Daily, Sunday included, one year...... Daily, Sunday included, one month....

Eastern Business Office Verree & Conk-Ill. Brunswick building, New York: Verree & Conkiln, Steger building, Chicago, San Francisco representative, R. J. Bidwell, 742 Market street.

AGAINST PORTLAND.

In order to be in the fashion, The simply Oregonian reproduces from its edi-ployed. torial columns certain remarks made the time the present Astoria rate agitation was begun. They ought to make interesting reading now, when Astoria's status has been determined with Portland. Let us emphasize-with Portland. The Oregonian trusts these paragraphs will be read prayerby those misguided citizens who think a great victory has been won Columbia River. There will

The argument behind the little local effort to surrender Portland's advantages and give them to Asteria runs something like the following: If Antoria shall be given terminal rates it must inevitably follow that Portland will be in a position to demand less than the Astoria rate; and, therefore, Portland railroad rates from the East and the Coldmbia Basin will be lower than Astoria's and consequently lower than Puget Seund's. That is all there is to it.—The Oregonian, April 5, 1912. be a rude awakening:

The common-point agitation is fantastic and ill-considered. It is a proposal to tear town the house in the vague hope that a setter one may be built in its place. Why irst trar the house down before you have he foundation material or real plan for a low structure?—The Oregonian, April 6.

The Oregonian has a thousand times, and more, protested that the railroads had no right to create an articicial barrier against Portland by making the zame rates for the costly haul over the Cascade Mountains to Purget Sound terminals as to Portland. The Port of Portland is entitled to the natural advantage the down-river haul gives, but what an appalling blunder for Portland to Insist that Portland's remedy as against Puget Sound is first to abandon everything in favor of a port one hundred miles down the river. To what good? What then? What next?—The Oregonian, April 6, 1912.

plea for terminal rates at Astoria i The plea for terminal rates at Astoria is based on the hypocritical pretension that Portland is "hig and broad" and has "nothing to fear from Astoria." But what is it proposed to give Astoria? The plan is to give Astoria terminal rates—abolish the four and one-half cents per hundred differential—enly to withdraw the gift just secon as the Interstate Commerce Commission can be made to see that Portland is entitled to lower rates than Astoria. The only thing definite and certain about this remarkable project is that Portland surrenders an established advantage on the more of less certain prospect of getting it back in some way at some time.—The Oregonian, Auril S. 1912.

The author of this grand buncombe free-gift enterprise to Astoria has doubfless forgotten, or does not know, that the Astoria transportation status has aiready been fixed by the interstate Commerce Commission. Any suggestion by Portland to the Commission that it had not dealt fairly by Astoria would doubtless perturb that august body considerably; but even then there is no assurance that the Commission would reconsider Astoria's came, and decide differently. All that would be evident would be that Portland does not know when it is fairly well off, and, therefore, starts in to rock the boat in the well-founded hope that it will thus be able to start something.—The Oregonian, April 8, 1912,

and has bluntly notified Portland that mission. Who knows what the Com- will manifest themselves next year portionate rates. Portland is unable round lecturings of the Evening Teleto see how they can be denied, when gram? True also that the Telegram, the facts are fully and fairly laid be- blind but powerful, like Samson of fore the Commission; but it must be old, has brought the whole rate strucadmitted that the problem of getting ture tumbling down upon the mangled the Commission to reverse itself again remains of Portfand. But

is a most serious one. The decision is not only for Astoria, to which Portland does not object, but the Telegram did not deliver a blow it is also distinctly against Portland, Now, too, the Evening Journal, disto which Portland most emphatically mayed at its own handiwork-or at

NEW CONDITIONS OF IMMIGRATION.

The decrease in immigration caused shown by a bulletin of the Immigration Restriction League. The net addition to the population, after deducting But so it is. the number of immigrants who reed to foreign countries, was only 50,070 in the fiscal year 1915 against labor supply by immigration has become negligible.

The quality of immigrants has also greatly improved. Of the gross number the Teutonic and Celtic races of Northern and Western Europe contributed 48.4 per cent in 1915 against 26.4 per cent in 1914, while the percentage drawn from the Slavic and Iberic races of Southern and Eastern Europe decreased from 68.4 to 39.7. The average amount of money brought by each immigrant increased from \$34.92 to \$59.89 and the percentage of illiterates decreased from 24.8 to 12.9, An opportunity is offered by this

radical change in immigration conditions to complete the assimilation of our foreign-born population. Those aliens who never felt any loyalty to grudge Astoria the feeling of elation has passed—land already the property the United States, but whose allegiance at heart is to their native country. generally returned Europe to fight in the war. Those that the benefits to Astoria, if any, farmers who need rural credits, all who remain may be assumed to have are to be paid by Portland. decided to cast in their lot with the few immigrants who now come will be more easily assimilated than were the vast hordes who came in ing racially akin to the native population, they will be the more readily There is a better prospect than ever of making a homogeneous our borders. This is the more true definite because the present small inflow of immigrants is likely to continue not only throughout the duration of the ar, but for many years after its close. Europe will desire to retain its terribly Oregonian In fairness to the Journal diminished number of able-bodied people and to place restrictions on their It is likely to encourage the emigration of only the human wrecks, the widows and orphans whom produced-the very class

The practical stoppage of immigration has already had a profound in fluence on the labor market. It has ne at a time when American industry and development can employ every able-bodied man who is now in much education as the one who has for water or for drainage? the country and all that Europe would set her course for a career? How have sent under ante-war conditions. many hundreds of thousands of par- farmer who has logged-off land, be-At a time when construction of new ents have answered that query in their cause of the character of work reenterprises is beginning to demand a own minds and thus prevented their quired, can do as well with an indi-

to exclude.

large supply of common labor, such daughters from pursuing higher edu- vidual loan as if he and several neigh the market is practically cleaned of Matrimony. labor and the torrent of immigrants for that state? A grammar school the works that must be constructed has shronk to a trickle. Wages are education or, at most, a high school the dry farmer or the farmer on advancing in all trades, and the ques-

that we waste no labor in strikes or knowledge may not be necessary. unnecessary work. Collective bargain-ing, arbitration and concillation should of just such a view of matrimony has lective loan? minimum of labor should be deed to the University of Washington, who that are already settled. Moreover, see Raies—12 to 16 pages, 3 cents; 33 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 33 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 52 pages, 4 cents; 62 to 76 pages, 5 cents, 62 for 76 pages, 5 cents, 62 for 76 pages, 5 cents, Foreign post-like rates.

Business Office—Verree & Conk
Busine PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1916. that coal for use in other industries. time engage actively and intelligently been successful elsewhere under no

THE BOGEY OF MILITARISM.

"George Washington," says an elo quent eulogist of the Father of His country, "was a stout-hearted soldier. to be parity with Puget Sound and But if he could speak today, would he counsel his Nation to enter upon a course which would inevitably lead

Undoubtedly he would not. Nor would any other patriot knowingly seek to guide his country into courses which would mean universal infusion of the military spirit and supremacy of the military power.

Washington would doubtless But orge adequate military preparedness. just as he would a foreign domina-

great General acclaimed by the solconquer any neighboring country.

The country wants adequate preparedness. There may be legitimate Oklahoma were ordered in 1911. They argument over the adequacy of any are not yet ready for commission. Anplan; but there is no sound argument for no preparedness.

WHO KILLED COCK BOBIN?

A pretty dispute has arisen between our two Portland evening contemporparity of rates (with Puget Sound) for Astoria. The Evening Journal is able to make a convincing showing that four years ago (nearly) it started the ball rolling by proclaiming from the housetops the inextinguishable merit of the Astoria contention. But there has been a long intervening per-iod in which the deserts of Astoria were forgotten by the Journal.

Meantime the Telegram had enlisted for the war, taking up a failing cause when the Journal lagged, or was faint hearted. The world will bear the Astoria flag through danger and merely render possible a work which contumely and ridicule and reproach. must be conducted through many Will thus be able to start something.—The Oregonian, April 8, 1912,

True, the Telegram aimed its shafts at the North Bank Railroad; but it the North Bank Rai contumely and ridicule and reproach. ably hope to carry out mission would have decided except and the year thereafter. Preparedscheme of procuring lower pro- for the continued admonitions and that! A great newspaper victory has been won-although on a field where

startling dimensions of the blaze which it started with its own hand when it applied the Astoria match-is loud in its protests against the decision. It is "unexpectedly unusual"by the war has been enormous, as whatever that means—and it was never intended to entangle Portland in the general mixup. Certainly not.

The Oregonian is quite willing to let both contemporaries enjoy, if they 50,070 in the fiscal year 1915 against can, the glory of having stimulated, 769,276 in 1914. The addition to our or encouraged, or procured this disastrous decision. Its own record is clear. It saw no good to Portland in the reclamation of public lands, conthe enterprise, and it feared much harm. If any one asks what harm,

let him read the decision, There is studied effort now to make it appear that Astoria has won a great victory over Puget Sound. But the plain truth is that the victory is over Portland.

There may be squirmings and evasions and subterfuges to conceal the facts and there may be mock rejoicings in Astoria's triumph over Seattle and Tacoma. If the issue were between the Sound cities and Astoria, The Oregonian could and would say glad. Nor can The Oregonian beand satisfaction over the unquestion-able result as it stands. Yet every

It is the sorriest buncombe to pre-American people and to have become tend that Astoria will now wrest the Americans in spirit as well as in name. tion advantage from Scattle and Tacoma. Astoria cannot hope to do much in trade territory made triburecent years. Being less illiterate and tary to Puget Sound by railroad influence and favor; but it may hope to do a great deal in the Columbia

River empire. Portland advantage over sought to be given to Astoria in the single matter of grain exports may be a source of deep satisfaction to the long-established communities where Evening Telegram, but it is not to The it may be said that it sees the error of its ways and in effect says now that it did not know the Astoria rate gun was loaded; and it is genuinely alarmed and sincerely penitent. Tears at a funeral are a great relief to the which it will be the American purpose mourners, but they are lost on the victim of the gun.

Does the young woman who intends the case of the farmer who needs no embarking upon matrimony need so money for clearing, but does need it

as is usually provided by immigration, cation. The number must run high, bors co-operated in obtaining a loan, the market is practically cleaned of Matrimony. Why prepare especially while by reason of the character of advancing in all trades, and the question, ought to equip one for such the is no longer what the employer a commonplace existence. Or why will pay but what the workman will accept.

That scarcity and high cost of labor may not seriously obstruct full operation of our industries and the progress of our development, it is necessary right sort of a man even this homely that we waste no labor in strikes or knowledge on the necessary.

drainage land must perforce co-operate with his neighbors not only in obtaining but in spending but in spending but in spending but in spending the loan. Yet the needs of one are fully as important as the needs of either of the others, both as to himself and to the public generally. Why grant state aid to the farmer who can apply an interest of the needs of the public generally.

remove the cause of strikes and thus a direct relation to the number keep labor constantly employed. Means of marital disasters. The wrongfulness of production which will require the minimum of labor should be used. One pointed out by the dean of women at gument against irrigation of lands of coal now used in generating steam alone. For the successful wife must ernment projects and by excessive power and would release many thou-sand men from employment in mining her children wisely and at the same Carey Act projects. Irrigation has

The same theory could be applied in in civic and benevolent work. Here better soil or climatic conditions and other directions. Labor would not be indeed is a field requiring training, with no lesser topographical obstacles thrown out of employment; it would education and special equipment if the to overcome. The trouble in Oregon be more economically em- work is to be done effectively. How has been one of method. There must small the field of a mere professional now be a new deal. woman, and how few the requiremother.

THE PREPAREDNESS SNAIL,

Once all the naval appropriations tion-taxation without representation the public which stands for prepared--absentee landlordism-the royal ness, will heave a sigh of relief. The plan is to put us up a notch or two was ever in danger of militarism it money for the ships and floating the ing for Oregon reclamation the pro-was then, when there was at least one ships are two somewhat remotely separated processes. There are 67 indiers and idolized by the people. Yet complete vessels on hand at this mo-there was no symptom of any purpose to subvert the civil power or to the others destroyers, fuel ships, tenders, submarines and cruisers.

The two dreadnoughts Nevada and other dreadnought, the Pennsylvania, was ordered in 1912. Other ships were ordered in 1913 and 1914. Oklahoma is 98 per cent ready and the dreadnought California barely started. Two new dreadnoughts have aries over which of them procured just been assigned for construction, one to the Brooklyn yard and the other to Mare Island. At the present time Mare Island is not equipped for time Mare Island is not equipped for building dreadnoughts, while at the British army will be discontinued, it is Brooklyn yard the latest dreadnought for which funds are available must the British agents have bought up the California a most of our sarviscable military. await completion of the California, a most of our serviceable military process requiring some months.

At this rate it will be seen that the mills of preparedness grind exceed-ingly slow and that defense seeds sown today bear no harvest for many weary months. The same rule applies Britain has spent in less than eighteen to Army reorganization and increases.

Appropriations for men and munitions Appropriations for men and munitions more possible a work which present to grand to spend to s witness that the Telegram bore aloft Appropriations for men and munitions the stage at the last session of Congress, so that our plans would be well progressed at this time, but, of course, watchful waiting and moral suasion had not yet been thrown overboard at that time by wobbly dreamers.

IT IS ALL RURAL CREDIT.

Mr. Kay, as State Treasurer, is a member of the State Desert Land Board, which has a supervisory power in certain particulars over Carey act irrigation projects and has the control of the Tumalo project financed by the state. What he says today in a statement concerning the proposal to give state aid to irrigation projects are the observations and conclusions of one who is peculiarly equipped to speak on the subject. Still, we think that Mr. Kay has based his arguments against state irrigation on premises not necessarily correct.

State ald for irrigation need mean that the state intends to finance stitute itself a selling agent and endeavor to induce settlers to buy and cultivate the tracts therein. pect to witness considerable opposition to such a plan, if not in the conference at Salem, then in the election that follows if the conference embraces the proposal in the legislation

it submits. There are, however, in Oregon lands already settled on and cultivated by farmers who are eking out a bare ex istence by application of dry farming methods, which can and must be ir rigated to bring them to a profitable without cavil or reserve that it was state of development. There is state of mough of such land to which title glad. Nor can The Oregonian beof actual, not prospective, settlersto able result as it stands. Yet every consume, in connection with the drainthe financial resources that the state for a long time to come ought to put

To help these dry-farm settlers to irrigate their lands is but an adapted form of rural credits. The state aid extended would be to a district for single purpose, while under a rural credit system, as the term is commonly understood, the aid would be extended to groups of farmers, each perhaps mass out of the great variety of material which Europe has poured over our borders. This is the more true part of it—on equal terms—and the purpose of raising the productivity of the land to the highest stage.

The rural credit idea comes from the larger problems of drainage have been solved and irrigation is not a necessity. We have learned to con-sider rural credit as something apart from an encourageemnt to district drainage or irrigation simply because in the place of its origin it has not been necessary so to apply it. what is the material difference be tween the case of the farmer who needs a cheap loan in order to clear a portion of his land of stumps, and in the backyard garden.

to send to Petrograd. The only difference is that the orators has begun.

dividual loan profitably and deny it

State aid consisting of a guarantee ments once they are compared with of principal and interest of bonds the responsibilities of housewife and issued by a district composed of actual settlers who desire to irrigate The home may be conducted ef-fectively and well without the aid of higher education, just as great suc-a means of getting irrigation at cost cess in the professions is attained price without payment of excessive

and issuance of state guaranteed bonds thereon. Or, considered another way, a direct loan secured by the land have been passed and provision made in a district is not essentially differ-He would fight foreign aggression for a number of new war craft no ent from a direct loan secured by one doubt the public, or that section of man's farm. If the security is good the loan is good.

Nobody wishes or expects the state to guarantee a bad loan. The Orego-nian, for one, is not ready to concede

Ambassador Gerard broke his collarbone while skiing, which accident could not have occurred if he had been playing the good American game of pitching horseshoes with the first secretary of the legation.

We hardly credit the rumor that Goethals is being considered for Secretary of War. Why should he give up his life job of making the Canal ready for operation for a transitory post lasting barely a year? Purchase of American horses for the

mounts.

Total resources of the National banks of this country exceed \$13,000,000,-000, a few billion more than Great

Prussla is going ahead to spend alcoholic solution of monochlorbenzol, hundreds of millions of marks to improve its railways, in little fear of an is very dry he adds 5 per cent castor oll. invasion that would destroy them in

The Administration's bluff on armed merchantmen may work, and then igain it may not. A great deal de-

The man who finds gold in the giz

to sail on the French liner from New

York tomorrow have a chance to live longer. When Commissioner Dieck finds incompetence in his bureau it is his duty

to eliminate it, regardless of every Dr. Loveland's reply to Eather Black will open a season of plain talk on the

delicate subject of "Birth Control." Great Britain has voted altogether ten billions in war credits, which is

about one-tenth of her resources. According to the "rule of 3," the wrecks near Spokane and in Connecticut must be followed by another.

The French gunners who brought flown the big Zeppelin Monday deserve medals for marksmanship.

There is more joy in France over one Zeppelin burned than over ninetynine German trenches taken.

ts own heart.

Wood alcohol is found to be a cure of leprosy in the Hawaiians-that is, Seattle has conceived an enduring He seems to be perfectly well otheraffection for Hi Gill as a man after wise."

If Dr. Brougher heeds the call, Chicago will add a new kind of bomb to its collection.

Take a chance now with early peas

Something should be done to induce the Chinese to confine their civil war

The big mill on Coos Bay joins the casts in the urine.

3. It is highly dangerous. number that are running on full time.

With hisses and groans a Lendon audience greeted the first performance of a recent light opera.

"It's hard to tell just what the public wants," murmured the brokenhearted composer.

"It's case enough to tell in this case."

David R. Francis is a good mixer The open season for silver-tongued ators has begun.

"It's easy enough to tell in this case," replied the manager grimly. "It wants its money back."—London Standard,

How to Keep Well

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitationed prevention of disease, if matters of ger eral interest, will be answered in this of crai interest, will be answered in this cor-aims. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, leiters will be per-sonally answered, audject to proper limita-tions and where stamped, addressed en-velope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual dis-cases. Requests for such service cannot be answered. (Copyright, 1916, by Dr. W. A. Evans. Published by arrangement with Chicago

Itching.

THE abstract department of the Jour-I nal of the American Medical Association contains an interesting article on itching. The article, by Unna, appeared in five numbers of the Ber-lin Medical Weskly for November. Not all of the numbers reached the Journal office, but the numbers which came contained many interesting points. On the under side of the skin are small arteries veins, and capillaries.

small arteries, veins, and capillaries and in the walls of these are the nerve in which the itching sensation is felt. Lying on the surface of the true skin is the horny layer—the outermost layer of the skin. It is Unna's theory that itching is caused when the nerves lying between the blood vessels and the horny layer are pressed upon.

Anything which thickens up the horny layer of the skin is liable to cause itching. Itching may be caused by increase in the blood in the skin blood vessels without any thickening

of the horny layer. Either of these causes acting without the other may cause itching, but, generally speaking, itching is caused by the two acting together and not by either separately. For instance, in Wincess in the professions is attained by individuals who have had little schooling. Yet how much greater might their success have been had they not been so handicapped. And how fewer the failures!

The lands would be security speaking, itching is caused by the two acting together and not by either separately. For instance, in Winners this is absolutely no different from a rural credit system which provides for grouping of individual land mortgage securities with blood and press on the nerves with blood and press on the nerves caught between the vessels and the thick layer of dead skin. A Turkish bath by cleaning off the excess of this layer of skin causes the itching to les-sen, but that effect is a next-day affair. The immediate effect is an increase of Itching through the dilatation of the skin blood vessels while one is in the hot room of the bath.

militarism ignores the genius of the American institutions and the facts of our history. There was a great Army at the close of the Civil War; yet it dispersed quietly and its units disappeared into civil life. If the country was ever in danger of militarism it Acting on this theory, Unna says that soap and water as a part of the treat-ment of itching. When it comes to sali-cylic acid and other drugs for softening and removing the thickened horny lay ers he had better have his physician at-

Regulating the pressure in the verels is the next step in treatment. frost-bite there is itching. Rubbing the skin with snow or ice causes the itching to increase because it causes goosefles! and the contracted skin presses on the blood vessels. A warm application would soothe the fiching, but as the fitching is temporary and of no great consequence, and it is important to prevent chilblains and gangrene, rubbing with snow must not be discontinued. However, in ordinary itching, if there is gooseflesh, it is a sign that warm water or other warm applications will

A very cold application may give im mediate relief, followed by an increase of the irritation when the afterglow comes on. For instance, to apply collodion to an itching area will give relief by driving out the blood, but when

give relief. If, on the other hand, it is

pends on the reputation of the bluffer. situation? My sufferings at times are extremely acute.

REPLY.

The man who finds gold in the gizzard of a fowl that ran in his yard will find a lot more by spading the yard for a garden.

Grain alcohol cocktails under prohibition suggest that there is some connection between liquor license and good liquor.

Jean Crones should take warning by the fate of the politician who wrote letters which the recipient neglected to burn.

The sale of a million dollars' worth of paintings in New York indicates that Americans have money now for luxuries.

People who heed the warning not to sail on the French liner from New York indicates that an experiment of the painting of the use of a million the word in the received by the sale of a million dollars' worth of paintings in New York indicates that Americans have money now for luxuries.

People who heed the warning not to sail on the French liner from New York indicates that line the following in the painting of the muscles in the painting of the muscles. If the passive stretching of the muscles with passive stretching of the muscles. If the passive stretching of the muscles is the passive stretching of the muscles. If the passive stretching of the muscles is the passive stretching of the muscles. If the passive stretching of the muscles is the passive str

May Need Operation.

Mrs. R. R. M. writes: "Is there a cure for 'leucorrhea?" I have been troubled since my baby's birth, which is seven months ago. Have tried different things, but am no better." REPLY.

In met cases such as yours it is necessar o femove the cause of constant irritation, I s probably an anatomical deformity, the sunt of tearing or stretching. There is desibility that you need a curettage. I here is a tear, it may be necessary to per-form an operation to cure this also. After his has been done, local treatment will ture the discharge.

Physician Best Judge. Margaret L. writes: "I have two leaking valves and had a serious case of dropsy with it. My doctor put me to bed. It is five months now. How

am able to get up?"

REPLY.

I wish I could tell you, but I cannot, The condition of your heart must determine the longth of time you must remain in hed and your physician is the hest judge of that.

Change His Food.

Anxious writes: "I am wondering what would cause a healthy youngster to be slow in getting his teeth? My son, 16 months old, has only six teeth. He is all weaned from his bottle feed-

REPLY.

Probably the scurvy or rickets. Change his food. Give him baked petate, butter, meat and meat juice, some vegetables and fruits.

Kidney Asthma. The people of the Mississippi Valley are making their regular Spring trip to the hills. J. E. L. writes: "I. What is the cause of kidney asthma? 2. What are the symptoms? 3. Is it dangerous or ever fatal?" REPLY.

-1. Interference with the supply of gas to the tissues by reason of disease in the kidneys and thickening of the blood vessels. To put it simply kidney asthma is the result of Bright's disease.

2. Difficulty in breathing, albumin and casts in the urine.

THE ESSENTIAL POINT TO DISCUSS.

What Is Over-Preparedness as Distinguished From Lack of Preparedness.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22,-(To the Editor.)-Being one of the attendants a an anti-preparedness meeting in the Central Library building, and being also an ardent advocate of peace, I would like to be favored with a little space to express my reasons for dis-senting from the opinions of the speak-ers at that meeting.

We were exhorted by the first speak-er to guard against fallacious reason-

ings, and yet fallacies were the principal arguments of all the speakers. We were treated to fallacies of observation, fallacies of ratiocination and fallacies of evidence indistinctly con-ceived. No doubt the fallacy upon which you commented recently under the heading, "The Pacifist Fallacy, was the most obvious of them all. Neither is it true that in the past the nations which escaped the baleful ef-fects of war were the nations which neglected their military organizations; nor are all wars economical wars. The proximate causes of wars are manifold, but the remote causes of war

le deeply buried in human nature. nations are aggregations of human be-ings, the structure or type of each naion simply reflects the type of a con siderable part of the more active mem-bers of a nation. Generally speaking the principal nations of the world have all reached that transitional state of ivilization which has been named

"military-industrial."

But, although we designate the present social structure of those nations by the same term, it must not be imagined that there is no degree of difference between the component elements of the various national structures. Some are more industrial than tures. Some are more industrial than military, while in others the military element still holds the balance of powr, and is able, at any time, to contro the government of the nation. This particular condition of affairs seem to have cluded the minds of our well neaning anti-preparedness propagan-

tion of the present structure of our and European civilizations is correct, I fail to see how there is any escape from a policy of preparedness for us, and of readiness to resist aggression by any militant power. The sive purposes is a duty which ipon all vigorous nations. Instead of talking against preparedness, it appears to me that, at present, time could be better employed in discussing the extent this country ought to go in the way of preparedness. For just as peace is endangered by over-preparedness, so it is also endangered by lack of pre

The interests of international peace or the growth of the sentiment of peac throughout the world depend upon the recognition by the masses of the prin-cipal nations of principles which are now acknowledged as true by those who have studied them. Diminution of armaments is possible only when those principles are more generally under-stood and accepted by the masses a

OREGON LUMBER DOUBTLESS USED Mr. Ross Sure "Cliff House" Cedar Was Not Brought Around Horn,

PORTLAND, Feb. 22.—(To the Editor.)—I see in The Oregonian that it has been ascertained that Oregon City's pioneer hotel, "The Cliff House," erected by George Abernethy in He had been Oregon's first Governor and was at that time an ener getic man of affairs at Oregon City. He had a general merchandise store as well as a grist mill and sawmill there His mills were perched right on the brink of the falls, and one could have thrown a finger stone from the Clift House to Abernethy's lumber yard Just above the falls was the "basin" for holding the logs. And such a field to draw from was never excelled in other extent, variety, quality, quantity

and convenience.

Timber was free to the first who would take it. There was pine, oak, ash, red, yellow and white fir, and cedar. Don't forget that there was M. H. F. writes: "I am 71 years old and suffer a great deal with cramping of the muscles of my legs when in bed, especially so if I get too cold for comfort. What can I do to remedy the situation? My sufferings at times the old "Cliff House" find that it was constructed largely of cedar, and that some of the boards are as much as 18 more with the old "Cliff House" find that it was constructed largely of cedar, and that will be larger that will be compelled to

ncheg wide.

Because of this great width it is in-terred that the lumber was brought around Cape Horn.

Then, and now, they sawed 18-inch beards out of Oregon cedar saplings. One can on any day while walking the streets of Portland find hundreds oles from which could be cut "18-

To my mind there is no room for speculation as to whence came the lumber that Abernethy used in this old building. He was in the lumber business himself, and manufactured all he

suilding that has been said to have Capa Horn. Yet investigation would

Cape Horn. Yet investigation would have shown them to have been built out of Oregon material.

It is a fact, however, that in the Fall of 1849, a lot of "knockdown" "balloon houses" were brought around the Horn and put up in Portland, but they were never either popular of fashionable here and soon disuppeared.

ED C. ROSS.

HOW SEATTLE SEES RATE DECISION Will Not Affect Puget Sound, but Will Hurt Portland.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The granting of the common north oast terminal rates to Astoria on com-iodities from the Inland Empire is accompanied by a finding of the Inter-state Commerce Commission that Seat-tle, Portland, Tacoma and Astoria form a common and natural rate group which is highly significant in view of Portland's present determination to ask for lower rates than its rival ports.

While the finding occasions great joy in Astoria, there is almost a total absence of enthusiasm in Portland, for the reason that it foreshadows a diver sion of Portland's grain trade to the port at the mouth of the Columbia River. As bearing upon Puget Sound's traffic, the decision will have a negli-

Astoria has long enjoyed a parit; of rates on transcontinental freigh with other Coast terminals. Such disrimination as existed against the por vas in the case of grain and com nodity shipments originating in por fions of Eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho, the Inland Empire territory, from which Puget Sound and Portland terminals had a favorable differential of 4½ cents per hundred pounds. Under this condition Portland has acquired a very large grain trade.

very large grain trade.

The leveling of rates will divert much of Portland's grain trade to Astoria. As to other lines of traffitranscontinental freights. ruling of the Interstate Commerce Com mission makes no change in the situa tion. Such effect as will follow th new rates, therefore, will have to de with Portland traffic alone

Portland's Brick Federal Building.

BEND, Or., Feb. 21 .- (To the Ed-tor.) -- I want to express my opinion in regard to Portland's proposed Federal building. I have just recently returned from Denver, and I saw the beautiful Federal building there, built of granite. Now why should Portland be com-pelled to use brick in the construction of its postoffice, while Denver, a much less important city, which cannot hold a candle to Portland's future growth. s entitled to a structure which far ex appropriation for the Port-

"It wants land buildies? CHARLES H. KRABER.

In Other Days,

Twenty-Five Years Ago, Early last evening all the wires to San Francisco were prostrated by a storm raging in the Statiyou Moun-tains. The Eastern wires also worked

Madrid, Feb. 22 .- Admiral L. H. Pin zoney Alvarez, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish navy, is dead.

M. Mish, an old and respected restdent, who had been in business in this city for the past 50 years, died aud-denly at his home at 4 o'clock yester-

Major Handbury, United States En-

gineer, who has returned from an in-spection of the work at Cascade Locks, anys everything is in good shape there and the work will go ahead whenever W. W. Baker, editor of the Rural

Spirit, having been elected to the of-fice of Oregon State Food Commission-er by the Legislative Assembly, and The German Emperor has been nick

named the "Flying Dutchman" by the wits of Berlin. He is also called the "Travel Emperor" because of his liking for taking flying trips throughout the The kill at the Pacific Pottery Com-

pany's works near the North Pacific Lumber Company's mills was completed Saturday evening and will be charged and fired in a few days. W. A. Ward, the hotel man of Castle Rock, Wash., was at the Merchants' yesterday on his way to Ohio for a

Half a Century Ago. From The Oregonian of February 23, 1866. Among the passengers arriving last vening were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hoyt. enjoyed his trip East very much

The management of the Willamette The management of the Williamette Theater having been unable to produce the spectacle, "Jessie Brown," on Mon-day night now announces that the theater will be open this evening.

A large number of our citizens have paid the capital a visit the last few days. Yesterday the deck of the Senator was crowded with excursionists.

The Stockton (Cal.) Daily Independ ent has commenced its tenth volume. The vigor and ability which it displays rank among the very best nnke it ournals in California. We learn that a footrace came off at

Oakland, Or., on the 17th inst. 1. E. Rice, of Douglas County, and George Williams, of Jacksonville, were the contestants. The race was for \$100 a side and the distance \$0 yards. Wilams won by two feet six inches. Chicago, Feb. 21,-Private advices rive a rumor that preparations are being made to impeach President Johnon for mal-administration of office

upon the specific charge of misde-meanor. The particular specification is the abuse of the power in the recon-struction of the rebel states and pardon before trial of high rebel functionaries. GREED OF KINGS ITS BEGINNING Writer Harks Back for Cause of Oppo-

sition to Birth Control. PORTLAND, Feb. 22 .- (To the Editor.)—The advocates of birth control bave a desire to relieve distress, to ober the moral law of right and wrong, to practice humanity that mankind may be of more worth and more value, that we may see them as William Cullen Bryant, "In the smiles and beauty of

will have larger numbers

will have larger numbers whose life will not be worth living; their excessive parents will have to take more chances and trust to luck.

Their gread to set up kingdoms in the beginning was near the Nile, near the coast of Africa. It's the same human instinct at present for more power. The line of fallen empires continued west to Christian Spain, then leaped across to holy Mexico, where the corrupt practice of indiscriminate breeding factories are their chief industries. There is no legitimate demand for the There is no legitimate demand for the pression of that stuff. The descendants of Adam and Cain are a confusion that should be controlled that the two fu-

ture worlds may not be overpopulated and the management overworked. Too many prosclyters are persecutors of their tribes. The object is to get their living by keeping others in igno-rance. The animal kingdom has been aproved by using judgment with birth control, and is pronounced noble, while the human races are perishing for the want of sense in birth control, and may sunt of sense in birth of sense in bir birth of sense in birth of sense in birth of sense in birth of

Play or Patriotle Exercises.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22.—(To the Edi-tor.)—I have at times idly indulged in speculation as to the theory which actuates our School Board in annually closing the schools of Portland in recognition of a baseball game, and, on the other hand, keeping them open throughout the legal holiday extablished in recognition of the birthday of George Washington, "The Father of Ilia

ountry."
It would be interesting to hear from the several candidates for the office of school director as to their views on this anomalous situation, and if they favor the continued exaltation of athfavor the continued favor the continued listics above patriotism, B. LEE PAGET.

We presume Mr. Paget is familiar with Chapter 113 Laws of 1915, which

contains the following: Provided that the 12th and 22d days of Followary, the first Monday in September and the 12th day of October shall not be school helidars, but a portion of each of aid days shall be set apart and he observed

oprinte exercises it is not very hard to guess which School Board candidate considers the more exalting, dismissal of pupils to their own devices or patriotic exercises. Still, if the candidates want to go on

Tests of Advertising

Value

Some surprising tests have been made as to the frequency with which customers call for advertised food products by name.

Ten per cent of the articles bought telephone were asked for by brand names. In certain lines, like breakfast

foods, where strong and definite advertising has been done, the per-centage was nearer the hundred Of the customers calling at the

stores the percentage of those who uch greater, for these had the adlitional stimulus of seeing the goods on the dealers' counters,