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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1911

PASSPORTS, AND THEN-?

And if diplomatic relations with Germany should be broken off, what then? If the Kaiser is unwilling to suspend submarine warfare in response to insistent demands, would do so after Ambassador Gerard had been recalled from Berlin and Von Bernstorff had been handed pass-If not, what would be the next step of the United States following inevitable repetition of submarine attacks?

Severance of diplomatic ties, followed by renewed attacks, could result in but one thing, provided the United States followed a consistent course. Once that extreme had been resorted to there could be no quibbling or halting in the face of fresh maritime disasters. And after that next step-declaration of war on Germany-had been taken, what then? Would the United States seek al-

liance with the entente allies or un-dertake alone to handle Germany in these days when nations squabble in groups? Having gotten into the fray, what would be our part as a great, powerful Nation of the first class? Would we depend upon France and Britain to do the fighting for us or ould we send an army into Flanders'

If the psychology of the hour dic-tated an army for Flanders, where would the army come from? Such miles of allied front in Europe. It would require two years for America to raise, arm, equip and instruct a real Army, and even this would not be up to the standards of European military efficiency.

Perhaps we would content ourselves by supplying the combatant nations with money and munitions. But to do so would we not be compelled to enter into an alliance with them? Would we not have to share with them the fortunes of an uncertain As for providing the munitions and money as a disinterested stores as we are selling them today Would we not require the whole out-put for ourselves, at least until we and completed a defensive army?

The impending break of diplomatic relations, unless averted by a realizaion on Germany's part that America is finally in earnest, teems with sober by a firm and sound initial attitude bushels, but experts expect this year't toward Germany. The hope will pre- crop to fall 20,000,000 below the estivail throughout America that the mate. Kaiser will believe that this "final If the war should continue through

PORTLAND'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

this late hour.

The war has given to Portland an unexampled opportunity to establish 1812, the shipbuilding industry permanently on the Columbia and Willamette riv-So great is the famine of ships and so rich are the profits earned by them that orders have been placed wherever yards can be opened, not of that surplus. only on any of our sea coasts but on the Great Lakes and even in China. Steel is in such demand that wooden ships are again being built, and the Pacific Coast, with the Nation's greatest timber belt fronting on deep water, comes into its own

At the same time that the war has increased the demand for ships to carry troops and supplies, it has enormously reduced the tonnage avail- remarkable feat of arms and strategy able. When 1915 opened, the world for the city occupies a defensive posi-had about 49,000,000 tons of ships of tion which was held to be impregover 100 tons. Nearly 6,000,000 tons nable in medieval times. It stands or were put out of action when the Teu- a table-land, sloping seaward, which ton empires were driven from the sea, falls in steep, rocky precipices on two Down to March 23 over 2,000,000 tons sides to deep valleys, running parallel of allied and neutral ships had been with each other to the Black Sea. destroyed, or more than Great Britain The fortifications which crown the 1914. One-sixth of the world's sup- neck joining the ravines at the highply is out of the market from those est point in the table-land are worth-causes and one-fourth of the British less against modern artillery, but the 20,000,000 tons, with a much larger storming of the cliffs would be a darproportion of the shipping owned by ing and difficult feat in the face of the other allies, has been diverted to determined resistance. The Christian commerce is deprived of 40 per cent beyond this a promontory juts north of its normal supply of ocean tonnage. ward into the sea, being the chief Not only is normal growth in the center of commerce and having the supply stopped but new tonnage falls harbor on its east side. to keep pace with war's destruction.

world's supply, combined with that of 7000 to 8000 feet high and has little war risks, is seen in the following communication with that country, but

enormous increases, the difference be- made the attack on the upper city tween different countries in the cost simultaneously with the landing of of shipbuilding becomes of no consequence for the time being. Rich profit bardment of fortifications by the can be made on the operation of ships fleet. While the resistance of the built at high American costs. few voyages a ship's earnings pay later bulletin says, it must soon have

This situation attracts many per- land and sea attack, or one day's sons into the shipbuilding business fighting could not have been declaive who would never think of it otherfords a new opportunity for various the construction of the Russian rail

by which 25 per cent is saved on the cost of building each ship from special several important Persian towns to into submission and which has caused designs. Permanent success hangs on our ability to comply with the condition of high mountains with and clothing, and that submarine attimes merely enable the industry to from that city. pass the experimental stage without the loss which almost invariably accompanies new ventures

AN ABSURD LAW,

That primary law which denies on he one hand the right of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to avoid the possible humillation of state defeat for an office which e is not seeking, and on the other hand permits a peanut politician like Charley Lockwood to get his name on the Presidential ballot at his own request, contains an absurdity and a grievous wrong.

That is the Oregon law as con strued by the Supreme Court. The aw permits the buffoon the pleasure of his whim and denies the National jurist the full employment of his conscientious scruples.

Observe this provision taken from the original primary law of Oregon and still in force:

Before or at the time of beginning to chrotiats any petition for nomination to any office under this law, the person who is to be a candidate for such a nomination shall send by registered mill or otherwise to the Secretary of State or the County Clerk or City Clerk, Recorder or Auditor, as the case may be, a copy of his petition signed by himself, and such copy shall be filed and shall be conclusive evidence for the purposes of this law that said elector has been a candidate for nomination by his party.

The petition form set forth in the law requires the candidate to pledge himself to accept if nominated and not withdraw.

It appears that a nominating petition involving any office from Constable to Governor does not get the ballot unless he files a signed aceptance in advance.

Furthermore, there is in the Presidential primary law, as amended in 1915, the following provision:

The names of such candidates for party nominations for President and for Vice-President of the United States shall be printed on the official ballots for the primary nominating elections of their respective political parties, . . under the same conditions as far as the same are applicable, as the names of candidates for nomination for state and district offices.

It is a "condition" precedent to printing the name of a candidate for brilliant son's experiments. Army as we now have would not state or district office on the bailot cover a ten-mile sector of the 1500 to be printed on the official ballot fore he could afford the luxury of under the same "conditions" that appropriately to state and district nominations. voting himself to mere money-making Wilson construes it. If the President Yet the Supreme Court apparently finds some provision in the Presidental primary law which overrides

the provision quoted. We shall await the court's written opinion with interest.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

_

No bumper wheat crop need be ex ected in the United States this year. The April report of the Agricultural enemy of Germany would we be able Department shows the condition of to furnish as great a volume of war Winter wheat to have been 78.3 as definite time was set when Germany compared with 88.8 a year ago. The acreage was reduced II per cent at planting time and has since been re uced by Winter-killing.

Subject to the latter deduction, the harvest was estimated on April 1 at 495,000,000 bushels, which is 124,is finally in carnest, teems with sober 000,000 less than a year ago and 125, potentialities. It need not be said 000,000 less than in 1914. The actual that the present embarrassing situa-tion might have been circumvented casts by 36,000,000 and 64,000,000

note" is actually final and that Ger-note" is actually final and that Ger-many, in having misjudged the lim-of the Russian surplus, high prices missed from Washington. Diplomatic many, in having missinger its of a weak foreign policy, has not may compensate the farmers for the interchaedlessly created a situation at short crop. During the Napoleonic ments home from which it cannot recede at War an English crop of only one third the normal size in 1804 raised the price from \$1.55 to \$3.12 and short crops in the four years 1809-12 inform the United States that certain caused the price to reach \$4.84 in

> If the war should suddenly end during or shortly after harvest, prices might slump in consequence of the dumping of Russia's surplus, although Germany might absorb a large part

But we cannot have bumper crops very year. They helped us amazing through the trying times of 1914 and early 1915. Other industries are now so active that the adverse effecof a short crop on general business this year should scarcely be felt.

BUSSIA'S LATEST TRIUMPH.

Russia's capture of Trebizond is us been able to build since August 1, summit of the cliffs and guard the It is estimated that quarter is east of the walled city and Reep pace with war's destruction. cut off from the rest of Asia Mino by a barrier of rugged mountain is the sea terminus of a caravan route Preight via Erzerum to Persia.

From the fact that the Russian When ocean freights show such these ten miles and that the army In a Turks may have been fierce, as the broken down before the combined

The importance of Trebizond as the wise. It causes all neglected sites for Black Sea port of Armenia and Northshipyards to be eagerly seized. It af- ern Persia has been diminished by sections to try out their respective road from Batum by way of Tiflis, Columbia River basin the capital of Transcaucasia, to Baku, may come to the front and attain rank center of the oil region on the Caswith the Delaware River and Chesa-peake Bay and with the Maine and for Russian conquest of the Black to their character. connecticut yards. The rivers may be- Sea coast and for the landing of come as well lined with shinyards as armies to advance inland against tions which would deter Germany the Mersey, the Clyde, the Tyne and Sivas, where the Turks are prepared the Tees in Great Britain. Whether to make a stand. The latter city is this shall be so depends on the peo- distant about 300 miles from Angora, man people have been led by their ple of Portland. If we go about the the terminus of the railroad whence government to believe that the sub-

industry right, we may establish it the Turks reinforce and supply their marines were working great havor permanently; if not, it will die after Asiatic army. The Russians now have among allied ships and might bring an ephemeral boom. One requisite to an unbroken front extending from Britain to terms by cutting off the has already been compiled Trebizond on the northwest to Bitlis British food supply. They have been with by the McCormick Company in on the southeast and through Urumia informed that submarine war was building according to standard plans, and Tabriz in Persia to the Caspian provoked by the British blockade,

> This Russian success may greatly lessen the pressure on the British officials have given the people this army which is struggling against explanation of strict food regulation. Turks and floods to relieve General and have excused their methods of Russo-British sweep across Asia cannot be starved. Abandonment of Minor and Syria, which would isolate submarine war would require dam-Constantinople from its supply of men aging admissions which might inflame and material. Having failed at Gallipoll, the allies may go the long way around to the Turkish capital.

AN UNINCUMBERED GENIUS.

Word that Congress plans the early purchase of the Hammond inventions privations without effort at relief. brings attention, to one of the most picturesque young geniuses on recognition of John Hays Hammond, Jr., whose radio-directed submarine projectiles promise to revolutionize naval weapon, nor does it wish to bear the stigma of backing down to one almost unarmed Nation after successfully withstanding half of Europe, nor to arouse the fury of the feeling fairly well. An hour or two is years and in that time has perfected the inventions, covered by 128 patents, which are approved by naval experts as highly practicable and values. The German government does not wish to abandon its only available and value to the makeup of the child. A common history of croup is as follows: A child cateles cold. For a day or more there is a mild fever. The nose roups. There is a little cough. There is a little cough. The child is put to bed at night feeling fairly well. An hour or two later he awakens with a developed attack of croup. The cough is strength at spiration produces the child. orings attention, to one of the most idens.

ave required a lifetime, perhaps the The young man is the son of John practically unlimited financial name of the reputed candidate on the world-wide reputation and great ly increasing supplies of munitions other than his own limitations. ing a livelihood. The principles in- Mr. Wilson's demands for avoiding a volved in the new torpedo had been breach. iscovered already by Tesla. So he related that \$300,000 has been ex-pended by the elder Hammond in the many's position. We may expect an

Another man of equal genius, posnames of candidates for President are been compelled to wait long years be- tinuing the Illegal methods of warfare inventions. One is led to wonder how much more Edison could have done cause a diplomatic breach, but the enbut, for the delays of his early struggles against adversity.

WHAT WILL GERMANY DO?

The mind of every American citln who is concerned for his coun-y's welfare will now be occupied with the question: What will be the onsequence of President Wilson's demand upon Germany? Although no must comply or diplomatic relations will be severed, the demand was in effect an ultimatum. It requires "imnediate" compliance. The President assumes the right to define the meaning of that word "immediate" as applied to the present case.

We are given to understand from Washington that, unless within three or four days Germany shall not only "declare" but "effect" an abandonnent of those methods of warfare which the President denounces as law. ess and inhuman, Ambassador Gerard will be recalled from Berlin and Amrse between the two govern nents would then cease.

Whatever is to be done to prevent a breach must be done within those three or four days. Germany may orders have been given to the submarines which will bring their operations within the limits of law as the President has defined it. Events may prove that those orders have been put in effect by the submarine commanders. In that case the breach would be postponed until a new violation of law had been committed. That might be indefinitely or even to the close of the war, in which case it would never

But the first time that a submarine which the President had good reason suspect of being German attacked without warning a merchant ship carrying Americans or without proision for the safety of those board, no further word would be written to Germany; as soon as the President was convinced of the facts. he would recall our Ambassador and lismiss the German Ambassador.

What is the prospect that Germany will satisfy the President's demands' Although the President has not demanded total cessation of submarine attacks on commerce, he pressed the opinion that it is imposside to make them and at the same time to comply with the conditions got it back. which he has laid down. He has practically left Germany free to prove the contrary, with a plain intimation that attempt to do so followed by fallure will bring about a breach between the two nations.

There is small prospect that Germany will totally abandon submarine warfare. It is the Kaiser's only effective tive naval weapon against his enemies It has not prevented transportation of their troops and supplies by sea, but it has been a serious obstruction, has inflicted much loss upon them, has sensibly diminished their available tonnage, has greatly increased cost of all commodities which they consume and has materially damaged their commerce

Were submarine war on merchant ships abandoned, an uninterrupted flow of munitions from America to Europe and from one allied countr to another would be permitted, the normal increase of allied tonnage would be renewed and the pretens that the allied blockade is reducing Germany to starvation would perfore be abandoned. German and Austrian resources would be steadily reduced while those of their allies would be constantly replenished by imports of munitions and by commerce. Thos submarines which operated against warships and transports would be compelled to expose themselves in or-der to assure themselves that they were not attacking merchant ships and would thus lose much of the immunity from attack which they ow

These are the military considera-

from yielding totally. There are po-British Cabinet members should be litical considerations also. The Ger-

our ability to comply with the conditions which will prevail in peace. War well-fortified passes separates them tacks are therefore amply justified as reprisals.

In the same breath that German Townshend's army at Kut-el-Amara, naval war by the starvation theory Success of this operation is a neces- they have proclaimed to the world sary preliminary to a combined that Germany has enough food and ment. Buoyed up by reports of many victories, the people would not easily tolerate submission without a blow to American demands. This would impress them as a cowardly surrender. dooming them to a continuance of

experts as highly practicable and val-uable. The achievement is one that sea and that that little would but rivals the greatest works of leading slightly affect the naval odds against inventors, men who have devoted de-cades to study and struggle to their ican army could take the field against it short of two years and that the But if young Hammond has suc- task of transportation and supply ceeded immediately in work of a would be so stupendous as not to be magnitude which ordinarily might lightly undertaken.

But Germany knows that the United explanation is not found entirely in States could reinforce its enemies the quality of his spiendid genius, with great sums of money from our Hays Hammond, mining engineer of sources and with great and constantwealth. When the son left college It knows that we can in this manne to obstacles confronted his ambition supply the allies with precisely those A things in which they are deficient. splendid laboratory was available. He will, therefore, probably attempt was not put to the necessity of earn-means short of complete yielding to

Yet the President's note makes an was able to devote his whole time and open breach the alternative to energy to its development. Father's full compliance with his demands. ocketbook was available and it is Full compliance is utterly irreconattempt to continue the same tactics which have enabled Germany to essed of the same idea, might have stand off the United States while conwison construes it. If the President stands his ground, that will inevitably cause a diplomatic breach, but the entire pressure of German propaganda given, but not much. Some of these stands his ground, that will inevitably will be expected to prevent it from lead. ing to war.

All the pro-Germans, pacifists and others whose one idea is to keep out of war on any terms, no matter how shameful, will bombard Congress with pleas against drastic action. If those people have their way, the United States will present the unique spectacle of a Nation submitting to acts of war upon its citizens without striking a blow in return. We cannot believe that the American people will permit them to have their The great body of the Nation will endorse the demand of the President that these outrages stop and will be prepared to fight against the nation which perpetrates them.

The Oregonian notes that there is a plan to have the children's parade of the Rose Festival for the current year on the west side of the river.

The result is more or less disturbance on the East Side, where the parades have always been held, with a single exception. No doubt the Festival management has given the matter of baked potato with cream. Is this full consideration and have reached. full consideration and has reached its decision for reasons satisfactory to it. But it seems proper, nevertheless, to say that the Festival has not suffered heretofore from the that one of its most interesting fea tures has had Grand avenue for its The children's parade had its origin there, as a separate attraction, and was a success; and it has been one means of keeping up the enthusiasm of great numbers of people for the celebration in its entirety There are sound diplomatic reasons the claims of the East should be considered-reasons so obvious that they need not be men tival board will reconsider its decision

Some of these tricks of the sharpers would make the ghost of old-time Canada Bill turn pale. The latest is taking Canadian money from easy passengers in and out of Chicago on the bluff that it is unlawful to carry British money in the United States.

The real name of Montavilla is The real name of Montavilla is VANCOUVER, Wash, April 20,—(To Mount Tabor Villa. It was shortened to save breath during the hard times lieve that the people of Michigan are of the second Cleveland term. Most serious when they mention lienry Ford of the residents used all their wind as a Presidential possibility. Yet we in the campaign proceding and never must acknowledge that Detroit is par in the campaign preceding and never

He'd make an excellent man for the Army if we should ever get into a fight with a first-class power. Mr. Burton blames the President

lieve in giving Mr. Wilson a clear Between keeping track of Mr. Wil changing baseball scores, these be arduous days.

all know where the fault lies, but be-

Otherwise the Kaiser might not have een certain.

lmost everything lacks the one human trait of using plug or fine cut. Doubtless in Berlin the crisis is merely an incident of the day's de-

That Hood River dog that chews

The Villa chase might be called of: during the excitement.

sent to the front.

How to Keep Well By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanilation and provention 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 enclosed, Dr. Evans will not make lingmosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be inswered.

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Croup.

The most important point to get bout croup is that it is likely to be confused with diphtheria. Therefore the most important thing to do when a child gets sick with croup is to look in the throat for a membrane. If there is a membrane, or any suspicton of one, a culture should be made at once. If, instead of being croup, the disease is diphtheria, the parent should know it as soon as possible.

Ordinary croup is a common cold af-fecting the bronchial tubes and larynx, poming them to a continuance of plus an element of spasm. The germs which cause it are the ordinary germs. The German government does not which cause cold. The spasm feature is

spiration produces a crowing sound. As day comes the croup loosens up. Toward night the cough again becomes more croupy and a second attack of difficult breathing develops during the night. The young mother witnessing the first attack of croup will be very much alarmed unless some one has told her that the disease is not so dangerous as it seems. There is no danger of death

in an ordinary croup. A dose of ipecac will bring relief in most cases.

Some children never have croup. Others have it frequently. It depends on the child. Children with large thymus glands are subject to croup. The children who are especially liable to it are those with what is called the space. re those with what is called the spasmophilic diathesis. This means that they are liable to develop spasms of one sort or another whenever anything goes wrong. When they get ordinary colds they develop a spasm of the upper part of the breathing apparatus. Many of them are recognizable as

ervous children. Furthermore, croup runs in families ome mothers know nothing of it. Their children never have it.

These facts mean that when a child is subject to crowp the time to work against the disease is between attacks. Something can be done by training. More can be done by regulating the dlet. If the children are old enough for a mixed dist they should live largely on cereals, bread, frults and vegetable The cereals and breads should be mad from whole wheat grains, else some

are given no milk.

children do very much better if they

Baby Is Overfed. Mrs. E. P. S. writes: "My baby is 3 months old, weighs 16% pounds and is gaining very slowly. He has no teeth, and no signs of any coming. He has been bottle fed since birth. At present I am giving him seven ounces of the following formula, at intervals of three hours. This makes seven feedings, but I generally have one feeding left over in 24 hours. Sometimes he wakens for this extra feeding during the night, but have not seven beautiful. but more often he gets the 42 ounce

in 24 hours:
"Ten oz. from pint bottle (top milk) 16 oz. from quart bottle (top milk), 6 oz. from quart bottle (top milk), 6 oz. Robertson's barley water, 16 oz. water, 1 oz. lime water, 1 oz. sugar of milk, 14 teaspoon granulated sugar, 1 tenspoon milk of magnesia.
"He sleeps well at night, has never been sick, but seems to me to be gaining very slowly. His bowels are in per-

a good food for him? If my formula garbled the article in such manner as is not correct, will you please give me to make the Colonel appear to express is not correct, will you please give me a suitable one for a child of this age in general good health?"

REPLY.

I think you are overfeeding the baby. He should not eat oftener than once every four nour during the day. He should not be fed at night. Your mixture is a little too rich. Instead of some of the milk, give him mean broth and a very finely chopped vegetable such as spinach. Let him chew on a hard racker or piece of zwelbach. Bables some

Not Good for Skin.

Mrs. A. writes: "Will you kindly tell me if Fowler's solution of arsenic is harmful? It has been recommended for clearing the skin." REPLY.

Fowler's solution of arsenic is an excellen onic for anemia, malaria, and some othe Historian, Given in excess it is harmful. It s not likely to clear your skin.

FORD NOT BRAINS OF INDUSTRY Michigan Would Better Boost His Hired

Man for President.

in the campaign preceding and never got it back.

Richard Harding Davis inherited a "wad" and did not have to write to keep the pot boiling. He wrote good stuff, to be sure, but no better than Kipling and Kyne and many others who began on wages.

must acknowledge that Detroit is par excellence a city of freaks.

Some 40 rears ago the inlmitable M.
Quad, of the Detroit Free Press, launched a boom in favor of Crudder Gardner, of the Lime Kiln Club, for the Presidency. It was set forth among the worthy Crudder's eminent achievements that he was still allive after having been twice bitten by rattlesnakes, once by a mad dog and once run over by a by a mad dog and once run over by a Later Hazen S. Pingree, A Boston youth ran twenty-five notate fame, was beened for President miles in two hours and twenty-seven by the people of Michigan. Although a minutes. He'd make an excellent resident of Detroit at that time, I could learn of no argument offered in sup-port of Mr. Pingree's adaptability to such a responsible position other that that he ate pie from a knife and reli-

glously eschewed all napkins.
It was argued this was sufficient for the present diplomatic mess. We proof that he was democratic in tastes all know where the fault lies, but beproper person to preside over our great amocracy. Later a Detroiter, prominent among

pine barons and who had amassed wealth through the ability of two of on's multitudinous notes and the hanging baseball scores, these be of Secretary of War. This was the priori of Springfield, embalmed beef. Von Bernstorff cabled Berlin that the men possessed of the brains were merica is in earnest this time. left in Grand Marais, Mich.

The present freak is Mr. Ford. It comes to me from sources which I consider reliable that the brains of the great industry which bears Mr. Ford's name are furnished by one of his hired men. This man, it is said, receives quite modest wages, when the responsibility of his position is considered. mother wore at her own wedding 74 Now, why do the people of Michigan at- years before. Twenty-four years ago tempt an act which may prove as dis- Mrs. Willard's parents. Stephen and astrous as their act of 1896, when for the office of Secretary of War they golden wedding in the same house in boomed an incapable? Why do they not which Mr. and Mrs. Willard's was held. put forward Ford's hired man?

Got a Good Start. Thomas A. Edison worked on the trains running out of Detroit as a physicians to diagnose diseases of that allowed time for a dip in the brine.

Thomas A. Edison worked on the physicians to diagnose diseases of that organ more accurately.

A MOST

NOT SCHOOL NOR PRESS BUREAU Legislature Not Place to Get Expe-

rience or Advertising. PORTLAND, April 20 .- (To the Edior.)-Now that the agony of waiting see who would be the next victim offer himself as a sacrifice on the altar of Duty has been passed, and all can didates who seek nomination at the hands of the people to represent us in the Legislature have filed their petitions with the Secretary of State, it becomes the duty of the voters to se-lect from the multiplicity of candidates the requisite number required by law, viz., 13 for the lower House and six for the Senate, which includes one Joint Representative from Clackamas and Multnomah counties, and one Senator to fill the unexpired term of Judge Langguth. For this latter position John

Langguth. For this latter position.

Gill is the only applicant.

Out of the 37 candidates for the lower House a majority are lawyers, which is also true of the 12 who have parties for the Senate.

The Oregon Central Military Road Company is preparing to send out parties for the Summer work upon the road from Eugene City, intending to communication established over rom districts outside of Multnomah the road this Summer.

county we find practically the sam At the last session of the Legislature 40 per cent of the House and 43 1+3 per cent of the Senate were lawyers. Is it any wonder that we complain of too

many laws?

It is natural to conclude that a young and inexperienced lawyer would feel that he was not doing his duty toward als constituents unless he attempted t have some law enacted, and, what is more important to him, unless he did so he would not get the advertising he

Ask any of the lawyers why he neeks Ask any of the lawyers why he seeks the nomination, and his reply will be: "I want the advertising and the experience"; or it is a stepping stone to some higher political honor. Nothing is said about his duty to the public. Some are honest enough to admit that they do not expect to be nominated, but it is worth what it is not in the worth what it is not in the worth what is not in the worth when we worth what is not in the worth when we worth what is not in the worth what is not in the worth when we want we worth when we worth when we worth when we worth when we w ut it is worth what it costs for the Speaking about this "experience,

this lawmaking campaign is getting to be a serious matter to the businessto be a serious matter to the business-man and taxpayer.

The medical college turns out, say, 50 to 100 young and inexperienced doc-tors each year. Suppose the latest cluss should start a hospital and say to the public: "Come in and let us op-erate on you. We need the experience and the advertising." Would you do it? Hardly.

And yet you do not hesitate to do

And yet you do not hesitate to do this very thing when you send men to the Legislature who seek experience and advertising, or who go there to further their own interest or the selfish interest of some one else. They experiment with the business of the state at the expense of the busi-

of the state at the expense of the businessman and taxpayer.

Look at the army of clerks and stenographers employed, one-half of them merely in the way of the others, yet it is a "perquisite" of the office.

To sum it all up, the people would be delighted to have one Legislature that would enset no laws but which

that would enact no laws, but which would devote its time to pruning out the obsolete and unnecessary laws and commissions now burdening the people f this state. Quite a number of responsible busi-ess men have filed for nomination, hich is a most hopeful sign of return-

ing Sanity. These men, if elected would bring to the Legislature practi-cal business knowledge and methods There would be no bickering and jug rling, and laws would be enacted o merit, and not for political prefer ent. Let us select the practical and re sponsible business men for this session, it will, of course, be necessary to have some lawyers, and some have filed who have had legislative experience. Select the best of them to co-

GLYNN'S QUOTATIONS GARBLED

LEO FRIEDE.

perate with the busin

Fulse Basis for Journal Article on Roosevelt Long Since Exposed. PORTLAND, April 20 .- (To the Edior.)—A short time ago the Portland ournal published an editorial criticis-ng Mr. Hoosevelt for what is termed a change of heart with regard to the duty of this country to Beigium. This the War Department holds a series of was evidently based on ex-Governor lectures here the citizens of this city Glynn's speech in New York, in which Mr. Glynn misrepresented Rooseveit's are interesting, but for the purpose of position, and, while purporting to quote from the latter's article in the "Outback of them and want to learn more of Sentember 23 1914 really

opinions which he did not have.

The "Outlook" of March 29 exposed
the rough work of the ex-Governor, and reputable papers have, no doubt, dis-continued repeating the misrepresen-tations contained in his speech. The ocal Democratic organ, however, prints another editorial based on ex-Governor Glynn's misstatements, among them that Mr. Roosevelt has changed his mind with regard to our responsibility for what happened in Belgium, and is now criticising President Wilson, while n 1914 he stated that we had no re ponsibility for what happened in that

unfortunate country.

The facts are so well stated in an editorial from the Kansas City Star of March 31 and repeated in the "Outlook" that I am enclosing the editorial and hope that you will publish it, so that hose of your readers who have read he "Journal" editorial may not be mi-nformed. FAIR PLAY,

The editorial from the Kansas City Star follows:

Nothing gives certain gentlemen more leasure than to feel that they have "got mething on Roosevelt." The latest in-lance was the discovery by ex-Governor llynn, of New York, of an article by Colonel to the Outleok for September 22. civic organizations, none of which have taken proper interest in questions relating to our National defense.

In a convert in the Outlook for September 22, 1914, on "The World War: It Tragedies and Its Lessons?" Mr. Glynn, followed by the anti-Rooswelt periodicals, called attention to sentences in the article which seemed to indicate that at that time the colonel was not thinking or protesting against the violation of Belgian neutrality. The inference was that he changed his views dent for holding the same views that he himself had held in September, 1914.

The matter is of no great importance, for only a small man takes pride in never changing his views. But it happens the ovidence in this case is against Mr. Glynn, in the current issue of the Outlook Lawrence P. Abbott, one of its editors points out that the Glynn questations from the Roosevelt article omit seme important qualifying phrases. Those phrases make it evident that Colonel Roosevelt was carefully refraining from expressing his opinion on the dury of the United States in the Baigian matter.

In addition, Mr. Abbott adds his personal

In addition, Mr. Abbott adds his personal

But he had refrained at that time from publishing them, so as not to seem to be criticising President Wilson without giving the President time to act.

The Star can add confirmatory evidence. Colonel Rosesvelt spoke in Kansas City. Kan, on September 21, 1914. To at least one member of the Star's staff at that time he expressed forcibly his views regarding the duty of the United States toward Belgin, and added that he did not know how much longer he was going to be able to keep from speaking out on this subject. A few weeks later he made his first public declaration in criticism of the Administration's attitude.

Loving Memorles Handed Down. At the recent golden weeding re-ception of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Willard, of West Freeman, Me., Mrs. Willard wore a brown skirt which her

German Ingenuity Again Instruments invented by a German to register the electricity produced by In Other Days.

Half a Century Ago.

The Idaho City World tells of the arrival of eight pack trains and two wagon trains from Umatilia during the week ending Aprils? One of the trains, belonging to Frank Louder, had 70 animals The Commission of the control of the cont o animals. There is a scarcity of men and around Idaho City and miners re commanding good

Kit Carson, the famous frontfersman, is now a Colonel in the United States Army. He served his country with distinction during the rebellion and now that the rebellion is crushed, he devotes himself to fighting his old stemments the Ardian servers.

have communication established over

Messrs, Ladd and Tilton have in a frame at their banking house in this city a fine collection of "current funds" of the early days of this country and of Oregon when a territory, as well as a few notes of the "C. S. A." These latter are not worth half so much as continental,

A letter from Galveston says that city has become a rendezvous from all parts of the South. Such a thing as respect for law is not known. Mur-ders are of almost daily occurrence.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of April 21, 1891.
Washington, April 20.—Secretary
Foster has issued orders for the admission into the United States at El
Paso of the governor of Chihuahus
and his staff, together with a battery
of artillery to fire and his staff, logether with a battery of artillery to fire a salute in honor of President Harrison upon his arrival at El Paso. The entrance of the Mexican soldiers into the United States is quite an event, this being sald to be the first time they have trod American soll since the Mexican war.

New York, April 26.—There were 13 cases of grip reported today. Of to deaths, nine were of grip cases com-plicated with pageumonia.

Astoria, April 20 .- The old tea clipper Oberon blew in from Yokahama last night after the fastest passage on record, being out but 21 days, which is almost equal to steamship time.

oundations and the construction from he corner of Third and Washington At a meeting of the directors of the Williamette Rowing Club, held in Gill's book store last evening, the following

Contracts were let yesterday for the

officers were elected for the coming year: John Gill, president; J. Milner, vice-president; Ed Werlein, secretary; F. C. Braden, trensurer; P. J. Bannon, captain, and Joe Scillger, vice-captain. NO TIME FOR SERIOUS THOUGHT

Interest in Amusements to Exclusion of National Defense Is Deployed. PORTLAND, April 20.—(To the Ed-tor.)—Here in Portland there has been seld recently, under the direction of the War Department, a few of a series of lectures on our Army, being intended as a preliminary training to those

who expect to attend the citizens' camp at Vancouver this coming Summer. But for the average citizen a great deal of interesting information concerning our Army can be had.

These lectures have not been supported by the citizens of this city, whether it is because they are not patriotic or because they do not appreciate what our country may be facing. At a time like this every citizen of this city should be behind anything that is almed at teaching us more concerning what our country has in the way of means at present for defense,

ncerning our Army than we know a present. The ignorance of the average civilian on matters relating to our army and Navy is very gross. Instead of the people being interested, what happens? A very few of our business men attend. The young men who will be called to the colors who will be called to the colors in case of trouble never attend. I think the lack of interest can best be shown by an incident yesterday at the Portland Ad Club. I requested permission to make an announcement of the lectures of W. D. Whitcomb, of the firm of Whitfield, Whitcomb & Co., accountants. The president of the club said he did not think he would have time to allow ne 30 seconds to announce this lecture, given under the auspices of one of the departments of our Government on a subject of National defense, and he did

ubject of National defense, and he did of find the time. He, however, found time to announce a pienic, a suffrage meeting and the fact that the Baseball Boosters' parade would start at 1:20 these how anyone can imagine that a picnic, a suffrage meeting and base-ball boosters parade should be of such importance that they should crowd out an announcement of a meeting relating to our National defense. The Ad Club is no worse than the others of our civic organizations,

caliber cartridge and inflicting a mor-tal wound is the latest device used by Is addition, Mr. About the article was estimony that at the time the article was ritren Colonel Rossevelt had repeatedly apressed the same views in private conservations in the Outlook office that be as ersations in the Outlook office that be as the New York Police Commissioner has repeated by the New York Police Commissioner has the New York of warning to the force.

The outside of the purse matters little if it is full inside. A crowded pockethook is a mighty good friend to have and one that What you save counts as well as what you make.

what you make.

Thrift is spending to advantage—
and spending to advantage means
spending with knowledge.

The wise man keeps posted on the
market—and the best guide to that
is the day-to-day advertising in a
live newspaper like The Oregonian.
Don't buy "haphazardly." Read the
advertising and compare the various
offerings—then choose to your best
advantage.

advantage. You are working for your own pocketbook when you follow this

programme,