of spirits of camphor.

To prevent the attacks: Keep your hands warm and dry as much as possible. Wear warm gloves whenever circumstances will permit. Perhaps you could do your work while wearing warm gloves. For some operations you could slip rubber gloves over your cotton ones. This would be troublesome, but you might prefer taking the trouble to giving up your trade. Every morning in Winter bind your arms with tight rubber bands. Leave on for a few minutes. Remove the rubber bands and rub the skin of your forearms and hands with snow or crushed ice. Continue this until your skin tingles.

Cause and Cure of Ringworm.

G. M. A. writes: "Kindly explain the cause of ringworm and the cure for same."

REPLY.

Ringworm is the result of infection of the skin by a vegetable parasite. The parasite is apt to enter the hair follicle. Ringworm is contagious. It is spread by brushes, hats, personal contact, etc.

In most cases the following treatment will suffice: Pull out all affected hairs. Clip the hair of the affected patch and nearby area. Clean off all scales with soap and water. Wash with plain water. Dry. Paint with tincture of iodine. If a few such rounds do not cure you do not persist in home treatment, but have your physician take charge.

No Danger.

C. W. Y. writes: "Am a woman 31 years old and have never been pregnant. Am advised by friends that to become so for the first time at my age is unwise. Would be obliged if you would tell me through the Tribune whether the danger or the suffering in such a case would be much greater than in a younger woman."

REPLY.

No.

Cherished Echoes.

Do you remember how she loved to laugh—
Remember that contagious, high, light peal
Which rippled forth to greet some wisp of chaff,
Some bright thread spun from life's slow-turning wheel?

To help us laugh—that was her gift. A jest
Lacked its full savor till 'twas shared with her.
And now, the saddened hearts that loved her best
Cherish the echoes of those tones that were.

Of late their chime had rung less clear, less free;
A shade of bitterness stole, with the years,
Across her heart; made her tired eyes to see
How mirth's smile falters, trembling into tears.

But, silver sweet, from that star-bordered way
Where with light feet she wanders, rainbow clad,
Another echo falls, whose soft notes say
She's laughing with the angels and is glad.

—J. D. MORGAN.

ODE TO MOUNT HOOD.

Oh, beautiful, wonderful mountain,
In silent grandeur you stand,
Lifting your summit up to the sky
And joining it to the land.

Your ruggedness overawes me;
Your silence fills me with fear;
Ever changing your shadows and colors,
Your outline now dim and now clear.

Oh, beautiful, wonderful mountain,
I worship each day at your feet.
The God of our fathers seems nearer to us
As the sky with your summit you meet.

M. P. Z.

Her Social Secretary.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I am glad to see that you never gossip about anybody." "I leave everything to my social secretary," responded the other society woman, languidly.

PARENTS PRIMARILY AT FAULT

Unruly Child in Schools Generally Reflects Home Conditions.

ILWACO, Wash., Dec. 9.—(To the Editor.)—In an editorial on "Educational Shortcomings" you use this phrase: "It is not too much to say that discipline has vanished from the schools."

From this I draw the inference that if a child is unruly and is hard to discipline at school, the school is to blame according to your version. You lose sight of the fact that the home is the unit of social life, where right manners and conduct should be taught, and place the cause of the shortcomings of the child on some fault born in school. According to Dr. Stanley Hall, nine-tenths of the irregularities in child life are the result of bad home conditions and these are reflected in his daily life, whether it be in church or in the school. The school does much to remedy these defects and falls short of the mark, as there is no cooperation on the part of the parent with the teacher.

Mr. Taft is quite right when he says that the school does not adjust its work to the growing needs of American life. This should be the sentiment of all Americans. But how many are willing to put this into practice? From all quarters we hear of high taxes—school, road and so on down the category. To equip schools so that they may be in position to send out our boys and girls well adjusted to the growing needs of our times is a question which would cause the taxpayer to throw up his all in despair, when he considered the cost.

The school, with the learning it gives at the present time should be employed to educate the taxpayer to the needs of a school that will fit his child for an active part in the needs of the times.

J. H. GILMOUR.

Mr. Gilmour has succeeded in drawing an impossible inference from The Oregonian's editorial. The Oregonian has consistently repelled the popular fancy that parental duties may properly be shifted to the school authorities. But discipline in the schools can be maintained in spite of and apart from lack of discipline in the home. The successes in the past of teachers in so-called "tough neighborhoods" attests to that fact.

No Sarcasm Here.

LENTS, Or., Dec. 10.—(To the Editor.)—In reference to Miss Barron's letter I would like to reply to the outcry against the awfulness of the blasting at Kelly's Butte and the war-inspiring thoughts that are created in the minds of the youth living near enough to hear the aforesaid blasting.

I would say that for the past ten years we have lived less than a half mile from the Butte and have raised five boys to manhood, hearing the blasting twice daily six days in the week. They have all read Miss Barron's letter and say unanimously that the thoughts of war never entered their minds until suggested by Miss Barron.

It seems that more undesirable things are suggested to boys by those who do not understand the workings of a boy's mind than all their surroundings possibly could, if they are clean and healthful.

Three of the aforesaid boys belong to the Naval Militia. When asked if they were ready to go to Mexico to war, they replied: "We would like to go to Mexico, all right, but not to fight."

I didn't raise my boys to be soldiers.

M. L. M.

Husband's Right.

PORTLAND, Dec. 9.—(To the Editor.)—If a wife has a minor child and she banks her savings or earnings in a joint bank account with this boy, could the father at the mother's death claim a share of it, or would all go to the boy?

B. B.

If he could segregate the account in any definite way it is probable he could claim a half interest in the wife's share of the bank account. This, however, would be for the court to decide.

In Other Days

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian December 11, 1890.

Washington—President Harrison has been calling to the White House the Republican Senators who are weak-kneed on the force bill and very emphatically reading the riot act to them. Each of these Senators have been given to understand that it is very important to the Administration that the elections bill should pass. It is the President's pet bill.

Dublin—The Irish people gave Parnell a very enthusiastic reception on his return to Irish soil yesterday.

Boise City, Idaho.—Governor George L. Shoup's message to the legislature reminds the members of the duties which the accession to statehood puts on them especially as to polygamy, bigamy, secrecy of the ballot and suffrage generally.

R. J. Mead, of Pendleton, was badly injured by a falling tree at Meacham Monday.

Workmen are endeavoring to raise four cars and an engine, which went into the river at the foot of the incline at Ainsworth dock. The barge moved out as the cars were being loaded.

Port Angeles, Wash.—The murderer of Mrs. Moss has been captured and he has confessed. He is James Wood, alias "Stubby Jim."

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian December 11, 1865.

The regular letter from New York reached The Oregonian yesterday. There seems to be great rejoicing in the East that Wade Hampton was defeated in South Carolina. The New York National banks are going into all sorts of business, one proposal being to establish a newspaper as their official organ. General Lee has contracted to write a history of the war. There is talk of creating the post of General in our Army and raising Lieutenant-General Grant to that office. English as well as American papers agree that Minister Adams had far the better of the diplomatic controversy over war issues with Earl Russell.

A letter from Fortress Monroe says the larger portion of the rebel ram Merrimac was successfully raised December 5.

A vote in the House for Speaker was: Colfax, 135; Brooks, 35.

Colonel Chapman, of Coles County, Illinois, has arrived from the East en route to Hell Gate as Government agent.

CHRISTMAS IN OREGON.

Oh, Christmas day's not far away—
Heigho! We must be jolly
For soon we'll hang the mistletoe!
With Oregon grape and holly.
We cannot sing of frozen ponds,
Where boys and girls go gliding,
But what care we when roller skates
Are just as good for sliding?

We cannot sing of snowy hills
Where children coast together,
But a "wagon-coaster" can be used
In any kind of weather;
And since old Santa Claus' sleigh
Can't get round to a feller
He comes in his red motor car
A-holding an umbreller!

So we'll not weep o'er picture books
Where snowflakes soft are falling,
But smile to see our roses grow,
And hear our pine trees calling!
Oh, Christmas day's not far away,
And though it may be raining,
Old Oregon's good times will keep
Us fellers from complaining!

—M. C. FLANDERS.

Lecture at Home.

Boston Transcript.

"All things come to him who waits, you know," he said, yawning. "Yes," replied his wife; "but they don't always break in and wake him up."

MONTAGUE GLASS TO WRITE

For Sunday Oregonian

Beginning with tomorrow's big issue Montague Glass, who became famous a few years ago as the originator of the Potash & Perlmutter stories, will offer a similar series to the readers of The Sunday Oregonian.

For this series he has created a new group of characters, among which Birsky and Zapp are the principals. The stories will be just as funny and contain just as much practical philosophy as did the Potash & Perlmutter stories.

Don't fail to read the first number in tomorrow's Oregonian.

GIRL WAITERS IN PARIS CAFES—The war has caused a decided change in Parisian cafes. The regular waiters, most of them, have gone to the front and their places now are taken by girl waiters. The Oregonian's correspondent in Paris has concluded that there is something psychological about this situation. The men waiters, seeing the soldiers home on furloughs, are stricken with a feeling of patriotism and hasten to the recruiting offices to enlist. A story in tomorrow's paper will discuss this condition and its consequences in interesting detail.

WALLINGFORD AGAIN IN LINE—Nearly all The Sunday Oregonian readers are following the adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford from week to week. George Randolph Chester, his creator, puts him through a new series of entertaining stunts every Sunday. Tomorrow's will be up to the usual Wallingford standard.

UNCLE SAM AS A FUR MERCHANT—Among the other changes in industrial and commercial life wrought by the present European war is one that has driven the fur business of London across the Atlantic into New York and St. Louis. Heretofore all the furs caught by sealers, hunters and trappers in the United States and Russia were shipped to London for treatment and preparation for the market. Now London is not able to handle the business and the furs are shipped to St. Louis, which city promises to become the world's leading fur market. A story in tomorrow's paper—illustrated—will tell all about it.

AMERICAN TOYS FOR CHRISTMAS—For the first time in history the nephews and nieces of Uncle Sam will be given toys for Christmas this year that were manufactured in their own country. Toy Zeppelins, submarines and other implements of warfare are among some of the principal Christmas attractions. An illustrated story tomorrow will explain the progress made by American toy makers.

FOR WOMEN GOLFERS—So great has been the interest of golfers in the series of instructive stories by John J. Keenan recently printed in The Sunday Oregonian, that a series intended especially for the enlightenment of women golf players now has been prepared. The author of these stories is Mrs. Gourlay Dunn-Webb. Her first contribution will appear tomorrow.

MOVING PICTURE NEWS—Two separate departments of The Sunday paper will be devoted to motion-picture news. One page in the magazine section will deal with news of general interest to the film world and several other pages in the dramatic section will record the latest happenings of the industry in Portland and vicinity.

PAGE OF SCHOOL NEWS—Reports of school activities in all parts of Portland will be contained in the page devoted to school news. Most of these reports are prepared by pupils of the schools themselves. They should be of interest to the pupils, teachers and parents.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS—Several distinct features have been prepared for the boys and girls. A half page of short stories, puzzles, jokes and pictures will appear in the magazine section. The comic section will give pictures of Polly and her Pa and all the other familiar characters, while another full-page will present Donahey's fairy tale characters in their latest activities.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY SHOW—Pictures of some of the prize-winning exhibits at both the livestock and the poultry show will be printed. They will be accompanied by descriptive stories and a complete list of the successful entries in the poultry exhibition.

OTHER SUNDAY OFFERINGS—The usual space will be devoted to sporting, society, church, dramatic and automobile news, to real estate reports and accounts of women's activities.