The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.

THE BLESSEDNESS OF GIVING.

The whole people profit by an experience such as that through which the Nation has passed in the Red Cross week just ended with a triumphant oversubscription of the mercy fund asked for to aid our wounded in the war. They are raised to new heights of self-denial and sacrifice, and are inspired by new enthusiasms that can have no other effect than to make them permanently better men and women than they were before. They have learned anew that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The great lesson of the "drive" is self-sacrifice, and the dominant note is sacrifice, and the outstanding feature of the statistics is again sacrifice. It is true that many large subscribers have given generously, but it is also conspicuously true, as Chairman Ayer, of the Portland personal canvass division, has pointed out, that "really it is the small subscribers who have given the inspiration, and to whom the victory is due," and also as Chairman Strong, of the Portland general committee, said, that success lies not wholly in the money raised "but in the spirit in which it was given." No man, indeed, "can scan the list of givers without realizing that the great majority of the gifts represents sacrifice." It has been a community movement throughout. Rich and poor, men and women, boys and girls, have seen their duty, and, better yet, have performed it. That is the inspiring thought. The country is awake at last.

The heart of a whole democracy is in the war—there is now no doubt of it. What has been done for the Red Cross almost before we have fired a shot, and certainly before we have had a long casualty list to spur us to special action, is an earnest of greater deeds and more far-reaching sacrifices to come. We do not propose to leave the issue to our fighting men alone, but we are going to stand behind them. Those who stay at home will be the great reserves behind the line, active and persistent and imbued with the spirit of determination; not drones, but workers; soldiers whose fortune it is to be assigned to duty at home but whose spirit is on the battlefield.

It is good for us that thus early we are forming the habit of giving. Some there are who already have that habit, and it is good to know, too, that in this great "drive" just ended the people have not been content to leave the task to those already confirmed in the faith that the gift glorifies the giver according to the denial it entails. "Humanity dollars" roll in. "Everybody give!" is the watchword. Not excessive generosity on the part of a few, but insistent giving by all prevails.

Analysis of the figures shows that Oregon has justified the pride that its people feel in their own state. It thus far has answered every call. We did not wait for the Red Cross campaign to show our patriotism—we had exceeded our quotas for the regular Army, in the National Guard and in the Navy, and our record for registration under the selective draft is practically 100 per cent of those eligible. We have no slackers. We live in a fine American state, the foundation of which was laid by American pioneers, who braved the perils of the wilderness to set up the banner of a sturdy democracy. Service was a lesson taught early by these men and women. Now it is bearing fruit.

One practical consideration that ought to be emphasized in connection with the work now for the present practically finished is that the money subscribed will all be devoted to the purpose for which the givers intended it. No part of it is being absorbed by incidental expenses and so-called "overhead." These legitimate and inevitable costs have been taken care of by patriotic citizens, who also have contributed liberally to the general fund. The sum of more than $1,000,000 subscribed by the people of Oregon, and the total of nearly $3,225,000 furnished by the three states of the Northwest, will all go to alleviate the suffering of our men at the front.

This is another hopeful improvement over the methods of other days. It does not cost a dollar to put a dollar into action, as once it did. This is a further stimulus to generous giving; it has entailed truly enormous gifts of energy and time on the part of many persons, whose offerings thus made to the cause also show the stuff of which Americans are made.

PORTLAND-BUILT, PORTLAND-OWNED SHIPS.

More than usual interest, from a strictly local viewpoint, attaches to the acquisition of the McEachern shipyard by Mr. Houser and his associates, for the new head of the company has interested himself more than any other citizen in the operation of steamship lines owned by Portland people from Portland.

For the present the plant will properly be occupied in building ships for the Government, but when the emergency of war is past it will turn out vessels which will make Portland their home port and will carry Oregon products abroad and bring foreign goods for manufacture or consumption in Oregon. Economy will dictate that the Government ships also carry a first cargo from Portland, either to Europe or to the Atlantic Coast.

Thus the revival of shipbuilding in the Columbia River district is to have its logical sequence in the revival of Portland commerce and of Portland ship-owning. By the time Mr. Houser is free to turn his plant to this use, Portland will have a grain elevator and docks capable of accommodating his vessels.

The channel of the Columbia River is already deep and wide enough for vessels of the deepest draft now afloat, but by the close of 1918 it will be deeper and wider through the influence of the north jetty and through dredging. It is already equal with the channels leading to the world's greatest ports, and it will be kept on an equality with them.

In commercial development the Spinster City will yet show her rivals a swift pace. Watch the old lady renew her youth.

WHOSE WAR?

The great fuss over the proposal, or the many proposals, made in Congress to penalize the newspapers of the Nation for unnamed offenses is apparently not to end with the latest Senate plan to increase the second-class postal rates and to levy a tax on their net receipts. The newspapers of America ought to pay, and will pay without protest, their just share of the cost of government at home and of war abroad, but they will not be silent under grossly discriminatory imposts, or prohibitive increases of postage, such as have been demanded by sundry Congressmen.

A key to the motives of these hostile Congressmen may perhaps be found in a remark by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, an in-and-outer who blows hot and cold on the war and its issues and who has more than once made mischief for the President by indiscreet utterances and obstreperous, if not disloyal, action.

"Don't you want to help pay for your war?" inquired Senator Gore, sneeringly, of the protesting publishers before the Senate finance committee.

A newspaper war? Not the Lusitania, nor the wanton sinking of American ships and destruction of American lives, nor the long series of criminal aggressions on American rights, nor the grand Prussian assault on democracy and civilization, provoked the war, if Gore is right; but the newspapers brought it on. The newspapers, of course, will not deny their responsibility for reporting the facts, and warning the American people, and demanding that they preserve their rights and perform their duties. They were the real voice of America; and not its Gores.

This is the same Senator Gore who arose in Congress on March 2, 1916, and told an astounding tale about President Wilson at a White House conference. The President, averred Gore, on information and belief, said we should break off with Germany, and there would be war, and war would not necessarily be an evil. This was an atrocious and treasonable fabrication, and none but a Gore could have conceived or repeated it.

If there is anything about Gore of which Oklahoma or the Democratic party is proud, it would be pleasing to have an odious record balanced by something in his favor.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

One can only wish that Seattle shall receive all the benefits of which it has talked and dreamed from the enterprise which is to be formally dedicated July 4. On that day the Lake Washington Canal will be formally opened after something like half a century of effort expended on the project.

Seattle is located on Puget Sound, and Puget Sound, as described by literature issued in behalf of its advancement, is itself a great land-locked harbor capable of floating all the navies of the world in comfort and safety. But that is not, has not been, enough for Seattle. Puget Sound sprawls over a good deal of territory and is port and harbor for numerous other important cities. Seattle had to have something better, something more extensive than other Puget Sound cities.

So, with aid of Government and state and county, it has converted Lake Washington into an inner, fresh-water harbor, access to which is gained by a canal eight miles long and through locks that lift vessels about nine feet above tidewater. About ninety miles is added to the city's harbor frontage. Now the resident on the crowning heights need no longer go to the front door to look at ships. He may see them out of the back door, too, which is doubtless gratifying to one who yearns to look at ships.

It is said that General George B. McClellan, in the year 1856, when Seattle was wherever the Indian chief of that name happened to leave his hat—if he had one—recommended the construction of the waterway. From that day until this it was a Seattle ambition, and it figured from time to time prominently in local and state politics and in real estate rivalries. In one year the Republican party, in state convention assembled, declared for the Lake Washington Canal and the Democratic party opposed it. The well-known political term, "Vital issue," was thereupon applied to the project. The Governor was elected on the issue, though the main purpose was to secure a Congressional delegation which would induce Congress to make an appropriation.

That was in 1892, but it appears that Congress did not give much, except for surveys, until 1910, when it appropriated $2,275,000 for the locks. Citizens acquired and presented the right of way and state, county and city contributed the remainder of the total cost of $5,000,000.

But for several years before Congress provided an appropriation the canal as now completed had a competitor in another proposed canal. For a time it was pretty much of a real estate rivalry as to which would be put through. The newer south canal project called for excavation through the hills, which were to be sluiced down and used to fill the tide-flats at the south end of the city. That was where the profit lay for the promoters. The other canal, the one now completed, had as its chief backers the owners of real estate that presumably would be benefited by its construction.

The rival factions had a war before the original State Tideland Board, which platted the tidelands, each trying to get a plat adopted that would shut the other out. A fierce election occurred over a proposed water and light scheme which involved supplying water for sluicing purposes to the south canal project. But it was largely physical difficulties that finally subdued the south canal rivalry. Sluicing operations ran into blue clay, which would not sluice.

Since about 1910 the wholehearted effort of the city has been directed toward completion of the one project. The $5,000,000 expended on the canal proper was by no means the cost. Drawbridges were required by the Government in place of trestles, sewer changes and new street grades were entalled, and property elevations were altered all at the expense of the community.

At last Seattle has its fresh-water harbor. The benefits that will actually accrue to shipping are yet to be demonstrated, but it is assumed that the lake will become a basin for Government and other vessels because of the cleansing properties of fresh water. But other returns have already been realized. Lowering of the level of the lake added to the value of shore lands, and these increased values, though then potential, were utilized in financing the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Additional shipbuilding sites have been made available and some of them are already being put to use. The lowering of the lake also ended disastrous floods that occurred almost yearly in the Renton, Sammamish and Duwamish districts. Probably its cost has already been returned to the community.

This persistent and finally successful effort of Seattle to obtain a fresh-water harbor at a distance from tide-water offers a theme for study by those in Portland who seem to believe that Portland's best opportunity is to abandon its own fresh-water harbor for one much farther away, where the salty tide flows in and out.

FOR THE GENERAL UPLIFT.

Over in Malheur County, where it might be thought the public would be enthusiastically contemplating the coming pleasures of a Wild West Round-Up, or a race meet for all comers, they are showing the world that the frontier is not what it once was. The annual Chautauqua season has just been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and the satisfaction of the people is so marked that they are arranging to have a newer and better organization to take in Brogan, Nyssa, Ontario, Vale, and many other places.

The Malheur Enterprise devotes a great deal of space to the project. It tells the people what a Chautauqua is and what it has done for Vale. It tones up the intellectual atmosphere, it encourages moral stamina, develops civic pride and stimulates and sustains patriotism. Continues the Enterprise:

> The programme has been all that was claimed for it. We have all enjoyed such premier entertainers as S. Platt Jones, with his stories; the Comus players with their dramatic art; Marion Ballou Fisk, with her crayon pictures; such capable musicians as the girls of the Treble Clef Club and Kathryn MacDonald; such strong and timely messages from big men like John Lewis and Captain Hindley, and the children have learned to love Miss Helen Morrow, who is playing with them this week; yet as much more is still to come.

We are aware that we have thus given a mighty advertisement to the players and entertainers who have been enjoying the favor of Malheur audiences. But let it go at that. There are hundreds and thousands of other artists and performers just as good, and we use these stars merely for illustration. They are typical Chautauqua platform itinerants, and they give pleasure and instruction to millions.

Let us hope that the Malheur plan of taking the Chautauqua to everybody within its borders will succeed; and let us hope that other communities, too, will awaken to its benefits. Not all Chautauquas may have William Jennings Bryan, nor his accompanying yodelers and bellringers; but there is something in every Chautauqua that leaves a permanent benefit behind its every performance.

APPLES.

The statement of Mr. S. B. Moomaw at Hood River recently that Great Britain will resume purchases of American apples as soon as shipping facilities are obtainable is good news not only for American growers but for British consumers as well. It would be a mistake for the English to stop eating apples, and doubtless their own orchards have suffered from neglect, while new plantings have been discontinued because of more pressing needs.

The adage, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," is founded on the facts of experience and the discoveries of scientific men. It is true that the protein and fat content of the apple, only 0.3 per cent of each, is negligible, and that the carbohydrate content of 10.8 per cent is surpassed by such vegetables as the potato, but these figures do not tell the whole story. The apple contains certain mineral elements, more subtle and less understood, but not the less peculiarly adapted to the requirements of good health, which are not so available in any other foodstuffs.

Some of them baffle analysis, but we who eat apples can testify to their beneficent effect. It would be a mistake for any nation to exclude the apple from its diet, war or no war.

IMMIGRATION OR EMIGRATION?

Our problem of the future will be to find labor enough to do the work we have to do, if the prediction made by Commissioner of Immigration Howe comes true. He believes that we will be turned from a Nation of immigrants into a Nation of emigrants; not that Americans of the old stock will seek other fields, but that conditions in Europe will be so changed that many of the aliens now in the United States will want to go back home.

For such Europeans as desire to leave their countries, as, for example, those of the Balkans, Bohemia, and some parts of Hungary, other countries will hold out inducements. Canada will want a share. Mexico, if it were pacified, would offer a fruitful field. Africa, after the map has been remade, will be a different place from the viewpoint of the homeseeker. With a new land policy, Russia would attract to her vast areas not only her own population which heretofore has emigrated but the people of neighboring countries as well.

So the lessons we are now learning in the conservation of labor, by the fuller employment of machinery and removal of restrictions upon production, are quite likely to stand us in good stead. We still will have our own people to feed, and, if we are to prosper, our share of the business of the world to look out for. We do not want to lag behind in the procession if we can help it; for we know that, with the Nation as with the individual, to cease to advance is to retrograde. There will be more than ever a demand for brains in industry, for invention and good management, and, above all, for co-operation in speeding up production all along the line.

If there is to be a permanent shortage of labor—as measured by present standards—in the United States, there is only one remedy, and that is to improve the efficiency of the labor we have, wherever possible. At any rate, it looks as if there would not be any considerable amount of unemployment for years to come, and therefore no necessity for handicapping individual capacity, in the mistaken notion that this "makes more work for more men."

TWO QUESTIONS.

PORTLAND, Or., June 26.—(To the Editor.)—Now that the Nation, in its latest agony of virtue, is going to stop the manufacture of liquor for the period of the war, I would like to ask two questions: If liquor is to go into the discard, why not tobacco, baseball and the movies? And (2) how long will the war last?

NOT AN EX-TANK.

Let us suppose that our friend has only an academic, or sympathetic, interest in the question of National prohibition. Or perhaps it is purely scientific. We cannot think that there can be any motives of personal comfort or satisfaction that could inspire anyone in Oregon to propound such queries as the first. As to the second, we can only say that the war will last till the end.

We shall answer our sarcastic interrogator as your most ardent enemy of ardent spirits would desire. Tobacco demoralizes no army, debauches no soldiers, devastates no homes, pauperizes no families, starves no children, fills no jails, but it comforts many lonesome patriots, in the trenches and outside.

The moving picture was found to be the enemy of the barroom, even before the latter was abolished in many states. If it should now be done away with because war is a solemn and tragic business, and there are to be no diversions, a great educative force will be sent to the rear. No single influence except the newspapers has done more to stimulate patriotism, encourage enlistments and raise money than the so-called movies.

As to baseball, we are not especially enthusiastic about it. But it will be noted that a great stock of baseball supplies—masks, pads, balls, gloves, bats, and the like—is to be sent to the front that the boys may spend part of their leisure in the great National sport. Baseball goes with the flag. If it is all right for the soldiers, it is surely not to be put under the ban for the home guard.

The supreme business of the Nation is now war. The high duty of the citizen is to fight the public enemy, or aid in that vital design. But the National occupations should as nearly as possible go on as usual. It would be folly to interne the entire American public for the war. Indeed, it would be impossible. To deny any people wholesome pastimes is insanity; to permit unwholesome indulgence is dangerous and may be disastrous.

Finally, it is not proposed by Congress to stop the sale of liquor in the wet states; only the manufacture. We are informed upon interested authority that the stock of liquor on hand—not in private cellars—is great enough to last a year or two, even under the assault of panicky appetites.

The news reports from the British front have produced another new word, or, rather, a revival of an exceedingly old one. They tell of the capture of a "fosse" on the German line. A fosse is simply a trench or moat, but the word heretofore has been employed almost exclusively by fortification engineers and archaeologists. A couple of thousand years ago the battlefields were dotted with them.

It's rather misleading to state not one penny is missing in the largest hoard of gold in the world, the $765,000,000 in the New York Assay Office, just counted. As the penny is not made of gold, it could not be missing. The fact illustrates one of the idiosyncrasies of American "as she is spoke."

In no gathering these days is there shown a warmer bond of fraternity than in the Grand Army encampment. Time has mellowed memories and each has a story to tell, occasionally electrified by the unexpected testimony of one who was there, right on the field.

Oregon hop dealers fear the food-control bill will ruin them, which was the line of talk of the brewers a few years ago, but most of them have found something just as good. The hop dealers might try the potato line this year.

Spring may be late coming, but it is making up for lost time in the glory of the gardens everywhere. There never was such a riot of bloom, and the potato blossom never looked as beautiful as it does today.

Next Sunday is "Food-Saving day," and as most people sleep late and eat but two meals, the real conservation will lie in keeping "the old man" out of the pantry in the evening.

The Senators seem to want food control—but. The country wants action, and would like to see the Senate settle the question and go ahead with something else.

Minister Vopicka, who is going back to Roumania by way of Siberia, realizes the force of the adage that the longest way around is the shortest way home.

We wouldn't give much for the prospects of the man who rests his hope of evading service on the ground that the draft law is unconstitutional.

Mr. Cordray says "this is picnic weather," and Portland, which likes to be told and shown, will take his word for it.

Government is warning the coalmen against boosting prices; nevertheless this is the time to fill the bin for the Winter.

It took two years to convict the Chief of Police and others at Indianapolis of election frauds, but it was done.

Somebody have pity and adopt that poor orphan, the goddess of liberty that enlightened the recent Rose Festival.

Has anybody observed how much better many men look since Oregon has been "dry" for many months?

Roumania has just been assessed a quarter of a billion francs as a penalty for being conquered.

Bend will be a sure-enough railroad town with the first switch engine in Central Oregon.

Hash is prime breakfast food and most of the ingredients are commonly at hand.

The Oregon haymaker is getting his weather this year.

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.

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WORK AS CURE FOR INSANE.

Dr. Bowers, medical superintendent of the Indiana State Hospital for the Insane Criminals, says that 75 per cent of the patients in that hospital can be employed 75 per cent of the time with some profit to the institution and with great advantage to the patients.

Imagine an insane criminal sitting during the long hours of the day, idle with his thoughts and memories, and then going to bed physically untired, to think and dream until getting up time comes again. Bad enough with the ordinary insane, it is worse when to introspection is added the memories and remorses of crimes and trials.

Dr. Bowers says the patients now look upon the opportunity of working in the shops as a much-coveted privilege. The chance to work to produce something has cured more than one case held to be incurably affected.

The workrooms are large, airy, and generally attractive. The tasks are not fatiguing. One result is that the men get physical exercise. They go to their meals with appetites and they go to their beds to sleep rather than to toss and dream and lie awake and worry. Their minds are occupied. They forget the misery of their mental states; they are less introspective; their obsessions and delusions do not grow from being dwelt on. As they are relieved of their mental vagaries they begin to develop gain on the positive side. They become happier, more quiet, and peaceful. Then some of them at least begin to acquire a pleasure in the accomplishment of work. Some develop creative capacity. Some work at gardening is more helpful than shop work.

Among conditions that have been treated successfully by the work cure are neurasthenia, consumption, rheumatism, heart disease, dementia precox, insanity, mental retardation, infantile paralysis, and locomoter ataxia.

The object sought in prescribing work is psychological, in some instances. In other instances it is to develop the muscles; in still others, to develop control of nervous muscles and joints.

The making of money is generally a secondary consideration. Some patients make enough to pay all their expenses; others enough to contribute materially toward the cost of care; but the average patient does not make enough to help out to any great extent.

Foes of Digestion.

E. M. B. writes: "Will you please describe symptoms of dyspepsia and diabetes?"

REPLY.

Dyspepsia means difficult digestion. It may cause belching, acid stomach, heaviness after meals, fullness of the stomach, pain, fitful appetite. So-called dyspepsia may be the result of constipation, nervousness, gall stones, infected gall bladder, ulcer of the stomach or duodenum, cancer of the stomach. In every case of dyspepsia it is important that one find out whether some one of the conditions enumerated above is the cause.

Diabetes causes sugar in the urine, increased quantity of urine, frequent urination, thirst, unnatural hunger, boils, eczema, acidosis, headaches, mental heaviness, albuminuria.

Night Sweats.

W. A. Z. writes: "I am a male, 23 years of age, and for the last three nights have been bothered with 'night sweating.' The temperature of the room is about 45 degrees Fahrenheit. When I rise in the morning my nightclothes are wet from sweating, and as a result I have a nice cold. I have never been bothered with them until this week. Are they harmful, and what causes them?"

REPLY.

Night sweating is a symptom. It is not weakening. However, it is not natural for a person to sweat when quiet in an atmosphere with a temperature of 45 day or night. In many instances night sweats mean infection. The infection is often tuberculosis. Ordinary pus infection may be the cause. A cold may be responsible. It is possible that you have tuberculosis and that is responsible for both your night sweats and your "cold."

Let Army Doctor Decide.

A. H. writes: "A few days ago I applied for a position at one of the large factories in Chicago. In taking the eye test the doctor told me that if I was to try to get into the Army I would be rejected. So now I would like to know if there is any way or cure so that I could get to read the letters in such a test. As I will be of age next month I am very anxious to pass."

REPLY.

There is not. Let the Army doctor examine you. A certain amount of trouble with the sight does not disqualify.

Removing a Wart.

Mrs. J. B. writes: "1. I would like to have your advice as to how I can remove a small wart from the cheek of my little daughter, 10 years of age. I am afraid to use remedies advised by friends for fear they may disfigure her. She is perfectly well otherwise. 2. Since the last few years, every few weeks or so I get the most severe heart beatings, about 180 a minute; am not troubled with indigestion; I am 39 years of age and enjoy perfect health otherwise. What may be the cause?"

REPLY.

1. Heat a needle to a red heat while holding it with pincers. Pass the hot needle through the wart.

2. My first guess is that the trouble is with your thyroid. It may be with your digestion in spite of your freedom from symptoms of indigestion. If you were a smoker, I would suggest smoking as a cause. At any rate, you should have a physician investigate. A pulse of 180 is not to be disregarded.

Tough on the Lions.

London Tit Bits.

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon's keen wit was always based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit."

Saving the Youngster.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Oh, hubby, such an instructive lecture. The gentleman told us that what you eat you become."

"Huh?"

"What you eat you become."

"Take that all-day sucker away from Tommy."

HARDLY SAFE TO EAT ANYTHING

Sprays, Preservatives and Processes Ruin Daily Food, Avers Writer.

PORTLAND, June 26.—(To the Editor.)—Please allow me space to tell your readers the result of some of my experiments.

I have no guineapigs or jackrabbits; I make the experiments on myself, and I have learned a few things most people are too busy or too careless to think about. I do not know how the dog feels when he is lashed to the dissecting table for the benefit of science, but I have a good idea of how the mouse feels when it is caged and fed on bread made from patent flour and other things nature did not intend for food, until he is half dead from starvation. I have learned that a large per cent of our fruit, berries and vegetables are spoiled with commercial fertilizers and spray and we have only commenced to use them.

Some time ago you advised your readers not to let the fertilizer touch the radishes or other things that are to be eaten without cooking. Cooking does not restore anything to its natural state. If the cabbages are sprayed until they are dead, sprayed until the leaves fade, wilt and drop from the stalk, no amount of cooking will bring them back.

There is not enough poison in the fertilizer to kill us on the spot, but enough to lower our efficiency and shorten our lives, the same as whisky and tobacco. If soil will not produce fine apples without spraying, it should be put to some other use. It might pasture a herd of goats that would produce something useful.

We are told that waterglass does not penetrate the eggshell. I could not use glassed eggs. I could not do my work. I could not live a great while if I should use them. Eggs that are not fertile are not worth much for food. If there is a fowl in the flock that earns its food, it is the rooster. Like bottled cornmeal and patent flour, the germ is not there.

We are told of the great food value of rice, and in the same article we are told that it is washed with glucose and that the glucose comes off when the rice is washed. Whether it comes off or not, there is rice in market that is not fit for food.

Early shipments of apricots were gathered half-grown and ripened in hothouses—not ripened, but wetted and half baked. Some half-grown plums, too, should have gone to the garbage cans. Candymakers are making more honey than the bees, but our food inspectors and food commissioners don't seem to know it.

EDWARD MORTON.

727 Clinton street.

AMERICA LENIENT WITH REBELS

Writer Doubts It Would Have Acted as Severely as Has Britain.

PORTLAND, June 26.—(To the Editor.)—Mr. Muir, "an alien friend from Scotland," in a letter in The Oregonian criticising Mrs. Hannah Sheehy-Skeffington, attempts to draw a parallel or make a comparison between the red Indians and negroes of America and the Sinn Feiners of Ireland. Our friend from Scotland is a mere childish reasoner or an unconscious humorist, or both.

Now, as everybody knows except Mr. Muir, the Sinn Feiners are all educated and civilized people, and their leaders men and women of letters and refinement. Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington is a woman of education and accomplishments.

Mr. Muir believes that America would have acted with the same severity in putting down an uprising. The history of the country does not justify this belief. America has always been magnanimous in the treatment of prisoners, whether rebels from within or foes from without. Why did Congress pass a resolution asking clemency for Sir Roger Casement? Why did The Oregonian say, "That's enough, now," when the executions in Ireland seemed to be going ahead in a sort of Paris Commune fashion? But the killing went on. Later The Oregonian briefly but caustically criticised Asquith, who was then Prime Minister of England. All this shows that the American Government would have acted differently with the prisoners who surrendered themselves at discretion.

The American Indians and negroes have no grievance against this Government, for they have been treated with kindness. The country was taken away from the Indians, but it was a clear case of backing up right, for the white man had passed the savage stage long ago and was now climbing the foothills of civilization; in short, economic conditions favored the right.

If a race of barbarians, owing to superior numbers or some accidental advantage, ever conquered a small civilized country, it would be plainly a case of might without right, and that small nation would be justified in trying to overthrow the yoke of the barbarian at every opportunity.

Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington is not out to "harrow the feelings of a few impressionable people," but to enlighten the many by giving a first-hand and truthful account of a sad drama, and thereby help prevent its re-enactment in the future. Her audiences are composed of American citizens and it is safe to say that they will not be guided in matters concerning free speech law or government by an alien friend from Scotland, who is here on business.

PATRICK O'HALLORAN.

Aliens and Conscription.

WHEELER, Or., June 24.—(To the Editor.)—What status has an alien who has applied for second papers? Is he eligible to draft in the English army if this country allows them to draft here, and does the Government keep a record of aliens entering this country back to 1905? A friend wants to know so he can find out what date he came.

THOMAS MORGAN.

The War Census Bureau states that there is no statute covering the drafting of an alien who has not received his final papers, but it is thought that the War Department will soon make a ruling on this question. It is further stated that an alien who has applied for his second papers in this country is not subject to draft in the English army. The Government has a record of the date of entry of all aliens to this country. The information may be gained by writing the Immigration Office, Customs-house, Portland, Or.

Battle Cry for Americans.

PORTLAND, June 26.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to your editorial Sunday, June 24, "Wanted! War Slogan."

An appropriate battle cry for our soldiers at this time, and one which, it seems, would be suitable for all phases of the cause for which we are fighting would be "Down With Tyranny, Up With Democracy."

This would signify dethroning despotic, cruel government and establishing liberty and free government by the people; this being the thought innermost in the people's mind, it also being the sentiment of the President as expressed in his war message. It would be suitable not only for our own cause, but for the cause of the people of the world.

T. J. WHELAN.

Collection of Judgment.

PORTLAND, June 26.—(To the Editor.)—Can a judgment be collected by garnishment when it was got by a damage suit over an accident, the defendant having no property to attach?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Yes, except that wages to the amount of $75 a month are exempt from garnishment when a showing is made to the satisfaction of the court that such amount is necessary for the support of the family dependent upon the debtor.

In Other Days.

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian of June 27, 1867.

Charleston—The grand jury, after receiving special instructions, indicted persons concerned in the recent fatal duel, for murder. Their trial is expected to come off next week.

Hearts Content—The repaired cable continues to work perfectly and may now be considered as reliable as though no damage had occurred.

London—Advices from the continent say that the feeling now prevalent in Paris and Berlin is that the relations existing between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia are cordial.

We are in receipt of a box of strawberries from C. LaDue, Esq., of Cowlitz County, W. T. They were grown below the Cowlitz on the Columbia River and exceed anything of the kind we ever witnessed, being large, fine and luscious fruit.

New York—The Order of the Garter will be conferred upon the Emperor of Russia and Austria and missions will be sent from England for this purpose. The same honor will be conferred upon the Sultan, who comes to London to receive it in person.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of June 27, 1892.

Though a number of the horses have shaken the dust of City View from their feet for the stately stretches of Kent's kite track, there are still enough left to make the morning a busy one for the trainers and a very pleasant one for those who sit up in the grandstand's shade and hold watches on the workouts.

A moonlight excursion, advertised for Saturday night, did not excur. The public did not seem anxious to enjoy the silvery rays of pale Luna and did not turn out in sufficient numbers to give promise of the excursion being a success in any way, especially a financial way. So the silver moon sailed on and guided the traveler on his way in regulation style, but there were no so many travelers on the way as were hoped for.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season and many people patronized the river steamers and the suburban street railway lines to escape the dust and heat of the city. The Government thermometer registered 92 degrees.

Sportsmen are already looking forward to good sport when the pheasant season opens on September 1, for it will be the first opportunity given to Oregonians to shoot the Chinese pheasant. He has been protected up to now but after September 1 he will have the protecting arm of the law withdrawn and must look out for himself as best he can.

Guess Again, Willyum.

By James Barton Adams.

The shears of justice now are clipping the wings of treason day by day,
the eagle's pointed claws are gripping the traitors' throats in painful way.
A stream of golden coin is flowing in our Uncle Sammy's hands and crop abundantly are growing all over our productive lands. We're loaning cash in golden billions to nations as sinews of war and Yankee Doodleites by millions the patriotic country o'er unfold the colors will come scooting with loyalty 'twill never wane, brave warriors eager to be shooting great holes in autocratic reign. All o'er the land shipyards are springing to active, get there, busy life and soon their product will be winging toward the scenes of sanguine strife, and airplanes in surprising number will circle 'round and birds of prey and swat the divers that encumber the waters in inhuman way yet Kaiser Billy tells his nation in manner supercilliously that we are, in his estimation, a negligible quantity but he will learn his low appraisement when we get in the battle stress—and learn to his wide-eyed amazement—that he has got another guess. Though he's a long way from Missouri as sits he on his crumbling throne, he'll grit his ivories in fury when by the Yanks he has been shown.

LAND CLEARING IS GREAT NEED

It Is the One Way to Build Up State and City, Says Writer.

SHERWOOD, Or., June 25.—(To the Editor.)—I saw in The Oregonian recently an article by F. E. Taylor in regard to the convention of the Interstate Realty Board. Mr. Taylor says that the Board was organized for the purpose of building up the entire Northwest.

That is a big job. The Northwest must be cleared up before it can be built up. Many thousands of acres of our best land is covered with stumps. Why do not the business men of Portland put their land in cultivation and then sell it to settlers? Simply because the clearing of land is not a business proposition, but is left for the would-be settler. More people are needed in Oregon, and the way to get them is to make it possible for them to stay here when they come. What is it that makes the price of city property? It is the number of people that pass it. What makes the price of a farm? It is the number of acres in cultivation.

It is time to stop, look and listen. Why is it that rents are low in Portland? It is a lack of people. There is too much money spent in advertising the country and no effort made to hold settlers when they come. You say that there should be more factories located in Portland so as to increase the payrolls. That is very good, but men who are looking for factory sites are business men and are more interested in a market for the product of their factories than they are in banquets and scenery.

Who is it that pays the heaviest tax, the most unjust tax? It is the man that clears land and is compelled to buy stump powder. This powder should be manufactured and sold by the Government at actual cost. This doesn't mean a bond issue or an increase of taxes. It means common sense.

R. H. WALK.

Pasteurized Milk Law.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., June 25.—(To the Editor.)—In answering a correspondent writing you from Sherwood under date of June 21 you state that butter if offered for sale must be made from pasteurized milk, unless the cows have passed the tuberculin test. Will you kindly state whether this law is now in effect, or whether September 1 is the date set for its becoming operative?

COTTAGE GROVE SENTINEL.

The law goes into effect September 1, 1917.

Another War Slogan.

PORTLAND, June 26.—(To the Editor.)—I notice that a war slogan is needed. I wish to submit the following. It isn't original in its meaning free speech, law or government by and wording, but the application to this our war, is:

To 'em and at 'em
And at 'em and to 'em.
And to 'em and at 'em again.
If we don't do 'em when we get to 'em
Let's go and at 'em again.

STANLEY CHARETTE.