The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland (Oregon) Postoffice as second-class mail matter.
Subscription rates—Invariably in advance:

(By Mail.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	1.50
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and Weekly	3.50
(By Carrier.)	
Daily, Sunday included, one year	9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 34 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 50 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 62 to 76 pages, 5 cents; 78 to 92 pages, 6 cents. Foreign postage double rates.

Eastern Business Office—Verree & Conklin, Brunswick building, New York; Verree & Conklin, Steger building, Chicago; San Francisco representative, R. J. Bidwell, 742 Market street.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1917.

VOLUNTEERS FOR AGRICULTURE.

There is substantial merit in the proposal to call for boy volunteers to help the farmers of Oregon, and in the project advanced by the Portland Chamber of Commerce to obtain the release of boys of working age from school before the end of the term so they may be employed in the country. In this way, if not in others, city boys have an opportunity to do real service; parental objections ought not to be encountered in view of the fact that the work is not only beneficial to the Nation but also to the boys; and in a measure we should be able to atone for the circumstance that enlistment in the Army and Navy at present under the volunteer system have taken heaviest toll from the agricultural communities.

New York state recently took the lead in this movement by including a definite plan for agricultural work in its new universal service law. This puts the compulsory power of the state behind the requirement for service on the farm as well as on the fighting line, and permits the authorities to require all boys 16, 17 and 18 years old to take up agricultural work. Mobilization already has begun—that is to say, it has reached the census stage. Enrollment is under way, with a view to the subsequent drafting of youths for food production, provided this becomes necessary. But the volunteer system is first to have a trial. Every healthy boy in the state is to have an opportunity to become a "farm cadet," as he will be called under the new law. Conscription will come later, if there are not enough volunteers.

Indiana boys meanwhile are being placed at the disposal of their state through the highly perfected organization of the Boy Scouts. The fundamental lessons of discipline already learned by the Scouts will prove valuable here. One of the things a Scout is taught is to do his tasks cheerfully and to try to do them well. These youths will do well under the voluntary system. The duty of the organizers of food supply measures is clearly to establish clearing houses so that the demand for help and the supply shall be adjusted with a minimum of friction and wasted effort. This is being done in many states and undoubtedly will be accomplished for Oregon as a result of the organization perfected in Portland Saturday.

There is another field in which these boys, and many of the girls also, can be vastly useful to the country a little later in the season, and that is in preserving perishable foods of all kinds for Winter consumption. It has been estimated that a third of the fruit and vegetables grown in the country fail to reach the human table. This loss can be prevented by the extensive establishment of dehydrating and canning plants, but it will require foresighted organization and a considerable supply of labor. For the latter, it looks as if we would be compelled to rely more and more on the boys and girls.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture believe that there is no substantial reason why we should not be able to raise and save enough food for all our demands. They point out at the same time that the United States is likely to be called upon to feed not only the people at home but a majority of those in Europe for the next two years, whether the war continues or not. In the one event we shall be compelled to assist our allies; in the other we shall be called upon for material assistance while the world is re-establishing itself on the normal basis of production. Every pound of grain and vegetables and even every blade of grass will count. The University of Illinois has submitted to the Federal Government a comprehensive scheme for the enlistment of a farmers' army which is likely to be adopted in at least a modified form if Congress adopts selective conscription. It would take account of three special classes—the men beyond military age, those within the age who are disqualified for military service, and the boys between 15 and 18. But there will be small requirement for compulsion if the people can be impressed sufficiently with the fact that every individual so employed is doing a real patriotic duty.

It is most important of all to bear in mind that whatever is done must be done quickly. There can be no harvest unless there is a planting time. As Governor Withycombe said at Saturday's meeting, the time for increasing the acreage of wheat and hay already is past. In another month it will be too late to prepare the ground for other crops. Speedy action, without waiting for the passage of compulsory laws of any kind, is called for.

UNREST IN SPAIN.

Although the outside world has not been permitted to learn the intimate details of the most recent outbreaks in Spain, it would not be surprising to wake up almost any morning and learn that King Alfonso had joined the Czar in the retirement of private life. It is clear that the masses of the people have become thoroughly dissatisfied with the efforts of the government to carry water on both shoulders and with the ineffective measures adopted to protect the interests of the people. The chief underlying cause of unrest in Spain at present is suffering resulting from the paralysis of industry and insufficient food supplies. This condition has been brought about directly by the German submarine campaign.

As an alternative, however, to the fall of the dynasty, it is reasonably possible that there will be a change of front by official Spain. The outcome in Russia has been a powerful lesson to royal families who may be disposed to hold out against the wishes of their subjects. Spaniards see their rights trampled on, their ships sunk and their supplies cut off, and then they learn that German submarines are openly using points on the Spanish coast for bases of supplies. There is a strong suspicion of official connivance in the latter enterprises—at least, it is felt that the business could be stamped out if enough pains were taken.

Spain has been on the verge of revolution for five years or more. Stern repressive measures have been necessary to check several outbreaks before they assumed dangerous proportions. There is a limit beyond which these measures cannot be carried without touching the spark to the powder magazine.

The best guess as to the near future in Spain is that one of two things will happen soon. Either there will be a determined effort to prevent the use of Spanish soil and resources for the support of the German sea campaign or there will be a revolution. There is strong probability that Alfonso will lose his crown if the latter comes to pass.

DISINTEGRATION BEGINS IN GERMANY.

Lack of food has caused the strikes in Germany. Strikes in Russia were due to the same cause and led to revolution. The same may be the outcome in Germany. Hunger has ever been the most potent cause of revolt. The Roman Emperors knew this, and they kept the people quiet with bread and the circus. The French Bourbons forgot it; Paris became enraged with hunger, and they lost their throne and their heads. That may be the story in Germany. The climax may not be reached until the allied armies appear on German soil as undeniable evidence of defeat, for iron discipline may prevent the soldiers from joining the revolution, as they did in Russia, but discipline may not survive defeat added to hunger.

Prussianism would then have worked its own destruction, for it is founded on the theory that a well-fed, prosperous people is necessary both to make and endure a military autocracy. Without it an invincible military machine could not be built up, nor would the people pay the cost in men, money and loss of liberty. Upon that theory has Prussia thrived as a conquering military power for two centuries, the people being schooled into tolerance of military insolence by being full fed.

The allies' blockade is now destroying the foundation upon which militarism is founded. The people are half-starved and, as they contemplate their shrunken forms, they turn in fury on the oligarchs who have deceived them. Instead of victory they have had fruitless slaughter at Verdun, and defeat with greater slaughter on the Somme, which the soldiers gave the lugubrious name of "the grave."

Deception is still attempted by naming the Hindenburg line, to which the army is withdrawn, "the peace of victory" line, but worse defeat has come. Unrestrained submarine war has been waged for nearly three months, but it has only added to the number of Germany's enemies without abating the fury of Anglo-French bombardments. Hope of the indemnities which were to have paid all Germany's war expenses has vanished, and in their place indemnities which Germany must pay appear in prospect.

The grip of the Kaiser and Von Hindenburg on his people and on the occupied lands is still strong and will yield but slowly, but it is weakening, the allies are already measuring the distance to the Rhine and the process of internal disintegration has visibly begun. It may progress so rapidly that before this year ends, and before an American army lands in France, the allies may be invited to name terms of peace to a democratic government installed in Berlin. This promises to be the year of decision.

WHEN THE SENTRY CALLS.

It is plainly the duty of the citiben, when confronted by a sentry in the uniform of the United States with a demand to halt and explain his business, to do promptly what he is told to do. Several fatalities have resulted in various parts of the country from failure to obey this rule. Most of these have occurred in the populous centers of the East, where for some reason there still appear to be a considerable number of persons who do not realize that the country is in a state of war.

This has been particularly true on the Atlantic seaboard, and in regions where there are a large proportion of foreign-born residents. Here sentries assigned to guard railroads and factories have been openly defied, by men and women whose escape from bondage in Europe has been so recent that one wonders at their lack of appreciation of the blessings of American liberty. But the army has a duty to perform. The young men in khaki cannot always permit themselves to temporize with unfriendly forces, even at home. It is to be taken for granted that they do not want to kill, but they ought not have occasion to decide.

The United States is at war. Some persons persist in failing to comprehend the fact. The soldier is not put on post to be argued with. The wayfarer, particularly in the protected districts, is the one who must give way. He may as well recognize that he is under suspicion from the fact that he is on forbidden ground. All intruders are supposed to look alike to the man on guard. For the law-abiding there is only one course open, and by suppressing his desire to roam without restriction he will save a lot of trouble for all concerned.

WILL H. PARRY.

The death of Will H. Parry removes a man who made his mark in the history of the Pacific Northwest before he became a National figure as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. He was one of the ablest, most brilliant and most industrious newspapermen on the Coast. One of his earliest experiences was as editor and proprietor of a string of newspapers in the Willamette Valley, which kept him constantly on the go, but he gave his subscribers a better article than they paid for and disaster was the result. He went to Seattle "broke" and was employed as a reporter on the Post-Intelligencer. Within a year after his arrival there he was made city editor, and gathered around him as good and loyal a staff of reporters as any city on this coast has been able to recruit.

During that period a trial was in progress in Tacoma in which Seattle was deeply interested, and Parry undertook to report it himself. For a week he went to Tacoma on the first train or boat, made a full report, which often filled a page, returned to Seattle in the evening, prepared his copy, read proof to insure that not a single "bull" should slip through, snatched two or three hours' sleep and repeated the performance next day. When the trial ended he was completely exhausted, but he stayed with it to the end.

His independent spirit was manifested in boyhood, when he was employed on the staff of a New York newspaper. Discovering that he was drawing more salary than other men who were obviously worth more, he investigated and learned that his father was secretly paying his salary into the office to be paid over to him, just to get him started to work and to keep him busy. He revolted at this arrangement, quit the job and came to Oregon.

One secret of his success was his faculty for winning men's personal loyalty. He looked for a man to do more than hold down his job; he expected a man to stand by him as a personal matter and, if a man transferred his services to another paper, Parry regarded it as desertion. But he was loyal in his turn, and if any person insulted or deceived one of his men, Parry would "go down the line" for him.

He early showed ability as a politician, and by it entered a broader field, but he proved his title to every public office he held by his industry and by the high quality and fidelity of the service he gave. If he had lived, he should have held still more important positions in the National Government, and he would have made good, as he did with everything he tackled after leaving Oregon. Generous, genial, yet a fighter, he counted his friends by the thousand, and he exacted respect even from his enemies.

PORTLAND'S PROBLEMS ANALYZED.

The best evidence that the Portland Chamber of Commerce has chosen wisely in electing Henry Ladd Corbett as its president is his forecast of the work which lies before the Chamber in the coming year. The firm grasp, clear insight, sound business judgment and broad, progressive public spirit with which he attacks the problems which lie before us prove that this representative of the new generation of the old pioneer families is not lacking in those qualities which controlled the founders of Portland. Under his leadership the people should establish that position more firmly than ever, no matter how vigorously it may be disputed by young, ambitious rivals.

He strikes straight at the core of all our present difficulties when he gives the first place to ships. By providing lines of water transportation, owned in Portland and operated in the interest of Portland, this port will go much more than half way toward solving all our other problems. Ships will stimulate all our industries by providing cheap transportation for their products. When they are provided in ample quantity shortage of railroad cars will sink into insignificance as an obstacle to prosperity. Producers will no longer need to beg for cars, for railroads will know that, if they do not provide means to move traffic, it will move without their aid and will strengthen the rival system.

Development of inland water transportation will naturally follow that of ocean lines, and with construction of a network of modern highways connecting the interior with river ports, emancipation from dependence on railroads will be complete, for motor transport will be the final link between the producer and his market, whether in this or some foreign country. Railroads will continue to carry a great volume of traffic, but only as one of two alternative routes, each of which will also be the complement of the other.

There is every reason of self-interest why railroads should assist rather than oppose development of water lines. Proof accumulates daily that the country produces traffic which is beyond their power to carry. The traffic which they lose to water lines will be replaced by that which they will haul as extensions of water lines from the coast to the interior and from the interior to the coast. Development of ocean commerce will add immensely to the volume of this traffic, which is far more profitable than the through traffic which they must haul in competition with water lines and with each other.

Success and extension of water lines require expansion of manufactures to provide cargoes for export and, by establishing markets for imports, to provide incoming cargoes also. Mr. Corbett shows a sound conception of that problem when he says that "no financing scheme can be an enduring success that is not based on close individual attention and an assurance of profit to both parties." Subsidies and municipal aid will produce only exotic, hothouse plants, kept alive by artificial means, and therefore a drain on the community instead of a source of strength. Water lines which reach Eastern and foreign markets and provide abundant raw materials at minimum cost will be of far more value. If to this be added financial aid based on strict business principles and patronage in home markets, new industries will grow up without artificial stimulus.

Development of the interior by encouragement of all industries which extract wealth directly from the soil, whether it be agriculture, horticulture, mining, lumbering, livestock or dairying, should accompany that of ocean commerce and manufactures, both as contributing to their success and, at the present time, as provision of the sinews of war. Oregon must do its full share in feeding this Nation and those allied nations which are fighting our battles in Europe as truly as though they fought under our flag. It is necessary to this end that the unused land of the interior be thrown open to settlement and be settled, and that thousands of people go from the cities to work in the country. This would contribute to Oregon's share in fighting the war, would promote the solid prosperity of Portland and every other Oregon city and would go far to restore the proper balance between urban and rural population. By helping the Nation and the allies, Portland will help herself.

In serving these diverse and interlocking purposes the shipbuilding industry which has grown up in Portland and on the Lower Columbia river, as well as at several Oregon coast ports, will play the leading part; in fact, it may be said that this industry is the hub of the wheel on which Portland is to ride into its proper place among Pacific Coast ports. It was left for the Norwegians and British, in their dire need of ships, to point out this opportunity to us and to set the industry going. It is now for us to develop it to its full extent. Upon the Pacific Coast the Shipping Board chiefly relies for the vessels which are to defeat the submarine campaign of starvation, and among Pacific ports the board relies chiefly on Portland and its neighboring towns. In doing our utmost in the cause of the Nation and of democracy by building all the ships possible with our abundant resources of men and material, we shall serve ourselves. Every new ship will start on its way with a cargo of products of the Oregon country, and it behooves us to insure that enough of these ships shall remain permanently the property of Portland citizens to carry Portland commerce. That done, our commerce, industries and back country will develop by steady strides and Oregon will come into her own.

As Mr. Corbett says, we must not rely on outside aid, for the work that is before us "can never be fully accomplished unless the people of this city realize that they must take the matter of working out the city's future into their own hands."

Portland will win by relying on her own strength, by casting aside all internal differences and forming one team to pull together with united force to realize the manifest destiny which was made for this port when the great gorge was cloven through the Cascade Mountains to make an open highway to the sea. Nature made our opportunity; it is for us to make the most of it.

Somebody may have started the rumor as a joke that Colonel Hofer was under arrest in San Francisco for treasonable utterances, but people who know the Colonel would not believe it. Now Government officials announce that he has never been under suspicion or investigation. Colonel Hafer's line of ancestry includes men who fought against tyranny abroad and men who fought to preserve this Union. When the time shall come that this Nation shall disappear from the face of the earth—which heaven forbid—Colonel Hofer will be found half an hour later kicking vigorously.

When the diplomatic and consular people, expelled from China, shall have reached Berlin after traveling more than 3000 miles across this country, they will be able to give the Kaiser an idea of what he is up against in the latest stage of the war.

"Nine-tenths of wisdom is being wise in time," says Mr. Roosevelt. It was Acting Secretary Roosevelt who cabled Dewey to "cop" all the coal in sight ten days before he sailed for Manila Bay.

Truly, as L. W. Hill says, they are not shouting in ball parks in Berlin. More's the pity. If the Berliners had long ago learned the game they would know occasional defeat and not be so cocky.

It was mere matter of supererogation to send a replica of the George Washington hatchet to Honorable Milton Miller. The Hon. Milt. could not tell a lie, even for political effect.

H. G. Wells is away up in the clouds in contending for a British republic. The true Briton who would do away with the right of looking up at his king is yet to be born.

What Brand Whitlock says of German brutality in Belgium will be taken as true, for he was a disinterested spectator, except for his humanity.

There is a lesson to a lot of people in the action of the heirs of the late Emanuel May in settling his estate without recourse to the courts.

The patriot who pays his income tax early is the kind of man of whom other service is naturally to be expected when the country calls him.

Closing 35 shoe factories in one city in Massachusetts because employes asked more wages is not a patriotic way to meet wartime conditions.

Two candidates for Commissioner are in the Ks, Kellaher and Kubli. Now if another would enter there would be much doing.

Candidates for city offices will draw lots for position on the ballot, which does not worry the man who knows he is going to win.

The Australians are, like the Canadians, accustomed to elbow room and glad to get out of the trenches to fight in the open.

Women are working in the fields of North Dakota, and the state is blessed for having them able and willing.

We are rapidly approaching the point where the striker and the food speculator are becoming equally unpopular.

Continued losses of Belgian relief ships emphasize our duty to build merchant vessels as rapidly as possible.

It is a safe prediction that German prisoners will be increasingly numerous as the great drive sweeps on.

It is seasonal to remark that only the Indian gets the most out of smelt, by masticating bones and all.

Wilson will win in the battle on Army legislation that begins today. It's a way he has of doing.

It is worth while also to study the advantages of the wheel hoe over the common or garden variety.

The pests that do their work underground nevertheless add to the overhead expense.

Up at Seattle they must turn the potato skins inside out, with the price at $100 a ton.

Russia will not be disappointed in looking to America for money and munitions.

Decent folk may think that Jobelman's candidacy is a violation of parole.

The Turk breaks with us, but in the late days of November he will get the ax.

The man behind the hoe is the man behind the man behind the gun this year.

Let us give the McCredies the surprise of their lives tomorrow afternoon.

The blue skies are coming back.

Looks like baseball weather.

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 or the subject is not suitable letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where stamped addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such services cannot be answered. (Copyright, 1916, by Dr. W. A. Evans. Published by arrangement with the Chicago Tribune.)

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

BEFORE a recruit will be taken into the Army or Navy he must pass a physical examination. The object of this examination is to prevent men from entering the service who would be unequal to the burdens placed upon them, who will be charges on the command any considerable part of the time, who will need to be invalided either during the service or subsequently thereto. In addition some effort is made to keep out of the service men who will be offensive to the command or who are not soldierlike in appearance, or who may look ridiculous as soldiers.

The height can range from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 11 or 6 feet, according to the service, and the weight from 120 to 190 pounds. Obesity is a cause for rejection.

In ordinary times the age limits are 18 and 40. Boys under 18 are physically, mentally, emotionally and morally too immature for good soldiers. After 40 the man who knows nothing of the habits and customs of military life is usually too fixed to learn them. These age limits are subject to change in time of war.

Great attention is paid to the feet. Men who have bunions or bad corns, flatfoot or toes that turn out markedly are apt to be rejected. Experience teaches that such men give out when forced to march or stand in the trenches.

Hernias and bad varicosities in the veins of the legs are causes of rejection. Ordinary varicocele is not. A prominent protuberant abdomen is liable to bring about rejection. The chest should be broad and flat. Narrow-chested, thin-chested and pigeon-breasted persons are usually of low vitality. A reasonable degree of muscular development is required.

Reasonably good vision and reasonably good hearing are requisites. The examiner watches out for any deformity or physical characteristic which would case the man in uniform to be laughed at as a physical weakling. It is supposed that this is a necessary concession to the physiology of the crowd.

Since ozena, bad breath or foul smelling feet would make a soldier objectionable to his tentmates or messmates these are causes for rejection.

The examination determines whether the heart is sound, strong and free from disease and whether the lungs and other organs are in reasonably good shape.

No part of the examination is more important than the test of character and mentality. The examiner must assure himself that the man is not insane, is not a trouble maker, has some basic determination and will stick. The examiner is supposed to protect the service against potential deserters and possibly also against cowards.

Brown-Eyed Babies.

Mrs. V. A. C. asks: "(1)Are brown-eyed babies ever born to blue-eyed parents? (2) Is a baby's disposition, character, and looks determined at the time the mother becomes pregnant?"

REPLY.

1. The rule is that when both parents have blue eyes the eyes of all the children are blue. When one parent has blue eyes and one black, there are either no blue-eyed children or almost one-half of the children are blue-eyed (48 to 52). When both parents have black eyes all the children have black eyes, or else three-quarters of them are black-eyed. As is evident there are many exceptions to the hard and fast rule.

2. Within limitations the answer is yes. Some of the characteristics are due to the impress of the mother cell; others to that of the father cell. These cells are fully formed and fully charged with their inheritable traits at the moment of impregnation. In a certain measure the looks are affected by the amount of fat put on by the baby within the last two months before birth.

Causes of Goiter.

J. A. S. writes: "(1) What is the cause of goiter? (2) Is it confined to women only or are men also afflicted with it? (3) In either case can it be cured or remedied to any extent? (4) If so, how? Would it be easier to cure one of but a few years' start on a young woman under 20 than if it were of longer duration? (5) Is it in some cases not injurious to the person affected?"

REPLY.

1. In goiter there is an enlargement of the thyroid gland and an excess of thyroid secretion in the blood. There are many causes. Among them are infection of the throat, disease in the pelvic organs, indigestion, suppuration somewhere in the body. There is a persisting theory that goiter results from drinking water that is wrong somehow. McCarrison holds that this position is correct, but says that the water must be grossly polluted to cause goiter.

2. No.

3 and 5. Yes.

4. Answer depends on the case. Some cases are cured by attention to diet. Others by attention to throat. Still others by attention to pelvic disorders. Some cases can be cured by hygienic measures, some by medicine. For many surgery is advisable. The surgical cases must not be postponed too long.

Probably Not Serious.

Mrs. T. W. writes: "My daughter, who is 18 years old, has a goiter that has been noticeable for four or five years. The last few months it has increased in size noticeably. A nerve specialist examined her a few months ago, found the heart action normal, and there was no tremor in her finger tips. It has not yielded to treatment. She seems in good health. Would a blood builder help? Is thyroid extract a safe remedy?"

REPLY.

Enlargement of the thyroid in young women in whom there is no disturbance of the pulse, no tremor, and no nervousness is not a serious matter. Sometimes the enlargement is due to throat trouble; sometimes to digestive trouble; at other times to pelvic trouble. Thyroid is rarely helpful in such cases.

Harms Stomach.

D. A. R. N. writes: "Is the continued taking of large doses of soda harmful?"

REPLY.

The extent depends on the individual. Large doses of soda continuously used ruin stomach digestion; it is a saline purge with the harmful effects of such, disturbs the balance between acidity and alkalinity of the tissues, and causes an accumulation of soda in the tissues.

Can Surplus Fruit.

CANYONVILLE, Or., April 21.—(To the Editor.)—Just a little of your space and time to give a thought from a farmer's wife.

A great plea has gone forth for more foodstuffs. We cannot all be Red Cross workers and Honor Guard women. But the farm women can help by canning a few jars of fruit for our soldiers.

Tons and tons of fruit rot on the ground; acres of berries go to waste, and no way to save them, as we have no market for home-canned goods. Send us the jars and let us put up your fruit. A FARMER'S WIFE.

Publishing a Story.

UMATILLA, Or., April 20.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please inform me as to the steps taken in publishing a story in either book form or running it in a periodical magazine? IDA POWELL.

Submit the manuscript with return postage. If accepted you will be advised; if rejected it will be returned.

Thrice Is He Armed

By Irvin S. Cobb, of the Vigilantes

(By Courtesy of the Saturday Evening Post.)

Largely by chance and by accident, I happened to be one of four or five American newspaper men who witnessed at first hand the German invasion of Belgium, and one of three who, a little later, witnessed some of the results of the Germanic subjugation of the northern part of France. Likewise, I was inside Germany at the time the rush upon Paris was checked and the retreat from the Marne took place, thereby having opportunity to take cognizance of the feelings and sentiments and the impulses which controlled the German populace in a period of victory and in a period of reversals.

Having seen these things, I hate war with all my heart. I am sure that I hate it with a hatred deeper than the hate of you, reader, who never saw its actual workings and its garnered fruitage. For, you see, I saw the physical side of it; and, having seen it, I want to tell you that I have no words with which half way adequately to describe it for you, so that you may have in your mind the pictures I have in mine. It is the most obscene, the most hideous, the most brutal, the most malignant—and sometimes the most necessary—spectacle, I veritably believe, that ever the eye of mortal man has rested on since the world began, and I do hate it.

But if war must come—war for the preservation of our National honor and our National integrity; war for the defense of our flag and our people and our soil; war for the preservation of the principles of representative government among the nations of the earth—I would rather that it come now than that it come later. I have a child. I would rather that child, in her maturity, might be assured of living in a peace guaranteed by the sacrifices and the devotion of the men and women of this generation than that her father should live on in a precarious peace, bought and paid for with cowardice and National dishonor.

Having spread the gospel of force for so long, Prussianized Germany can understand but one counter argument—force. We must give her back blow for blow—a harder blow in return for each blow she gives us. "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just"; and our quarrel is just. All the same, to make war successfully we must make it with a whole heart. We must hold it to be a holy war; we must preach a jihad, remembering always, now that the Chinese Empire is a republic, now that Russia by revolution has thrown off the chains of autocracy, that we shall be fighting not only to punish the enemy for wrongs inflicted and insults overpatiently endured; not only to make the seas free to honest commerce; not only for the protection of our flag and our ships and the lives of our people at home and abroad—but along with England, France—yes, and Russia—shall be fighting for the preservation of the principles of constitutional and representative government against those heads of the few remaining great powers who hold by the divine right of kings and who believe that man was not created a self-governing creature, but a vassal.

Merely because we are willing to give of our wealth and our granaries and our steel mills, we cannot expect to have an honorable share in this war, and to share as an equal in its final settlement. We must risk something more precious than money; something more than munitions; we must risk our manhood. We cannot expect England's navy to stand between us and harm for our coasts, and France's worn legions to bear the brunt of the trench work.

Knowing nothing of military expediency, I yet believe that, for the moral effect upon the world and for our own position, when the time for making peace comes, it would be better for us, rather than the securing our own soil against attack or invasion, that an American flag should wave over American troops in Flanders; that a Texas cowpuncher should lead a forlorn hope in France; that a Connecticut clockmaker should invent a device which will blunt the fangs of that stinging adder of the sea, the U-boat, and—who knows?—perhaps scotch the poison snake altogether.

Maybe it is true that, in our mistaken forbearance, we have failed and come short. Maybe we have endured too long and too patiently; we can strive for all that. But—

Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins.

TOO MANY GOING FROM FARMS

Small Town Enlistments Are Depleting Agricultural Labor Supply.

DUNDEE, Or., April 21.—(To the Editor.)—Some few days ago you published an editorial on the subject of recruiting and cited the town of Amity as an example to the rest of the country in this matter. It appears that Amity, if I remember the figure rightly, had sent 14 boys to the recruiting station. You will doubtless remember the article.

Later you printed an editorial dealing with soldiers of the farm, which discussed a letter from a farmer boy whom you advise not to enlist because he is a farmer.

Now, as you should know, there are only farmer boys in a town like Amity, and one wonders which advice is the proper one to follow in these communities and in the present circumstances, for, if you come to think of it, we cannot follow both.

It seems to me that there has been a lot of indiscriminate calling for recruits, and now that a large number of farmer boys have responded, you are trying to turn off the tap. We who live on the farms know that so many boys have already left that it is not clear what is going to be done to get the season's work done even up to normal standards, let alone the extra planting that we are being called upon to do.

If the idea now is to stop recruiting from the farms you will have to keep hammering away at the point some more to stop the present drain on the labor supply. T. A. HARPER.

There was no intimation in the article on Amity and other small-town enlistments that The Oregonian was encouraging similar enlistments in still other small towns. In fact, the article was intended, as it was then stated, to draw a contrast between small-town and city enlistments. The Oregonian has advocated the selective draft because it promises to equalize military service and preserve a labor balance in vitally essential industries.

Milk Higher When Feed Is Lower.

PORTLAND, April 21.—(To the Editor.)—Is the increased price of milk, which is proposed to go into effect June 1, according to the Morning Oregonian of this date, due to the combination of city creameries, which was announced a very short time ago, and which at that time was claimed would mean a great saving in the cost of distribution?

It looks to the man up the tree, the consumer, that the hand of a milk trust is to be felt.

The idea of there being any justification of a raise in price of milk at the time mentioned, June 1, on account of the high price of feed, is beyond my power of conception, as at that time the cost of feed will be at the minimum. The green feed then will be at its best and the requirement of a grain feed at the very lowest point in the whole year.

I have been a producer for years, and, like the Missourian, show me. J. A. E.

In Other Days.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian April 23, 1892.

In accordance with the decree of the courts, George H. Durham, master in chancery, yesterday sold at auction the so-called Hunt system of railroads, comprising the railroad and telegraph lines of the Oregon & Washington Territory Railroad Company. The line runs from Wallula Junction to Pendleton in Oregon and to Walla Walla in Washington. The total completed distance is 165 miles. The property was knocked down to C. B. Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia, at $1,250,000.

Sir George Baden-Powell has come to the conclusion that Secretary Blaine is the greatest statesman of the age.

Jerry Simpson, he of sockless fame, he who scorns the appellation of "Jeremiah" as indicative of personal pride unbecoming a self-made man—plain Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, delivered himself, though not without sore travail, of a speech in the House of Representatives recently on free trade, which plainly defines his status as a statesman.

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, is in Portland visiting with Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Eliot. The educator is accompanied by Mrs. Eliot.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the curtain rose, or rather parted, on the banquet hall scene of "Traviata" at the Exposition building last night, where the Emma Juch Opera Company is playing. The delay was due to financial difficulties.

Company I, First Regiment, Oregon National Guard, held a reunion last night. Besides Captain Coffee, those on the programme were: Dan J. Malarkey, J. F. Barrett, J. P. Bronaugh, J. F. Case, H. S. Gullixson, T. W. Claggett, R. S. Farrell, W. T. Pangle, F. E. Cooper, C. P. Little, R. Loveridge, John McGinn, George B. Streeter, Earl Lounsbury, C. E. McDonnell, S. Wade Hampton, F. B. Morgan and J. Koshland.

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian, April 23, 1867.

The Albany Journal has been revived under the management of W. Pickett, late of California. It has been enlarged to a seven-column sheet, and hereafter will appear on Saturday of each week. It promises to be one of the best papers of Oregon.

Simon Isaacs and Kate Donahue were married April 21.

W. C. Johnson, of Oregon City, is in Victoria taking testimony in the Hudson Bay Company's claim litigation.

J. W. Ladd, William Folsom, John Powers and Miss Josey White are on the passenger list for California.

Joseph Teal, contractor to furnish horses for the cavalry, arrived from the Upper Willamette last Saturday with 26 animals.

A fatal disease termed meningitis has appeared in New York and claimed many victims.

Our young friend Julius N. Moreland, who has resided in Portland and Vancouver for several years, leaves today for Walla Walla to make his home.

The ladies are much worried at recent discoveries that the chignons, worn by those who essay the fashions, have been found to be infested with myriads of gregarines, which are germ-like worms.

Democracy Is Peace Solution.

ROSEBURG, Or., April 21.—(To the Editor.)—We will soon be hearing of peace proposals from Germany. Let us not be deluded. There can be no peace until the military power of Prussia is obliterated. Germany today is just like a crazy man with a gun, shooting at everything in sight. We might get such a man on his back and hold him there until he would make all kinds of promises to behave himself in order to obtain his release; but, unless we were to disarm him, our efforts would be worse than useless.

We must take the gun away from the crazy man. If this is not done it will be but a little while until the Prussian overlords will again challenge civilization and human liberty in a death struggle for existence. Germany will find "her place in the sun" when she lets the sun of democracy shine over her own fair land and her brilliant and ambitious people. SUBSCRIBER.

Government and State Bulletins.

PORTLAND, April 20.—(To the Editor.)—Where can one get a list of farmers' bulletins given out by the U. S. Agricultural Department, and what does one pay for same? Does the State Agricultural College publish anything? H. G. WELLS.

1. Write to Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., for list. Some bulletins are free, others cost from three to 15 cents.

2. Yes. It issues free bulletins frequently.

Addressing Letter.

PORTLAND, April 21.—(To the Editor.)—Is it proper to use the small letter "s" in "street" in addressing a letter, e.g., 725 Main street; or is capital "S" only correct? READER.

HOW THE POLES DISAPPOINTED THE KAISER

Germany's Emperor thought that creation of the Kingdom of Poland would give him 1,200,000 more troops. It did not.

CARL ACKERMAN will tell why in Tuesday's issue of The Oregonian