The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1916.

COMMERCIAL WAR IS COMING.

The present time is not too early for the United States to prepare for the commercial struggle which will surely follow the war. Even while they are fighting, the two groups of European powers are already preparing for the bloodless fight for commerce. Each group is considering the continuance for economic offense and defense of the present alliance for military purposes. The central empires are discussing a grand scheme by which they and lesser states allied with them shall dominate the world's commerce and put their enemies at a disadvantage. Their enemies, under the leadership of Britain, are driving Germans out of their commerce and industry and are considering a combination by which they shall have a preferred position in each other's territory and colonies.

The central empires are reviving in earnest schemes for an Austro-German fiscal and commercial union, but on an enlarged scale. Friedrich Naumann is the chief of German propagandists of the idea, to quote the London Times' former Berlin correspondent, "that Germany and Austria-Hungary form the natural center of a great political and economic system, stretching from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Alps, the Adriatic and the Danube, and destined to draw in all the states on its fringe." He argues that there is no prospect of the dissolution of the present groups of states; that they tend to draw together permanently and that Germany and Austria must perfect their commercial union before, not after, peace negotiation. Europe is to be given "two long walls—one running from the Lower Rhine to the Alps, the other from Courland to either the right or the left of Roumania." To the smaller states isolation will be intolerable and "they must sooner or later decide with which league they will or can march." Poland is to be restored and taken into the Central European league as its "Eastern wall of defense," according to Count Andrassy, ex-Premier of Hungary. Naumann does not propose at the outset to drag in Holland, Scandinavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Switzerland or Belgium, for he says this will naturally follow.

Negotiations for the formation of this league are already in progress and the recent visit of Kaiser Wilhelm to Kaiser Francis Joseph is said to have been designed to advance them. The main idea, says the Times, "is a joint tariff with special adjustments among the partners" in order to make Central Europe more self-supporting and to perpetuate state control of supplies and regulation of prices. But the league would certainly launch upon a career of commercial conquest.

That similar preparations are being made by the allies is shown by the recent visit of a French commission to the United States for the purchase of material to restore French industry after the war and by a recent speech in the British Parliament by Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade. He said that secret inquiries were being made "for the reorganization of our industries when the war is over and for preventing the penetration of British industries by German enterprise." Inquiries were "being conducted into trade relations between ourselves and our allies and into connections that German syndicates and the German government itself had formed." Among the subjects covered were "the use made by Germans of the English financial system, the use made of British ports by German tonnage, and the position of German owners of British companies who claimed the advantage of our ports and flag and the ownership of real property by aliens." No tenderness would be shown to German interests. A representative was sent to Italy "with the idea of capturing some of the trade previously done by Germany."

But discussion in Britain has gone far beyond the limits of Mr. Runciman's work. Confident of final victory, many British business men and economists look forward to the extinction of Turkey and to a league which shall draw around the central empires a ring of hostile tariffs. By offering advantages in world trade the allies would attach to their league some of the smaller states in Northern and Southeastern Europe. They would give preference over the Teutons in each other's colonies, which in event of their victory would include practically the whole of Africa. The same kind of discrimination against Teutons which Mr. Runciman proposed for Britain might be practiced by all the allies. The stronger league would attract to it the smaller nations, as honey attracts flies, and it could add members as long as there was anything to gain by the addition.

No matter which group of powers wins in war, both groups will be better equipped for industry and commerce through the expedients which war has forced upon them. The Teutons will have placed in practical operation the ideas of efficiency and economy on which they lay such stress, and will thus have gained valuable experience. Military necessity has forced the entente powers to absorb a large measure of these German qualities, to put them in practice and to prove their merits. This valuable experience is not likely to be thrown away. Britain particularly will be greatly changed industrially and will have modified its views of political economy. Free trade will no longer be its fetish. When the nation has settled down to work its supply of skilled male labor will have been much diminished by war. Under pressure of war, machinery will have supplanted manual labor at many points and will have proved its economy. After having proved that much work which labor unions have hitherto insisted upon restricting to skilled men can be done by unskilled men and women, employers will not willingly return to the old practice. Union opposition may be overcome by a new deal with employers. The government will take a more active hand in the direction of industry, both to aid and encourage it and to make the nation more independent of foreign supplies. What can be foreseen as to Britain will in a measure be true of France, Russia and Italy. Industry in the two latter countries is likely to be invigorated by the injection of British skill, energy and capital, and they may become more serious competitors of great manufacturing nations.

These movements of the belligerents most nearly concern the United States, for the energies of each commercial league will be directed to competition first with the other and then with outside nations, of which the United States is the greatest. Each league will strive to take away from us the trade we have gained in its territory and in our own and will go after that which we have taken from both in the world at large, especially Latin-America and the Orient. It is imperatively necessary that the United States prepare for the commercial contest in order that we may hold the ground we have gained and that we may gain more. This preparation requires careful inquiry into our tariff and shipping laws as a preliminary to their revision in such manner as will facilitate commerce. Inquiry should begin now in order that the new laws may be passed and put in operation as soon as possible after peace is restored.

A BLOW TO BUREAUCRATS.

It is not a long step beyond the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court in the Alabama water-power case to the doctrine that the right of eminent domain may be exerted by water-power companies against Government land not devoted to Governmental purposes.

Recognition of the authority of states to vest water-power companies with the right of eminent domain is the main factor if other court decisions are accepted as precedents. Numerous decisions have been rendered affirming the right of corporations performing public functions under state laws to acquire by condemnation needed Government land. If this construction be correct, objections to the Ferris bill and its purpose to make Government an exacting landlord are minimized, for the intended effect of the Ferris bill must fail.

But the decision presents another angle. One of the professed dreads of the supporters of the Ferris bill is that if public lands needed for development of water powers are turned over to state control the water-power interests will acquire the power sites in fee, and hold them out of use. A law similar to that sustained in Alabama would deprive a company of the right to hold power sites idle in the face of a desire of another company to use them.

There could in fact be no water-power monopoly short of the time in the far distant future when all water power shall have been developed. Then it could only be a monopoly of plants engaged in supplying hydro-electric energy subject to state regulation.

Those who see harm lurking in that are referred for consolation to those local eminent proponents of the Ferris bill who are now advocating a single telephone service in Portland on the theory that the people are served better and cheaper by a publicly regulated monopoly than by two systems with the attendant necessity of fixing rates that will pay returns on duplicate investments.

UNBOUND VOLUMES.

While the world may wax enthusiastic over those whose genius has outshone the sun, the humble worker in the literary field who supplies us with fleeting entertainment generally slips by unnoted, even after long years of useful work. The dispatches barely mentioned the passing of Jeanette L. Gilder in New York the other day. Possibly there are few who will recall Jeanette Gilder when her name is brought up. Yet for nearly fifty years she has been before the public in a humble way as a journalist and magazine writer.

Probably if her writings could be assembled they would fill a greater library than the works of most writers of great renown. Your real literary person who writes a book a year for twenty years is hailed as a phenomenon of industry. Yet the writing folk of the press and magazines write one or two thousand words a day 300 days in the year and every year in a lifetime. What author can boast such a record? Too often the successful author permits himself long periods of relaxation, believing that his powers will become impaired otherwise. Naturally, such refinements cannot be engaged in by the writer whose daily contribution is a matter of routine.

Miss Gilder was 18 when she began writing. She was 66 when death laid aside her pen. She began as a reporter on a Newark, N. J., daily and continued in that school of life until 1875, when she was given a position as literary editor and musical and dramatic critic on the New York Herald. She pursued this interesting and important work for five years, leaving it to found Putnam's Magazine with her brother, Joseph Gilder. Thereafter she contributed widely to magazines and newspapers. Two of her works, "The Tomboy at Work" and "The Autobiography of a Tomboy" are widely known. During the last few years she had engaged her efforts toward revising the works of young writers and disposing of them in the open market, an occupation in which she was quite successful. Her standards as a literary critic and broker were high and she has aided many a struggling writer over the rough places in the trail. As an individual Miss Gilder will soon be forgotten, but as a type of newspaper woman her memory will endure.

A WARNING TO THE WEATHER MAN.

There has emanated from the United States Weather Bureau a suggestion which should be repulsed by force if necessary. An innocent little affair it may appear, yet it is freighted with frightful possibilities and dire consequences, and we must hasten to nip it while the atrocity is yet in the bud. The bureau hints at shifting our weather readings from the Fahrenheit to the Centigrade scale. An innovation almost as drastic as that of shifting our Government from an individualistic democracy to an absolute monarchy. No doubt there are arguments in favor of either change, but the public simply cannot permit such a thing, and there you are.

There is nothing quite so important to us as our weather. Preachers preach about it, writers write concerning it. Lately it has occupied great areas of front page space. Since the days of Adam it has been the principal topic of conversation. Naturally we have grown accustomed to the Fahrenheit variety of weather. When any one says it was five degrees below zero over in Montana last week we all know exactly what is meant and are in a position to offer fervent thanksgiving that we do not reside in Montana. Likewise when we read that it was 102 in the shade in Kansas. We've gotten the whole Fahrenheit system not only in our conscious but in our sub-conscious minds. Name any degree of temperature from forty below to 140 above and we know instantly just how hot or cold a particular locality chanced to be.

But what would Centigrade mean? We are told that we need merely multiply the number of Centigrade degrees by 1.8 in order to secure the temperature above or below the Fahrenheit freezing point, which is thirty-two degrees. The freezing point for water in Centigrade is zero and the boiling point 100. But who is going to fix that firmly in his mind? Perhaps the younger generation might be taught. But such a change means that those of us who have matured must do without our weather the rest of our lives. If the weather man wants to start something just let him try that innovation.

TRUCKLING TO TAMMANY.

President Wilson has surrendered to Tammany. That is the construction which his staunch supporter, the New York Evening Post, puts upon the announcement that he has decided to appoint Joseph Johnson, Jr., postmaster of New York City. The Post describes Johnson as "a chronic office-seeker of the microscopic order," and continues:

> The appointee to the biggest postoffice in the country has been for years known as one ready and willing to take any political job from any man or faction. To say that he has been after the loaves and fishes is to rate him too high. He has scrambled for the crumbs that fell from Murphy's table, and been glad to take any fish-bone that Gaynor might throw him.

Such is the man whom the President will appoint at Tammany's dictation to succeed Mr. Morgan, who was appointed in 1907 to the satisfaction of the business public and continued by President Taft and whose reappointment was asked by the entire business community, by the New York Times, World and Post among the Administration's supporters and by independent newspapers. Johnson's appointment is the price which Mr. Wilson pays for the support of Tammany in Congress and in the next Democratic National Convention. The Tammany Representatives hold the balance of power in the House, and their support is needed for the President's legislative programme. Tammany will control New York's ninety-two votes in the National convention, and the President needs these votes which he spurned in 1912. Therefore the President rejects the counsels of his friends and engages in what the Post calls "bargaining politics" and "barbarous spoilmongering."

In his letter to Representative Palmer regarding the single-term issue, Mr. Wilson said:

> It is intolerable that any President should be permitted to determine who should succeed him—himself or another—by patronage or coercion, or by any sort of control of the machinery by which delegates to the nominating convention are chosen.

It is.

A DEEP HARBOR FOR YAQUINA BAY.

The true Oregon spirit is shown by the people of Newport in their request that the Board of Engineers reconsider its adverse report on the proposed improvement of Yaquina bar and harbor. They reply with an offer to pay out of local taxes one-half of the cost of the survey and of the improvement, which is to establish a thirty-foot channel.

The reasons given by the engineers for their adverse report are most effectually disposed of in Newport's reply. The inadequacy of the returns from the former improvement was due to the bankruptcy and subsequent absorption by the Southern Pacific of the Oregon Pacific railroad and to the consequent withdrawal of the steamers to San Francisco. The railroad has been put in good repair and regular operation and is capable of carrying heavy traffic from the Willamette Valley to Yaquina Bay. The great Siletz forest is now open to loggers and lumbermen and with a deep harbor oceangoing vessels would carry its products to foreign markets. The dairying and fishing industries have developed and would add to the port's traffic.

The port's offer to pay half the cost of survey and improvement is sufficient answer to the engineers' statement that "the reasonably prospective commerce appears insufficient to justify the further cost of an enlarged project." The people of Yaquina Harbor might conceivably be willing to have money wasted on a worthless scheme if the Government paid all; we decline to believe them capable of such folly when half the money comes out of their own pockets. The engineers' argument is the same old argument which has often done duty as an excuse for doing nothing. The people ask for a harbor that they may develop commerce; the engineers reply: "You have no commerce, therefore should not have a harbor." If that theory had always been followed, we should still be in the stone age.

ROBERT BURNS.

Several philosophers have observed that if permitted to write a people's songs they would not care a rap who wrote the laws. An expressive sentiment. But we are led to wonder what "Bobbie" Burns thought of that idea, which was old in his day. He had that rare privilege of writing a people's songs for them and yet we find the wretchedness of his last days augmented by fear of the law and its medieval punishments for debt. But then the law has been wiped out and Bobbie Burns' songs remain. So perhaps the philosophers knew whereof they spoke, after all.

Robert Burns was not a poet in the sense that Keats was a poet or that Shelley and Wordsworth were poets. He had nothing of Keats' witchery of words, of Shelley's evanescent magic of style or of Wordsworth's profundity. Yet he was a poet, one of the greatest of poets, one whose melodies have stirred the hearts of millions of high and low degree. His muse was the spirit of old Scotland and of new Scotland, and his harp was the human heart. When he was himself, writing those homely verses that move irresistibly to tears or laughter, according to their mood, Burns' mastery was complete. It was only when he took on the airs and aims of a literary man that he failed.

It has been charged that Burns borrowed liberally and that even his style was purloined. But the charge may be admitted without detracting one whit from the merit of his work. He gave a great deal more than he took and, for that matter, was no greater offender than Chaucer in pilfering from the bards of forgotten days. He ranged from humor to pathos, from waggishness to sublimity. His tenderness was infinite, his wit brilliant and his homely morality irresistible. It has been charged against him that he wrote ribald song for private circulation among his fellows, but that may pass. If he did his sin was no worse than that of many of his predecessors and modern successors. Whatever his shortcomings they may be passed over lightly, when we consider "Auld Lang Syne," "Tam o' Shanter," "Halloween," "The Brigs of Ayr" and an endless procession of sparkling songs which touch every chord in the human heart.

Burns was born in 1759 and his early life was a hard one on the farm. The Scottish muse having taken up its abode within him he began rhyming almost before he was out of his swaddling clothes. He was in the first flush of young manhood when his first notable works were published in the celebrated Kilmarnock edition, which brought three shillings in the eighteenth century and several thousands in the twentieth. He sought money enough from this work to go abroad to escape the heartaches of an unfortunate love affair, but was induced to remain at home and became the lion of the hour in Scotland. With that careless abandon which has marked many a poet, including the tuneful Keats, he embarked upon a course of dissipation which shattered his health in later life. Retiring to Dumfries, where he had a small official post which paid him seventy pounds annually, he continued to write, producing drivel and gems alternately. He also continued to live somewhat faster than his constitution would permit and at a time when he should have been approaching the zenith of his youthful powers we find him complaining of "the rigid fiber and stiffening joints of old age." He passed in 1796, his life burned out while he was yet some years short of forty.

The Ford party has unintentionally served a useful purpose—it has made the pacifist busybodies so ridiculous that they will receive no more attention. All that was necessary to discredit them was to hive them on a ship under the eyes of observant newspaper men, just as Mr. Ford did. Advocates of preparedness owe gratitude to him.

The pedantic diplomatic struggle to find a suitable phrase as an excuse for doing nothing about the Lusitania continues at Washington. When the phrase is found we are to assume that the murders are avenged and that American honor is vindicated.

A Puget Sound smuggler who was caught last Summer with $36,000 worth of opium has just pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $7500. These figures give an idea of the profits in the illegal trade, beside which the blind pig industry is a jitney affair.

There is hope for the boy who falls in love with a married woman if he bellows about it and is handled right. Disappointments that begin early are soonest ended. Better that way than when he is 40, more or less.

A drop of 70 degrees in temperature in the Winter season is not a hardship, for people are prepared. A drop of that much on the Fourth of July, however, would make it too cold to let off the fireworks.

The much-heralded naval reserve scheme has been little more successful in reinforcing the Navy than was the Army reserve in holding trained men for the Army. It gathered in 176 men in six months.

The man who steals "juice" is tampering with hot stuff and must be an artist in his line. Most people are too afraid of being shocked even to look at the meter.

It is said by a discerning correspondent that there were no men of great intelligence in the Ford peace party. We all knew that from the first.

All the border cattle thieves are not Mexicans, but those who are Americans should not be punished according to Mexican methods.

While the honorable Millers may be reunited, there are several score outstanding feuds among the faithful which baffle adjustment.

Old Weyler is chief of staff in Spain, which is why that country keeps out of the war. Weyler was taught eighteen years ago.

Mexico asks that we punish an American soldier for alleged misdeeds. Glad we're not that soldier if Carranza insists.

There is nothing that can prevent any Portland teacher from marrying and not much to keep her off the job.

Big incomes may be taxed for National defense. That is correct. Let Carnegie and Ford foot the bill.

These intermittent snowfalls are devised to allow the industrious wife opportunity to sweep the walks.

The stale joke about "ribbons for the typewriter" may become worse if prices rise much higher.

The Democratic warhorses are resting easy. Bryan will not camp on Wilson's trail.

The Lake County man in the penitentiary saw his way to freedom and sawed out.

In less than four weeks of prohibition the system of blind-pigging is crude.

With the logging camps and sawmills in operation, pessimism will fly away.

President Wilson urges Congress to hasten its work. Can't be done.

Prosperity is hitting Seattle, for 250 shipbuilders are on strike.

The autos are on dress parade at the Armory this week.

Taxing of incomes on a rising ratio is decidedly British.

This snow business is beginning to get on our nerves.

The tail end of that Seattle snow storm.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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Typhoid in Winter.

This is not the typhoid season, but anyone who relaxes his caution against typhoid by reason of the season is likely to run into trouble.

Fly-borne and vegetable-borne typhoid is eliminated. Since oysters do not feed when the water is cold, the danger of oyster-borne typhoid is about eliminated. In spite of the temperature of the water in Winter water-borne typhoid persists. In fact, certain weather conditions may increase the amount of water-borne typhoid in Winter. For instance, a number of years ago, when the harbor at Cleveland would freeze over the ice would direct the sewage stream straight toward the water intake. In the absence of ice the wind and waves protected the water intake from sewage a good part of the time.

Typhoid in Winter is often typical and diagnosed with difficulty. The disease, Winter cholera, from which certain communities suffer in Winter is a form of typhoid fever. If a community suffers from water-borne typhoid fever in Summer and individuals take certain precautions to protect themselves in the warm weather they should continue them in cold weather. If the community chlorinates it must continue to do so. If individuals heat the water, or distil it, or drink distilled water, they must keep it up.

Winter weather does not suffice to stop milk-borne typhoid, though it decreases it. The December number of New York Health contains an account of two small epidemics of typhoid fever which illustrate how milk can spread typhoid.

In October, 1914, J. M. had typhoid fever. He lived on a dairy farm where 13 cows were milked. The milk was sold to a milk dealer who handled the milk of 12 dairies. Evidently J. M. remained a carrier of typhoid bacilli, but he did not infect the milk produced on his father's farm until the middle of the following June. Between July 6 and August 25 18 cases of typhoid developed among the customers of the milk depot selling the milk from the M. farm. Dr. Sears, of Syracuse, and Sawyer, of Auburn, satisfied themselves that the 18 cases of typhoid in Auburn were due to infected milk from the M. farm. They stopped the milk from the M. farm and caused the balance of the depot's supply to be pasteurized, whereupon the epidemic stopped at once.

Another illustration of how pasteurization protects a milk supply was reported by Dr. Sears. For three months last Summer W. D. C. suffered from typhoid fever and after effects due to the typhoid bacillus. He was a milk producer, but the milk from his farm caused no disease because it went through a pasteurizing before being marketed. Pasteurization of milk as a means of preventing typhoid cannot be discontinued during the Winter.

Another group of typhoid cases is reported in the December Health News. George G. had typhoid fever during December, 1910. Another member of his family had the disease in 1911. A third had it in 1912 and a fourth in 1913. In 1915 three farm employes had typhoid. This was getting serious, so the health supervisor, Dr. Berry, investigated the farm thoroughly. Everything was in good sanitary condition. Investigating the people, he found that George G. was a carrier. Probably he had been a carrier since his attack in 1910 and was responsible for the disease in the other members of the family. As the milk from this farm went to New York City, it was probably pasteurized and had, therefore, done no harm. The possibility of typhoid from carriers is somewhat less in cold weather than in warm.

Depilatories.

G. G. writes: "What do you think of the inclosed remedy for removing superfluous hair? There is another remedy called 'De Miracle.' Would you recommend the use of any so-called remedies?"

REPLY.

We have on file letters written by people who have been injured by depilatories. The inclosed clipping contained a hidden ad. advertising a medicine. I want to take this occasion to warn against all medicine advertised by hidden ads. As straightout advertisements of medicines have lost their drawing power the medicine people have adopted a form of subterfuge known as hidden ads. Articles of merit are not marketed by methods intended to deceive.

Myocarditis.

Mrs. O. H. M. writes: "Kindly give me such information as you readily can pertaining to the seriousness and character of the heart affliction known as myocarditis. Is there a cure?"

REPLY.

Myocarditis means inflammation of the muscle which makes up the heart wall. The term as more frequently used means slow, chronic inflammation. It is a serious condition, as it means that the heart muscle is weak and worn. A person with myocarditis should devote a part of each day to the business of getting well. Many of those who make getting well their business succeed in being cured.

Not His Liver.

C. E. I. writes: "My husband is troubled so much with glimmering spots over his eyes when he lies down, and the white of his eyes gets red. He has tried everything for his liver. He is nervous. (1) Would that cause it? (2) Would you be kind enough to suggest a remedy?"

1. Nervousness might cause it, but it is not likely.
2. Stop promiscuous "doctoring." Get "How to Live," by Fisher and Fiske, and follow its teachings. Learn to eat, exercise and sleep properly. If you are really sick, go to a physician who will study your case, after a head to foot examination, who will tell you what is wrong and how to correct it, who will not call it "liver."

Soft Drink Democrats Control.

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—(To the Editor.) — Concerning this Bryan scare, J. Hennessy Murphy et al. should take judicial notice that since the advent of prohibition and the extremely cold weather, the toddy gentlemen of our party have remained indoors and the loganberry juice brigade have run things to suit their own sweet will, but heaven is above us, the earth below and the Government of Washington still lives. T. T. THORNTON.

Mr. Taft Poor Guesser.

CORNING, Cal., Jan. 23.—(To the Editor.)—The San Francisco Examiner, January 23 quotes ex-President W. H. Taft as saying, "With Colonel Roosevelt on the Republican ticket I would not hesitate to say the Republican party would be beaten."

That ex-President W. H. Taft is a very poor guesser is proved by the fact that he ran for President in 1912.

A. J. MOE.

Criticism on a Horse.

London Punch.

Horse Dealer—Well, sir, of course you must take the 'oss or leave 'im. There 'e is, with all 'is imperfections on 'is 'ead, as the poet says. Prospective Customer—Ah, your friend the poet can't have looked at his legs.

Making a Living.

Life.

"Look here, Sam; don't you believe that an honest man is the noblest work of God?" "Well, sah, I'se done giben up de idea ob bein' de noblest work of God; all I asks is to make a livin'."

CLUB STARTS OUT AUSPICIOUSLY

Mr. Moores Encouraged by Demagogic Type of Efforts to Belittle It.

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—(To the Editor.)—The writer stands charged with having attempted, at the meeting in the Library on Thursday last, to "railroad through" the election of Charles A. Johns as president of the Oregon Republican Club. He was caught redhanded in the attempt to consummate the dastardly plot by a reporter for the Portland Journal.

It is useless to deny the charge, for the fairness and accuracy of the Journal in regard to anything pertaining to Republicanism cannot be successfully impeached. This exposure should serve as a lesson to all would-be political conspirators.

Another well-known criminal was also exposed with a set of by-laws in his pocket—by-laws that were not only "cut," but also "dried." These were confiscated by the club and unanimously adopted. Whatever else may have been concealed about his person is still a dark and hidden secret.

The Journal keeps a sentinel posted at the portal of the American Temple of Liberty all the time, and it will be impossible ever again for any member of the "old guard" to succeed in his nefarious work. The sentinel may lose his life in the discharge of his duty. If he does his legatees will inherit his Carnegie medal and his "precious memory," and another hero will be put in to fill the gap. The jig is up.

According to the press the meeting on Thursday last was a pronounced success. There was not a dull minute, and it is a pleasure to read that, "aside from the fireworks, it was the biggest gathering of old-time Republicans that has been seen for lo these many years." There were "tumult," "yells" and "moose calls." "Lids were slammed," "slates were smashed," "great sobs arose," and that favorite old bogie of prehistoric times, "the old guard," was dug up, divested of his cerements and submitted to analysis and dissection.

All of this indicates vitality, courage and confidence that the Republican hosts intend to do business in the coming campaign, and this is no time for any Republican who has got beyond the silly age to throw a fit over any suggestion of the Democratic press and allow his perspective to be spotted all over with visions of "slates" and "gangs" and "plots" and "old guards." Let every Republican do his part, and any slate can be smashed that has for its object the making of this club a source of revenue or a harbor of refuge for any hungry aspirant for political favors.

Every intelligent man old enough to grow whiskers knows that the "old guard" is no longer an entity. It is no longer even a "lamented memory." It is simply a sort of hyphenated expression that is used extensively as a journalistic asset. Turn this expression and a set of by-laws over to any young reporter with the slightest trace of journalistic talent and you can get a splendid political story at any time. Let him have exclusive use of it. It may result in a raise of salary.

When even an aggregation of 278 officeholders like the Jackson Club, only 235 of whom, according to the Journal, ought to be on the payroll, can, in these Democratic times, maintain a quorum, there should not be the slightest question of the success of the Oregon Republican Club. In the Jackson Club, the postal department faction walked all over the internal revenue department faction, but "the cohesive power of public plunder" keeps them together. No terms of surrender are demanded. The single condition of compromise is that no member of the Miller family shall be abridged in the exercise of his favorite pastime of constantly "shooting off his bazoo."

In spite of criticism the Oregon Republican Club has been started in the right way. It was not organized as a close corporation with its officials all elected before an invitation was extended to the public. Republicans were publicly invited, not to join, but to organize, a club, and every believer in Republican principles was urged to be present at the initial meeting. It is not to be wondered at that aspirants for club officers appeared, and that their friends showed an active interest in their support. There can be no organization without consultation of some kind. A club cannot simply happen as the result of spontaneous combustion, and there is nothing in Darwin's theory of evolution that will apply.

The club is organized solely for the advancement of the Republican party. Any man who joins solely because he expects it to land him in some office, or who joins to advance the personal interests of some candidate, or his choice for the Presidential nomination, should be invited to the rear. In electing club officers the sole aim should be to make the club effective, and to absolutely ignore the ambitions of any individual, and to stamp out any attempt of any faction or of any individual to get even with or to advance the interests of any other faction or individual. Any man who will invite antagonisms or discord should step aside. Success to such a candidate would be injury to him, as well as the club. Let every Portland Republican attend on Thursday evening, not as an individual partisan, but as a plain Republican without a profit of any kind.

CHARLES B. MOORES.

No Word of Force in New Testament.

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—(To the Editor.)—In reading over The Oregonian of Monday, January 24, 1916, I notice some statements concerning "Preparedness" by one Dr. Morrison, which I think are rather misleading and should be given some attention.

Speaking in a general sense, I think Dr. Morrison is quite correct regarding our loyalty to our flag and our country, and if more of our people who live under the shadow of the United States flag would assert their loyalty to it we would not be the subject of criticism that we are today by other nations. But when we come to bringing in the Bible and the teachings of Christ and say that the use of force was ever taught or advocated at any time by Christ or any of his apostles is going far beyond the bounds of any reason or authority. Jesus said on one occasion (Matt. xxvi:52): "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." There is a prevailing opinion among many so-called Christians that "might makes right," but there is not even one reference in the New Testament that will substantiate this theory. Christ's mission on earth was "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Paul said (Rom. 1:16): "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth."

Then let God's power do its work of love and not try to pervert it for use in the carnal affairs of this life, for in so doing we fall under condemnation of that same power.

W. GARNETT.

Bachelor Apartments.

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly advise if there is a bachelor apartment hotel in this city and if so, its location?

E. C. HARTWELL.

There is no apartment building in Portland given over exclusively to bachelors, although such a building has been suggested. Portions of the Trinity Place Apartments are occupied by bachelors.

Gold in Double Eagle.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 23.—(To the Editor.)—To settle an argument, how much gold is there in a $20 gold piece?

W. W. CARDWELL.

A fraction more than $19.28 worth of pure gold, figuring gold at $20.67 per ounce. United States gold coins are 900 fine and weigh 25.8 grains to the dollar.

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of January 26, 1891.

Rome, Jan. 25.—Volcanic disturbances in the sea between Genoa and Spezzia culminated today in a submarine volcanic eruption.

General Superintendent E. McNeil and General Attorney W. W. Cotton, of the Union Pacific, left yesterday morning for Eastern Oregon to investigate the circumstances connected with the outrages upon Chinese section hands in the employ of the company.

In accordance with the permission granted by the Council, the horse cars have been taken off the extension of the Third street road beyond Sheridan street, and this piece of road will not be operated until the whole line has been electrified.

Rev. I. D. Driver tonight at the Y. M. C. A. hall will give his great lecture on "Ingersoll's Mission." Dr. Driver has become famous East and West for his ability to combat infidelity.

Ira Goodnough was yesterday issued a permit for the erection of a six-story brick and stone building on Fifth and Yamhill streets, cost $100,000.

George S. Taylor, of the Union Pacific ticket office, will not be home before next Saturday.

Captain T. W. Symons has returned from a trip to Yaquina Bay, where he went to inspect the Government works under his charge there.

Prince George of Wales will soon start for Jamaica, where he will open the exhibition the last of this month.

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian of January 26, 1866.

Yesterday the Oregon Broom Factory shipped a large quantity of their manufacture to various parts of the country. We are glad to see this; it looks like stability.

We were favored yesterday by an agreeable visit from our friend, E. B. Kelly, the accomplished postmaster of Oregon City. We learn from him that matters are flourishing prosperously among our neighbors at the falls.

Opposition has firmly set in on the Willamette River. Rates of freight and passage have become greatly reduced. The steamers are making their regular trips above and below the falls, but no freight of great amount is taken in consequence of the present high water.

Several tenders for placing direct steamers on the route between Victoria and San Francisco have been submitted to the Colonial authorities.

It is said that Alexander Dumas, in conjunction with M. Jallais, is working on a grand military drama called "Napoleon," which is to be produced at the Theater du Prince Imperial.

A mortgage deed for $300,000 was lately recorded at Warren, Ohio. It required $1000 worth of stamps and was from the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad to John R. Peon, of New York.

NEW KIND OF MILITARY ACADEMY

One to Make Reserve Officers of "Non-Coms." Is Proposed.

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—(To the Editor.)—It seems that one of the difficult problems in developing an adequate reserve army for our defense is in finding any considerable number of men capable of commanding it when it is mobilized.

While the idea is not original with me, I have often thought that instead of a second West Point, or in addition to it, a school could be established where capable and ambitious men of the non-commissioned ranks could be given the training necessary in qualifying them to command companies in a reserve or volunteer force.

There are, in every organization of the regular Army, men of sterling qualities who if given the technical training required of officers, in addition to their practical knowledge of soldiering in the ranks, would be ideal officers of a reserve army.

Such a school could be established at some accessible military reservation, and non-commissioned officers (sergeants and corporals) who possessed the necessary requirements of prior education, ambition and industry, could be sent there and instructed by regular Army officers in military technic. The extra language studies and "fancy frills" of West Point could be omitted, for they would mainly be useful in social and diplomatic fields and are not essential to the efficient handling of a company.

Upon graduation these men could be sent back to their respective organizations as "non-coms," where they would be ready to take command of a company battalion when the occasion arose.

Respectfully, D. C. MILLICAN.

Game of "500."

SHERARS BRIDGE, Or., Jan. 24.—(To the Editor.)—(1) In the game of "500" is there such a thing as single or double no-trick, and if so, what is made by it and what has to be bid to overbid it?

(2) Which suit is highest? What order do they come in?

(3) How much is seven no trump?

CARL NELSON.

(1) A "no-trick" bid, without trumps, is sometimes admitted as a deviation in 500 upon agreement of all players before the game begins. The bidder plays alone, his partner laying down his hand. If no trick is taken by the bidder 250 points are made. If one or more tricks are taken his side is set 250 and the opponents score 10 for each trick they force him to take. A bid of eight is required to overbid "no-trick." We are not familiar with a double no-trick bid.

(2) There are several schedules. The "Avondale," now probably the most popular, runs as follows on a six bid: No trump 120, hearts 100, diamonds 80, clubs 60, spades 40. One hundred is added in this schedule for each additional trick bid. Thus seven no trump is 220, hearts 200, diamonds 180, clubs 160, spades 140.

(3) See answer to No. 2.

Even This Year.

Judge.

Some athletes first athletics hail
And wisdom half despise,
But all the athletes down at Yale
Are eager to get Ys.

Selling the Retailer

Creating consumer demand is a vital requisite of successful advertising, but an equally important factor consists of winning the intelligent support of the man who runs the store where the product is sold.

"Selling the campaign to the dealer" is a familiar way of referring to that great problem of bringing into line the man behind the counter.

The Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, working for the past three years with the newspapers of North America, has focused the attention of local merchants everywhere upon newspaper advertised goods. These merchants have been shown that it is a direct local demand—in other words, newspaper advertised merchandise.