The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY, 13, 1916.

TOO MUCH EFFICIENCY.

Several reasons for the overthrow by Denver of the commission form of government, after trial, are given, but a significant one is the extravagance perpetrated under the new system. High cost of government is accentuated in the public mind when a commission charter is in force. The charter is usually adopted, as it was in Portland, and probably was in Denver, with glowing promises as to what it will accomplish in saving to the taxpayers. It is advertised as a sort of automatic contrivance to cure the defects of incapacity or dishonesty in office.

But system does not remedy incapacity or dishonesty, and when either one occurs it is exaggerated in the public mind because of disappointed expectations. Moreover, when there is inferiority in a commission it is more pronounced because of one of the very virtues of that form of government—centralization of responsibility. The man or men who promote extravagance stand forth in the limelight. It is quite natural that the same mind that expected system to eradicate evils of city government blames system for evils which it does not eradicate and which occur under any system.

Commission government, aside from its occasional high cost, has one important defect. It is in the constant overplaying of so-called efficiency. Efficiency, in the true meaning of the word, is an excellent attribute for any city government. But the word is apparently taken to mean introduction of any frill that happens to strike the fancy or meet the theories of the commissioners. Just now, the country over, the public's hankering for economy is far stronger than its taste for novelty or experiment. Yet we continually get novelty and experiment through commission government at the expense of economy.

If city commissioners would forget for a time the word "efficiency," or learn its true meaning, high cost of municipal government would be alleviated and repetition of the Denver overthrow would no longer be suggested or in prospect.

THE HALLOWED CANDIDATE.

He who publishes libel against the ordinary citizen is subject, upon conviction, to imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than one year or to a fine of $100 to $500.

But he who libels a candidate for office becomes a felon upon conviction. He must be sent to the penitentiary for from one to three years. Moreover, he is not, when on trial, allowed the full measure of defense granted the person who libels the unhallowed individual. He may prove that he had reasonable ground to believe and did believe that the charge he circulated was true and that he was not actuated by malice, but it is a defense only if he can prove that at least fifteen days before publishing the charges he submitted same to the candidate for office and read any denial, defense or explanation offered by the candidate.

It was probably the peculiar provisions relative to political criminal libel that impelled Judge McGinn to say that "the Oregon law seems to have been passed by a lot of people afraid of adverse criticism." Under its strict enforcement, the crook running for office would be reasonably safe from expose at least for fifteen days prior to election unless his derelictions were matters of court record. Affidavits or confidence in the word of informants are not very safe protection when a term in the penitentiary may be the penalty for inability to substantiate in court the truth of a charge. Legal proof often falls short of public knowledge. It is hampered with formalities and the difficulty of assembling witnesses.

We have long thought that public policy would override this provision of the corrupt practices act, which seeks to give the candidate a special sanctity not enjoyed by any other human being, and to impose unusual punishment upon him who questions his morality or integrity. Judge McGinn has given the grand jury sensible advice in holding that the motives and belief of the publisher of a false charge should be considered.

BUILD MORE SILOS.

That Oregon and Washington are to become two great dairy states is the belief of many of the best-informed scientific agriculturists of the present time. Perhaps no sections of the country are making more rapid strides in the direction of successful dairying than those portions of the states mentioned which are contiguous to the Pacific Coast and embrace all of the area west of the Cascade Range. Indeed, in many parts of what may be termed the interior of the two states, dairying has taken deep root and the thrifty and intelligent owners of dairy cows are sure to succeed.

For many years we of the Northwest lagged far behind in the dairy business. Up to less than a dozen years ago the large cities of both Oregon and Washington were shipping butter from the Middle West by the dozen carloads, and much of this was finally consumed on the farms. It was not until we found that corn could be raised successfully in this section that the dairy business took on considerable growth. Now we know that both of these states are destined to rank well up with Iowa and the other great corn states of the Mississipi Valley. Many of the best-informed agriculturists think that we will within a couple of decades outstrip nearly all of those states with the exception of Iowa. It must be remembered that there was as great and as slow a struggle in that state to get the corn industry on its feet as we have had in the Northwest.

Corn is really the foundation of dairying, and the silo is the key to the greatest success. In no other way can corn be so profitably used as by feeding it to the dairy cow through the silo. All practical dairymen agree on this proposition. No other Winter feed known so assists in making up a balanced ration as corn ensilage, a word which has by common consent almost universally been cut to silage. No other crop can be so conveniently and economically converted into silage as corn. It costs even less to put it into the silo than it does to husk it and put it into the bin. In the latter process the stalks, or fodder, are of but inconsiderable value, while they are of great value if passed through the silo. To this must be added the great fertilizing value of the stalks when fed as silage.

Every dairyman with ten cows or more should have a silo, more than one if the number of cows warrants. These silos should every year be filled with corn silage. If 75 per cent of our dairymen would adopt this plan we would see a mighty change for the better in the Northwest during the next few years. In a decade we would be shipping out butter and cheese by the trainload.

As to the size and sort of silos to build, as to their cost and mode of filling, as to the stage at which the corn should be cut—as to all such details, write to your nearest agricultural college, to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, or ask your county agriculturist. In either case, one will secure quick and reliable information. But let every dairyman make up his mind that he will have a silo erected before the Summer passes—unless, of course, he has been wise enough to have installed one already.

THAT PORTLAND RING.

The Benton County Courier, sometime Socialist and always Democratic, calls upon the voters of the state to rally to the standard of Mr. Olcott for Secretary of State. "Block the Portland game," it cries. Two paragraphs from its philippic against the Portland ring will do:

> Portland wants another office and C. B. Moores, an old-time Republican office-holder, is the candidate put out by the Portland ring to down Ben Olcott for Secretary of State. . . .
>
> So the play for the Democrats is to write in the name of Ben W. Olcott and show that Portland bunch of political hogs a trick or two.

The only Portland ring The Oregonian knows anything about is the busy little cabal which has to its credit the scalps of two Republican candidates for United States Senator, and which but lately had a Democratic Governor as a choice flower of its ceaseless efforts. The headquarters of the Democratic ring is in Portland, and the chief grievance of the many Republicans who have expressed a desire for Mr. Moores' nomination is that Mr. Olcott is closely allied to the Democratic machine and that his continuance in office is a part of its plan.

On geographical grounds Portland is able to make a strong showing for Mr. Moores. Not a single principal elective office in the state government is from Portland. Not one. The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dairy and Food Commissioner and every member of the Supreme Court come from the state at large. Only the Labor Commissioner and State Engineer claim Portland for residence.

But the two Democratic Senators are from Portland. Both of them.

IRRELEVANT.

The Oregonian is quite unable to understand why the nomination or election of a Representative in Congress from the Third District, or any Oregon district, should hinge on the question of National prohibition. It is not the issue. Yet out of a controversy over so irrevelant and remote a subject, a number of citizens have been moved to say and do things which would better have been left unsaid and undone, a libel suit is under way, a grand jury is (presumably) making an investigation, an anti-Saloon League worker has been assaulted in a public courtroom by a political hanger-on, and a mighty furore of bad feeling and sensation is sweeping over the community.

The Oregonian has sought to keep out of the Congressional contest. It has seen that there was no likelihood of the success of Lafferty, with his impossible legislative programme and his record of fake, pretense and buncombe; and it has assumed that the fight is between Mr. McArthur and Mr. Littlefield. It will say frankly that it has not been pleased with the organization of the McArthur campaign, nor the personnel and conduct of certain of his political captains; and it has thought that Mr. Littlefield, an active, respectable and capable citizen, had a right to become a candidate against Mr. McArthur or any other. But there are certain aspects of the Littlefield campaign calculated to disturb the impartial citizen's sense of propriety and fair play; of these The Oregonian does not approve. It feels obliged to say that the activities of Mr. Hutton, an imported worker on the payroll of the Anti-Saloon League and now more or less martyrized by the brutal assault of Amidon are just about as offensive as the ostentatious outgivings of Ferdinand Reed.

It is the duty of a Representative in Congress at Washington to care for the interests of the community as a whole, and not to be either the delegate from the Anti-Saloon League nor the commissioner of the organized brewers. He is a Congressman of the United States from the state of Oregon, and particularly from Portland.

The Oregonian thinks that the material welfare of Portland and Oregon is involved directly in the election of a Representative in Congress. In a large sense, the Representative should think and act in terms of a strong and efficient Nationalism, and for that reason it appears desirable to have a Republican; but he should also be well qualified to present in Congress and before the departments all the needs and desires of his district and state.

It ought not to be necessary to call to the attention of the public the vast importance of efficient and resultful representation in Washington. All the great commercial questions, development problems, land matters, conservation and water-power affairs, and many others, are of immediate concern to Portland and Oregon. Is it possible that they are to be neglected and forgotten in the uproarious dispute over the exact method by which we are to have National prohibition—if we are to have it? There is prohibition in Oregon. It is not feared nor charged that any candidate for Congress on any ticket can alter that obvious fact.

Let the contest between Mr. Littlefield, Mr. McArthur and Mr. Lafferty be determined on its merits, and upon the general judgment as to which of them will best serve Portland and Oregon at Washington. If the primary shall decide for either Mr. Littlefield or Mr. McArthur on that basis, The Oregonian will be content, and the public, which is no mere bystander nor outsider in this affair, will doubtless also be content.

SOMEBODY IS TO BLAME.

The wreck of the steamship Roanoke should be the subject of a rigid investigation with a view to punishment of those who are responsible for overloading the ship, for sending it to sea with cargo so badly stowed that it listed and turned turtle and for having the boats in such bad condition that only three of the crew survived. This is a catalogue of crime which amounts to manslaughter and for which somebody should be punished.

Greed of the owner or charterer is the most natural explanation of the overloading of the ship, of the bad stowage of the cargo and of the rotten mast in the survivors' boat, miscalled a lifeboat. But there must have been gross dereliction of duty on the part of the inspectors who permitted the ship to go to sea thus loaded and equipped with such boats. The steamboat inspection service was proved lamentably inefficient by the Eastland disaster last July, but that event does not seem to have led Secretary Redfield to overhaul the service generally. Lifeboats with rotten masts and without provisions or water do not speak well for enforcement of safety provisions in the seamen's law. The statement of survivors that inexperience among the crew caused loss of two boats is no favorable commentary on the certificate system established by that law.

No shipowner who sends forty men to their death by such indifference to everything but profit should escape punishment, and no official negligence which permits such things should be overlooked. Mr. Redfield should inspect his inspectors.

CASE FOR BLOCKADE IS WEAK.

Although President Wilson rightly refused to accept the restriction of Germany's submarine war as conditioned upon enforcement by the United States of its demand for modification of the British blockade to accord with law, the blockade controversy calls for prompt settlement now that the German dispute is, for the time being at least, out of the way. In defense of the British methods it is pleaded that they are simply an adaptation of accepted principles to modern implements of war and that Britain atones to neutrals for possibly exceeding belligerent rights in one particular by not exercising those rights to the full limit of the law in another particular.

This plea cannot be allowed by the United States consistently with our strict neutrality. It assumes that the affair is between the allies and the neutrals alone and that neutrals may permit the allies to exceed belligerent rights in exchange for a concession of greater rights than international law allows to neutrals. It ignores entirely the duty of neutrals to the central powers. They cannot waive any right to the advantage of the allies without departing from strict neutrality to the injury of the Teutons. They thereby entitle the latter to corresponding concessions. If Britain were permitted to exercise greater rights than the law of blockade allows, Germany might with a show of justification renew its claim of right to sink vessels without visit, search or warning. Our best security against unrestrained submarine war on merchant ships is firm assertion of our rights as against the equally illegal, though more humane, methods of Britain.

It is urged in defense of the allies that, if their methods of blockade are illegal, only property rights are involved and these are justiciable; that the United States and France are bound by treaty to submit all such questions to arbitration and that another treaty, negotiated by Mr. Bryan, provides for a year's delay of military action as to all other disputes, during which period they are to be subject of inquiry by a commission. That argument contemplates prolonged delay of a decision, probably until the war is ended, during which the allies would continue practices that might in the end be declared illegal. The allies could fully compensate neutrals for their monetary loss, but they would have enjoyed all the military advantages of their illegal operations, which might aid them materially in winning final victory over Germany. It would therefore be impossible to compensate Germany for the use of these unfair means.

Believing, as he does, that the allied blockade of the German Baltic ports is ineffective and therefore illegal, President Wilson cannot countenance it in exchange for Britain's agreement not to confiscate non-contraband goods or the ships carrying them. Were he to do so, he would substitute bargains between individual nations or groups of nations for international law, which, he has heretofore contended, applies impartially to all alike. If he may strike such a bargain with the allies, then Germany also is released from obligation to observe the law and may use coercion in compelling the United States to drive a bargain with it. All restraints of law would then be removed, and the only remaining limitations on frightfulness of either party would be the danger of arraying neutrals against it as enemies.

The fatally weak point in the allies' case is their failure to make the blockade of the Baltic ports of Germany effective. They may successfully defend the long-range blockade of North Sea ports as in harmony with the principles of international law when the character of modern ships and weapons of warfare is considered. They can defend the seizure of goods destined to or coming from neutral countries in transit from or to Germany, provided the rule is enforced as to all alike. They may perhaps make a case for taking suspected ships to port for search instead of searching ships on the high seas, though that practice reduces risk of attack while the search is in progress. But they have no right to prevent any nation from trading with Baltic ports of Germany unless they prevent all nations from doing so. They have absolutely failed to blockade those ports against Sweden, Norway and Denmark. They might have succeeded had they taken the legitimate risks of war by sending a fleet to the Baltic. They have been unable or unwilling to take those risks, yet they claim the same belligerent rights as if they had won full naval supremacy in the Baltic. By avoiding those risks they supply Germany with an argument for avoidance of corresponding risks to submarines by sinking merchant ships without visit, search or warning. By enforcing the blockade against non-Baltic neutrals but not enforcing it against Baltic neutrals, they discriminate against the former, chief among which is the United States.

The best defense which Britain can make of this discrimination is that the Baltic is an enclosed sea which the states upon its shores treat as specially their property. The Hanse cities of Germany formerly upheld this doctrine and in the eighteenth century the Baltic states claimed the right to forbid hostilities within this sea between other states than themselves. The allies contend that the Baltic is, therefore, territorial water and that the blockade of its entrance is legal as against Germany.

But the entire tendency of recent years has been away from this doctrine of special territorial rights over enclosed seas. It received a severe blow when the United States was defeated in its claim of a right to exclude foreign sealing vessels from Bering Sea on the ground that the latter was an enclosed sea. The same tendency is apparent in the action of the nations to extinguish territorial rights over the straits leading to such a sea. The right of free access to enclosed seas through straits has been established both as to the Danish Sound and the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. As to the former it rests on international law, both as to ships of war and merchant craft. Exceptions are made against warships in the Dardanelles by special treaty, which thus confirms the general principle. Britain can only uphold the theory on which it justifies the blockade of the Baltic by admitting that it was wrong in its dealings with Denmark regarding the Sound and with the United States regarding Bering Sea.

The President had no alternative to pressing first his demand that Germany cease inhuman methods of warfare. Having succeeded at that point, he now has no alternative to showing equal energy in pressing his protests against the allied blockade. Were he to refrain, he would supply Germany with a colorable pretext for prosecuting submarine war without restraint, upon which that country would not hesitate to seize.

In going to Ireland to check the severity of martial law, Premier Asquith is once exercising his great gift of hindsight. He surely knows that the natural disposition of military officers is to practice severity. If he wished to temper it with discretion, the time to speak was before, not after, death sentences were passed and executed.

The scarcity of leather caused by the war has already induced us to use whaleskin. We may learn to utilize the skins of many other animals which we have been treating as garbage. Such economies should be placed to the credit of Mars; he needs something to his credit, in view of the huge bill against him.

Oregonians are familiar with whirlwinds and the spirals of dust that float about wherever there is enough prairie or plain for their movement; but a dust storm that lasts four days, like that which blew from North Dakota into Minnesota, would set them working magic for rain by the second day.

Recognition of a de facto government implies its ability to maintain order and to protect life and property. Warning to American citizens to leave Mexico implies lack of that ability. On which theory is the policy of President Wilson based? At present he seems to act on both at the same time.

Scientists figure that at the rate the horse has grown since he was an eohippus, he will weigh seven tons in 2,000,000 years. By that time the automobile will be so perfected as to fit into a suitcase when not in commission. We shall all be dead then, so why worry?

Too much sugar is used in home canning of fruit. All palates do not need tickling. Why not put up the stuff as some women make apple pie, which the head of the house, if he has a sweet tooth, splits and sweetens to taste?

General Goethals' renewal of his resignation is cheering news to all who are interested in the Panama Canal, but only because it implies that the slides will be finally conquered by July 1.

All hope of a 250,000 army has vanished, say reports. There never was any hope of it unless some new system of getting the men had been provided.

Arrangements are no sooner made for makeshift intervention in Mexico than another raid requires their revision. The way of the sidestepper is hard.

If that $75,000 worth of liquor seized in Seattle goes into the sewers, as Mayor Gill suggests, there will be awful mortality among the sewer rats.

Tom Hurlburt has reduced the cost of crushed rock at Kelly Butte from $1 to 50 cents a cubic yard, and that's good enough business for anybody.

It's going to end in hysteria. The cafeteria came and is staying, the groceteria is on the way and now Chicago develops a shaveteria.

The Auditorium may be finished in time for a celebration of the election of a Republican President.

Hobson, defeated by fifty-one votes, will contest, for Hobson knows all the Democratic tricks.

Why not put the pound on the golf grounds? There is a connection between "dog" and links.

It develops there was more scare than damage by the bad weather. 'Tis ever thus in Oregon.

"Worse elsewhere" is the best way for every community to consider this freaky weather.

Reforestation has become a signal success everywhere but on the bald man's dome.

Sample ballots are intended for use before election day. Have you got yours?

A French submarine has sunk an unarmed Austrian and whose "holler" is it?

Two more rebels were executed in Dublin yesterday. That's enough now.

How a lazy man does enjoy basking in the sunshine out of the wind!

Four days a week seem to be enough working time for Wilson.

There was never a raider the like of Mayor Hi Gill.

Just a week to Lemon day in Oregon.

PARTIES, CANDIDATES AND ISSUES

Scappoose Student of the Times Analyzes Pre-Election Situation.

SCAPPOOSE, Or., May 11.—(To the Editor.)—What an immense amount of confusion there exists among the voters in the United States as to political issues to be decided at the coming Presidential election! Practically speaking, there are no such things as Democratic, Republican or other parties. Both the old parties, as well as the newer ones, are like vessels out at sea, drifting without chart or compass. Of course, the Democrats in the coming campaign are going to call attention to what they and their Administration have done during the past three years, but the truth of the matter is that all the best measures passed by the late and present Congresses, like the bankers' reserve law and other good measures, have been enacted along non-partisan lines, the Democratic representatives having been divided, as upon Philippine independence and now upon the Army bill. It has not been a harmonious party by any means. Nor has the Republican party, as such, any real issues, except to "get together" and to oppose the Democrats. Senator Harding, whom the National committee has selected as the party "keynoter," said soon after his appointment at a meeting of the Hamilton Club in Chicago that the principal issue of the 1916 campaign is to be the tariff. But the probabilities are that even before the campaign is hardly begun the Democrats will pass a tariff commission law and have a board appointed which will take the tariff entirely out of politics. There will be no such an animal as a tariff issue.

But there is a very lively issue before the people. As one writer has recently put it, "The issue of a thoroughly disciplined Americanism, or in other words, America, efficient, united and free." There is no escaping it. It is bound to come to the forefront as the campaign progresses. As the Outlook editorially has put it in its issue of April 26, page 945: "There are four unorganized groups—perhaps we should say trends of thought—in the United States, and each has its natural and logical candidate."

First—"There are a few consistent followers of Tolstoy who think that all use of force is wrong; that the one way to conquer injustice is to yield to it; that if a nation is smitten on one cheek it should turn the other also. Their logical candidate is William Jennings Bryan, or, perhaps, Henry Ford."

Second—"There are a large number who regard war as the greatest calamity which can befall the Nation, and keeping out of it at any cost the Nation's first duty. They include some who merely dread war and some who sincerely love peace, some who are inspired by a mere sordid love of ease and gain, and some who are inspired by a spirit of genuine humanity. They are not all satisfied with present conditions, but they are content to endure them. Their logical candidate is Woodrow Wilson."

Third—"There are a considerable number who wish to avoid deciding America's foreign policy. The complexity of the problem perplexes them, the greatness of the problem appalls them. They would like to escape the peril of a decision by selecting a good man whose views are unknown and referring it to him for decision (and I might add thus shifting responsibility). Their logical candidate is Charles E. Hughes."

Fourth—"There are those who believe that the rights of a nation are its duties; that we may surrender our rights, but never our duties; that the primary duty of a nation is to protect its citizens at home and abroad, on land and on sea; that this duty America should perform, whatever that performance may cost. They are unwilling that any man, however wise and good, shall decide for the people the question whether or not they will perform this duty; they wish to perform this duty and to elect a man with the will and the ability to lead them in performing it. Their logical candidate is Theodore Roosevelt."

The foregoing is to my mind a pretty clear, as well as forcible, statement of the four groups of thought now prevailing, but whether they will be segregated and organized into four political parties is quite another question. Likely not. But I should be pleased to see it done and the four candidates—as suggested—nominated upon platforms so tersely indicated and thus give each voter a chance to express his or her particular view upon the great and burning question of preparedness. It would make a very spirited and interesting campaign.

There are two other very important questions before the American people, viz.; prohibition and woman suffrage, as well as many minor ones, which will not down, but notwithstanding certain of these groups are either organized or will organize into parties and have out platforms and candidates, they are non-partisan in their very nature and will be so settled in due time.

C. L. HATFIELD.

TURNING DISTRESSED GIRL AWAY

Action of Woman Who Closed Door to Missing Miss Harris Baffling.

PORTLAND, Or., May 12.—(To the Editor.)—For the life of me, I cannot understand how a woman could have turned Miss Ella May Harris away in such mental distress. Afraid of publicity! Such modern social conditions are found to create rather than check crime. For, only women know the cost of life. Every ounce of human flesh and blood extracts its toll of pain from some woman. Human lives are not as plentiful and as valueless as blades of grass. Would that the girl had met with motherly kindness in that trying hour.

What does a little breath of praise or blame amount to when a human soul is at stake? Publicity will speedily blow itself out and be forgotten. We know but little of the present and absolutely nothing of the future. We know that within us and around us there is a power over which we have no control and which is constantly influencing our lives for good or evil.

> The bread that giveth strength I want to give;
> The water pure that bids the thirsty live;
> I want to help the fainting day by day:
> I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

MIZPAH.

Paying City Assessments.

PORTLAND, May 12.—(To the Editor.)—I think the city authorities are making a great mistake in insisting on payment by property owners of all the street and sewer assessments as they become due, as part of a new policy. If this policy is enforced, more money will come in on principal than is necessary to take up the improvement bonds as they become due, and this is undesirable. It is clearly proper that the city should insist on interest being paid as it becomes due, as otherwise the city will be short of funds when called upon to pay interest on its bonds. But during these Democratic times, when leniency is being shown debtors in every branch of business life, it ill becomes the city to be so harsh as it threatens. There are many property owners who have had expensive improvements thrust upon them by their neighbors, who are absolutely unable to keep up their payments of both principal and interest, and it is not right that the city should put burdens upon them that are unable to be borne. I hope that this matter will be brought to the attention of the City Commissioners and that something will be done to go back to the former plan of taking the interest only, where it is offered. I admit that at the end of the ten-year period the principal should be paid up, but the need is urgent at this time that the city should not be more insistent than other creditors.

TAXPAYER.

EVIL EFFECTS OF CIVILIZATION

General Tendency Held to Upset Mental and Physical Co-ordination.

MILWAUKIE, Or., May 12.—(To the Editor.)—In every human action there are two distinct phases—thought and motion. Every thought, every impulse, every emotion has its ellipsis in some action of the muscles; and when such thought, impulse or emotion is perfectly expressed in muscular activity we have the ideal human being. Of all the many evil effects of what we call civilization, the most blasting is that its general influence is to break up the close interrelation between thought and motion. Mental activity simply means certain chemical and mechanical changes occurring in nervous matter. These changes occur not only in the nervous matter of the brain, but also in the nerves which cause muscular action. Each emotion and each thought has its corresponding output along the motor nerves—that each emotion and each thought has a muscular picture which is peculiar to itself. Now, if the muscles be free and flexible, the thought which occupies the higher nerve centers will be translated by a certain position of the muscles. In other words, a person marked by such peculiarity will be expressive and interesting.

In order to be expressive several things are requisite. The body must be erect, the muscular tonicity must be at par, and a general mental and physical co-ordination absolutely essential. If you have been a mental man all of your life, you have disturbed the law of harmony, co-ordination; the result is not only the weakening of the physical powers that nourish the mentality, but the mentality itself has become hesitant and tottering.

Thousands are failures for the simple reason that they do not co-ordinate their mental and physical activity. When the muscular system is at par, when the mind has a good education, and when the two are sent into action co-ordinately, according to constructive principles, there can be no failure, no doubt, no worry and no fear.

Fear is the element that will drag you into the mire of failure; and as the being possessed of full vitality knows no fear, it follows that the most imperatively needed element is physical vitality. The next step, according to conservative principle, is the gaining of vitality; procure the information on how to build vitality, then proceed to build it constructively. As the vitality is built up so in a corresponding degree will the undesirable traits disappear, to be replaced by what is natural and normal.

Remember, above all things, to co-ordinate your mental and physical faculties, and the law of harmony will protect you, and the law of compensation will give you that which you seek; these laws are absolute; therefore attune yourself with them mentally and physically, and you will have the priceless key to health and abundance.

DR. H. A. STOCKDALE.

PROPOSES WORLD VOTE ON WAR

Hood River Man Suggests Way for United States to Start Peace Plans.

HOOD RIVER, Or., May 11.—(To the Editor.)—While I am not Henry Ford, I believe I have an idea that might make for peace in this world war if it were tried. Going on the theory that no great strike has been won in the face of public disapproval, I believe the same would hold here. The strikers or the corporations may have, like the belligerents, refused to arbitrate, but public opinion has arbitrated whether or no. For example, we should through the proper representatives as certain as nearly as possible the most lenient terms upon which the allies would make peace and the most lenient terms upon which the central powers would make peace, then send a duplicate of these two propositions to every one of our ministers in every civilized neutral nation on the globe, asking our representatives to submit these two propositions to the different nations, with the request that a popular vote be taken thereon and the result sent back to this government for tabulation.

Should such a vote be overwhelmingly for either one of the propositions, just think with what influence the President could then say to the nations whose proposition had lost favor, "The while civilized world is overwhelmingly against you in this struggle; don't you think you had better accept the terms that have been approved by humanity?"

I don't believe the common people of either side would have the heart to fight on in the face of such disapproval. It might be argued that the cost of such a world vote would be enormous, but in reply I would say that every civilized neutral is doing more in necessary relief work every month than the cost of this vote to the same nation would be, to say nothing about the saving of lives. I believe the idea is worth trying.

M. B.

Origin of "Greaser" Wanted.

BUTTEVILLE, Or., May 10.—(To the Editor.)—The reason assigned by The Oregonian for the people of Mexico calling the people of the United States "gringoes" is plausible. Will some one tell why the people of the United States call the people of Mexico "greasers"?

RUSTICUS.

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of May 13, 1891.

The smelter at Linnton has been running a week and has turned out $25,000 worth of bullion.

A Chicago man is out here in search of a stick of timber 110 feet long and four feet square. He is working in the interests of the Chicago Exposition, and it is supposed that the stick is wanted for the center pole of that great circus.

In view of the rapidly increasing business in the State Circuit Courts, it will soon become necessary to create another department in this district, Judge Moreland says that this will be done during the next session of the Legislature.

The city has now 12 sprinkling wagons, and four more will be ready for use in a few days. There is also one in the city park, so the dust ought to be held down pretty well this Summer.

Yesterday was the 67th anniversary of Judge Deady. He celebrating it by holding court, both in the United States Circuit and the United States District courts, and attended to a large amount of business.

Arrangements have been completed for a series of open-air concerts at the Plaza every Wednesday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, by the Marine Band.

ON KICKING THE CAT AROUND

Modern Maltreatment of Unwelcome Domestic Animals Lamented.

PORTLAND, May 12.—(To the Editor.)—Whenever anyone wants to say something mean they refer to the "cat as a nuisance" that "kills chickens and birds" and is nothing but a pest! Cats are certainly the worst abused animals that live.

It too often happens that someone who wishes to dispose of a litter of kittens will let the children play with them until they can supposedly live without their mother; then these helpless little creatures are packed off to some neighbor's back door, to be driven off as intruders, chased by dogs, rocks or stove wood thrown at them, until they are terrorized and starved. If they survive this cruel treatment until they are grown and can actually hunt their own living, they naturally go into chicken yards, if they find any, and gather up the scraps to eat. The first person to see the poor animal is ready to accuse it of "trying to steal chickens," and is if any wonder if this poor, unwelcome creature learns to catch chickens or steal?

We have had our share of experience with "stray cats." Some were little starved kittens, too young to eat anything but milk. It is humane to chloroform them, which, I think, is to be preferred to the common way of drowning. Either way is to be preferred to the cruel practice of carrying them off to "drop" them in neighbors' yards. This is simply a cowardly way of shirking the "unpleasant job."

We have learned that cats are affectionate and intelligent; they quickly acquire habits of neatness and are interesting as pets. One of our kittens used to try to open the door by rattling the knob. This same kitty, by the way, had been a "stray"; someone "dropped" her when she was a half-grown kitten. I found her on the back porch. She was very much excited when she first saw a young chicken. She was ready to spring on it. I caught her, held her and let the mother hen whip her good, and you, know a hen can fight for her little ones. When the kitten was released she was a badly frightened cat, but she never looked at a chicken to "kill it" again. She was cured by the "old hen" and me.

I cannot help loving anyone kind to the helpless, dependent domestic animals, and when I see anyone ready to set the dog on a strange cat, throw rocks or stovewood at them, I think they are cold and thoughtless, to say the least.

MRS. R.

Worth Telling Again.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Augustus O. Stanley, Kentucky's new Governor, who has mounted the water wagon, announced recently that during his four-year term not a drop of intoxicating drink will be allowed in the Statehouse.

"The campaign that I propose to wage against alcohol," said Governor Stanley, "is to be a thorough and honest campaign. There is too much hypocrisy among drinkers. Here is a typical instance:

"I sat one evening on a trolley car beside two women who were returning from an afternoon's shopping tour.

"'My husband goes out every evening for a little constitutional,' one of the women said. Then she inquired: 'Does yours?'

"'No,' replied the other. 'No, my husband always keeps it in the house.'"

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES *in the* SUNDAY OREGONIAN

In speaking of American industries you do not, generally, include the strenuous game of politics as one of them. Yet politics, it has been demonstrated, is the means of distributing at least $50,000,000 among the people every four years. A detailed story tomorrow will tell how it is done.

PRESIDENT POINCARE ON FRANCE—This is an interesting story in which President Poincare tells how the republic of France is governed.

COPPER RIVER RAILWAY—Frank G. Carpenter, in this issue, will describe the Guggenheim Railroad in Alaska, operating from Cordova into the interior.

HERBERT KAUFMAN'S PAGE—Are you reading the articles by Herbert Kaufman in The Sunday Oregonian? Mr. Kaufman has had a powerful influence on public thought—if not, indeed, on public action in this country. He is abreast of the times and his writings always are full of interest.

BIRSKY AND ZAPP ON MEXICO—There is no subject too complicated nor too complex for Montague Glass' mirth-provoking characters to discuss with analytical detail. This time they pass judgment on the Mexican situation. It is more than usually funny.

THE IRON CLAW—This week The Oregonian will present the seventh episode of The Iron Claw, the sensational motion-picture drama, written by Arthur Stringer, appearing weekly at moving-picture theaters. Read the story in the paper, then see the pictures.

TEMPLE'S SKETCHES—Three more true-to-life sketches by Temple, the artist, will be offered tomorrow. They are works of real art.

ROYALTY'S FEAR OF TRAGEDY—If you envy the lot of royal children you should read this story in tomorrow's paper. It shows how they must constantly be under guard lest they be attacked by anarchists or plotters.

THE TEENIE WEENIES—The children will be greatly amused by the latest antics of the Teenie Weenies—the characters created by William Donahey, a clever artist, who draws regularly for The Sunday Oregonian.

PAGE OF SCHOOL NEWS—Latest reports from many of the public schools will be presented by the children themselves. See what your boys and girls are doing and what progress the schools are making.

OTHER NEWS—All the activities usually covered by The Sunday Oregonian again will be reflected tomorrow, including motion pictures, society, the drama, automobiles, sports, real estate, society, churches, women's clubs and various other lines.