The Oregonian

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PORTLAND MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916.

NOTHING GAINED BY DELAY.

When Raisuli, the Moorish bandit chief, took prisoner and held for ransom Ion Perdicaris and his stepson, President Roosevelt demanded that the Sultan of Morocco hand over "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead." He got Perdicaris alive.

When one bandit or insurrectionary chief after another imprisoned, tortured, outraged, robbed or murdered American citizens in Mexico, the Wilson Administration treated prevention or avenging of these outrages as "none of our business." It summoned Americans to leave Mexico, and the most it did for them was to give them free transportation to the United States and to file their claims against Mexico for future reference.

The bandits and military chiefs—there is little difference—were emboldened by this inaction to commit more and graver crimes. They not only slaughtered Americans in the interior of Mexico, regarding the American flag as an invitation to attack, but they made the United States boundary a favorite scene of battle. In these border battles both armies killed defenseless civilians and American soldiers who were forbidden to retaliate. Finally a party of sixteen Americans was massacred at Santa Ysabel, but nothing was done. The nominal government made a show of running down the murderers, but did not catch them. Immunity has emboldened them to invade American territory, kill civilians, attack American troops and set fire to a town. At last the Administration moves to catch Villa alive or dead.

The defense made for the Government's inaction was that the Americans who had been killed or outraged had taken the risks and that it would be folly to sacrifice more lives in armed pursuit of the murderers. But more lives have been lost, and we are driven to send an armed expedition into Mexico after all.

The policy of keeping out of Mexico has failed; it was bound to fail. We have not saved life by keeping out. We have sacrificed the lives of more defenseless people every year and must still sacrifice those of our soldiers which we were trying to save. Had we sent an army into Mexico three years ago, some of our soldiers would have died, but they would have died in fair fight and the civilians who have been slain would have been saved. Had President Wilson followed the policy of "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead" three years ago, there would have been no Villa to deal with now. We have gained nothing in economy of blood or money by waiting, but have lost much in the respect of other nations and in our own self-esteem.

THE REAL ISSUE WITH GERMANY.

A full understanding of the importance attaching to President Wilson's resistance to German claims for freedom in the conduct of submarine war requires a full understanding of the German purpose. That purpose is well stated by the New Republic in these words:

> Germany's real object both for the present and the future is to destroy the whole fabric of maritime law, which enables Great Britain to use the control of the seas during war to destroy the commerce of her enemies. The Germans have been agitating and contriving either to secure the assistance of the United States in their attempt to "free the seas," or, failing to secure American assistance, they have tried to involve the American Government, as a consequence of rigid obedience to existing law, in situations from which American public opinion would revolt.

International law governing naval was is founded on the principle that a belligerent which obtains supremacy at sea has a right to use its power in preventing any commerce with its enemies. Germany tries to substitute anarchy at sea by operating submarines in violation of this law in order to compel the substitution of a new law, under which all interference with commerce during war will be discountenanced. As Napoleon by the Berlin and Milan decrees tried to drive the United States and other neutrals into his arms by carrying ravages on commerce to an intolerable extreme, so Germany now casts off all restraint of law in submarine war in the effort to convince neutrals that their interest lies in commerce with all belligerents, not with the one or the group which controls the sea.

The motive behind this purpose is well stated by the New Republic thus:

> Freedom of the seas, like civil freedom on land, must eventually rest upon the orderly exercise of authoritative power and control. The Germans are seeking to destroy the British empire of the seas and its associated legal system, because the empire of the seas always did and always will constitute the insurmountable obstacle to indefinite extension of military empire of the land. The United States should not only refuse to furnish them with aid and encouragement, but it must in the end line up on the side of British sea power. The security of the American Nation, no less than the realization of those ideals of international organization so indispensable to the future of democracy, depends upon the extension and perpetuation of an authoritative empire of the seas.

This ulterior motive of Germany crept out in the definition which Herr Dernburg gave of freedom of the seas. He contended that any movement of armed forces, naval or military, beyond the territorial waters of a nation was inconsistent with that principle. If that definition were accepted, not only would Great Britain be forbidden to send troops to India and the colonies, or to carry troops thence to Europe and thus be unable to maintain the British Empire, but a law-abiding nation like the United States would be required to keep within its own borders when a lawless nation was preparing to cross the sea for invasion. Germany would be free to cross its land frontiers into the territory of its neighbors in case of war, but Britain would be forbidden to aid Germany's enemies by sending armies across the sea. Had the United States a superior Navy and a sufficient Army, this Nation might, if attacked, wish to take the offensive against an enemy across either ocean, but the law proposed by Germany would forbid.

When President Wilson declared use of submarines as commerce destroyers impossible in conformity with law and humanity, he placed himself in direct opposition to this revolutionary German design. He receded when he sought to effect an arrangement under which submarine war could be reconciled with the principles for which he stood. He placed a powerful argument in Germany's hands when he proposed that the nations renounce the right of merchant ships to arm for defense, and pronounced that practice "of doubtful legality." Their refusal to accede threw him back to his original position and he has now stiffened up and whipped Congress into line, but his position would have been far stronger had he never swerved from his original contention.

The underlying motive of Germany, discernment of which may have caused the President to refuse any concession to that country, illustrates the need of fuller understanding of international politics by the American people. The question at issue has recently been presented to them as concerning only the right of foolhardy persons to travel on armed ships and thereby to involve their country in acute controversy with other nations. That has been the view taken by Congressmen from the Middle West, whose constituents take little interest in maritime affairs and include many pro-Germans; also by pacifists, who always minimize the importance of controversies with other nations with a view of discrediting their opponents as militarists.

Had the American people been as well informed on the bearing of this question on their own interests as are the people of other countries, they could not have been thus misled and would have given the President more solid backing in resisting German contentions.

AN EVEN BREAK.

In their "buy-at-home" campaign the Portland merchants are not asking for extraordinary consideration. The only preference they urge is that they be patronized when the price, quality and service equal those offered by the out-of-town merchant.

The plea in itself denotes confidence in their own enterprise. They are willing to put their stocks side by side with the best that comes from anywhere. If they can make an equal showing they are entitled to the preference without question.

It is not always recognized that patronage of home merchants imposes an obligation on the merchants too. They buy abroad sometimes when it is not necessary. They patronize the Eastern manufacturer when they can obtain equal price, quality and service from the Oregon manufacturer. If the merchants are getting the consumers' fullest consideration it is easier for the home manufacturer to obtain the merchants' fullest co-operation. The consumer can do much to encourage local Portland enterprise and Oregon industry.

But naturally the consumer must be shown. The "Spring Style Exhibit," set for March 26 to 29, promises an opportunity for education. Such exhibits and consistent advertising of Oregon facilities for supplying every demand will do more than editorial preachments on the economic advantages of trading at home.

GETTING READY IN A HURRY.

No sooner does it become necessary to send a small expedition into Mexico in pursuit of a bandit chief than the Government is forced to consider the possibility that the complete occupation of Mexico may be the consequence. Then follows the announcement that the President "is considering the advisability of asking Congress to authorize the creation of an Army of 250,000 men" to meet this contingency and to provide for defense at home. That is within 10,000 of the regular force, excluding Philippine Scouts, which was proposed by the War College in order to carry out "a proper military policy."

The War College reported that we should have 82,000 men for oversea service in Hawaii, Alaska, Panama and other stations; 121,000 combatant mobile troops and 27,000 Coast artillery in the United States; and 30,000 men in the non-combatant auxiliary services, a total of 260,000 men. Committees of Congress have deliberated for months with a view to whittling down this number, and reported finally in favor of an Army one-third less in size. As soon as it becomes necessary actually to use the Army the President finds the force proposed by Congress, to say nothing of that which now exists, is too small and must be increased under the stress of war, small though the war is.

Congress is at its old trick of ignoring the advice of experts until an emergency drives it to follow that advice. At great expense the Nation has equipped the officers at the head of the War College to advise it properly on military questions. The first lesson these officers teach is that, in order to be of service in war, an army must be prepared fully in peace. For many years Congress has neglected to act upon this teaching. Even now, when public opinion has spurred it to action, it has been planning to do less than the War College held to be necessary. Had it been composed of statesmen rather than parochial-minded politicians, Congress would have done long ago what the President will now ask it to do in a hurry.

OBSTACLES TO PROSPERITY.

Business must pay doubly for the cessation of equipment purchases by the railroads during recent lean years. Manufacturers of cars and other equipment were working only part time when the boom in the munition business began. They turned their surplus capacity to production of munitions, and thus increased the volume of railroad traffic.

This increase caused a demand for more equipment which the railroads began ordering about six months ago. But the demand for steel to make munitions absorbed the capacity of the steel industry for months ahead and boomed the price. Those railroads which came late into the market for equipment find that they must await the ability of manufacturers to procure delivery of steel, which cannot be obtained until the third quarter of the year; also they must await the additional plant which shall replace that which has been diverted to the munition business. They find, too, that they must pay 20 to 25 per cent more than a year ago for cars and engines.

Full enjoyment of prosperity is thus prevented or delayed by the economies which were forced upon the railroads during the period of depression and by the diversion of industry to that very purpose—making of war material—which has a large share in producing prosperity. Not until all industries have been adapted to the increased scale of production upon which the country must now work can we enjoy prosperity in full measure.

This is a lesson in the interdependence of all industries. An unwise tariff law depresses manufacturers and prompt decrease in earnings forces economy on railroads. They cease buying, thereby further depress industry and further diminish their own earnings. We cannot eliminate all causes of fluctuation, for some are beyond our control, but we can eliminate many. Among the latter is continual uncertainty as to the future course of business caused by tariff changes. Another uncertainty as to an adequate supply of ships and as to ocean freights, which is due to our dependence on other nations to do our carrying. There is no more reason why we should be deprived of ships because another nation is at war than there is why a merchant should not be able to deliver his goods because his neighbor's stable burns. A reasonable, steady flow of prosperity can be obtained only by stability and reasonableness in our laws and by developing and co-ordinating all industries to supply our normal needs.

CONDEMNED BY PUBLIC OPINION.

It is a trite saying that punishment of a rich offender in the United States is impossible. That the contrary is true is proved by the case of Richard A. McCurdy, former president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who died recently. As a result of the life-insurance inquiry, no legal penalties were visited upon him, but public reprobation for his manifold breaches of trust and acts of political corruption drove him into retirement, deprived him of all that he valued most and made the wealth he had acquired seem to him like Dead Sea fruit. Of what value was money to him when he could not exercise its power or enjoy the society and the flattery of others by spending it upon their entertainment? He became a social and business outcast and dragged out his last years as an invalid in one of his luxurious country homes with few associates outside of his family.

The greatest punitive power in a free country is public opinion. It pillories the offender against law and morals so mercilessly that confinement in prison or exaction of heavy fines would seem mild punishment by comparison. It strikes men at their tenderest spot—their love of political or business power, social prominence and association with men of influence and distinction. To gratify this love they have offended and by depriving them of that for which they strove public opinion makes the punishment fit the crime. Public opinion often judges unjustly, and is sometimes excessively cruel in its verdicts, but it does valuable service as a corrector of wrong.

THE NEW WAR SECRETARY.

The selection of Newton D. Baker for Secretary of War has caused disappointment among those people who looked for a man of unusual force and ability to carry out the policy of preparedness in the Army. Yet Mr. Baker has done such good service in the positions he has held that there is cause to hope that he will prove an efficient war minister.

Former War Secretaries have been civilians, but some of them have won distinction as great administrators. Secretary Root re-organized and enlarged the Army after the Spanish War, and is generally admitted to have done a good job with the means he could squeeze out of Congress. He had been a lawyer and is not known to have had any particular knowledge of military affairs. The work of the War Secretary is that of an executive and of a business man who must have some political skill in dealing with Congress. He need not be familar with all the details of military science. Trained subordinates can tell him all he needs to know on that point. Sound judgment will enable him to form correct conclusions on all matters which come before him. He is practically the business manager of the Army, and, as such, has plenty to do and plenty of opportunity to distinguish himself.

Having some reputation as a reformer, Mr. Baker can add to it by ending some of the waste caused by his Department's archaic methods of doing business. He could save much money by pitching several tons of red tape into the Potomac River. Could he but induce Congress to let him sell many Army posts in what is no longer the Indian country, he would save the Nation several million dollars a year and would add greatly to the efficiency of the Army. But that is too much to hope from a Congress which clings with a miser's tenacity to every scrap of pork, and before another Congress meets Mr. Baker's term will have ended.

STUNNING BLOW TO FREE TRADE.

Free trade has lost its greatest stronghold. Manchester, where Cobden founded what was called "the Manchester school of political economists," has expressed its readiness to return to the protective policy.

The board of directors said in a memorandum attached to its annual report:

> The Manchester Chamber would require unmistakable proof of the absolute necessity of a change to a protective policy before agreeing to sacrifice the advantages of a fiscal policy which has been productive of such beneficial results.

At an unusually well-attended meeting, the London Times says, five-sixths of those present "refused to accept the memorandum as an accurate statement of its opinion, and referred it back for reconsideration by the directors." This is pronounced "an undeniable blow to the free trade purists."

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that one result of the war will be abandonment of free trade by Great Britain, the one nation which has made a sincere, prolonged test of the doctrine. If any nation could have proved the soundness of this doctrine as applied by one nation alone in a protectionist world, it was Britain. Having a long start over all other nations in manufactures, it could defy competition when the experiment began. Being increasingly dependent year by year for the bulk of its food and raw material on imports and for markets for its manufactured goods on exports, it had more to gain and less to lose by free trade than any other nation. Yet competition by Germany and the United States has taken away its supremacy in the steel industry and was fast breaking down its supremacy in other industries.

War having now forced it to extend hostilities into the economic field and to seek the co-operation of the self-governing dominions, all of which are protectionist, Britain is now forced to consider a radical revision of its tariff policy. All the talk is now of an economic alliance to include the mother country and its colonies, and possibly its allies and their colonies. The colonies are to have a voice in the settlement of the war and are to have a share in shaping imperial policies. Either free trade within the British Empire or preferential duties between the mother country and its colonies and allies is a probable outcome. The realization of Cobden's dream of universal free trade is postponed to the time when war shall be no more and when the world shall be one great federation.

The South does not take kindly to the Bryan policy of abandoning American rights in response to German threats, which has been repudiated by the House. Representative Glass, of Virginia, says that:

> There are some members of Congress who are willing to haul down the American flag and circumscribe the rights of American citizens on the high seas in order to save a bale or two of cotton, but the number, he thinks, is but precious few.

Commenting on this speech, the San Antonio Express, a Democratic paper, says:

> If there are such milksops at the National Capitol, misrepresenting constituencies of proud and patriotic Americans, let us hope their number is indeed small, and that it will be much smaller after the electors have had an opportunity to readjust their Congressional representation.
>
> There are some specimens of the genus homo occupying seats in Congress who reflect no credit on their constituency or their country, and it would require no great effort to designate some of them by name. It is somewhat humiliating to confess that some of them are from the South—and that of these, at least one or two are registered from Texas.

The white flag army will not find many recruits among those Texans who gory in the battle of the Alamo and who followed Sam Houston to victory.

Once in a while The Oregonian receives a letter of the nature of the one from which we are about to quote. Sometimes it is in form of a paid advertisement, and, again, of a letter to the editor. Not always is the full address of the writer given. Replies are to be called for, or are expected to be published in the paper. The following is only an extract:

> Cooks, Wash., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—I am a reader of The Oregonian and have been for eight years. I notice where people come to you with their important inquiries. So I am coming, too. I am a widow, 34 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, blue eyes, brown hair, mild disposition, good-natured, and believe in high morals. Am a member of the Baptist Church and in good standing and also a member of the Rebecca Lodge in good standing. I want a husband of my equal.

The Oregonian does not publish matrimonial advertisements or lend its columns to matrimonial correspondence. The sincere writer is usually followed and annoyed by unscrupulous persons of the other sex. Often the advertisements are insincere. This seems to be the most effective way of letting readers know that it is useless to attempt to make The Oregonian the medium of a quest for wife or husband.

On the subject of recent lynchings in Georgia, the Augusta Chronicle says:

> The best remedy is the inculcation of a moral sentiment that lynching is plain, flat, unadulterated murder, and will have, in that dreadful day, to be answered for as such.

Judge W. W. Lambdin is approvingly quoted by the same paper as saying:

> One Sheriff who shows real grit and courage will forever put an end to lynchings in his county, and a few hangings of lynchers would stop this crime in our state.

What seems to be really lacking in Georgia is a Judge and Sheriff having the moral courage to treat lynchers as murderers. They are now regarded as daring heroes and as champions of womanhood, when, in fact, they are skulking cowards who muster up courage to commit murder only when in a crowd. Were they once branded as murderers there would be small temptation to the type of men who delight to pose.

At the present rate of waste the available supply of petroleum in the United States will be exhausted in twenty-seven years, is the opinion of V. H. Manning, United States Director of Mines. He estimates that the visible supply is 30 per cent exhausted and is disappointed at the unwillingness of distillers to adopt conservation methods. They have not taken up Dr. Rittman's process of extracting gasoline from the various distillates of crude oil, finding it more profitable to extract gasoline from the crude oil direct and to sell the by-products at cost. Gas companies, too, persist in using petroleum because it is cheaper than coal, though they could make a large saving in oil resources. There is so much kerosine stored away that the oil companies do not know what to do with it, and an opportunity exists to use it in manufacturing gasoline by the Rittman process.

Only 138 people of this great state have filed notice of candidacy with Secretary Olcott, not quite an average of four to the county. Since these officers include delegates to National conventions, members of Congress and Legislature, circuit judges and prosecuting attorneys, it is evident that modesty prevails among many who would be "in the government" to an extent that would alarm the "rounder" if there was anything in it.

One of the incongruities of life is in the photograph of a man who has passed, the features relaxing into a smile. Every man should be taken in two poses, one looking pleasant if he expects to live awhile, and the other as solemn as possible.

People who have been voting for years are just finding out they are not citizens, through neglect of parents in taking out final papers. These discoveries show laxity heretofore in registration.

People who order goods on approval and, after wearing them awhile, send them back, are due for more or less severe shocks when the dealers acquire the proper amount of nerve.

The man who sells cider as a beverage needs to sample it often to test its "hardness," which is not as expensive as paying a big fine when it gets beyond its innocuous stage.

Mister Tommy Tracy, ertswhile of the ring, was always able to stand up before anything on legs; but an automobile was too much for him and sent him to the hospital.

There are said to have been empty seats at Billy Sunday's meetings in Baltimore. Is it possible that the people who enjoy religious excitement are wearying of his buffoonery?

The troops to invade Mexico should go from the cactus and sagebush states.

Villa will be doing some preparing on his own account while the United States is getting ready.

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, letter 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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Some Superstitions and the Remedy.

Negroes think that sore throat is due to the palate being down. To cure sore throat, therefore, they catch hold of some hair on the top of the head, pull it hard and wrap it with a string. Thus they pull up the palate.

Some of our foreign speaking people have an idea that kinks and mats in the babies' hair must not be cut off or combed out. They hold that if these kinks are removed the baby will lose his sight or never speak.

Foreign speaking people never worry when the soft spot in the baby's head is slow in closing. They have a notion that if the soft spot closes too early the baby will be a blockhead.

In some Bohemian families when a baby is cross and restless they say he has housenky, or worms, in the flesh. The remedy for housenky is to rub fresh cow manure on the back and then to wash the back with water, rubbing the skin meanwhile. This is supposed to make the worms come out, whereupon they are shaved off with a razor. The worms are hairs thickly covered with manure.

No superstition is worse than that of birthmarks. And when it comes to superstitions about birthbarks none of the foreign speaking people are any worse than the natives. These notions and superstitions are handed down from grandmother to mother. The influence of the grandmother living in a family on the care of a baby is very strong.

What is the remedy for these situations? How are these notions to be combated? For one thing by publicity through the press. Our foreign language speaking women have few meeting places. Occasionally, at some church function, chance meetings at grocery store, butcher shop and bakery—that is about all. They do not read much besides the paper published in their own language, but that they read from first to last, advertisements and all. The husband gets to work before the papers are delivered. When he comes home he may bring an American paper with him. He probably will bring a paper published in his own tongue, unless one is delivered during his absence. He reads his paper. His wife finds time to read it also. The best way to reach the foreign language speaking people is through editorial and news portions of the papers.

Probably, in time, health departments and infant welfare societies may buy space in the advertising columns in which to sell health. The churches are destined to be of great service in assembling their members and their neighbors for courses in baby care. The schools by the use of their rooms as centers, are fostering Little Mothers' leagues, and by instruction in its classes in household economics, hygiene, and physiology will do much. Health departments with their nurses, inspectors, milk supervision, health talks, and pamphlets will do their share.

And, finally, by no means last, the Infant Welfare societies, sometimes called by other names, with their centers, nurses, home visitors, mothers' classes, and medical service, will naturally lead because they are working in this field only.

Baby Constipated.

Mrs. E. H. writes: "A baby boy 3 months old, weighing 15 pounds, seems perfectly healthy, yet a little inclined to be wakeful and restless during the day. Part of time troubled with constipation. (1) Is he too young to be given prune or orange juice? If not, how often and in what quantities? He is partly breast fed and partly bottle, a formula is one quart cow's milk as prescribed by physician being given. (2) Is he receiving enough nourishment?"

REPLY.

1. Try to correct the trouble by eating freely of fruit. Give him some water occasionally. If all else fails, give orange juice; once a day is enough.

2. His weight and his good health indicate that he is getting enough food.

Dislocated Collar Bone.

J. B. writes: "I knocked my right collar bone out of place some time ago and as it did not hurt me I have never had it attended to. It looks dreadful, as it is almost twice as large as the left, and I imagine when a bone like that is out of place it throws the whole body out of place. Do you think I could have it attended to, or it is too late? I have never been able to put on any weight since this occurred. Would that cause it?"

REPLY.

Too late now. It does not throw your body out of plumb. It does not prevent you from getting fat.

Cancer and Syphilis.

J. G. writes: "1. Upon finding for the first time that a patient shows signs of having cancer, do you also find that he has syphilis?

"2. When one or both of the parents have syphilis, would one find syphilis in the blood of the children when born?

REPLY.

1. The two diseases may be associated, but such is not the rule.

2. Depends upon the activity of the disease at the time of conception and during the period of pregnancy. If the disease was active in either parent during this time the chance that the child would be infected is great.

Filters May Pollute.

W. C. D. writes: "Will a filter purify the water of all germs, or will it be necessary to boil the water in addition to filtering it?"

REPLY.

My advice is that you do not depend on a domestic filter. A badly kept filter may pollute a water hitherto pure. Suggest that you heat the water to 180 and let it cool slowly. Boiling is not required.

Hon. Dem. Look Out.

PORTLAND, March 12.—(To the Editor.)—Please advertise those secrets from the Japan King and Kiaser. America citizens are waiting for Kiaser to come and take America and they all will go with Kiaser because they are tired of American rules. The Hindus, Italians & Greek, those nations get work and the money from them goes to their countries and U. S. citizens must pay the tax and the city sts. and the Corporation and the mills distroy the sts. and the U. S. will be divided between Japan and Kiaser.

Japan will take the Pacific Coast, and the Kiaser will take the Atlantic Coast. Then what will the Dem. say, when through them the U. S. will be lost? OREGONIAN READER.

The Difference in 1916.

Exchange.

"The old-fashioned boy used to respect every word his father said."

"Yes," replied the rather cynical youth; "but you must remember that the old-fashioned boy had one of those old-fashioned fathers."

Then the Ice Forms.

Siren.

She (tenderly)—When did you first know you loved me?

He—When I began to get mad when people said you were brainless and unattractive.

Terminal as Attraction.

Kansas City Journal.

When an idle-rich millionaire gets ready to build his first real house he is strongly attracted, often, to the union station as a model.

HOW IMMIGRANTS FARED IN 1862

Woman Recalls With Pleasure Her Family's Reception in Oregon.

PORTLAND, March 13.—(To the Editor.)—We "crossed the plains" in the very well known way, with an ox team, in 1862. The Indians were particularly troublesome that year, murdering immigrants and stealing stock.

When we arrived at The Dalles we sold our wagon and oxen and came on down the Columbia on our way to Portland.

We were directed to "The Temperance House," an unfinished structure, with cloth partitions. Even the inside doors were simply frames covered with cloth.

This was in October. We were "strangers in a strange land," but we met a hearty welcome from everyone.

I was then a girl of 13 years, and I remember that my father, who was a carpenter and builder, came the next morning after our arrival, to our room, and said he found a farmer on the street who wanted a barn built. He had offered to take us right out to his place near Amity to stay while my father built the barn and found a home for us.

This farmer had only an ox team (yoke of cattle and wagon). Did we hesitate to accept a ride in this conveyance? I should say not, we had lived in a wagon six months and felt quite at home in it. But it took us two days to go from Portland to Amity!

We had our first taste of the good old Oregon apples, with the old-time flavor of fine varieties, which are seldom seen in our markets. This was before the introduction of apple pests. Those golden and roxbury russets, white Winter fearmains, rambos and numerous others certainly excelled in delicious flavor. We had them all the season; everyone gave them away by the wagon load.

We thought we had found a "paradise." My mother wrote back to friends in Iowa that it was a joy to live here, that wild flowers were in bloom all that Winter, and the people were all so kind and neighborly. Those were days when no one slighted a newcomer and everyone was hospitable.

My father received work every day and we were glad to come to Oregon.

A "NEAR" PIONEER.

NOT TO STAY OUT OF FASHION

Grandmother Believes Good Manners Are Bound to Survive.

FOREST GROVE, Or., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—I read with interest in The Oregonian of March 7, 1916, the article, "Proper Response to Superiors," signed Fogy. I also read with greater interest your editorial, "Yes and Yes, Sir."

I am almost 80, and am proud of having belonged to the "old school." It has ground on my nerves to hear the flippant manner in which the boys and girls of today say "No" and "Yes" to their elders. I expostulated with one of my grandchildren, and received this reply:

"Oh, Grandma, you are an old fogy."

I recall the saying of a dear old Quaker lady a few years since, when she was told the schools are now teaching children to say "Yes" and "No." She was horrified, and replied: "Good manners will not stay long out of fashion." Education and good manners should go hand in hand, should be taught from infancy at home and in schools. Note the Catholic children of convents or parochial schools. As a rule, they have good manners. Of course, there are exceptions. "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." GRANDMOTHER.

THIS FARMER IS FOR ROOSEVELT

T. R. Better Able to Keep Us Out of War Than Is Wilson.

PORTLAND, March 12.—(To the Editor.)—I am a farmer, but am not satisfied with our Administration. What I want is T. Roosevelt for President.

Some say if Teddy was in office today we would already be at war. That is all bosh. Roosevelt would keep us out of war longer than Wilson. Why?

In my experience, it is the man who is prepared and will fight that is left alone. But if a war should come, and all know war has been forced on us before, which man has the best ability to carry us through? Teddy, of course, is head and shoulders above any Presidential timber we have today. A man of experience, able, of good judgment, sincere and true. He has been tried and not found wanting.

I sincerely hope to have the privilege this Fall of casting a vote for Teddy. All who want a sound, progressive and sane administration, vote for Teddy. L. L. TURNEY.

ALL BUT ME.

The warning on my neighbor's fence
Applies to all that pass, but me;
The critic's words are full of sense;
They point the way for all, but me;
The morals taught at great expense,
The sermons preached to hearers dense,
I need their counsel not, and hence
They must be good for all but me.

The deadly barbs of satire's stings
Draw blood from all that breathe, but me;
The lance the grim reformer flings
Strikes fairly every one, but me;
The shaft of irony that wings,
The ills of which the poet sings,
May pierce the armored guilt of kings—
I do not find the wrong in me.

The greatest universal bane
Of all that walk the earth, but me,
Is that each sinful son of Cain
Believes himself quite pure, but me;
If they could only see the stain,
Repent, be humble, just and sane,
And not the guiding hand disdain,
That can reform them all, but me!

The Ten Commandments should be taught
To every erring soul, but me;
The Sermon on the Mount is fraught
With meaning clear for all, but me;
The codes of law by sages wrought,
The liberty so dearly bought,
The vision that the world has sought,
Is for the sake of all, but me.

—NAT HAROLD.

Nomination His Right.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—As a Republican who has lived in this place ever since before the state was admitted into the Union, and as one who has taken intense interest in the party's politics, having attended half a dozen or more of its county and state conventions, I wish to state one good reason for supporting Colonel Roosevelt in 1912.

His supporters in this state took the position that he was the choice of a majority of the party as against Taft for President; that he was euchered out of the state's delegation to the National convention, which he was clearly entitled to.

We demonstrated our contention at the polls in November by a majority of 44,000, thus giving those who would tamper with the great principle of majority rule a lesson they shall not soon forget. W. M. M'COY.

Closing North Sea.

PORTLAND, March 12.—(To the Editor.)—Is it possible for England to close the North Sea to under-sea boats, thereby protecting her ocean commerce and shipping from German submarines? SUBSCRIBER.

It might be possible, but apparently it is not practicable, or it would have been done.

May Be Funston's Chance.

PORTLAND, March 12.—(To the Editor.)—The Mexican troubles in 1846 made General Taylor a President in 1849. Perhaps General Funston will be in line for such a promotion.

In Other Days

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian of March 13, 1866.

We are informed by the Victoria Chronicle that the steamer Fideliter is fitting for the Portland and Victoria trade. The Fideliter is a staunch and reliable ship of about 150 tons.

The members of the Good Templar order in this city have chartered the steamer Alert for the trip to Vancouver on Wednesday.

The board of delegates of the Portland Fire Department met at the Council Chamber last evening. The resignation of William F. Patterson and second assistant engineer was accepted.

We have never seen at the Willamette Theater a more densely crowded house than on Monday evening at a complimentary benefit to Mrs. Phelps.

The popular hotel on the corner of Washington and First streets, known as the Empire Hotel and restaurant, has lately been refitted and refurnished throughout.

On Saturday last the steamer Senator brought to this city from Oregon City the first salmon of the season, a few being secured by the steward from Indians fishing at that place.

There was a time when Oregon flour did not stand very high in the markets east of the mountains or along the Coast, but of late there are numerous brands that are considered by competent judges to be as good as any flour from California.

Rev. I. D. Driver will deliver a lecture before the students of Portland Academy and Female Seminary this evening.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of March 13, 1891.

About 50 teams are now hauling earth from various excavations in progress around town to the terminal grounds and grading the site for another freighthouse on the west side of Seventh street, between H and J streets. About 50,000 cubic yards will be put in this month.

The prospect of the smelter at Linnton starting up very soon is encouraging just now. Several tons of ore have already been received and roasted.

Plans and specifications for six houses of pressed brick and stone to be erected by D. F. Campbell at the northwest corner of I and Sixteenth streets have been prepared by A. M. Milwain. The work of excavating for the foundations has commenced.

Fifth street, from Washington to G, where the grade was raised when the cable road was built, and which was in a horrible condition for a long time, has been raised to grade and improved.

T. Maloney, who has the contract for making the excavation for Mr. Dekum's new building at Third and Washington streets, began operations yesterday.

Jimmy Carraher, the crack snipe-shooter in the employ of H. T. Hudson & Co., has recovered from a seven weeks' seige of typhoid fever.

Tom Payne, of Stephens Addition, will leave for the Sandy country on March 15.

Ella Leatta Swanton, the famous elocutionist, gave a recital at the Centenary M. E. Church last night to a delighted audience.

MOTHER OF SEVEN IS UNABASHED

As Many More Would Be Welcome, Says Newport Woman.

NEWPORT, Or., March 5.—(To the Editor.)—May I submit a far-away reader's views on this much-talked-of subject—birth control.

The various advocates' arguments—if they may be called so—greatly interest and I dare say, amuse many real mothers.

Our home is a happy one—brothers and sisters, and a kindly mother and father who are happy in their children's happiness.

Verily, I am glad that birth control was not advocated so strongly when we were coming into the world. Not that it would have prevented our coming, not at all, but there might have been fewer "clubwomen" today.

I have my clubs, though not, I hope, the kinds of our broad clubwoman heard from not long ago. I have children, too, and though I may shock many "good" mothers, there are seven of them and as many more would get the same welcome.

Maybe I have broken all the commandments, too, but I'm giving every little life belonging to me a right to break them also, which is, I hope, better than breaking that one. They all have good, clean, beds, good food and are being educated. And, too, they are having lots of "mother love" and "daddy love." When they are grown, and they are on the high road, all I ask is that ours be looked back upon as is the happy home I left, with brothers and sisters, "Dad" and "Mumpsey." None of us are filling the poor-houses or penitentiaries, although "so much attention wasn't paid to the breed."

A MOTHER OF MEN.

CHANCE TO REAR SON IS ASKED

Mother Is Confronted by Problem of Unemployment.

PORTLAND, March 12.—(To the Editor.)—I am performing the highest service to the country I am capable of. I am rearing a son to reverence God and keep his commandments; to respect and obey the laws of the land; in short, to be a good, honorable citizen, who will never clog the wheels of progress and all this, to an accompaniment of the wolf's howls which grow painfully nearer each day.

Through the business depression I lost my position in January, which, while poorly paid, spelled independence. Since that time I have put forth great effort to find employment, but have not succeeded. I have no money to advertise or to go to the employment agencies. In fact, I cannot afford to buy the papers to search the want columns.

With overdue rent and each meal becoming more and more a Herculean task to procure, I am facing a problem alone from which strong men would shrink. I am energetic and would do any kind of work which would not separate me from my son.

In return, I will give to the world some day this clean-minded, manly son, whom I am asking the chance to rear without being confronted daily with the problems of a mere existence, which lowers one's ideals, robs one of courage and desire to bring out the best in one's self. ANXIOUS MOTHER.

"Going Up!"

The Waist Line

The new styles for Spring point to a rising waist line.

And that means a variety of new models in corsets and lingerie, as well as gowns and blouses.

This is important news to the woman who wants to be well dressed, and what woman does not?

It is the kind of news that is being told of day by day in the advertising columns of The Oregonian.

That is what makes the advertising such interesting reading.