

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.

LIBERTY.

The simple Russian moujik is having trouble assimilating his newly won liberty. No wonder! Others before him have found it difficult to draw the line between his rights and the duties of one's fellow-men. Men trained to think would not find it easy to define true liberty in a sentence; and the moujik is not a thinker. He has had no practice in past centuries. An idea of his perplexity in the present situation may be obtained from the following extract from a colloquy between two moujiks reported in a dispatch from Petrograd:

"What is liberty?"
 "One who knows exactly, but it is very, very great."
 "Greater than Russia?"
 "By the gods of liberty, Russia is quite little."
 "Is liberty also vodka?"
 "Yes, liberty is everything."
 "Then why haven't we had vodka since yesterday?"
 "Because liberty forbids it."

It is plain to us, but not so clear to the less experienced, that until the millennium arrives liberty must continue to be a relative term. The formal definition—"Freedom from subjection to the will of another," does not meet the practical requirements of any state of society which it is now possible for us to imagine. For wherever there is a party of two or more persons there must be recognition of mutual obligation, and concessions and willingness to be of service. Milton said:

License they mean when they cry, Liberty!
 For who loves that must first be wise and good.
 Daniel Webster was right when he said that "liberty exists in proportion to wholesome restraint," and the obligation to any class of citizens was pointed out by Curran, who declared that the indolent ought not to expect to preserve their rights. "The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition, if it be neglected, the consequence of his crime and punishment of his guilt."

Pope wanted his hollow tree, his crust of bread and liberty; but Pope was a priest, not a folk who do not live in a hollow tree. Liberty is more complicated. It distinctly is not license to do everything one pleases, regardless of the liberty of others. The moujiks will learn their lesson in time. So, too, perhaps will the French, who seem to be quite as much in need of education along those lines as the untutored former subjects of the Czar.

THE GRAN ELEVATOR SITE.

The Portland Harbor Commission has exercised good judgment in the selection of a site for the grain elevator and freight terminals. The site will be on deep water when dredging has provided the material required for the needed fill. It is large enough to leave room for expansion of the terminals as the growth of commerce demands. It will have connection with both of the railroads which come down the Columbia River gorge from the interior grain regions. It will be on the Willamette River bridges, saving vessels the trouble and risk of passing through a series of draws. Its prompt selection after the people had authorized the necessary bond issue gives assurance that the elevator will be completed in time to handle the crop of 1918, by which time Portland shipyards will have produced enough vessels to carry our exports.

BACK TO THE WOODEN SHIP.

We may hope, now that the sources of discord have been removed from the Shipping Board, to see the subject approached with an open mind, as it was when the board began hearings as a preliminary to adoption of a programme. The proportion of wooden to steel ships may now be fixed according to the available supply of material and labor for each type, to the use of construction of the material and the high price of that material and the urgent need of it for other war purposes dictate that its use in ships should be limited. If other material can serve the immediate purpose and is not so subject to fluctuations in price as timber, the latter should be used. The supply is abundant, both on the Southern and Pacific coasts, labor can quickly acquire the skill requisite to the use and construction of a ship can be completed much sooner than with steel.

The theory that seasoned timber is necessary for a durable ship was exploded by the Board before General Board. Shipbuilders told the Board that the common practice is to season timber under water, that salt water will drive the sap out of a stick of timber, and that any wood which comes in contact with salt water will never rot. Eastern shipbuilders salt vessels down to the water line, and in Government ships the space between the outer hull and the inner skin is to be packed with salt to prevent the fungus growth which is the cause of rot. The wooden ship: are classified as having a life of fifteen years, and some builders estimate that heart yellow pine will last twenty to twenty-five years. Eight months will certainly last as long. When a ship built recently at a Southern yard earned in freight more than half its cost on its first voyage to Europe and sold there for twice its cost, wooden ships are seen to be good business, if they had a much shorter life.

With these facts before it, the Board should not hesitate to return to its original plan of building a thousand wooden ships in addition to as many steel ships as the condition of the steel market warrants. It should also revise standard plans, so as to place

stunts. It is generally supposed that longshore work requires more strength than most women possess, but use of machinery in freight handling may be increased to the point where nearly all work may be done by moving a lever. The dainty but agile and muscular longshorewoman may soon be the heroine of a novel in which by a trick of jiu jitsu she will put the burly villain on his back.

THE TOLL.

From almost every biotope in the city of Eugene, one boy will find. From some blocks there will be five and six. Fifteen homes in Eugene County will send two sons, and one will send three. It is going to be hard for these fathers and mothers. They are giving willingly and gladly as they make the sacrifice. It is not without suffering of a sort which only a parent can understand. Tears under such circumstances are not a sign of weakness. They are the tears of a mother who there is strength to overcome sorrow; in which there is joy as well as sadness. Love of family and love of country will keep on the threshold of every home from which boys will go to war this year. The wariness of one is the worthiness of the other—Eugene Guard.

Here is the story of war, or one of its most significant phases, reduced to terms of exact understanding. It shows why Eugene has more than a general interest in the great European struggle. The relation of Eugene is now intimate, direct, personal. It will continue to be until Eugene is to learn the fate of the valiant sons sent to the front.

There are thousands of communities throughout the land, and more thousands of homes, which will await with poignant concern the dispatch of news from the front. When the news of glory or of grief it will bring they are many of them to know.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

Oregon has been free in recent times from labor disputes such as have convulsed Seattle, Tacoma and the lumber regions of Puget Sound and Southwestern Washington, though it is true that there have been sporadic outbreaks of strike and riot and violence in certain sections of the state. We agree with Governor Withycombe that the violence and rancor of the I. W. W. propaganda will defeat its own ends. There is a notion that the peace and harmony of the state can be maintained by the use of force; but the greatest cure for the evils of I. W. W. is, after all, an exact common understanding of the principles of arbitration and conciliation. Governor Withycombe's proposal for a board of conciliation and arbitration is timely and wise. The temper of the public is distinctly against labor and wage disputes now, and it is favorable to any plan of settlement and adjustment that will at least tide over the war period. Undoubtedly employer and employe alike are in accord with that sentiment, and will respond to any reasonable and practical plan which that sentiment endorses. Governor Withycombe has offered such a plan for Oregon.

It is to be observed that Governor Withycombe does not propose merely formation of a board for purposes of arbitration, but also one for conciliation. There are thus to be both arbitration and conciliation; and we should say that the latter is even more important than the former.

There are to be three representatives of labor and three of capital, or the employing class, on the board. We assume that they are to be selected by the Governor, though he asks employers and employes each to name three candidates. Clearly the Governor must exercise his high prerogative of determining finally the fitness of the members. There is danger otherwise that it will not be a judicial tribunal, but merely a speaking class interests. That would be fatal.

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machinery at instead of amidships, for by so doing it will save much valuable cargo space which is to be occupied by the ballast tank, the shaft tunnel and the longitudinal bulkheads in the lower hold, and will make the ships more useful as lumber-carriers after the war.

FROM AN UNKNOWN VISTOR.

During the dark hours of the night, some anonymous prowler left in the corridors of The Oregonian office a handbill on prohibition. To the naked eye the sheet appears to be about twenty inches long by twelve inches wide and of the usual thickness or lack of it. On one side is printed a symposium from various newspapers of the country—West Virginia, Maine, Virginia, South Carolina, Colorado, North Carolina, Kansas—all opposing National prohibition as a rider to the food-conservation bill.

All these dry extracts surround a cartoon from The Oregonian—a handsome and pertinent pictorial interpretation of the question as it appeared recently to the cartoonist of The Oregonian. National prohibition is represented as a camel, and he has his feet in the food-control basket, and there are various suggestive accessories intended to develop the idea of the foolish beast. The cartoon got into the wrong stall and muddled things up.

MARYLAND HAS A LAW WHICH MAY SOON DISPOSE OF IDLE, WANDERING TROUBLEMAKERS.

It requires the registration on or before August 20 of all men between 18 and 59 "not then regularly employed in any lawful or useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind." The penalty for evasion is \$50, or imprisonment if the fine is not paid. After registration the Governor is to assign the idlers to work, and the penalty for disregarding the assignment is \$500 fine or six months imprisonment. Only students, apprentices, "persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers" and persons engaged in seasonal occupations are exempt. If necessary, officers of police, firemen, operators and brakemen tourists will shun Maryland.

One fact stands out in regard to the recent fighting on the western front. When the allies gain a point, they hold it. Their enactment will help to retake it, they almost invariably fall. The movement is slow, but it is all in one direction. The expulsion of the Germans from France and Belgium is gradual, but because it is their final defeat will be the more complete.

NEWSPAPER PATRIOTISM IS NOT ALL PRINTED STUFF.

Take the Hillsboro Argus, for example. Editor Long's son Donald has been commissioned Lieutenant at the Fort Myers camp and another son is on the cruiser Buffalo, while Vern McKinney, son of the senior partner, is in the Third Oregon.

If all teachers of swimming would teach their pupils what not to do when a rescuer from drowning comes, fewer brave men would meet the fate of Andrew Carlson at St. Helens. Whatever you do, do not grab the rescuer. If you have a lifebuoy, do, he and you will drown together.

OUR LESSON.

Warning should be taken from the terrible lesson which Russia is learning. The gates were thrown open to every agent of division and dissension. The choice of weapons was unlimited, does not confine itself to guns, bombs, flaming liquid, poisonous gas, torpedoes and other material things. One of its most potent weapons is the poison of internal dissension and disunity. Through the gates which Russia opened with the revolution, Germany poured swarms of agents who wielded this insidious weapon. To the Socialist leaders, it is clear that the lesson is not to be learned until it is too late. It is not to be learned until it is too late.

SIXTEEN MODEL CITIES.

The Government is now building sixteen model cities. The buildings will be cheap and temporary, but they will afford shelter against cold, heat and rain, and will be constructed on the most approved sanitary principles, well lighted, heated to the right temperature in winter, and dry. They will be supplied with pure water and abundant baths. The walls will be wide, well drained and firm surfaced. The sewer system will be complete from the beginning; it will not be gradual, patchwork growth, as in cities which have "just grown."

The inhabitants of these cities will not eat what they choose, in their own houses, cooked in their own way. They will eat in common, and their food will be selected by experts for its body-building, strength-giving and sustaining qualities. It will be cooked according to rules laid down by the same authorities. Errors in diet and excessive indulgence of a liking for some article of food will not be permitted to cause disorders of the stomach. Each one will take abundant physical exercise, calculated to build up the physique, and will take enough sleep at regular hours which nature intended for sleep. Indulgence in alcoholic or narcotic liquors will be permitted. Hours will be set apart for recreation, both bodily and mental, and there will be opportunities for social amusement, in recognition of the fact that man is a gregarious animal and needs not only to play but to play in company.

Strict care will be taken of the inhabitants' health, the best physicians being employed not only to cure them when they become sick, but after the manner of the Chinese, to prevent typhoid fever and smallpox, and there will be hospitals equipped with the most modern appliances and attended by the most skilled surgeons, physicians and nurses.

These will not be typical cities, for they will be populated entirely, or almost entirely, by men. There can be no fair comparison between the ratio of sickness and death in them and other cities, for the inhabitants will

be men in the prime of life, picked for their close approach to perfection in health and physique and guarded by strict discipline against disease and accidents which result from human folly. They will be under training designed to develop their every faculty, physical, mental and moral, to the highest point, for they will be the new army of the United States, chosen to go against the army of Germany in the supreme test of valor, endurance, strength and skill.

It is not probable that any ordinary cities will be built and governed as will these, or that all the inhabitants of an ordinary city could be induced to live as they will be required to live, but it is reasonable to believe that those who return will have experienced such great benefits as to become evangelists of right living. They will be such shining examples of manhood that many thousands will of their own accord seek the same military training, not with any desire or expectation of war, but that they may attain their full development as men.

Sir Eric Geddes, the new British First Lord of the Admiralty, is one of the new men discovered by British statesmen, and he served his apprenticeship in hustling in the United States. Born in India, he came to America at the age of 17 to get practical experience in engineering. He worked for a year at the Homestead Steel Works, three years on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, then spent six years at railroading in India. He went to England in 1908 and made such a record there that when Kitchener called on the railroads for a man to hurry troops to the coast they gave him Geddes. Kitchener then employed him as director-general of the railroads. After the battle of the Somme he was sent to France to re-organize the tangled railroads and was retained by Haig as director-general of transportation, but before going there he had been deputy director-general of munitions. He is no sailor, but he is a great administrator, and is looked to for good work in providing ships and munitions to carry out Admiral Jellicoe's plans.

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METHOD OF DRAFT IS EXPLAINED

Counties That Have Supplied Quota Not Subject to First Call.

TILLAMOOK, Or., July 26.—(To the Editor.)—Are the same numbers that were used in the first draft to be used on counties that have been exempt until second draft? If they are to be used, are the same credit cards to be used? My way of understanding I would call it a layoff.

A man who has gone from the smaller counties in order to enlist in guard companies have not been credited with their home addresses in the allocation, thus intimating that the larger centers have profited at the expense of the smaller districts in the matter of the quotas to be raised in the draft.

The drawing of serial draft numbers at Washington simply determined the order in which every one of the nearly 10,000,000 men registered as subject to military service are to be called up, whether on the first draft or the third draft or any draft that may be made.

For the first draft each state was allotted a quota, based on its population, showing a slight number of men that must furnish. However, the authorities also gave each state credit against the draft quotas for all men in its National Guard up to June 30 and for all men enlisted from the state in the regular Army between April 2 and June 30.

The states themselves apportioned these credits for men enlisted in the National Guard and regular Army among their various counties. Some of the counties had furnished by enlistments as many men or more men than their state's quota, and so their obligation to furnish on the draft. Consequently they were exempted from furnishing any men on the first draft.

This exemption has nothing to do with the order in which serial draft numbers were drawn. It merely means that the men in that county who were nearly would be called on the first draft will not be called until the second draft, because their counties have already furnished so many men by voluntary enlistment, for which credit has been given them, that they have furnished all the men required of them until the second draft. It would be hard to devise a plan more fair to all concerned.

DEPENDENTS AS GROUNDED FOR EXEMPTION.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., July 26.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me what instructions were given to the local exemption boards. I understand a member of our local board states that a man who is married with a wife solely dependent upon him for support, but no children, will not be exempted. Clause 8 of part 7 of information bulletin gives a man with a wife or child dependent on him for support as ground for discharge. I have been for two years the wife of a man now drafted. I have no other means of help to me and am physically unable to earn even a part of my own living. Have I grounds for appeal if the local decision is against me?

(1) If the member of your local board that you quote says a married man with a wife solely dependent upon him for support, but no children, cannot be exempted, he is mistaken. The regulations specifically state that a man having a wife solely dependent upon him may be exempted. Under the facts about yourself as you state them, you would have full grounds for an appeal to the district board.

(2) All the numbers were drawn at Washington in the lottery drawing last week. The men in each district will be called up in the exact order in which their numbers were drawn at Washington, as they are required in the first and successive drafts. Only those needed on the first draft will be called at that time, those needed on the second draft then, and so on to the final draft. If that many are necessary.

EXAMINATION OF NATIONAL GUARDMEN.

CLACKAMAS, Or., July 26.—(To the Editor.)—Could you inform me if the National Guardsmen in Clackamas county are physically examined before they will be taken across the sea, if they have already been examined by their district board? And will they be examined after or before they are mustered into the regular Army? O. N. G. SOLDIER.

WAR SERVICE ABROAD.

PORTLAND, July 27.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Please tell me in what branch of service I can enlist where, on account of dependents, I will not be sent abroad.
 (2) Are American soldiers in France permitted to write home or is no mail allowed to be sent out?
 (3) What are we going to do for farm hands in this country? Thanking you in advance. A SUBSCRIBER.

AWARD ON REX-TIGARD ROAD.

SHERWOOD, Or., July 26.—(To the Editor.)—The man who won the contract on the Rex-Tigard road, and where he lives. A SUBSCRIBER.

OSKAR HUBER, 223 SHERLOCK BUILDING.

MEN ARE CREDITED TO COUNTIES

Place of Residence, Not of Enlistment, Governs Allotments in Draft.

ASTORIA, Or., July 26.—(To the Editor.)—"When in doubt, go to The Oregonian" seems to be sound advice. A dispute has arisen over the allocation of enlistment in Oregon and it has been suggested that The Oregonian settle the matter once for all.

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In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.
 From The Oregonian of July 28, 1892.

Washington.—The presiding officer of the Senate today laid before that body a message from the President relative to the Taylor of a cable between California and the Hawaiian Islands.

Seattle.—Hon. Eugene Semple today declared himself openly as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

One of the largest land deals that has ever been recorded in this county was completed yesterday when the Doan donation claim, consisting of 900 acres and located six miles below Portland on the west side of the river, was sold to an Eastern syndicate, the price paid being \$350,000.

Work on the locks at the Cascades is to be suspended temporarily, pending instructions from the East in regard to the suits to be pursued under the contract clause in the rivers and harbors bill.

Chicago.—The slaughter by sun was still on in Chicago today. Fifty deaths and more than twice as many prostrations from heat occurred.

RULES FOR CARE OF HUSBANDS

How to Keep Man About the House.

Though Married, Is Todd.

PORTLAND, July 27.—(To the Editor.)—Here are 10 rules for keeping a husband at home:

- (1) Make him know that you love and care for him, do things that you know he likes to have you do.
- (2) If he has a den keep it in perfect order, and make him see that his smoking outfit is in its proper place, and do not complain if there are ashes on the floor; they are good for you.
- (3) See that his linen is always supplied and in its proper place where he can get it without looking through all the dresser drawers.
- (4) If he is loving and spoony at times meet him half way by giving him a little kiss and a smile in the morning, and the same when he returns, and show him that you have missed him while he has been away.
- (5) Keep your house clean, your dresses and make yourself look as pretty as you can.
- (6) If you want him to go out with him on an evening, do so willingly, and make him feel that you love to go for his sake.
- (7) Keep a suitable outfit on hand at all times, to be put on in a hurry, and do not say "Oh, I can't go tonight, as I haven't anything to wear," when you know as well as he that you have as good clothes as the average.
- (8) If he telephones you from his office that he has just received an invitation to a dinner and asks you to be ready at 6 P. M. sharp, you should get ready at once and be ready to go, and go expecting to enjoy yourself, and show him that you have enjoyed the evening.
- (9) Show him that you think he is the only man living, and do not fail to praise him to others that you are in company with. Tell them how good he is for you, and how loving he is at home.
- (10) Learn his likes and dislikes and try to please him in all things you do, and I assure you that he will always appreciate your efforts, and he will see no one that fills the bill as well as you, his wife, does. You will find that he will be found in the home more than he is in his club.

MRS. E. W. S.

No Volunteer Organizations.

LA GRANDE, Or., July 26.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly help me settle an argument by printing the answer to the following question: Was there a call for volunteers for this war and if so did President Wilson issue the call. LEONARD THOMPSON.

Both Correct Sentences.

PORTLAND, July 27.—(To the Editor.)—To settle a dispute will you answer these questions through your columns:

1. Is this sentence—"Tom is going to do this and he will do it"—The apple is for you and me?" J. W. S.
2. Is this sentence correct—"The apple is for you and me?" J. W. S.

1. Yes.
 2. Yes.

Ambassador Penfield's Own Story of Wartime in Austria-Hungary

—PRESENTED BY—

The Sunday Oregonian

"AUSTRIA-HUNGARY FROM THE INSIDE," by Ambassador Penfield, is a revelation of the desperate straits into which the dual monarchy has been led by Prussian madness. It is the first detailed and authentic account to