

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.

FIRST STEP IN INFLATION.

An amendment to the Federal reserve law has been proposed by the Federal Reserve Board and has been introduced in Congress by Senator Owen which would secure the issue of currency inflation and a radical departure from the original purpose of the law. The amendment provides that member banks may count as part of their own Federal reserve notes of their own issue to the amount of 5 per cent of their net demand deposits. These notes are not money; they are promises to pay, secured by 40 per cent of their amount in gold deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank. The gold is already counted as reserve. The proposal is in substance that one-twentieth of this gold be counted two and a half times in calculating reserve. The actual gold reserve held in the vaults of banks in central reserve cities would be reduced from 11 to 6 per cent; in reserve cities from 9 to 4 per cent; in country banks from 7 to 2 per cent. The other 5 per cent in each case would be secured by the 7, 6 and 5 per cent, respectively, held in the Federal reserve bank. The part remaining in the member bank would not necessarily be all gold; all or a part might be legal tender or silver certificates, which are also more promises to pay. The purpose of the Federal reserve law was to make gold ultimately the sole reserve of our National banks. It was further to issue notes secured by this gold, and to contract with the volume of business and the volume of business contracted. The purpose of the Board's plan appears to be the keeping of these notes out indefinitely, regardless of the requirements of business, to issue them in unlimited amounts and keep them permanently afloat. The Board appears to have become impatient of the slowness with which the new notes have come into use through discount of commercial paper. The result of the limited use of rediscount facilities is quite consistent with healthy business. The process of liquidation before the war had gone so far and the volume of money poured into the business that the war had been a credit that larger use of Federal reserve notes through rediscount has been unnecessary. That facility will be used when needed and its use will be normal and healthy; failure to use it is abnormal conditions growing out of the war. No attempt should be made to force its use. The proposal of the Board is the first beginning of building an inverted pyramid, consisting of a large volume of paper currency on an apex of gold. It is the first step in inflation. Such devices may be excusable for a nation which faces the necessities of war; they are inexcusable for a nation which is at peace and which is so financially strong as the United States.

DEADLY PROVES SUPREME.

The little-Navy men of the House will have difficulty in combating the logic of Admiral Dewey's conclusions from the naval battle off Jutland. He concedes that the British battle cruisers "succeeded in putting their pursuers to flight, and that the German fleet held on to the British battleships could come up and that, though three of them went to their death early in the fight, they inflicted losses upon the enemy that made their sacrifice worth while." Yet, he says, the lesson is this: "Battle cruisers, with the weight of their armor sacrificed to speed, with fewer big guns than the latter class of ships, in grips with dreadnaughts they are pretty sure to be such a sorry business." Of the performance of the squadron of four dreadnaughts of the Queen Elizabeth type he says: "They appear to have found a fleet that greatly outnumbered them, and that they were in for a tremendous amount of hammering. Every vessel was struck many times. The British battleships, through both suffered many serious hits, the Marlborough and the Queen Elizabeth of these ships sank; both found their way back to port." Of the Waspette in particular, which he compares with our Texas and New York, he says: "She plunged into the midst of the enemy fleet. She drew the concentrated fire of six enemy battleships and she was not sunk until she had done all the execution possible. Her every gun worked to its maximum. Yet she stood her punishment and came through the service for the purpose of a big ship is created. She proved the fitness of herself and her class to perform the duties of a battleship." Admiral Dewey by no means underestimates the value of destroyers in torpedo attack on battleships. He says that their "usefulness in a great struggle is regarded as having been demonstrated in the battles of the Marstonburgh being torpedoed." The impression that a torpedo is sure to prove the undoing of the dreadnaughts has not yet been entirely dispelled. The text of the Marlborough tends to prove it.

THE LESSONS OF THE JUTLAND BATTLE.

The lessons of the Jutland battle are being drawn from the text of a warning against "a constant tendency on the part of the public to go off at a tangent in its enthusiasm for the class of ship that at a given time is attracting wide attention." Congress is very prone to yield to this tendency. When the submarine came into the limelight, Representatives made speeches in favor of building submarines by the score but no battleships. When the battle cruiser distinguished itself in the battles of Falkland Islands and the North Sea, there was a rush to the battle cruiser. The conclusion to be drawn from all these battles is that the decision as to the types of ships to be built and as to the proportions between the different

types should be left to men of experience. Admiral Dewey's calmly measured the capabilities of each type and who accord to each its proper place in the organization of a complete fighting fleet. Had the United States stampeded to building submarines and battle cruisers to the exclusion of battleships, our next war might have found us practically defenseless at sea.

AVAILABLE FOR ONE PURPOSE.

It is remarked by the Eugene Register that application of Government funds to construction of the Mount Hood loop would be a crime against Oregon; that the state must put up dollar for dollar of Government money; that the crying need is for general utility roads.

The statements clearly are founded on an lack of understanding of the new Federal road law, and it therefore seems proper again to call attention to its provisions.

The money for the Mount Hood loop would come from an appropriation available only for roads within National forests. The law does not require the state to match Federal appropriations for that purpose. Nor is the money appropriated for forest roads available for market roads or any other roads outside of the National forests.

The same law contains another section providing for Government aid for roads not within the National forests, which must be matched with state appropriations. It is not clear whether that application for the latter alternative contemplates use of it on the Mount Hood loop.

If there is any question at all about the Mount Hood loop, it pertains to a comparison of the advantages of that road with those of other roads within the National forests, and not as to comparison of its uses with those of market roads or other highways within settled districts.

WHY GUARDSMEN MAY NOT VOTE.

Mobilization of the National Guard presents the strange anomaly under a democratic form of government that the men who go from home to the border to defend the country may be disqualified from voting at the election. This is the case in many states in comfort and safety are free to exercise the franchise. An attempt was made in the Senate to remove this absurdity, but Senator Williams defeated it. Read moved that qualified voters in the National Guard be permitted to vote for National officers. As the laws of some states make registration a necessary qualification, Senator Jones proposed that the right to vote be taken from the National Guard because he may not be registered under the laws of his state. Mr. Williams objected that this would set aside the literacy test of some states, saying: "Nothing is more precious than the conservation of the franchise to ourselves of the right to fix the qualifications of suffrage within their limits." He raised a point of order against the Jones amendment. Mr. Jones thereupon made a point of order against the Read amendment to the Army bill, both amendments were ruled out and the soldiers must not vote if they are still on the border on election day, while the stay-at-homes will vote.

It is a "nigger in the woodpile." If both amendments had been adopted, the entering wedge of Federal regulation of elections would have been inserted. The restrictions by which negroes are prevented from voting in Mr. Williams' Mississippi would then have been in danger. Mr. Williams was alarmed and blocked the way. As none of the National Guard from his state or from any other black belt state had been sent to the border, according to the latest reports, no Southern whites were deprived of votes by his action. Rather than risk Federal interference with elections, he prevents any patriotic Guardsmen who have gone to the border from voting.

ACQUIRING A PIRATE'S LAIR.

Unless the Danish Senate blocks the plan at the last moment, the United States is about to acquire, along with a naval base and coaling station in the West Indies, one of the most romantic pirate strongholds in all history. This is the island of St. John, which the Spaniards held forth in the early years of the eighteenth century, but especially where the most famous cutthroat of them all, Edward Teach, made his headquarters for many years. He was the famous Blackbeard of those days, and it is said of him that he attained the highest distinction in his profession. Although a pirate, he believed in being a good one while he was about it. Historians write him down as the world's greatest in his chosen line. It was about Teach that the lines were written, "The mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat." His stronghold is described as a "small island, the name of which is lotte Amalle. It is not asserted that Teach built the fort-like stone house on the top of a high hill which tradition connects with his name, for he was as much averse to work as any other pirate of the Spanish Main. It is supposed that he appropriated the house some man of peace had built. But there it stands, as it has stood for 200 years. Those who disbelieve the tales that are told of Edward Teach may wish to look at the house.

The suppression of piracy in American waters was due chiefly to the efforts of Great Britain, which sent some of its best men to Caribbean waters, charged with the task. Britain, as well as with his faculties unimpaired, is sufficiently blessed in being able to "look out for himself," which he may be, though not always. Adaptability is not the gift of everyone, and some of those who find themselves out of work to make room for crippled soldiers will have hard going for a while.

It seems as if a new element were about to be introduced into the profession of education in the future. A young man choosing an occupation will have two things to consider—his own probable fitness and the question whether the work could not equally well be performed by a man maintained in some way. This will be full of perplexities, but like most situations that are taken in time, doubtless it will be met.

So far as the professions are concerned, they will not be less true to fact. It will be more or less true that professional men will continue to compete on their merits in the abstract. Doctors and lawyers will not be made by the crippling of carpenters and machinists, and persons employed in professional men will be moved rather by the desire to be cured by the physician or kept out of trouble by the lawyer than by patriotic indignation to suffer for the sake of helping the unfortunate. Possibly this fact will cause another rush to the already

overcrowded professions—although it would seem that there are plenty of vocations in which war victims will be unable successfully to compete.

LIFE'S UNCERTAINTIES.

What shall we say of man's chances of living his allotted span, in the face of the evidence around us? Only the other day a distinguished missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church was electrocuted while fishing in a Pennsylvania stream, when his fishing pole came in contact with a high-tension electric wire from a power plant. Now two Philadelphia scientists have pointed out that the postage stamp is a carrier of vast multitudes of bacteria. Of fifty stamps taken as the basis of several painstaking tests, forty-eight were found to be carriers of germs. Not all of these germs were harmful, but the disturbing part of the report is the statement that they might just as well have been. An exceedingly small number of pathogenic microbes is sufficient to start a long train of evils, if conditions happen to be favorable for their multiplication.

To make the test as nearly complete as possible, the stamps were bought at random at fifty different places. Most of them were taken from the shelves of a few from stamp books. Notes were taken of the condition surrounding the places where they were sold, and among other things it was observed that more than half were presented to the customer with the stamp in a pleasant groove, while the remainder of the report is the statement that they might just as well have been. An exceedingly small number of pathogenic microbes is sufficient to start a long train of evils, if conditions happen to be favorable for their multiplication.

Adaptation by the granges of Hood River County of the Chautauqua idea of their Summer meetings this year shows a marked change from the fundamental ideas of the Chautauqua movement, which is the creation of an atmosphere especially suited for the mutual purposes of those who attend. The grangers will camp in a pleasant grove, where the beauties of nature will add to their enjoyment, and they will be far enough away from the distracting influences of those who are not in full accord with the serious educational purpose of the gathering. Pursual of the programme shows a nice balance between outdoor sports and study of topics of interest to farmers and fruit growers, and there is a measure of other entertainment. As was to be expected, however, the graver problems of everyday life will consume most of the time.

Japan has profited by the munition trade in only less degree than the United States. Since the war began in 1914, the fact that the Japanese 1900 worth and has increased its gold holdings to \$270,000,000. A considerable part of Russia's payment for munitions has been paid into Japan's account in London and another part by the sale of Russian government bonds in Japan. A further loan in Japan may be made to settle the balance. Japan as a lending nation is a decided reversal in form, for we had come to regard it as so poor and backward that it had to borrow money to pay interest and must borrow abroad for new enterprises.

How would you like to live in Slough City, where a high wind at night does damage amounting to \$100,000? When you see a high wind at night, you will find the roof and the sidewalks slap against the house, you would wish to give that place the absent treatment by moving to Oregon.

The Trafalgar Square demonstrators would do well to bear in mind the old adage and to take the Kaiser before talking of hanging him. Such talk only exposes the talker to ridicule when there are several million fighting men between it and its object.

If he survives, the man who had his legs blown off and eyes put out while experimenting with a time bomb in a suitcase at Colorado Springs should be asked the reason for the experiments. Time bombs are not an everyday necessity.

Anything is good enough for an excuse to keep children at work in the industries of the South. Senator Overman, of North Carolina, declares the proposition is an indignity upon state's rights—the old argument in a new setting.

Regulations may bar the white troops at the border from eating watermelon, but nobody will dare stop the colored regiment. Taking the heart out of a melon is a ritualistic proceeding with the soldier of color.

The New York Guardsmen must be dainty fellows, to need protection of the color of their regiment. The insect is not particular and will find something just as good and perhaps better.

Have the submarine flotillas of all the belligerent nations been ordered to the American coast to fight it out with the lookouts on the Maine coast being dallying with a jug of bootleg whisky?

There is nothing out of the way when a woman appears alone in the house bereft at night of a burglar. Many a man would duck under the blankets, too nervous to squeak.

By beginning with a course in profanity in Esperanto, the rest will come easily. This is based on the fact that the untormented foreigner or aboriginal learns first to swear in English.

The Turks made far more rapid progress than the Israelites made in conquering the desert. The difference was about that between forty minutes and forty years.

Yes, that shower was rather unseasonable, but how glad Chicago would have been to have it with the accompanying temperature!

The Turks who were going to capture the Suez Canal are hotfooting it back to Islam and the protection of Allah.

About the only thing in Europe that is free is air, and that is liable to be mixed with poisonous gas or powder-smoke.

You can distinguish the man under the ninth spell of Venus by the retrospective smile in his eyes.

The Mazamas will soon leave nothing to discover and no more mountains to climb in the Cascades.

American railroad cars spread the "Made in America" sign clear across Siberia and Russia.

The purpose of a shower in August is to distress the wearer of fine millinery.

When aviation is easy and common, a railroad strike will have few terrors.

That may be the Bremen off the Maine coast, with a whale for a chaser.

If going somewhere, be sure of a good way to return by water.

It is a vote to strike by a large majority.

What do other think of this plan?

SUBSCRIBER.

In Other Days.

From The Oregonian of August 8, 1904. Several ex-Confederate officers have arrived in Galveston from Mexico. They report the country to be too dangerous to live in, robberies and murders being daily occurrences.

New York, Aug. 6.—The cholera has not seemingly abated. For the 24 hours to 7 o'clock last evening, 39 official cases and nine deaths were reported.

New York, Aug. 6.—Austria has accepted the preliminaries for peace as submitted by Prussia. Plenipotentiaries have assembled at the Prussian headquarters to negotiate an armistice.

We are pleased to meet again Dr. Head, who has returned from Montana. The doctor says Montana will go, but for him he prefers Webfoot. This is most generally true in all cases. Certainly there is no better country than Oregon.

A half-mile track is to be constructed near the White House for trotting purposes. J. H. Perry is preparing to do the work, which is sufficient guarantee that it will be a first-class track.

In addition to the regular treasure shipments that evening, we have added the monthly sale of the gold coins, in coin from sales of Montana dust.

From The Oregonian of August 8, 1901. Compliments is made of the lack of a sidewalk on Third street in front of the Chamber of Commerce property. It is claimed that the man who was allowed to put on the fence promise to lay a walk, but has failed to do so.

Astoria, Aug. 7.—Diligent search is being made at Long Beach for the bodies of Nellie Boise and Willie Steel, but hope of recovering them at present has been abandoned.

A large dock is being erected at the North Harbor Company wharf at Seattle, which the company will erect a large dock house for drying lumber for shipments.

Washington, Aug. 7.—It was stated at the Navy Department today that the Chilean vessel, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, will be sent without delay to San Francisco. There is at present no American war vessel at that point.

Paris, Aug. 7.—A telegram received here today from Buenos Ayres states that Chile has declared war against Bolivia because the government of the latter country has recognized the government party of Chile as belligerents.

STATE'S BEST BLOOD IN GUARD. Former Alabama Officer Tells of Quick Mobilization in His State.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—(To The Editor.)—In The Oregonian Saturday you referred to the National Guard of several states, among them Alabama, as being purely "on paper."

Within an hour after the call of the National Alabama began the mobilization of her National Guard. The call was issued on Sunday night. On Monday night 2100 members of the National Guard of Alabama responded and within a few hours were encamped at Vandiver Park, Montgomery, the state capital.

There are three now and have all been mustered into the Federal Army. They embrace the best blood of our state. In Battery C, from Birmingham, there are 21 practicing lawyers, and in another company of 75 there are only three men who are not graduates of the state university.

On the morning after the President's call the Southern Express Company, of Montgomery, Ala., could not open its doors to the enlisted men and its force had responded to the call and were members of the National Guard. There were five out of six bookkeepers, five out of seven men and nearly all the officers. I visit the camp often and pass by it every few days.

How many men did Oregon furnish for the war in Mexico? Did you furnish 3100? How many employers of members of the National Guard of Oregon are paying the enlisted men their salaries yet?

I ask these questions, not in a spirit of criticism, but in self-defense of my own state, Alabama.

I am here as a visitor attending the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Wetumpka, Ala.

It seems necessary to state that The Oregonian on August 1 published an article from the Chicago Tribune purporting to show the number of National Guardsmen at the front and in home camps by states. The table was published solely for the purpose of inquiring why the National Guard in "no way Southern states was kept in "no way" in the United States. It was not an invidious comment reference was made to the apparent disclosure by the table that some states had no National Guard. The correspondent refers, however, to an answer to an inquiry which resulted from the article mentioned.

Inasmuch as the assumption that some of the states have no National Guard is incorrect, The Oregonian takes pleasure in setting out the facts.

WHY NOT AUTOMOBILE FACTORY? Writer Proposes Subsidy to Be Raised by Popular Subscription.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—(To The Editor.)—I have seen it stated that \$24,000,000 has gone out of our state for automobiles. These are unproductive investments. We go in to debt to build roads for them which are also non-productive.

Since people must have automobiles, why not manufacture them at home? I should like to know what people think of contributing a small sum toward the building of a factory where something like mammoth plant on the Peninsula, not second to another. A portion of \$24,000,000 would do this.

MARXIAN THEORY IS NOT SOUND.

Mr. Fraser Asserts That Supply and Demand, Not Labor, Control Value.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—(To The Editor.)—Since he calls for them, a few simple facts may suffice. I hope, to show those Baritz that Marx's theory of value is false. I am glad to supply the proof for my statement that "scientific socialism" is pure fiction. It exists only as a fixed idea in the brain of propagandists and in the history books that record dead and disproved theories.

Briefly, the Marxian theory of value asserts that the average amount of socially-necessary labor power put into commodities determines the rate at which they exchange in the open market. As Vall puts it in his "Principles of Scientific Socialism," page 36: "This brings us to one of the fundamental postulates of socialism—that labor is the source of all value." This sweeping statement is evidently untrue, for demand (with its correlative supply) is the cause of value.

Are apples valuable because men raise them? Is it not rather because there is a demand for them? Home and needs have a value out of all proportion to the labor expended in getting them. Do they possess their value because men dig and plant them? No. Manifestly not, but because there exists an extraordinary demand for these things out of proportion to the supply. If I should produce a machine process in large quantities the price would immediately sink because of the increased supply.

Take the case of apples again. If labor and not demand in relation to supply is the cause of exchange value, why do the fruit raisers of the same tree is not all of the same value? Yet the same amount of labor is expended on the different classes of apples. It is the demand that controls the price. It may have required a good deal of skill and labor in designing and trimming, but the world will not buy a washed product. The lapse of 12 months, because the deer ladies will not wear old-fashioned bonnets, is not a reason for supply determining value and not labor.

What is the result of this fundamental misconception? Simply this: If labor is the cause of value, we should apply their theories for a short time we should all be living under a system of regimentation or slavery. They would have established a standard of economic goods by using a false standard (labor), while ignoring the basic fact that human wants primarily regulate the demand for labor. Marx has expended on raw material. Only military despotism could maintain the false standard. Their system would be a system of regimentation or slavery. They would have established a standard of economic goods by using a false standard (labor), while ignoring the basic fact that human wants primarily regulate the demand for labor.

Incidentally I cannot refrain from saying how astonished I am to see a Marxian Socialist like Mr. Baritz give evidence of such a complete mental confusion as to say that "to deprave the theory of value, one must be able to show the absurdity of the materialist conception of history." Mr. Baritz yet learned, in the course of his study of Marxian "classics," that there is no necessary connection whatever between the Marxian theory of value and the economic (or materialist) interpretation of history? I have read all the Social and materialist writers of authority and find nowhere that the theory of value is an integral part of the materialist conception of history. This latter theory is as completely extraneous to the Marxian theory of value as anywhere else, and nothing is said there about any labor theory of value. A man may accept the economic interpretation of business because he is a Marxian sense while rejecting both Socialism and the labor theory of value. The Marxian theory of value is a necessary corollary of the economic interpretation of history. In fact, there is no connection between the two at all.

It is surprising that Mr. Baritz has not yet discovered this important fact. No doubt he has been busy denouncing the "materialist" conception of history and has not had the time. An afternoon's careful reading of his much-vaunted socialist "authorities" in a serious manner would have shown him from the noise of factious strife, ought to bring him much light.

T. W. FRASER.

SACRILEGE OF PIONEERS' GRAVES. Jones Uncertain by Road Builders and Left Exposed to Wind and Rain.

STEVENSON, Wash., Aug. 6.—(To The Editor.)—In the year of 1915 the city of Washington, D. C., had done on the Pacific Highway, near Randa. While at work the men employed unearthed the bones of Mrs. A. Bell, wife of Dr. E. B. Palmer, who was her brother. Today those bones are lying to bleach in the weather.

At that time I read a small article in the Skamania County Pioneer about the bones being plowed out and sent to the city of Washington. I was once stood, but all that could be seen was some pickets of the fence scattered here and there. The gravestones were scattered about in the wind, and it being known that the steamer Wasco, built by the late Felix G. Inman, who is my father.

Now, it may be right for the state to put a new man in a box at that time and laid in a newly made grave, but with all my search of the ground over which I had passed, I could find no spot that looked like a grave. I doubt very much if they ever were put in the new grave, as I was only on my way out of town when the skulls of one of those pioneers was stoned at as a mark by a young couple and some of the teeth broken out.

It was claimed, that the remains were put in a box at that time and laid in a newly made grave, but with all my search of the ground over which I had passed, I could find no spot that looked like a grave. I doubt very much if they ever were put in the new grave, as I was only on my way out of town when the skulls of one of those pioneers was stoned at as a mark by a young couple and some of the teeth broken out.

GEORGE W. INMAN.

FACTS AS TO BRIDGE.

DALLAS, Or., Aug. 6.—(To The Editor.)—I have seen in the Oregonian the longest bridge in the world, and what is its name?

MRS. CLEM CLEAVELAND.

The Interstate bridge, proper, over the Columbia River has 12 truss and one girder spans, and is 3215 feet long. With filled approaches and including the 11-span bridge over the Oregon Slough and four-span structure over the Columbia Slough, the work in connection with this bridge is 17,282 feet long, and extends from the city limits of Portland to the city limits of Vancouver, Wash. (2) The longest bridge over the Columbia River Highway is the McCord Creek bridge at Warren, Ore., which is 260 feet long. (3) So far as is known locally, the longest structure over the Columbia River is the longest large span bridge in the world.

Which reminds me of the following Tired Business Man's Version of a patriotic song, which I heard at a meeting last week:

Oh, Columbia the Gem of the Ocean! The home of the beef and the free-heel shirt of each patriot's devotion. The world offers rum-dum-dum-dee. Lah-de-dah, lump-ti-e-die! I never could sing any-how—

Doodle-ay, George, De-de-dah! He stands about Yea, and so-and-so Company gets busted—Been on my vacation and didn't hear about it. It wasn't the other day. The Court it wasn't hurt anything; everybody's been expecting it for a long time—Always knew he couldn't get with those Tump-100-00-doodle—doo-oh, her bravo crew—

Where yah gain 'est dinner tonight, my machinist, and the dollar for the Chandler, who she's what? Dumpty-dum—They ought to be more patriotic displayed with the Mexican stuff on the top of their hats.

THREE-EE CHEERE FOR THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE-OO-00!

Gleams Through the Mist.

By Deana Collins.

BALLAD OF THE BABY BANDITS. I heard the yells of the bandit band And clattering hoofs rang down the street. And Villa galloped with gun in hand, Straight through the city in his retreat.

There was a laugh on his round, red face And he grinned at me as he speeded on. And shook his sword, as he turned in the race, At the following troop with his hue and cry.

Ho! and ho! for the cavalry troop! They follow the trail with a yell and whoop! Their sabres flash And their weapons clash And their swift hoofs drum as they onward dash;

And Villa rides, on the wings of flight Straight through Portland in broad daylight. I heard the bang of the troopers' guns, Ringing loud on the morning air; But Villa ran as a wild deer runs.

He doubt he back like a hunted hare; He galloped back round another block, And I saw him grin from the alley clear, As he peeked round the corner and snatched a rock And caught the cavalry in the rear.

Ho! and ho! for the cavalry troop! They turn their steeds with a yell and whoop! And quick they rally And back they rally And charge intrepidly into the ally;

While Villa gallops with a hunted gun Through the granaries on my lawn. And round and round with a shout and yell The troopers harried the bandit bold; And many a gallant soldier fell— But trumpet right up ere his corpse was cold. But the leeman passed, they cease to shoot, And check the bandit who swiftly files.

As they cry to the object of their pursuit: "Ya-hoo, Villa! Ye-ho-o-o-o! Coe! t! Ho! and ho! for the cavalry troop! The leeman talks by the kitchen stoop! With patting feet On the paved street Villa retraces his swift retreat. And trooper and bandit with happy heart Join in a raid on the leeman's cart.

"Sir," said the Courteous Office Boy, brushing aside a tear as he stole into my apartment. "Yes, my son," I said expectantly. "The boys are asking the C. O. B. about the C. O. B., and I could see that a merry jape was forming itself in the back of his head."

"Yes," I said shortly. "Proceed with your burst of humor." "I only wanted to say that when the boys are asking the C. O. B. about the C. O. B., and I could see that a merry jape was forming itself in the back of his head."

"Yes," I said shortly. "Proceed with your burst of humor." "I only wanted to say that when the boys are asking the C. O. B. about the C. O. B., and I could see that a merry jape was forming itself in the back of his head."

WHAT'S AT THE POPE? "Whatever it is, is right," sang Pope, which may have been the truthful dope. But if it is, how must we take. The present price of T-bone steak? "I got 'nother," cried the C. O. B., popping out of his bottle just as I finished transcribing the above, and before I could interrupt, he chanted it, thus:

"Whatever it is, is right," sang Pope. A guy plumb full of faith and hope—Eld Pope fired with nice soft soap. A baseball pass and hear: "They're out!"

"Whatever it is, is right," sang Pope. But still in clouds of doubt I grope. "Don't answer!" So the Central said. When she'd just cut me off instead.

"Whatever it is, is right," sang Pope: Let's give the poet lots of rope. But did he cre observe a gink Who left quids in the Benson drink?

"Whatever it is, is right," sang Pope. Greys fired with nice soft soap. But did it ever, may I say, Rain when it was his sprinkling day? And the C. O. B. disappeared into the bottle again with a loud pop, as I was turning in the riot call.

There was a tag pasted on my last poetic light bulb which said in large letters, "Keep cool!" But it did not indicate whether the advice was to be taken before or after I looked at the total of the bill.

P. S.—I have ascertained later that it was talking about electric fans all the time.

TOURISTS' PRONOUNCING GAZETTER. I've often seen some bold buck win a Big stake in poker at Yaquina. Another local variant on the pronunciation might be rendered: I saw a small black pickaninny Play in a game about Yaquina. Or still another is submitted which runs as follows: The hunters oft with their pack win a Big bag of game about Yaquina.

THAT'S WHY! I cannot sing the old songs. I sang long years ago. For "Lump-ti-e-die, lah-de-dum!" Are all the words I know.

Which reminds me of the following Tired Business Man's Version of a patriotic song, which I heard at a meeting last week:

Oh, Columbia the Gem of the Ocean! The home of