

The Oregonian

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shows, dances and other public entertainments, but the law should reach back to the parents who permit their children to go and should punish them. Certain picture dramas which are safe for adults but are unfit for young eyes should be forbidden to minors, but what of the mother who permits a child to select such shows for itself?

The parents are responsible, but with increased need of control they now exercise less. All the power and influence of law and social influence should be exerted to bring them back to their duty. They are shirking it at the cost of their own children's morals and happiness, for vice brings only misdeeds.

OREGON'S INFLUENCE.
 Mr. Perkins, the Progressive, makes a fair enough proposal. If you will not take Roosevelt, he says in effect, let us have some other candidate, and if he stands for Progressive principles and is able to put them through, we'll accept him.

There are such candidates before the Republican convention. If the Progressives will not accept Hughes, or Cummins, or Burton, or McCall, or any one of several others, it means they must take away except Roosevelt. Yet they say they will.

It happens that the name of Hughes is on the Oregon ballot. The others are Cummins and Burton. Here is the only state where there is a real choice. Hughes is a man of ability, and if it is one of a few states where the judgment of the voter as to the availability of Cummins and Burton is uninfluenced by favorite-son or sectional considerations, the opportunity the voter ought not to neglect, for whatever benefit the Oregon verdict may be to the National convention.

MAKE THE MOST OF IT.
 The Oregonian takes note of the fact that Mr. McCue, who has elected to accept the nomination of District Attorney, has made an appeal for public sympathy because he has been "publicly" defeated by this paper.

There are also one or two client-hunting and favor-seeking young lawyers who have thought that they might prejudice the voter in favor of McCue by describing Mr. Evans as "The Oregonian's candidate." Ah, yes.

We invite the group of disappointed attorneys for deputies under District Attorney Evans, and all others who have for their own reasons identified themselves with the McCue candidacy, to make the most out of The Oregonian's declared opposition to Mr. McCue, except Mr. Evans. Let them go ahead and bluster and fuss about the Oregonian seeking to dictate to the sovereign voter what he should or should not do. Let them do it, but the district and campaign committee, acting through the District Attorney's office under Evans. Let them show, if they can, that he has been extravagant and careless about public expenditure. Let them promise that they will not at next year's election, if it were true, twice and thrice over which it is not. The balance would yet be in Evans' favor.

WOMEN UNDER CANVAS.
 An innovation that should attract Nation-wide interest is the training camp at Chey Chase, near Washington, where the army and navy are preparing themselves to lend intelligent service to the country should the hour of National necessity ever be tolled. There is a small army of 500 of these patriots in skirts, an even larger number of them are noted as some of the training camps for embryonic male warriors. Accounts agree that the women are entering into the camp work with zeal, learning just how to conduct themselves in the presence of men, and in the company of the wounded men from the firing line.

Women have always had an important part in shaping the fighting qualities of nations. The women of Sparta were no less responsible for the virility of their country than the men. The line fighting men. Now that the necessity for preparedness has been forced upon the country, now that an awakened citizenry is struggling with a problem which has no precedent in our history, it is to be hoped that the days of a pork-barrel Congress that of 500 women training themselves for emergency.

Intelligent Red Cross work requires careful preparation. Those who are doing the nursing must have discipline, endurance and the technique of battlefield nursing. Such training in time of peace is certain to save the many lives added by incompetent nursing in the future. It is to be hoped that the training of nurses would be able to render effective service in the field with very little special drilling, but if every trained nurse in the country were to be called upon, the force would be inadequate for the needs of a great defensive war.

So it remains for the women to prepare themselves in large numbers, even though they do this with hope and confidence and the conviction that never before has such a thing of quickened public virtue and vigilance, are supposed to travel to and from their biennial wrangling convalescences with regulation railway tickets purchased on military allowances. Judges and other public officials are pictured buying full-fare tickets out of their own pockets when traveling abroad. But the illusion has been shattered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as Mr. Evans has pointed out, with a Missouri temperament. The discoveries made by agents of the Commission in Southern states suggests that all communities might well look closely at the fallen monster of the terrible war. With creature is only slumbering, possessive, and provokes about with virile activity when not under surveillance by an unsuspecting public.

Twenty thousand passes were issued by a single Southern road. It is recorded. This was in the good year 1913, when no one was supposed to record a pass. These were not short-haul passes, either, their total mileage

being more than 8,000,000 miles and their total travel approximating \$250,000. Court officials, witnesses and jurors, even members of the Tennessee Legislature, were among the favored ones. A communication was found in the company's records from an agent who wanted passes for the family of a certain judge. It was pleaded that this judge decided nearly all of the company's cases favorably and that, by doing him this favor, better jurors could be secured in the trial of future cases. Needless to say, the judge got his passes, and, no doubt, the company continued to win its cases.

The pass evil was put to sleep nearly a generation ago and its resurrection should be prevented by any drastic means as may be necessary. There is no species of graft more alluring or more iniquitous. Men who could not be induced to accept a disbursement in cash have been known to take passes freely and to be influenced from their sworn duty in consequence. The pass must pass.

RAPPING HARRY LANE, TOO.
 The nasty political plot to show that somebody in Oregon and nobody much in Washington is responsible for the failure of Congress and the Federal departments to consent to the "forty-four" division of expected land-grant money finds the usual faithful support in the Pendleton East Oregonian, although the Pendleton paper concedes that there are a Senator and a Representative who might have done more for the school children. Its summary of the reasons why the loud call from Oregon, or the vocal part of Oregon, was not heeded is (according to Pendleton):

1. One Oregon Senator has not, been in line on this subject.
2. The Oregon Congressman has been out of line and talking for something entirely different.
3. When the Governor of Oregon, officially asked by Congress to make a suggestion as to the disposal of the grant lands, failed to do so.
4. When the Oregon Legislature passed its law, the Governor signed it.
5. When a so-called land grant conference called by the Department of the Interior failed to do anything to help the school children.

The falsehoods that the Governor of Oregon "failed to respond" and that the "midnight" resolution favored the railroad company, have been repeatedly exploded. But the old adage about the well struck, to find firm adherence in Pendleton.

The summary otherwise will do well enough; but it is not complete. Why not add that the school children of Oregon would be generously and fairly provided for:

- (1) Congress.
- (2) Secretary of the Interior.
- (3) Secretary of Agriculture.
- (4) Land Commissioner.
- (5) The entire Federal bureaucracy.
- (6) The painstaking effort to expel an Administration which is completely responsible and will not deny its responsibility, and blame a Governor and a few innocent bystanders who have not at all contributed to the trouble.
- (7) Except Lane and Hawley, of course. They are to be blamed, too.

The sad truth seems to be that the ruling Democratic family in Oregon has kicked Lane out of bed. Somebody else wants his job.

FINDING A NATION'S SOUL.
 The division of opinion and sentiment now existing among the American people as to their duty in dealing with other nations is well explained by Frederick M. Davenport in the Outlook. The writer says that the soul of the Nation is finding itself. "The action of the coming party conventions and the vote at the November election will tell whether the Nation is guided by its highest aspirations or by its lowest passions."

Bishop Lawrence talks to the wrong people in urging simple living. Those who have adopted the higher mode will not be put off by the talk of the simple life. It will not help a man to have a better job and every mother insists her daughter shall have all the advantages she was denied. Those two courses knock at simplicity.

That disaster in Norfolk, Va., wherein twenty-six people died in a fire in a movie house, emphasizes the admonition to sit tight and wait for the apparatus. Stampedes are deadly and modern fire-fighting efficiency has not reached such degree that there is no occasion for fear.

But a few years have elapsed since Edward C. Sammons was office boy in The Oregonian editorial rooms. Now he is assistant cashier of a big local bank and president of the banking chapter. The eighth floor is a great training ground for the right material.

After a wait of thirty years, that section of Malheur County for miles radiating from Vale is likely to be irrigated this year. Some of it now is under ditch, but the greater projects will develop a small empire of twenty and forty-acre homes.

How to Keep Well

By W. A. Evans.
 Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered by this column. Where space will not permit of the subject is not suitable, letter will be returned and where stamped, addressed envelopes are enclosed, Dr. Evans will not make replies, generally at night. I am a physician. Requests for such service cannot be complied with.

A Live Health Department

ABOUT the liveliest health department operated by any city of 25,000 in this country is that of Montclair, N. J. To read its annual report is to find a record of a number of activities that might well be emulated by health departments of other cities. The following were found in the report for 1915:

1. A number of cases have come to the attention of the board in which servants and domestics with venereal diseases without the knowledge of the employer, and in order that the employer may protect herself she now has the privilege of sending her servant to a hospital, where the cost of the payment of a fee of \$2, a careful examination will be made of the servant. The examination will be supplemented by a series of bacteriological tests that may be deemed advisable. If the servant passes the examination she (or he) will be given a certificate of health.
2. Owners of peanut vending machines were required to remove the cup and discard the contents of the cup and on account of the manner in which the cups are handled by children, and
3. Proprietors of soda water fountains, ice cream parlors and saloons were required to provide hot water facilities for the use of their patrons.
4. A large amount of time was spent in the supervision of the ice cream plants of the town. The plants were rated for cleanliness on an ice cream score card and the product was examined bacteriologically. The ice cream plants of those firms had a 100 per cent pure that 100 per cent of the samples from five firms had a bacterial count of less than 100,000. Every firm had some samples below 50,000 and three were below 100,000. The milk of two firms averaged less than 5000 bacteria for the year. Montclair of all American cities has the lowest bacterial count.
5. As to both milk and ice cream, the health department gives the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the bacteria of the milk dealers. Can we wonder that Montclair has a baby death rate of about one-half the average rate for the country?
6. All employees of bakeries must pass a thorough physical examination every three months. The cleanliness of bakeries is rigidly enforced. Any violation of the record of any bakery, as he can of his milk dealer and ice cream man.
7. The city campaign has been vigorously conducted. "During the latter part of Summer there was practically no fly breeding in town and, with the cooperation of the State health department, there should be very few flies in town next Summer." The work of fly suppression was directed against fly breeding places, and especially manure boxes.

Relative Humidity.
 M. M. writes: "I have often noted your articles on relative humidity. How long would it take to lower the relative humidity of 20 degrees, 40 degrees, 60 degrees, 80 degrees and 100 degrees? I cannot find it in my text books."

REPLY.
 There can be no answer to your question. The relative humidity of the air in America is determined by the degree of saturation with moisture. A cubic foot of air holds, at 20 degrees, 1.5 grams of water; at 40 degrees, 3 grams; at 60 degrees, 4.5 grams; at 80 degrees, 6 grams; at 100 degrees, 9 grams. At these temperatures would mean that the air held at 20 degrees, 7 gram; at 40 degrees, 14 gram; at 60 degrees, 21 gram; at 80 degrees, 27 gram; at 100 degrees, 36 gram. One and five-tenths grams of water dissolved in a cubic foot of air would give relative humidities as follows: Twenty degrees, 40 per cent; 40 degrees, 50 per cent; 60 degrees, 25 per cent; 80 degrees, 10 per cent; 100 degrees, 8 per cent.

Chorea.
 A. B. D. writes: "Boy 13 years of age has chorea; has been circumscribed; is frigid; but the only other outward sign is a twitching of eyes, especially when very tired or excited. Is it incurable? 2. Will he improve or get over this nervousness after he has passed age of puberty? 3. Would you recommend classes? 4. Is there danger of this eventually developing into a bad case of St. Vitus'?"

REPLY.
 1—Yes.
 2—By proper care he should get over it this summer.
 3—Classes should be examined.
 4—Some.

Pleurisy.
 F. W. S. writes: "I am interested in your reply to A. M. about pleurisy and tuberculosis. Will you please tell me if a person who had pleurisy last Spring and two months ago found recurrent chills in her spasm would effect a cure sooner in a sanitarium. She has now been away in a high altitude in Vermont for six months, in which time she has gained 45 pounds and despite a setback from the grippe, which she had two months ago. Her spasm was tested when recovering from the grippe."

REPLY.
 Generally speaking, it is bad judgment, if you have recovered from the disease, to return to a high altitude during the visit.

Look Up Reed Operation.
 Mrs. J. E. W. writes: "From your long experience will you tell me what you think of the advisability of tuberculous patients returning East after a residence of some years in the West but to return for a visit or for the Summer months. I have been West since 1892. My case is chronic, with tuberculosis, no fever, and apparently strong and well, except that I cough and expectorate yet. Do you think I would be safe to visit my home (near Chicago) will injure me?"

REPLY.
 Generally speaking, it is bad judgment, if you have recovered from the disease, to return to a high altitude during the visit.
 Mrs. J. E. W. writes: "I will consider it just as well if you will enlighten me about my troubles. I have for the last 15 years been afflicted with some nervous affliction. I get some kind of spasms, generally at night. I am almost unconscious at the time, but the next morning I suffer from a severe headache in the back of my head. I am very nervous and have a very poor appetite. I am the mother of nine children."

Who Wants Hughes? The People

Never Before So Striking an Example of the Office Seeking the Man.
 (George Harvey in The North American Review.)
 Nobody wants Hughes—nobody but the people. Is not that so? You know it. We know it. They whom we have mentioned in these columns—Wheeler, Root, Roosevelt, Archbold, Wilson, et al., know it. Even Hughes may know it, though we have our doubts. But why should we care? Let us see what the people understand why many who are Republicans want Root, why many who are not Republicans want Roosevelt, and why the great body of the people who are headed by a small body of office-holders and pacifists, want Wilson.

Mr. Wilson is H. Chadwick, for example, after examining Mr. Root's exceptional qualifications and denouncing Mr. Roosevelt for having "deliberately attempted to destroy the whole Republican party to gratify his own selfish aims," says:

It should, as I think, be regarded as a fact that the people are not in the habit of thinking that he is a Justice of the Supreme Court, a court which must be kept forever independent of political considerations. The people are not in the habit of thinking that a man who is not a member of the court. Nor obliged to be a member of the court. Nor obliged to be a member of the court. Nor obliged to be a member of the court.

It is our inalienable right at this most critical juncture in living history to put at the head of the Nation any citizen who most adequately satisfies all requirements, and it is no business of the people to demand an answer to such a call. Incidentally we are convinced that the election of Justice Hughes as Chief Justice would be a more liberal act than to bestow the "judicial crown" upon Mr. Chase, who was an avowed candidate for the office of Chief Justice in 1872.

More significant than these or many other utterances (which are detailed in our previous articles) is the one of Mr. Hughes' unqualified sincerity and perfect rectitude. We, the people, care more about the character of a man, he says, if we know a man through and through and believe in him as we believed in Washington, in Lincoln and in Cleveland, we do not care how many of his opinions upon every subject that may come up, from penance in Mexico to ruffed birds in the West. We do not care how many of his opinions we may read, nor how many of his opinions we may read, nor how many of his opinions we may read.

Never since the Republic deeded its first President has there been such a striking instance of the office seeking the man. Rightly or wrongly, wisely or not, the will of the people will prevail. The lawbreaker Evan Hughes will be the next Republican candidate for President of the United States.

Portland, May 11.—(To the Editor.)—I have recently read of statements heard expressed on the street, will you kindly publish a short synopsis of what constitutes treason against the United States and the penalties thereof?
 INQUIRER.

In the United States treason against the United States is defined by the Constitution (Article 2, section 3) to consist "only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving aid and comfort to them." In general treason consists in attempting to overthrow the government or to assist those who do this. The penalty is death or imprisonment generally.
 Chey Chase Training Camp.

Portland, May 10.—(To the Editor.)—You kindly inform me the exact purpose of the Chey Chase girls' training camp near Washington?
 SUBSCRIBER.

The training camp is a volunteer organization where patriotic American women are training prepared themselves to lend intelligent service to the country should the United States become involved in war. The principal object sought is to teach the women how to succor the wounded and to train them to be fit for work of this kind in case of a disaster. The training would effect a cure sooner in a sanitarium. She has now been away in a high altitude in Vermont for six months, in which time she has gained 45 pounds and despite a setback from the grippe, which she had two months ago. Her spasm was tested when recovering from the grippe.
 REPLY.
 Generally speaking, it is bad judgment, if you have recovered from the disease, to return to a high altitude during the visit.

Fort McKinley.
 Junction City, Or., May 10.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please tell me where Fort McKinley is and how should a letter be addressed to reach it?
 MRS. I. N. H.

In Other Days

Twenty-Five Years Ago.
 From The Oregonian of May 13, 1891.
 San Diego, May 11.—United States Herald-Generals Staff today received a dispatch from President Harrison directing him to go to Los Angeles and take charge of the Robert and Minnie case for the Government.

San Francisco, May 11.—The fact is no longer concealed, even in official Nevada circles, that the swift United States cruiser Charleston is off on a hot chase after the Chilean transport Itata, which left San Diego last Wednesday while under arrest and carrying off a deputy United States Marshal.

Ignatius Donnelly announces that within a year he will publish a book that will cause his bitterest opponents to deny Bacon's authorship of the Shakespearean plays.
 The Oregon Pioneer and Historical Society of Astoria held a meeting today to arrange for the celebration in honor of the 120th anniversary of the discovery of the Columbia by Captain Robert Gray.

Half a Century Ago.
 From The Oregonian of May 12, 1868.
 The Oregonian in honor of the centenary of the Methodist Church will be held in Salem on May 16. This is merely an announcement of the date of the anniversary of American Methodism.

Dr. Hawthorne, who is at present traveling in the East, has visited several asylums, and his accounts of the management present quite an interesting theme.
 The Washington Guards, Captain Mills, was out on parade last evening and its members seem to have lessened their energy to keep up the organization of the state, although the law in itself presents little inducement to them.

We are informed by passengers just returned from San Francisco that the recent election of the Oregon legislature has resulted in a complete change in the architecture of the city's buildings.
 Rush Mendenhall has announced himself as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the Oregon legislative assembly.

CONCERNING WALTER H. EVANS.
 J. W. Thornton, Who Has Known District Attorney 25 Years, Writes.
 WILSONVILLE, Or., May 10.—(To the Editor.)—More than 25 years ago I became the acquaintance of Walter H. Evans. He is a young man of ambition and a teacher in the public schools of Illinois and was satisfactory to me as a teacher. I do not care how many of his opinions we may read, nor how many of his opinions we may read, nor how many of his opinions we may read.

Never since the Republic deeded its first President has there been such a striking instance of the office seeking the man. Rightly or wrongly, wisely or not, the will of the people will prevail. The lawbreaker Evan Hughes will be the next Republican candidate for President of the United States.
 Oh Lord, save thy people!

Questions in Astronomy.
 PORTLAND, May 10.—(To the Editor.)—According to the latest data, which is the second brightest star, I have seen Arcturus, Canopus, Vega, Capella and another all rated as stars. How many planets can we see now? Is any comet visible in the sky now?
 T. L. N.

Canopus is given by W. F. Adams, astronomer, as the second brightest star. Its light is estimated as being equivalent to that of 55,000 suns. Seen from the earth Sirius is the brightest. Venus, we understand, is visible with the naked eye at this time. We know of no comet visible now.
 Dark of the Moon.
 KINGS VALLEY, Or., May 8.—(To the Editor.)—We have the Oregonian in our schoolroom and prize it very highly for its current news and interest. The questions arise which we cannot decide on. We have two at present. They are:
 1. What time of the moon is termed "the dark of the moon?"
 2. Could Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii become states?
 INEZ NYMAN.

The dark of the moon is that period after the moon is full, and on the decrease; particularly after the last quarter sets in.
 Yes.
 "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight."
 REEDSPORT, Or., May 10.—(To the Editor.)—There has been a discussion over engineering camp over the "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" slogan and campaign. Will you inform us whether we succeeded in having the boundary set at the 49th parallel?
 E. G. DINSMORE.

"The Most Imitated Sauce"
 Makers of a certain well-known sauce are proud of the fact that it is the most imitated article of that kind in the world.
 They regard the imitations as tributes to their brand's merit—yet not so if you will allow us to say so. Advertising has made the sauce's name a household word, just as a quality has made it a household favorite.
 These imitations, like every other imitation, are injurious to well-intending customers.
 They get an inferior article because they allow a storekeeper to persuade them to accept something else.
 It pays to ask for an advertised article by name and insist on getting what you ask for.
 T. Y. H. VALLEY, Or., May 10.—(To the Editor.)—Is Madame Sarah Bernhardt dead? If so, where and when did she die?
 HAIFFER & MOORE.