

The Oregonian

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Portland, Tuesday, January 9, 1917.

WHAT AMERICANS FIGHT FOR.

If the United States should be drawn into war with Germany it would be fighting for the interests of all nations for fighting for its own interests. There is no doubt that this country would fight a purely selfish war. It has always fought for liberty, justice and humanity. The war of Independence was fought for liberty in order to escape the injustice of British taxation. The war of 1812 was fought for the freedom of the seas. The Mexican War was fought for the independence of Cuba and Central America. The Spanish War was fought for the liberation of Cuba and Central America. Every war which this Nation has fought has been fought in the cause of those principles for which we now contend, and has resulted in their extension until we stood up to our foremost champion.

This being the record of the American people, it is unnecessary for any man to say that we ought not to fight a selfish war. To say so is to imply that we have never secured the principles which form the foundation of free government. We made this Nation a living example of a people well governed by themselves, thus disproving the basic theory of monarchy that orderly government cannot spring from the people, but must come to them from above, from a selected class or family endowment with a genius for governing. The example of America has been an inspiration to other nations, and has been a powerful influence in the establishment of other republics, in the change of other nations into democracies in fact, and in the extension of self-government by Great Britain to her dominions. We have stood for the principles of Latin-America to develop into free democracies. Our sympathy has always been freely given to other nations which were engaged in struggles like our own, and in the Spanish War that sympathy went to the length of intervention. We have had a National self-interest in fighting each of our wars, the rights for which we contend are the rights of all mankind; hence we fought for mankind.

The principle for which we now contend is a principle of peace, that on which this Republic was founded. It is the right of peaceful nations to travel and trade by sea unmolested by nations at war, so long as they show no favor to any of those nations and so long as they take the lawful risks of trade in contraband goods. When the republic was in its infancy we upheld that principle against both France and Britain, and the war of 1812 was fought in its defense. It was the principle of the 1816, when the treaty of Paris the powers of Europe accepted the rule of "free ships, free goods." In our dispute with Germany we now uphold it against more deadly assaults, for we are called upon to defend not only the safety of our ships and our goods, but the lives of our citizens against wholesale slaughter at sea. If we establish the right for which we now contend we shall establish it not for ourselves alone, but for all nations. Those persons who strive to hold back the American people from resisting the dictation of Germany as to our use of the ocean highways lest we embark on a war for which we are not prepared, that which is utterly without warrant. Such a war is contrary to the principles on which the Nation is founded, and our entire military record proves our fidelity to those principles. We need have no misgivings about that we shall never do in the future that which we have never done in the past.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Portland is called upon by the grain growers of the Pacific Northwest to change its facilities for handling grain for export if it wishes to retain their business. The high price of sacks and the difficulty of obtaining them at any price have given a great impetus to the change from sack to bulk handling of grain. This movement gains force from the fact that sacking is much less necessary since ships gave up the Cape Horn route for the Panama Canal route to Europe. The short experience had by some growers has convinced them that the three states named but from Montana and Utah, which are not only increasing their grain production. An elevator will draw wheat

their way; no elevator will send it elsewhere. Careful study of the able and exhaustive report made by G. B. Hegardt, engineer of the Dock Commission, on methods of grain handling, leaves no room for doubt that the change from sacks to bulk is destined to be permanent. Doubtless it was hastened by the cost and scarcity of sacks, but it would be a mistake to assume that, when this influence is removed, there will be a return to the use of sacks. Mechanical training and sacks are likely to continue for several years, and so long as they continue the erection of elevators for bulk handling in the interior may be expected to continue. Whenever the change has been made, farmers are of one mind in declaring that they will never return to sacks. Bulk handling is the rule in every other grain-growing section of the United States, and world prices are quoted for bulk wheat and the time is ripe for a change in the Pacific Northwest. It was inevitable, and was only hastened by the conditions growing out of the war.

PATRIOTISM.

The other day, at a luncheon, a speaker who proclaims his Socialist beliefs and affiliations boastfully announced that he had no sentiment or feeling of patriotism; that we have from our infancy been complaining because the all but traitorous utterance was hissed. We admit its publication mainly to permit Socialist Barzee to define his own status in a crisis which may suddenly affect him and every other citizen. It was Samuel Johnson who said that patriotism is the "last refuge of a scoundrel." It was the cant and buncombe and pretense of a spurious patriotism which the speaker so indignantly denounced, not its expression and practice of patriotism by the devoted citizen of any nation. But Socialist Barzee would abolish patriotism outright and would substitute fraternity, a right-of-impulse to stigmatize as disloyal any man who is bold enough to declare his want of patriotism gives way to a feeling of pity for him. One may be sorry for another who confesses that the sight of the flag—his flag—gives him no feeling of emotion, no thrill of sentiment, no remembrance of the deeds of the fathers who gave him his birthright of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Patriotism is a more word, fraternity is not. It is rather more general and indefinite than patriotism. We cannot imagine Mr. Barzee giving up his life for fraternity; thousands and millions have died for their country, and your Socialist reads the names of those who died, and we are sorry for him or them. We advise all the Barzees to keep away from Flag Day exercises, where thousands of children in unison declaim their creed of loyalty and duty, and salute the flag. We are not going to fight for the rights of the children of those principles which form the foundation of free government. We made this Nation a living example of a people well governed by themselves, thus disproving the basic theory of monarchy that orderly government cannot spring from the people, but must come to them from above, from a selected class or family endowment with a genius for governing. The example of America has been an inspiration to other nations, and has been a powerful influence in the establishment of other republics, in the change of other nations into democracies in fact, and in the extension of self-government by Great Britain to her dominions. We have stood for the principles of Latin-America to develop into free democracies. Our sympathy has always been freely given to other nations which were engaged in struggles like our own, and in the Spanish War that sympathy went to the length of intervention. We have had a National self-interest in fighting each of our wars, the rights for which we contend are the rights of all mankind; hence we fought for mankind.

SOUTHERN STYLE.

We shall not attempt to name the most appropriate term for the resolutions adopted unanimously by the Kentucky Kluck. It is rather more general and indefinite than patriotism. We cannot imagine Mr. Barzee giving up his life for fraternity; thousands and millions have died for their country, and your Socialist reads the names of those who died, and we are sorry for him or them. We advise all the Barzees to keep away from Flag Day exercises, where thousands of children in unison declaim their creed of loyalty and duty, and salute the flag. We are not going to fight for the rights of the children of those principles which form the foundation of free government. We made this Nation a living example of a people well governed by themselves, thus disproving the basic theory of monarchy that orderly government cannot spring from the people, but must come to them from above, from a selected class or family endowment with a genius for governing. The example of America has been an inspiration to other nations, and has been a powerful influence in the establishment of other republics, in the change of other nations into democracies in fact, and in the extension of self-government by Great Britain to her dominions. We have stood for the principles of Latin-America to develop into free democracies. Our sympathy has always been freely given to other nations which were engaged in struggles like our own, and in the Spanish War that sympathy went to the length of intervention. We have had a National self-interest in fighting each of our wars, the rights for which we contend are the rights of all mankind; hence we fought for mankind.

NEGROES AS INVENTORS.

A favorite argument of detractors of the negroes is that they have done nothing of value. It is remembered that until more than half a century ago they did not even own themselves, this would be small cause for surprise, if it were true, but it is not true. After reading an article which does not mention the name of Negro History, the wonder is not that they have done so little, but that they have done so much since they emerged from slavery. The invention of the internal combustion engine had been displayed. A slave family named Montgomery on the estate of Jefferson Davis made several mechanical discoveries which were adopted by their white brethren. The negro had invented a boat propeller, which Davis tried to have patented, and his failure prompted him to procure the passage by the Confederate Congress of a law giving slave owners the right to patent for their benefit any device or invention which they had invented. It was held by the United States Attorney-General in 1858 that an invention could not be patented either by a slave or his owner. But as early as 1846 Norbert Rillieux, a colored inventor, had been granted a patent for a vacuum pan which revolutionized all the methods of refining sugar. He also devised a system of sewerage for New Orleans which was rejected through prejudice.

Since the Civil War negroes have obtained more than a thousand patents, and many more have made inventions which they failed to patent either through lack of funds or of proper records, while many others who have obtained patents have concealed their race through fear of prejudice. The last machine, which is the first of the series upon which the great business of the United Shoe Machinery Company is founded, was invented by Jan E. Matzeliger, a mulatto son of a Dutch engineer and a negro woman of Dutch Guiana. Another successful industry has been founded by a negro, the screw-on tobacco press invented by John P. Parker, of Ripley, O. Elijah McCoy has invented about fifty devices for automatic lubrication of machinery, some of which have been in general use for many years. The late Granville T. Woods, of New York, was a prolific inventor and was noted for the variety as for the number of his devices. His first was a

HOW SHIPS MAY BE PROTECTED.

President Wilson's statement in his address to Congress that, in case of attack on American ships, he would ask for authority to protect them, opens the question by what means this protection would be afforded. Even if the United States were to leave her allies and other neutrals to protect American citizens and property that were carried under their respective flags, protection of American ships against the submarines of Europe would be no light task for the American Navy. Possibly merchant ships might be armed with guns and supplied with naval gun crews for their individual defense. As Germany's indiscriminate attack on all shipping has proved her aim for arming for defense only, the guns might be numerous and heavy enough for offense as well as defense, that they might attack every hostile submarine on sight. By common agreement the neutral nations might equip their submarines from the sea, in order that every submarine sighted might be safely assumed to belong to Germany or one of that country's allies and attacked as such. This policy, however, would require so many guns and gunners and so much ammunition as to draw away much of the supply needed for the Navy. The Government might consider necessary preparation for general hostilities against the Tonicic powers, which would require devotion of all the Nation's resources in trained men and material to equipment of warships.

In that event, resort might be had to an old system of defense, which term is applied to a fleet of merchant ships which sail under the protection of one or more warships and are under the orders of their commander. The merchant ships of a nation bound from any general direction in Europe were ordered to assemble at one port, and then sailed in company. In this manner the British fishing fleet from Newfoundland, the British fleet in the West India trade and the Spanish treasure fleet from America were to cross the Atlantic, and some of the fiercest naval battles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were fought in efforts to repel attacks on convoys. Merchant captains were often reluctant to obey the orders of naval officers, and would often leave the fleet on approaching their destination at the risk of capture by privateers. French naval officers had power to punish them for disobedience, and in 1803 the British Parliament passed a law requiring all vessels not exempted by

special license to sail in convoy and conform to strict rules under penalty of heavy fine and loss of insurance. The convoy system would enable the Government to extend the protection of its available resources to a much larger number of vessels than would the policy of placing guns and gun crews on each individual merchant ship. The last report of Secretary Daniels shows that there were 117 ships, cruisers, mechanical training ships and torpedo-boats, but his list includes several which are unseaworthy and are used as training ships, and the cruiser Milwaukee, which has been ordered to be scrapped. The fleet might be reinforced by arming fast liners and yachts and by hastening completion of naval vessels now under construction.

SET THINGS MOVING.

In deciding to organize a company which will help to finance manufacturing companies in Portland, the Chamber of Commerce is going the practical way about supplying one of the city's great needs. By establishing a market for the raw materials produced in the Oregon country and imported from abroad, will provide a market for both the raw materials and the finished products. It is decided to organize a company which will help to finance manufacturing companies in Portland, the Chamber of Commerce is going the practical way about supplying one of the city's great needs. By establishing a market for the raw materials produced in the Oregon country and imported from abroad, will provide a market for both the raw materials and the finished products.

One of the hitherto little known facts that the war has brought to attention of the world is that the growing of cotton is making rapid progress in Russia. There is a general belief that in the not distant future enough cotton will be produced in Russia to meet all home demands. Last year's crop was especially good in Central Asia, and with the addition of the crop of the Caucasus there was a total production in the empire of 730,000,000 pounds. The cotton crop has been increased more than 2 per cent, despite the relative scarcity of field labor, which is a highly significant fact. Marked advantage has been gained by adoption as a war measure of a central committee, which has the entire crop being in the hands of a central committee, which has apportioned it according to the needs of various factories. Imports of the staple last year were only one-third as great as this year's production, which is a remarkable change in a situation in which the country not very long ago was wholly dependent on other countries, chiefly the United States, for its supply. Manufacturing of cloth also is increasing as a result, and use of cotton goods also will grow.

As the Shipping Board is Secretary McAdoo's pet creation, he naturally wishes to have it organized to suit himself. Besides, there was no further reason to consider Mr. Baker; he got all he wanted out of the Baltimore, but California was to be firmly attached to the Democratic party. Gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come. Mr. Gompers will appeal in vain to German labor to use influence against war. In the first place, the labor element in Germany has no influence to use in that direction, and in the second place German labor is loyal, just as loyal is in Britain and the United States.

There is this comfort to be derived from the withdrawal of General Pershing's army from Mexico—that it gets home in time to be ready for anything that may turn up. In case of need, it could hold about a mile of trench. Salem has started a game which other Oregon towns, bearing names duplicated by towns in other states, might play. It is called "Springfield," for example. It might tell all the other Springfields to get off the map. When all neutrals sever relations and Germany is isolated the Kaiser will continue to fight, for that is the policy which he would follow. The boys of a troop and battery must not be discouraged if they do not come home. The experience will be that they will be glad to see the boys of five millions that may be created.

It looks as if Germany were to be subjected to an intensive bombardment of notes of protest, accompanied by a suggestion of something more effective to follow. Now where are all the hyphenated citizens we heard so much about a year or two ago? All of them have their hyphens and become good Americans. So much is done under the plea of insanity, it is no wonder a real lunatic elopes from the asylum in disgust occasionally. The Chinese dragon is very brave on land, but if he is in the water, he is a fish, and he would dive for safety. When jitneys in collision jump the sidewalk and smash windows, what assurance of safety has the pedestrian? Now is the time for all who want commissions to step to the front. The enlisted men will move later. Real war news is shocking, without publication of fake news of alleged disaster. Henry Ford shows he wants peace by getting into the real line. There is time yet for this world war to see its end on the water. Tention, Efficiency Club! Men over 45 make good soldiers. Uncle Sam can have anything he wants for the asking.

GLEAMS THROUGH THE MIST.

BONE-DRY BACCHANALIA. I heard a goose his honking loose High in the sky as he went by On Northward wing and sang the truce Of happy Spring and everything That makes old Winter say "Good-Bye!" While goose fare North for all they're worth John Barleycorn is headed South, With a springing kick sent forth, And cursing many a dusty mouth; Though Spring has come, the demon rum is banished, exiled, muzzled, dumb, And I shall thank what sort of drink shall now efface our glasses' brim. I hear the geese his honking loose; I see the crows in the grass; And through the druggist's window glass I see, I see the Sassafras, And I shall thank what sort of drink shall now efface our glasses' brim. Oh, what care I if we're bone-dry And booze is put upon the block, For once again methinks that I Shall taste the good old childhood drink, And from the fragrant steaming cup Get what will tune my system up, Harked back to the good, old childhood Fond memory mirrors in the glass The dish of dandelion greens, The morning cup of sassafras; 'Twas in the spring in early Spring To make one's liver rise and sing, To drive the torpor from the head And make the corpulence turn red. I hear the geese his honking loose And I shall thank what sort of drink shall now efface our glasses' brim. While Winter goes with all its snows And Barleycorn goes out of use, But I will dance a merry dance And I shall thank what sort of drink shall now efface our glasses' brim. On childhood's good, old steaming draft And while they pass the Sassafras, Oh, what care I if we're bone-dry And booze is put upon the block, For once again methinks that I Shall taste the good old childhood drink, And from the fragrant steaming cup Get what will tune my system up, Harked back to the good, old childhood Fond memory mirrors in the glass The dish of dandelion greens, The morning cup of sassafras; 'Twas in the spring in early Spring To make one's liver rise and sing, To drive the torpor from the head And make the corpulence turn red.

THE LAST SAUNGERFEST.

The time has come, as the waltz is reputed to have said, to talk of matters that are no longer a topic. True to our decision, we put the lid on within the allotted five days after the signing of the bill that makes Oregon a Sahara, and on this occasion we bid the birds gather around us for a last grand chorus. H. R. R., the wild poet of the Arctic Circle, has his collection of waltzes hide and sings briefly and effectively the following burlesque, which we take pleasure in repeating: Of that I burst! And apropos of that mentioned by D. H. R., a paler singer has unrolled the following little lay and poured it out among the other libations in the Last Saungerfest: The thirst that once through Portland's grills The information he needs to guide him in deciding whether to locate here, and should himself investigate the manufacturer and his project. If the manager puts the stamp of his approval on the project, the organization should be organized, which he has the substantial men of the city have implicit confidence, and to which the capital for development of industries should be entrusted. The man in question should give the manufacturer a check for the amount of the loan, and he should himself investigate the manufacturer and his project. If the manager puts the stamp of his approval on the project, the organization should be organized, which he has the substantial men of the city have implicit confidence, and to which the capital for development of industries should be entrusted. The man in question should give the manufacturer a check for the amount of the loan, and he should himself investigate the manufacturer and his project.

THE TIGER. If you go to the den of the tiger, Just as for plain tea or wine-see, For in these days you'll find That the poor beast is blind, And labels don't count with a tiger. And while you may search to and fro For the den of the tiger I know You'll find that he lies Buried up to the eyes With his head in a boot-leg. Ho-ho; (Note—W. S. lost his rhyming dictionary, he says, and that's why we let him play with this.) And now all gather around the empty decanter, and while we pipe waltz notes from its dry neck, let us lift up positively our last chorus to the departed demon. CORONACH. He is gone on the mountain, Like a Summer-dried fountain, And more is the pity. The fount reappearing Shall be as the dew on the mountain. But, alas, we are fearing 'Ball off with the demon. The throat of the fellow Unused to the water, Ah, how shall it melt by When Summer grows hotter? When Christmattide hunders With Joy bells so merry, What'll we do, one wonders, Without Tom and Jerry. The jar that was jolly, The sauce that was silly, Oh, how shall it melt by When Summer grows hotter? In grilles that were griller, Are fled like the dawdler Proudly sing we men; So let's me and you drink Some flowers o'er the demon.

Address of Dr. Evans.

PORTLAND, Feb. 5.—(To the Editor.)—Please advise how a communication should be addressed to reach Dr. W. A. Evans, who edits the column on the editorial page of your paper under the caption "How to Keep Well." When I have a question to ask the doctor it is necessary to sign full name and give address. SUBSCRIBER.

Address of Dr. Evans.

Address Inquiries to Dr. W. A. Evans, care of The Oregonian, or direct to him, care of Chicago Tribune. It is not possible for Dr. Evans to answer in his column all questions received, or for The Oregonian to publish all that he does answer. So subscribers are advised to enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with their questions. Value of Goat's Milk. Youth's Companion. The increased cost of milk would be a good thing for the country if it should lead people to keep goats. For some reason goats' milk has never been popular in America, although in Europe, especially in France, Italy and Switzerland, it is much esteemed, particularly for babies. A goat can be kept at a small expense, where it would be impossible to keep a cow. Goats are hardy and browse will support it. A small shed affords sufficient shelter. A goat is far cleaner in its habits than a cow and requires only such care as a child can give it. Let us get goats.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS PAY WAY.

Director Points Out Specific Public Benefits of Large Appropriation. CORVALLIS, Or., Feb. 4.—(To the Editor.)—Allow me to correct a misstatement by Mr. Fred Topken in the Sunday Oregonian. Speaking of appropriations to the Oregon Agricultural College for experimental purposes, he states that "\$43,000 of federal appropriations have to receive at least an equal amount from the state in order to receive this amount from the United States." If the statement were true it would make the Experiment Station to conduct a number of important investigations which are urged by various agricultural and horticultural interests. The true situation is that the state duplicates only two small Federal appropriations for experimental work—only of \$2500 for support of the co-operative work at the Dry Farming Station at Moro, and the other of \$5000 for the co-operative work at Harlinton. Six years ago, at the urgent request of horticultural and agricultural interests, the Legislature appropriated \$25,000 annually for investigations by the Experiment Station; but this appropriation was repealed two years ago, leaving the Experiment Station without any state appropriations except those of the \$2500 for the branch stations. These appropriations aggregate \$28,000, including the \$5500 mentioned above. Attention may be called to the fact that the Experiment Station published one bulletin on "Flax Culture in Oregon" in 1897, and another in 1898. When flax was reported as an excellent crop, a superior quality of flax could be grown here, economic conditions at the time were not favorable to the establishment of the industry. The work was temporarily abandoned for more urgently needed investigations, and the flax industry has since been co-operating with the flax expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is authority on the subject. The Experiment Station experimental work in flax production in the United States last year was done by the Oregon Experiment Station. Early reports from local flax culture in the Willamette Valley were very satisfactory. The result has been a complete planting of the flax. The Experiment Station realized that special methods must be devised for disposing of the crop. As a result of extensive investigations extending over two years, 3000 gallons of loganberry juice were bottled and introduced upon the market. This was an investment of \$500,000 in the business and returned this year worth \$1,500,000. The Association of Loganberry Manufacturers has been organized, and experimental work to be so important that by resolution, directed a committee to urge the necessity of a state appropriation to extend this work in this and other fruit products. The rapidly developing broccoli industry, which promises to become a very important one, has also been very largely the direct result of the work of the Experiment Station. In this instance, many have cited in proof of the statement that the results of a single investigation by the Oregon Experiment Station are often worth more than the total cost of the Experiment Station to the state from the time of its organization. For instance, the editor of the Oregonian has published an editorial that "the apple crop of Hood River Valley alone will amount to over \$1,500,000 for the year 1916, all of which was produced under the direction given by the Experiment Station, being practically free from insect and disease, and the treatment worked out and recommended by the Experiment Station, the apple crop would have very little if not no value." A. B. CORDLEY, Director Oregon Experiment Station.

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