

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1916.

BE REASONABLE.

After exhaustive examination of laws and court decisions pertaining to importation of liquor, the Oregon Governor West expresses the opinion that the bone-dry amendment can be made operative by amending the existing legislative enactment so as to provide: First—That the receipt, possession and sale of intoxicating liquor within this state for service purposes shall be subject to the same laws as those which apply to the manufacture and sale of such liquor. Second—That the receipt, possession and sale of such liquor shall be unlawful and that the place of delivery within the state shall be considered the place of sale. Mr. West expresses no strong preference for one amendment above the other. As for ourselves we could form a more definite opinion if Mr. West had elaborated the first suggestion. Receipt, possession and sale may mean something different from receipt, possession or sale. Inhibition against possession of liquors unlawfully received is not so debatable as prohibition of possession of liquors lawfully received.

Employment of the conjunction "and." It may be assumed, would cause receipt, possession and use to be construed together and make possession and use unenforceable only if persons that had been imported subsequent to adoption of the statute. Employment of "or," on the other hand, would prohibit possession or use of private stocks of liquor which had been lawfully received. It is more doubtful if the latter provision would be constitutional. Certainly it would lead to no end of trouble if attempts were made to enforce it. A man may submit grudgingly to deprivation of things coveted by appetite and desire, but it is quite another thing when that which he has lawfully paid out good money for is confiscated or he is punished for using it.

If it is possible to secure total prohibition the second suggestion will accomplish it just as surely as the first and cause less resentment, assuming that the more drastic construction be put upon the first suggestion. Habit is not easily conquered. It is true that "tapering off" has not been signally successful when voluntarily applied. But its enforced application is in favor of curing the drug habit by appropriate means. It is successful in overcoming the liquor habit. The prohibition brethren are enthusiastic as result of recent triumphs. Some would banish liquor forthwith. But to enact and print a law does not enforce and reform comes from within. Public sentiment is more powerful than statutes. A sweet reasonableness would be becoming and probably would further the cause of prohibition.

LIQUOR MEN ARE STILL BLIND.

Cries of alarm over the spread of prohibition in 1916. The journals of the brewers and liquor dealers' interests. Frantic appeals are made to "the trade" for what the Brewers' Journal calls a "campaign of education, enlightenment and organization." A programme of law-obedience and reform from within is offered by Colonel Gustav Paket.

The liquor men's repentance comes too late and their talk of organization to defend the trade shows that they have not yet reached the reason conveyed by their many defeats. When a contest is between advocates of a moral reform and a trade which is marked by its lawlessness and greedy feeding on vice, it can end only in defeat for the trade. A way which has been found for defeating prohibition—namely, the presentation of an alternative policy for attaining the same end by men entirely dissociated from the trade. Such men, openly declaring their independence of the liquor men, demanding their punishment and proposing a policy which would have purged the trade of its evils and would have promoted real temperance as distinguished from prohibition, might have prevented many a state from "going dry."

But the liquor men blindly persisted in treating the controversy as one only between the prohibitionists and their own sordid interests. They clung to the methods of force, the encouragement of drunkenness and to their association with vice, closing their eyes to the growing public disgust with them. Men who opposed such restriction of personal liberty, who favored real temperance and rigid regulation of the traffic were restrained from openly opposing prohibition lest they be confounded in the public mind with the liquor men's defenders and be suspected of championing the things which they abhorred as deeply as the prohibitionists. They dared not take the risk. They left the liquor men to make the open fight and silently voted against dry proposals until many of them despaired of their success. By other means, voted to abolish the liquor traffic entirely and turned the scale against it.

The greatest promoters of prohibition have not been its open advocates, but the liquor men themselves. Every time one of them served a drunken man, harbored thieves who put knockout drops in a man's drink, allied his business with a gambling-house or a brothel, or violated a law, he was helping to bring about the passage of prohibition. There is nothing in common between such a man and the one who believes that a man should be free to take a glass of beer or wine with his dinner and to take a nightcap at bed-time.

Carroll Livingston Riker, who proposed to divert the Gulf Stream, has offered to the Government an invention of a super-submarine which he says can "sink every battleship and very other fighting thing that floats

upon the open sea." It is to have a cruising radius of 21,000 miles and is to carry supplies for a year, and, if fitted with his own brand of torpedo, can sink "everything floating within a radius of eight miles." Here's a chance for Secretary Daniels to escape building more battleships.

UNFAIR ELECTION LAWS.

A correspondent today-tells of a man who became a citizen through naturalization of the father during the son's minority. He had voted for forty years. His wife was American-born. But this year, because the naturalization papers of the father could not be produced, he and his wife were denied the right to vote. Had the man been untruthful he could have sworn he was born in this country and his oath would in all probability have been accepted without question.

The requirement that the citizen who came to this country as a minor must preserve through life the naturalization papers of his father in order always to be prepared to prove his voting qualifications, while the native-born citizen is not required to preserve his own naturalization papers, is not seem equitable. Yet denials of franchise because of loss of naturalization papers were doubtless many.

In Portland a man who had been honored by the Star for his services in Oregon's foremost citizen and who had voted for many years, found that because of the destruction of records by fire he could not produce proof that his father had been naturalized. He was denied the right to vote. It is found it necessary to be naturalized.

There is another inequitable provision which deprives an American-born woman of the right to vote if she becomes the wife of an alien. It is that she must preserve through life the naturalization papers of her husband. Federal law provides that a woman upon marriage acquires the citizenship of her husband. If her husband is an alien, she is an alien. If he is a citizen, she is a citizen. It is a plain and simple principle. It is a plain and simple principle. It is a plain and simple principle.

IS BOUNTY LAW FAILURE?

One of the penalties inflicted upon Oregon by the existence within its boundaries of the state of reserves of various kinds and large areas of semi-wilderness is the extermination of predatory animals. State and counties spend a great sum annually for that purpose and the number of animals killed is incredible. Yet the attempted extermination does not seem to be successful. In the county of Clatsop, for example, the number of coyotes and other animals that prey upon flocks and herds. The state biennial appropriation for wild animal bounties is \$90,000. In the twenty-four months ending September 30 of this year more than \$64,000 had been expended by the state for the purpose, while under the terms of the law an equal amount had been expended by the various counties, or a total of \$118,000. The bounty area on coyotes, wolves, bobcats, lynx, mountain lions and seals, with the pups of the various animals included.

Records of the number of various kinds of animals on which bounties have been paid are available only at the various county seats, but presumably the number of coyotes greatly predominate. Of the total expended by state and county in two years, \$90,000, 90,000 coyotes have been killed in Oregon. If coyotes still exist in menacing numbers, it can only be assumed that the bounty law is a partial failure, and that some other system ought to be devised to exterminate these animals.

CIVILIZING THE INDIANS.

One of the strongest indictments of the white man's treatment of the Indian is that he has in effect forced the Indian to cease living like a red man and to accept the ways of the white man. It is to be expected that the white man should protect himself against white man's diseases or to guard against white man's vices. When the Indian was tempted to abandon the breezy tepee, there he got fresh ideas. He may be slow about teaching him to farm and raise livestock. Idleness while dependent on rations led the Indian to vice, and disease made such ravages that the red man's ranks were decimated and they came to be regarded with some reason as a vanishing race.

For a generation past the Government has been laboring to atone for the wrongs of the past by teaching the Indian with farm implements and seed and teaching him to farm. It taught him to raise livestock, and provided him with the beginnings of a herd. It taught him to build a house and to repair his tools. It educated him and thus opened to him all the lore of the white man. It did its utmost to keep alcohol away from him and rescue him from drunkenness.

The present Indian Commissioner, Cato Sells, has followed up this work by making a vigorous campaign for preservation of the Indian's health, attention to which had been made secondary to the many other efforts on his behalf. More than 100,000 Indians have been treated for malaria, and the death rate among the red men has been lowered seven per 1000. There is a net excess of births over

deaths, and the Indian population is at last on the increase.

It is fast becoming a population of self-supporting, industrious citizens. The number of Indians drawing free rations from the Government decreased from 6650 to 3807 in the last fiscal year, and the annual individual income of Indians under Federal supervision increased from \$15,309,662 to \$16,949,515, the number of Indian farmers increasing \$702. During the last three years land patents in fee have been given to 2600 Indians, who thus ceased to be wards of the Government and became citizens managing their own affairs. Such progress in this respect has been made among the Cherokees that their tribal government has been practically dissolved.

At a time it was held that the Indians could not survive as civilized people; that as fast as they put on civilized ways they would die. This theory has been proved false. The Indians live and multiply when taught how to live as white men. They have learned all because they learned one-half of the lesson first, and that was the wrong half.

TOO FUNNY TO WORK.

Whatever its popularity among the hot polloi, the pun gives only offense in intellectual centers. One may therefore imagine the indignation of the Boston Transcript upon discovery of the following wit, persiflage and repartee in the Congressional Record. The dialogue concerns an appropriation to pay a man to work done for the Federal Government:

Mr. Bennett—There was a building. Mr. Moore—There was a bell. Mr. Bennett—What was the bell for? Mr. Moore—That was the bell of the building. Mr. Bennett—Will you tell the gentleman. Mr. Moore—The gentleman ought to read the whole report. Mr. Bennett—The bell was afterwards placed upon the main building in the city. Mr. Moore—That is what we are asked to pay \$1000 to pay a man to work done for the Federal Government.

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THE RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS HAVE CON-

ferred an unintended boon on the unorganized employees of the railroads. They demand forced the companies to use as campaign material the wide discrepancy between the wages of the organized and unorganized employees and stirred the latter into action. They quote the railroads' own statistics and demand that the companies should be made to grant it.

The preparedness agitation gave the South its opportunity. It was an organized effort at the instigation of the Mussel Shoals on the Tennessee River was to get the nitrate plant, and the choice of a location for the armor plant is narrowing down to some place away down South. But if any disparity in wages should be made, the gentlemen from the South would ask: "What are we here for?"

No matter how small the crops, nothing can stop the farmer from making money. The short crops of the North, the long crops of the South, the big crops of last year. The rural credit system may yet be changed into a system for the farmer to lend his surplus capital to the dwellers in cities.

It is a cold day when Missouri is not bucking some trust. It has gone up against the oil men, the insurance men, and now it has brought the meat packers to time. Missouri is slow to change its habits, it keeps truck-busting long after other states have turned to other sports.

When Townsend's army surrendered at Kut last Spring, the relieving army was about eleven miles distant. It has now reached within three-quarters of a mile. Old John Bull is slow, but he is deathly sure. He takes so long to fight his wars as to destroy human interest in them.

DISCOVERY OF SUSPECTED ROBBERS AT

Halfway through the campaign to plunder through the mails adds to the difficulties of the burglary business. Use of the mails to dispose of loot is almost equivalent to a confession, for it makes a clear trail.

Italian girls who cannot by royal decree have any candy for two weeks will gaze toward America, where confectionery is a great feature of the holiday season.

Success of the plan in Multnomah leads Hood River tightly. Hood River people are progressive.

POSSIBLY THOSE GERMANS WHOM THE

French took prisoner at Verdun were more easily caught because they were so weary with chasing the Roumanians.

The son of the late John R. McLean, who disputed the terms of the will, must get along on more than \$700,000 a year, which certainly is hard luck.

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from their own wiser and more vigorous strategy. It brings out the contrast between the situation as it existed in the Spring of 1915 and the situation today. The allies are now called upon to decide whether they shall undertake to do now, under these far more adverse conditions, that which they probably admit to themselves, they should have done before. In view of the much greater magnitude of the task, the probability at least covert hostility of Greece in their rear and because of the long and dangerous line of sea communication, should they abandon it as no longer feasible or should they adapt and increase their means to the changed circumstances?

In favor of persisting, it may be contended that an army undertaking to reconquer Serbia and to conquer Bulgaria would afford valuable aid to Russia and Roumania by forcing the Teutons to divide the forces available for this field of operations; that this aid is due to the eastern allies; that abandonment of the enterprise would be a strategic blunder; that the allies would throw Greece openly into the arms of Germany, making every Greek island and inlet a refuge for submarines, which would prey on commerce and the railroads even though the Suez Canal. Against this policy may be urged the old arguments that the troops and ships needed to better advantage on the western front; that the war is to be decided on the west; and that France and Britain would render just as effective aid to their eastern allies by fighting in Macedonia, or by sending troops and supplies on the long and perilous voyage to the Aegean Sea.

Continuance of pressure on Greece implies that the allies intend to prosecute the Balkan adventure with renewed vigor. Should they do so, some of the fiercest fighting of the war may be expected to result from the effort to close the jaws of a huge trap, one in Macedonia, one in Moldavia and the Dobruja, designed to cut off the Teutons from Bulgaria and Turkey.

The railroad brotherhoods have conferred an unintended boon on the unorganized employees of the railroads. They demand forced the companies to use as campaign material the wide discrepancy between the wages of the organized and unorganized employees and stirred the latter into action. They quote the railroads' own statistics and demand that the companies should be made to grant it.

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How to Keep Well. BY DR. W. A. EVANS.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit of the subject is not suitable, letter will be returned unopened. Dr. Evans will not accept questions and where stamped addressed envelopes enclosed. Dr. Evans will not accept questions and where stamped addressed envelopes enclosed. Dr. Evans will not accept questions and where stamped addressed envelopes enclosed.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

J. A. B. writes: "I am a young fellow 23 years old. I weigh 135 pounds and am six feet two inches. Is this weight all right or what should I weigh?" "Have tuberculosis and took a doctor's advice and got plenty to eat, sleep, and outdoors mostly all day, and sleep outdoors. I have gained 23 pounds since I took the rest cure."

"I weighed 165 pounds, then took gentle fever and went down to 145 pounds in five days on milk to keep my fever down, then went to a seashore and carried 13 pounds in three weeks, and then gained milk for one week and then went to a doctor."

"An average weight for a man of your age and height is 175. Keep the extra five pounds."

FOOD ADVICE.

X. Y. asks: "I feel casarca injurious when taken in small doses through a long period of time? If so, how is it injurious? Does it injure the digestive organs, the brain, the heart, or what organs?" "Are not bran products too irritating for some constitutions and conditions?" "Are wheat cereals, rice, and sweet potatoes among the foods which should be lessened where starch is objectionable?" "Will you give one or two sample menus for a light supper for one who needs nourishment, but cannot digest starches satisfactorily?"

1. Casarca, made from California buckwheat, is somewhat similar to Fibular in its action. It is a powerful and mildly stimulating the muscles and the glands of the intestinal wall. It is probably the most harmless drug used as a laxative, having no organ except those of the digestive tract. It is not to be taken regularly because it does harm habitually to stimulate artificially the intestines with its action.

2. Yes, though probably the number is small. Where bran is not suited, after food has been eaten, water is used. 3. Cottage cheese, clabber milk, one slice of thoroughly toasted bread or zwieback, one slice of buttered toast, one slice of baklava or a light evening meal. Among menus recommended by Allen are: 1. Egg (1), buttered toast (2), apple (2), spoonfuls, spinach (2) heating tablespoonfuls. 2. Egg (1), cauliflower (3) heating tablespoonfuls, spinach (2) heating tablespoonfuls. 3. Egg (1), baked onions (2) heating tablespoonfuls, butter, cream, tea. 4. Chicken (1 small serving), turnips (2) heating tablespoonfuls, celery (3 stalks).

Not a Good Habit.

M. I. S. H. writes: "Several years ago I suffered badly from sore throat and cough. An old lady told me that soda was up and after I took a little bicarbonate of soda after each meal it would sweeten my stomach and stop my cough. I tried it and it worked. I had a sore throat since and rarely cough. Does the soda do any harm? I am 52 years old and lately there has appeared a lump on the joint of my little finger, which pains me at times. It seems to be a deposit of some kind. Can you suggest a remedy?"

It is not good judgment to habitually take any mineral salt such as soda. When you take soda, you are taking a stimulant and therefore need soda, let him eat less meat and more vegetables, especially apples. Soda disturbs the digestion, while stimulating the production of acid by the stomach. It also has some tendency to accumulate in the joints of the fingers. It is not a good habit to take soda. It is not a good habit to take soda. It is not a good habit to take soda.

Sterilization.

H. G. E. W. writes: "Would you kindly inform me of the method of operation for sterilization?" "The operation in the male consists in severing the duct called the vas deferens. An incision an inch long is made through the skin. The incision is half an inch long. The cord is cut. The vas deferens is cut between the ligatures. After the operation is over, the duct is closed. The operation is very simple, easily made and without danger."

Winning of Wager.

PORTLAND, Dec. 16.—(To the Editor.)—A bet that the Columbia River would be frozen at the mouth of the river. B. bets that if he shoots ducks out of a boat he will be liable to arrest. The law says you must not shoot ducks out of a boat, unless you are in a row-boat or sink boat. The Game Commission says you can shoot ducks out of a row-boat. Who wins?"

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ELECTION LAW DISCRIMINATORY American Born Woman Loses Right to Vote Upon Wedding Alien.

UNION, Or., Dec. 15.—(To the Editor.)—A day or two ago I read with interest your reply to the query questioning the jeopardizing of Montana's lady Representative in Congress. I see no cause to differ with you that Miss Rankin might marry without violating her pledge to the people of that state or losing her place in Congress. Like yourself, I am also at sea as to what the courts might say, provided, however, that she should be a citizen of another nation. Probably the lady from Montana has also taken that matter under consideration and will look after the details herself, no doubt being somewhat familiar with the laws.

In another question puzzles me. A woman who had been born in the United States—Missouri—had married a man of Canadian birth, whose father had been naturalized in good time years ago. The man himself had lived in this country since childhood, having exercised his right of franchise for over 40 years. The wife became a voter when Oregon conferred that right to women. This season in re-election the original papers of the father could not be found, and the man and woman were disfranchised. Both are American citizens, one by birth, the other by regular process of law. The work of naturalization will have to be done over again. Probably that is another case where a woman, native born, and a voter for several years, married a British subject, who had been naturalized in good time years ago. Here at least is a case of a citizen and voter losing a vested right. Having been made a voter and availed herself of the franchise, it is more probable she should be allowed to vote. It is not to be taken for granted that they were also burdened with greater responsibilities and that to neglect the latter may deprive them of the former. H. A. MAXWELL.

NEWSPAPERS IN HOLIDAY DRESS

Northwest Journals Creditably Observe Spirit of Season. Holiday editions of Oregon and Washington papers are beginning to arrive. The "Christmas Edition" of the Walla Walla Bulletin appeared Thursday in 36 pages. While much of the text is the nature of an annual review of the progress of the year, there is a lot of the holiday spirit. The large space given to advertising shows business men appreciate the Bulletin as a medium.

The Newberg Graphic of December 14, in illuminated cover and extra large type, presents a very attractive news item are a "live bunch." Most of the paper is devoted to advertising, but it is "good reading" at that. The Oregon Appeal of Friday is another testimonial to refute the perille cry of "hard times." The Oregonian and the Astorian of Saturday, in their Christmas edition they go the distance in their holiday spirit.

In its seventh annual holiday number, the Goldendale Sentinel sketches the Christmas season in text and illustration in its 24 pages. The Vancouver Daily Columbian of Friday was an "early" edition of the "Agricultural Edition," in which pruning, dairying and nuts were exploited, as well as the "prosperity and peace" of the farmers of the Okanogan County. Technically speaking, the issue is an everyday classic.

The Polk County Observer, of Dallas, has its customary holiday appearance in a cover of color, with Santa Claus the feature.

PLAIN OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS-

MAN. Six months ago I conned O. D. A fighter held I was to be, My words to me were said, The Articles of War were read, I told my folks and friends good bye, And came down south all fixed up.

My first day in the sun, I thought "I could do it," I thought, But moved into a nice brown tent, As yet I haven't paid the rent, I'm sitting on a cake of soap, I'm waiting for the "merry-go-round," The temperature is ninety-four.

An "order book" I want read, At Army life I've peev'd and mad, I'm tired of playing at Boy Scout, I'm tired of playing at Boy Scout, Without a sergeant at my heels, And bugles calling me to meals, I want to sleep in a bed, I want to sleep in a bed, A gentle voice to say "At ease," The sun is flaming in the skies."

MY BARBER TOLD ME SO.

The country's loping to the dogs at an alarming pace, its doom is written by the hand of fate; 'twill not survive the terrors 'twill be called upon to face. If legislation does not bar the gate. When roar of battle ceases in the land across the sea a tide of immigration here will fill this chesnut house labor to ruinous degree. My barber as he shaved me told me so.

Bread lines will be established over all the stricken land to feed the unemployed with scanty food, and smoldering fires of revolution will be fanned, the earth be fertilized with crimson blood. The kings of predatory wealth will grovel in the dust, and for mercy from a maddened foe and vengeful hands will clutch the throats of heads of every trust. In fearful tones my barber told me so.

The cost of living will go up and mingle with the stars, will be in only telescopic view, and millions alone will be left to starve. The workers must smother the sootling weed eachew. In Winter when the grass is dead we'll munch alfalfa hay and bran and our stomachs will growl and thousands will with acute indigestion pass away. My future-scanning barber told me so.

When he had brushed the talcum powder from my smooth-shaven face, and helped me don my last year's overcoat, weighed down with dire forebodings I mandered from his place, my feet beat at the burden I could not bear. To obviate recurrences of this alarming dope and shield from care my timid, shrinking soul I bought a safety razor and a cake of cut-throat soap, and shy at sight of his red striped pole.

Winner of Wager.

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In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian, December 16, 1891. Washington—Information available here indicates that neither Simon nor Hill will get the circuit judgeship. Judge Hiram Knowles, of Montana, seems favored.

New York—Arrangements are being made for a match race between the sensational Electioneer Billy Sunol and Nancy Hank the other day. Nancy Hank is trotting-bred to a high degree and Sunol has more the blood of a thoroughbred.

William Hume is making rapid progress in codifying the city ordinances. Dr. J. B. Mahanna, the single rail system inventor, has gone back to Union. Meanwhile the construction of the Portland company's plant awaits.

H. H. Wendling was elected president of the East Side Democratic Club Wednesday night. John Barrett was one of the speakers. Senator Stephen B. Elkins has been appointed secretary of war.

As Mrs. Holmes, a sister of Mrs. R. E. Everding, was passing in the vicinity of Morrison street, November 25, and of Herman J. Geer and Miss Eliza A. Duncan at Cove, Union County, October 19.

Professor H. G. Grob will form classes in vocal and instrumental music on and after January 2 next year. A young lady in the country—we would fain believe her a very young lady, though it is more probable she is one of those rushing creatures whose age has been for many years, uncertainly sends us some