

# The Oregonian

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liberal premier, Treppoff, with the reactionary Prince Goltz. The next act in the drama may be revolution, as it was in Russia, but that can succeed only with the aid of the army, in which the bonds of discipline are far stronger than they were in Russia. But, again as in Russia, the breaking of those bonds may be revolution, as it was in Russia, but that can succeed only with the aid of the army, in which the bonds of discipline are far stronger than they were in Russia.

war a greatly changed country agriculturally, as well as commercially and industrially. It will be changed from a country of great land owners into a country of peasant proprietors. Lord and Lady Bountiful will no longer lord it over the village and the rent-day dinner will no longer be the event of the year, for there will be no tenants to attend it. Workmen in the cities may still live in dreary rows of brick cottages, but they will go to suburban gardens to grow vegetables and fruit and may transfer their homes to the country and greater Britain will result, having better food, more healthy exercise, more knowledge of plant life and more financial independence.

**HARVEST THE FULL CROP.**  
 It is unthinkable that there should be any repetition this harvest time of the practices, charged to food speculators in the past, of buying crops without any bona fide intent to harvest them, but for the chief purpose of getting control of the supply and limiting it to create artificial prices. The fact that the growers in many instances received payment satisfactory to them does not lessen the crime. Food is not morally the property of the buyer, but it is his to preserve, as he sees fit. Every pound must be conserved, as a public duty, and put to full use.

**ARMY PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.**  
 When the United States intervened in the war, the equipment of a suddenly enlarged army and navy with everything they need was added to the work of supplying the allies which has already been performed by our industries. Although not much has been heard of the subject, in three months since April 1 about 300,000 men have been supplied with every necessary article of clothing and equipment in the Spanish War—these including 200,000 to 225,000 regulars, 30,000 guardsmen and 40,000 to 50,000 engineers, hospital and medical units, and other units. The equipment has been supplied for six months. Tents enough have been provided to put the National Army of 500,000 men under canvas by September 1, should this prove necessary, and clothing enough has been provided for the extension of our campaign. Capacity has been developed and contracts have been let to supply small arms and ammunition to 1,000,000 men, artillery ammunition and motor transport, including ambulances and motor cars, raw material has been secured and sources of supply developed for gun carriages, limbers, caissons and forge wagons, and arrangements have been made to increase output of machine guns at a reduced price.

**How to Keep Well.**  
 By Dr. W. A. Evans.  
**OUTLOOK FOR THE VERY OLD.**  
 According to the 1910 census there were 3556 centenarians in the United States. There were 11,000 persons 85 years of age and over. There are 15,000 between 85 and 95. Between 95 and 100 there are 4,500,000 people over 65 years of age.

**In Other Days.**  
 Twenty-five Years Ago.  
 From The Oregonian of July 10, 1892.  
 F. V. Dunham was yesterday appointed general freight agent for the Northern Pacific Railway.

## THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Removal of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as Chancellor of Germany and the accession of Dr. Michaelis to that office promise to have great influence on the outcome of the war, but they encourage no hope of change in the character of the German government nor in the purposes which inspire it. On the contrary, they betoken a triumph for the ultra-militarists and for the element which has made a success of the German war effort. Coming on the heels of the Kaiser's declaration for immediate franchise reform in Prussia, they seem to be a defeat for his efforts to conciliate the liberal elements enrolled in the Socialists and Radical parties. This is the inference to be drawn from the fact that the change quickly followed the calling of the Crown Prince, Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff into conference, and these are the most extreme champions of Pan-Germanism. No moderation of Germany's demands, no real progress toward genuine democracy can be expected from such sources.

Two distinct internal conflicts are in progress. The Socialists have taken up the call for peace with no annexations and no indemnities, while calling more loudly than ever for franchise reform as the first step in a program of radical change. They have recently been joined in their peace policy by the Catholic party, the main strength of which is in Bavaria, second among the states in area and population.

The second conflict is one of opposition in the other larger states to Prussian domination in the empire. This sentiment is strongest in Bavaria, but also prevails in Saxony, where hatred of Prussia prevails. It has been expressed in the speeches of Austria, which chafes at German dictation and which shares the German Catholic party's earnest desire for peace without annexation or indemnity.

Against these movements for external peace and internal change the Prussian oligarchy is making a determined, perhaps its last, stand. It may still cherish hope of final victory, or at least of holding part of the spoils of war, and thus of preserving its prestige with the German people. More probably it sees that the allies are determined to compass its destruction and the reorganization of Europe in accordance with the principles of nationality, and that it is in a fight to the death to retain former conquests, to preserve the autocracy against democratic assaults from within and without and to preserve Prussian supremacy in the empire.

**GOETHALS OPEN TO REASON.**  
 The first-hand information given by S. M. Mears, whose communication is published in another column, that General Goethals is not opposed to building wooden ships is welcomed by The Oregonian. Any injustice has been done the General by the Oregonian's persistent insistence that the cause may be traced to the General himself, for the belief that he was obstinately opposed to wooden ships was founded on his own words addressed to the Iron and Steel Institute at his disposal. If this conclusion was erroneous, The Oregonian erred in good company, for the same conclusion was drawn by the New York Times, World and Evening Post, by the Springfield Republican and other reputable newspapers.

**How to Keep Well.**  
 By Dr. W. A. Evans.  
 It is at about the age of 45 that the death rate begins to show that the human frame is wearing out. Of each 1000 babies under 1 year of age about 100 die. Of each 1000 between 1 and 4 years of age about 100 die. Between 45 and 75 48.6 die per year, according to Dublin. Between 75 and 80 it is 62.2. Between 85 and 90 it is 82.2. The death rate for persons between 80 and 85 is as high as that of babies.

**Justice McDevitt, of the North Portland Justice Court, yesterday performed his first marriage ceremony, uniting C. H. Meves and Kate Tyler in the holy bonds of wedlock.**

## THE COST OF THE DOG.

The dog is coming in for close scrutiny from the economic viewpoint. It seems inopportune, to say the least, to count the value of devotion in dollars and cents, and "man's best friend" has always heretofore been regarded as a creature of the spirit. But war is here and there is a growing inclination to investigate.

It is estimated by the Manufacturers' Record that there are 25,000,000 dogs in the United States. As a source of revenue, they would produce \$50,000,000 if taxed at the rate of \$2 a head, provided the owners of a lot of worthless curs did not kill them rather than pay the tax. The same writer estimates that the average dog consumes food worth 70 cents every week. Authority for this figure is not given, but the argument that much of the food a dog eats would not be consumed by humans in any event can be supported by the statistics on such as pigs and poultry, it would be converted into food supply for the people. Seventy cents a week for each of 25,000,000 dogs means \$175,000,000 a year, which is a good deal more than the \$100,000,000 in Belgium and Poland and Armenia. Perhaps the figure is too high; in any event the amount is very large.

Some of the Oregonian's criticisms are sustained by Mr. Mears' explanation of General Goethals' attitude, as learned in a personal interview. Although it has become necessary to expand the wooden ship program, and on his part greatly and quickly, General Goethals favors giving contracts only to "parties having the proper organization and the shipyard equipment and ways in existence," lest contracts be used principally as a basis for promoting shipbuilding corporations. He takes this position because "wooden shipbuilding is almost a forgotten art" and because "they are relatively few yards that have the proper organization and the shipyard equipment and ways in existence," lest contracts be used principally as a basis for promoting shipbuilding corporations.

**BRITISH LANDLORDISM DYING.**  
 By revealing the weak points in its economic structure, the stress of war has driven Great Britain to adopt new policies which could only have been accepted in ordinary times after long and bitter controversy. It is the most important consideration of all.

**Twenty Pounds Light.**  
 R. S. U. writes: "I am 16 years old, am 5 feet 9 1/2 inches tall, and weigh 130 pounds stripped. I ought not to be in proportion to my height? 2. How would you advise me to put on weight if it is better so to do?"

**Law Not Burden on Dairyman.**  
 POSTAL CARD TO MAKE APPLICATION FOR TUBERCULIN TEST IS ONLY COST.  
 SALEM, Or., July 14.—(To the Editor.)—I am a dairyman and am interested in the effect that small dairymen of Linn County expect to go out of the business for a test of their milk under requirements of the law enacted at the last Legislature governing the inspection of dairy animals.

**DILIGENT CULTIVATION NECESSARY.**  
 Dry Weather Calls for Hard Work on Part of Crop Growers.  
 PORTLAND, July 14.—(To the Editor.)—Thought not a pumpkin exactly, but the writer's good fortune to grow up in a pumpkin patch in the 30's of a big farm in Illinois, where at 9 years of age, and ever after, a hand was made in the field, plowing, hoeing, staking corn and harvesting grain till the knees were in the mud.

## THE PIONEERS' PLAY DAY.

There's something on my mind, old wife, that's stickin' purty tight. That keeps me thinkin' all the day, and sometimes in my dreams I see the faces once again. Of folks that crossed with us in that old wagon train.

There's a grief in the heart of a man, a sadness in the soul of his music, and a heart without you, which breaks my heart.

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## GERMANS IN RED CROSS.

HOOD RIVER, Or., July 14.—(To the Editor.)—In Roosevelt's recent speech, published in the Oregonian, reference was made to the barring from the Red Cross Association of people of German birth and German descent. Please inform me if such a measure is being adopted by the American Red Cross.

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## THE RUSSIAN DUMA SEEMS TO BE ABOUT AS IMPORTANT, POLITICALLY, AS WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

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## THE ROAD FROM ABERDEEN.

THE ROAD FROM ABERDEEN TO THE CONNECTION WITH THE REGULAR PACIFIC HIGHWAY AT CENTRALIA IS REPORTED BY MOTORISTS TO BE IN GOOD CONDITION. MOST OF THE ROAD FROM CENTRALIA, SOUTH THROUGH CHEHALIS, WILKINSON, CASTLE ROCK, KALAMA, WOODLAND, VANCOUVER TO PORTLAND IS IN FAIRLY GOOD CONDITION, THOUGH THERE ARE INTERMITTENT STRETCHES OF ROUGH ROADWAY. THE HIGHWAY BETWEEN KALAMA AND CARROLL'S POINT IS NO LONGER FLOODED AND ALL CARS ARE GOING THROUGH WITHOUT DIFFICULTY.

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