The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1917.

AFTER THREE YEARS OF WAR.

Opening of the fourth year of the war finds the belligerents not yet in sight of its end, though the manner in which it will end has been made more certain by the events of its third year. When Lord Kitchener predicted that it would last three years, incredulity was displayed by those who had not closely appraised the contending forces, but it is now foreseen that that period may be doubled. Its prolongation may be ascribed to several causes.

The operations of the allies were at first under no central control and followed no single strategic plan, so that they seemed to be making several distinct wars against a common enemy, while all operations and all forces of the Germanic powers were under the direction of the German General Staff. The allies did not attach due importance to the German thrust eastward, to promote which Bulgaria was drawn into the German net. Hence allied diplomacy chased the rainbow of a reconstituted Balkan league and neglected to block the corridor between Berlin and Constantinople by sending an army to help Serbia in damming the Teuton flood, and the allies wasted their forces and weakened their prestige in an abortive attack on the Dardanelles.

Britain did not really begin to form an army until the war was on, and was compelled to scatter its deficient forces in defensive operations in Egypt and Mesopotamia. The shameful blunders in Mesopotamia wasted energy and lengthened Turkey's lease on life. The allied cause was betrayed by treachery of the Russian government, which brought defeat on the army and yielded much rich territory to the enemy, adding to its resources. The blockade, though becoming stricter, was full of leaks and permitted Germany to derive much aid from contiguous neutrals.

The opening of the third year was marked by a great improvement in the situation of the allies. The German drive for Verdun had definitely failed. The new British army had entered the field with artillery and aircraft superior to those of the Germans and, joining the French in the battle of the Somme, smashed the boasted fortified lines and proved its superiority in tactics and morale also. Brusiloff's Russian army had begun an at first resistless drive, capturing hosts of prisoners and much booty.

Events of the third year naturally divide themselves into two periods, of which the first closed with the German peace overtures in December and the second opened with the proclamation of unrestricted submarine war on January 31. In the west the French and British gnawed a big gap in the German lines north and south of the Somme. Near Verdun the French recovered nearly all of the ground east of the Meuse River which they had lost during nearly six months of incessant fighting. Italy, having recovered nearly all the positions lost in the Trentino in the Spring, captured Gorizia and the commanding heights and advanced some distance across the Carso plateau toward Trieste. The allied army drove the Bulgars out of Western Greece and captured Monastir, the old capital of Serbia.

In the east things did not go well with the allies. The Russian advance continued through August and into September, and Roumania, declaring war on August 27, invaded Transylvania, but in October the Teutons, joined by the Turks and Bulgars, drove the Roumanians from that province and the Dobrudscha and did not stop until two-thirds of the kingdom with its capital had been occupied, while the Teutons took the offensive in Galicia and Volhynia. The pro-German Cabinet of Russia began secret negotiations for a separate peace, which were stopped by the expulsion of Stuermer from the Premiership at the demand of the Duma.

Masking fear of defeat behind their customary arrogance, the Prussian militarists made a bid for peace in December. At the same time, President Wilson, foreseeing that the United States could not much longer remain neutral, called upon each group of belligerents to define its war aims. The entente powers made a frank reply which showed their aims to be in close accord with the principles of American democracy, but Germany refused to divulge her terms except at a conference. On January 22 the President in a speech to the Senate defined what he considered the essential conditions of permanent peace, and these proved to be practically identical with those which had been laid down by the allies.

On January 31 Germany proclaimed unrestricted submarine war, leaving the President no alternative to carrying out his threat, made at the time of the Sussex affair, to sever diplomatic relations. He called on Congress to authorize arming of merchant ships, but a filibuster by a dozen pacifists in the Senate prevented action by the expiring Congress. In the meantime a dispatch from Germany inviting Mexico in conjunction with Japan to join in war on the United States had fallen into the hands of the Government, and Ambassador Gerard, on his return, had fully revealed the hostile designs of Germany. A revolution which in a few days transformed Russia from a despotism into a republic removed the last cause of hesitation. Armed neutrality was abandoned as an impracticable half-measure. On April 2 the President called upon Congress to declare war on Germany, and on April 6 the declaration was made. Thus the second period of the year opened with the issue clearly drawn between democracy and autocracy, and with the greatest of democracies arrayed on the side of the allies.

Internal confusion in Russia prevented the allies from carrying out their plan for a combined offensive on all fronts, but the western powers, unaided, have forced the Germans to retreat on a front of forty-five miles for a distance of twenty miles and have then driven them from every commanding position between the sea and Craonne, taking about 70,000 prisoners and hundreds of field guns. They have now begun a drive across the Flanders plain with the evident purpose of making the German position on the Belgian coast untenable and of converting the new Hindenburg line into a huge bulge.

Italy has crossed the upper Isonzo, taken the commanding heights and has advanced across the Carso plateau to within ten miles of Trieste. The Germans have been held at a standstill in Macedonia, but since Greece has joined the allies they face the prospect of an offensive there also, while Roumania has driven them back in the Putna Valley. In Mesopotamia the British have retaken Kut, captured Bagdad and advanced far up the Euphrates and Tigris. They have also invaded Palestine, stand before Gaza and only await reinforcements to advance on Jerusalem. Sedition and mutiny have changed the Russian advance into a retreat, but drastic measures have already stiffened the resistance of the retiring armies.

Thus before the United States has begun to make its weight felt, except in money and material and against the submarine, the Teutons have proved capable of successful offense only against disorganized Russia and have been driven back wherever they have been vigorously attacked. Utterly unprepared, the United States can scarcely hope to put more than 250,000 men in France before Winter, and will do well to have a million there a year hence. Germany's defensive strength is so great that allied progress can be but slow without an air-tight blockade and indisputable air supremacy, but these are the very points in which American help can be made quickly effective. Submarine ravages have confined allied operations to their main fronts and have forced inaction in the Balkans and in Asia. The submarine has failed to cripple them, and within a year great fleets of American and British ships will galvanize every allied army into activity.

By using and wisely directing all their strength, the American people can give the allies the final push to victory and can greatly shorten the conflict, but they must harbor no illusions about the strength of the two empires' central position for defense or about the desperation with which militarism will hold out in a struggle on which it has staked its existence.

THE OVERCROWDED LAW.

At the recent meeting of the Washington State Bar Association President Wilmot Tucker expressed the not unusual complaint that the profession is overcrowded. "If 50 per cent of the lawyers now in practice," he said, "were engaged in some other useful occupation, general welfare would be immeasurably improved, the public happier, the lawyer better off."

One can obtain a similar expression from a member of almost any profession. The law, medicine, dentistry, journalism, architecture — all are "overdone." Perhaps the criticism is more than half correct, for common observation teaches that many lawyers would have made better sailors, or carpenters, or dentists. Likewise many sailors, carpenters and dentists would have made better lawyers. And so it goes through all vocations. If there were some way of fitting each man into his proper groove there would be not much else than an interchange among the professions and trades and each would be as badly crowded as at present.

Still we think that the law offers an extreme example. And for that, the lawyers themselves are largely to blame. They in the greater part formulate the machinery for admitting men to the bar and they provide the machinery for expelling the unfit. The former is greased and the latter is rusty from lack of use. But there is just as much room at the top as there ever was. The public realizes that fact and is not so much alarmed by the precariousness of the living now endured by many young lawyers as in the seeming success of numerous others who ought to have been kicked out long ago.

WASTEFUL DELIVERY.

There will be general sympathy with the desire of Portland merchants to eliminate unnecessary deliveries of merchandise when it is understood by all that delivery is an important factor in the cost of living, that much of it represents extravagance and waste, and that it consumes man power that in present conditions can well be put to better economic use. Wagons and automobiles from a hundred stores speed hither and yon, crossing and recrossing one another's territory, pausing now and then to drop a package that may contain anything from a roll of carpet to a paper of pins—and much too often it is an article that the buyer could easily have taken home in his pocket. Of course someone pays. As a matter of fact, everybody pays. Delivery cost is added to the price of the goods, as part of the "overhead," and so long as the public demands it it will be there. There is no escaping it.

Abuses now inherent in the system must be apparent to the most casual observer. They have reached the point, for example, where cartage and delivery represent in some cities a heavier charge against the business than railroad freights. It was brought out by a Census Bureau investigation recently that in the city of Washington in 1916 $8,300,000 was expended by the merchants for local delivery of goods, as compared with only $7,250,000 for freights. Yet the public is alert when the subject of freights is mentioned, and apathetic upon the other question. And whereas higher or lower freights present a complicated economic problem, not at all easy of solution, the more important question of delivery has a remedy right at hand.

The demand for retrenchment in all lines is pressing. Curtailment of delivery has been accomplished in some Eastern cities, but the movement has been slow to reach the West. Now, however, it is here, and Portland faces the issue squarely. Co-operation on the part of the public will make everything easy. Reform will be harder without that co-operation, but in the nature of events it will come sooner or later anyhow. Our young men are going away to war, or are engaged in other occupations more necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, and comparatively useless work must stop.

The market basket and the shopping bag ought to be regarded as marks of distinction and as ornaments to anybody's arm.

QUEER LEGAL LOGIC.

This is the tale of an adventure on the Sandy boulevard the other day between a traffic officer and two automobiles and its surprising sequel in the District Court of Multnomah County. The policeman was in hot pursuit of a speed maniac, and in trying to catch him he passed another car going just a little in excess of the limit. The officer testified to the facts, and the following colloquy resulted:

"Did you arrest the other man who was going twenty-eight miles and also exceeding the speed limit?" inquired Judge Jones.

"I did not," replied the officer. "I was after this man."

"This case is dismissed," returned the court. "I will not find one man guilty when the officer refuses to arrest another man who is equally guilty."

This is quite the most perfect non sequitur it has been our fortune to note in the recent proceedings of any court. The same kind of logic would lead to reprimand of a policeman and dismissal of a murderer caught in the act because the officer had first seen, and ignored, a thief robbing a grocer's till.

The judge would better have commended the zealous traffic officer for exercising his plain discretion and going after the greater offender. But whether he did or not, we are quite at a loss to know how the real speed maniac's infraction can be justified by the officer's failure to do his duty in another case.

It may be hoped that the court will not rigidly follow its own precedent and hereafter release any offender who may be able to show up the derelictions of the arresting authority in some other matter.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

The exact motive of those daring young men in inveigling A. E. Clark into an automobile, and then at the point of the pistol seeking to coerce him into some sort of adventure with Mrs. Clark, his former wife, is startling in its perplexity. Of course Mrs. Clark was fully cognizant of the plans of her champions, for by evident prearrangement she joined the party in the motorcar.

The undisputed facts are that the two Kleinaus by false representations got Mr. Clark to go with them in broad daylight, and when in the automobile there was a sudden display of pistols by them, a struggle, and a quick collapse of the whole scheme, whatever it was. Perhaps it was to take the attorney to Vancouver and force him to re-marry Mrs. Clark. Or perhaps it was to horsewhip him publicly. Or perhaps it was some other mad idea.

We have no wish to prejudice this case or to be harsh with Mrs. Clark. But it would seem that there ought finally to be a clear determination of an affair which has furnished Portland with a series of sensations during many years. It may be quite true that the woman has suffered wrongs. It is true that she has enlisted the sympathy of other women, though it is fair enough to say that she has not always retained it. But the climax of the case, just presented to the public in so astonishing a way, certainly calls for the sternest investigation and for conclusive action as to her mental and moral responsibility and as to the part her young partners played in the remarkable automobile episode.

BASEBALL, OLD AND NEW.

A match baseball game, played between the second nine of the Clackamas club and the first nine of the Highland club, resulted as follows: Clackamas 75, Highland 67.—From The Oregonian's Fifty-Years-Ago column.

The good old days, the good old days! Then the getters of the biggest scores were the best players; now the whole scheme is to freeze out the other nine. Though it is no longer called a "nine." It's a team. Then everybody played; now only professionals play in the big games, and everybody sits on the bleachers or in the grand stand, and yells. Then the National pastime was mostly for amateurs; now it is not. Then it was for the players; now it is for the spectators. Withal the admission must be grudgingly made that the competency of players has enormously increased in the years. That is one reason, perhaps, for the astonishing vitality of baseball, the unfailing interest of the bleachers.

From the time of adoption of regular baseball playing rules by the old Knickerbockers to the present date, changes have been remarkably few in number as compared with the great advances in skill. The ball is of practically the same weight and size. Masks have been somewhat bettered in material since their introduction in 1877; gloves and mitts have been improved, but the same general fabric and fashion are yet employed in their making.

In one department, however—pitching—the changes have been very marked, and to these renovations in the rules can be attributed the small scores of modern-day ball games as compared with those of fifty years ago.

Curiously, it was in 1867—the year of the Clackamas-Highland game—that W. Arthur Cummings, of Ware, Mass., invented the curve ball which made inevitable the changes in the playing rules. At this time the pitching distance was forty-five feet, with a box six by six, but the pitcher was supposed to send on the ball with a perpendicular swing of the arm, the delivery starting below the waist. The batter had the privilege of calling for high or low balls, and, for failure so to pitch, the pitcher was penalized by having a ball called on him after a "warning" by the umpire.

Gradually new pitchers acquired the curve ball. By 1872 the throw was legalized to some extent, but it was not until 1883 that the National League completely authorized the present-day style. Little by little the net tightened around the batsmen until nowadays a score that runs into two figures is laughingly referred to as a freak. Lengthening of the pitching distance to sixty feet gave the pitchers more opportunity to utilize their shoots and hooks. Foul strikes, cutting down of the ball limit from ten to four, abolishment of the batter's high or low privilege—all these changes tended to emphasize the pitching dominance that has held sway during the past decade and more.

The ball that had been in universal use for many years had been a rubber-cored sphere. About five years ago rule makers and close students of the National pastime, believing that a large score game would be more interesting, attempted to overthrow the pre-eminent prestige of the pitcher. A cork-centered ball of great resiliency was placed upon the market. Players and fans immediately began to wonder what was wrong with baseball. One well-known tobacco concern that had paid premiums for home runs almost had to go into bankruptcy. Large scores became as common as garden weeds.

The lively ball died a sudden death. It didn't take with Friend Fan. Ball concerns still manufacture the cork-centered globule, but the cork is now very small and covered liberally with rubber. Though scores and batting averages are higher than they were seven or eight years ago, it is not likely that further efforts will be made to revert to the foot-racing times of the '60s.

BUSINESS AS UNUSUAL.

So great is the demand for labor of the highest skill as well as unskilled that it is no hardship for any city employe to be thrown out of his position. If there is no necessary work for him in the city's service and if he is a faithful worker and has any skill, he can easily obtain new employment where he is actually needed. To retain him where there is no useful work for him is double waste, for it wastes the wages he receives and the work he might do elsewhere.

The same principle applies to men employed in the distilling and brewing industries. A great cry has gone up that National prohibition would throw hundreds of thousands of men out of employment, but there is plenty of other work for which these men are sorely needed. If it should be decided that the production of alcoholic liquor is unnecessary, at least during war, no hardship would be suffered by these men and a great gain would be made by the community, for they would be transferred from useless to useful occupations. There is a job for every man in the United States these days.

Nor need any man or woman hesitate to abstain from luxuries as a means of war economy lest some industry suffer depression and its employes be thrown out of employment. As the money spent on luxuries is needed to buy necessaries, so is the labor occupied in producing luxuries needed to produce necessaries. The man and the job where he is really useful will soon be brought together, and only temporary inconvenience will result.

The conditions of these times are so unusual that our motto should be "Business as unusual," not "Business as usual." As every person must choose between necessary and unnecessary expenses, so must the decision be made whether any occupation is necessary in these times. The man who is called to the Army must forsake his usual occupation; so must many civilians, in order that the fighting man may be fed, armed and equipped.

A pessimistic report comes down the Valley that the bean crop will in places be so small as to be negligible. Blame is placed on the lack of rain. Properly it belongs on the man who planted beans in the wrong spot and neglected cultivation. Intensive farming cannot be learned in one season. Beans will be as valuable in the Fall of 1918, if the war holds out, and signs point that way.

County fairs must provide special premiums for exhibits of canned goods by housewives. A wholesome rivalry will be created under which much more may be put up. Local editors should in all cases be put on the testing committees, they being the only competent judges of what is good to eat.

A Japanese steamship is coming to take 4,000,000 feet of lumber and a Dutch steamship is in the harbor to take 3,000,000 feet, both cargoes for China. These are indication of what will be doing after the war, when Europe begins to rebuild. A cargo or two a day will be common.

Automobiles are so common on the highways that horses by this time should be accustomed to them. The animal that persists in running away is a back number and should be sent to Portland to round out his career in roasts, stews and bologna.

It will be observed that the 17-inch rainbow of Hood River observed the state law as to size by swallowing a 7-inch mountain trout. The exactness of details as to figures is not remarkable when coming from Hood River.

Two men more or less notorious in Portland as "reds" have been taken to Utah for internment. There may be others waiting to be denounced, but this action of Federal officials will close their mouths.

Even the animals are impressed with the spirit of the year to do their best. For example, the "lady hawg" at Vancouver, with twelve children and places for only ten when dinner is served.

The Government cannot provide an officer for military training at the University of Oregon, but students who hunger for it can get all they want by enlisting, if not drafted.

Anybody could make a fine garden like that of General Petain if he had soldiers at command to do the work. One merit in making garden lies in hoeing your own row.

For the 16,000 places in the second officers' camp there have been 72,914 applications. When all the officers have been commissioned, we will need a great army to keep them busy.

Part of the mill-yard equipment should be handy clubs to wield on agitators. A broken head is a better cure than the clean, round hole of a bullet, and it hurts worse.

Of nineteen who appeared before a Seattle board, fifteen were exempted. If that ratio were to become general there would be great overhauling of plans; but it cannot.

We are almost reconciled to a long war when we read about the imprisonment of some of these disloyal agitators for the full period of the hostilities.

The Indian at best is a child of nature and if he can kill an "evil spirit" with stones and clubs he will do so despite the efforts of the white man.

A little precipitation now and then would be relished by the best of men.

Pity the poor slackers! They will be fillers for the first exempts.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation and prevention of diseases, 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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WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS.

Wild wheat grows in Palestine and Mesopotamia. Although found in one of the first settled parts of the civilized world, it was not the first grain used for food purposes. Its superiority among grains did not become manifest until the art of grinding and baking had been developed, for its superiority lies not so much in its nutritive qualities as in the stunts through which the miller and baker can put it.

After the outer chaff and dirt has been removed the wheat berry consists of three parts—a husk from which bran is made; a germ, the sprouting part of the berry; and an endosperm, or the food stored to sustain the sprouting plant until it can develop roots and leaves.

The endosperm, making up 85 per cent of the grain, is the part from which the miller attempts to make all of his grade flour. This part consists, in the main, of starch and gluten. It is poor in cellulose fat and mineral salts.

The germ, making up 1½ per cent of the berry, is rich in nitrogen or protein and fat.

The bran, making up practically all of the remainder of the berry, is rich in cellulose, protein and mineral salts. It always contains a considerable percentage of starch.

However much wheat is made this year there will be a scarcity. To overcome this the authorities are attempting to bring up several changes. One is to persuade the people to eat more of other grains and less of wheat. This phase of the subject has already been discussed. The second is to persuade the millers, bakers and even the domestic cooks to incorporate other flours with wheat flour. This has been discussed.

The third is to persuade the millers to bring more of the berry into flour. The millers object to this because when the germ is mixed with flour the product does not keep so well. The fat is liable to become rancid. Soluble proteins in the fat of the germ are apt to act on the starch of the flour, converting part of it into soluble starch and sugar, darkening its color and detracting from the appearance of bread made from it. This is the basis of 99 per cent of the objection of the millers.

When bran is mixed with the flour the product is darker and makes a darker bread. Every miller mixes his flours. Every flour on the market is a blend. But no miller will blend in such a way as to put out a dark product because he knows of the prejudices of the consumer.

There are commercial reasons for both of these positions taken by the miller. It is stated that flours containing germ and bran are less nutritious and wholesome. There is no basis for that statement. It is stated that the bran and germ could be more economically fed to domestic animals than to man. There is no basis for that statement.

The third method of saving wheat cannot be accomplished unless the people are willing to eat darker flours and will submit to some change in the marketing methods of flours.

"BIRTHMARKS."

E. A. R. writes: "Please advise me in your column your opinion as to birthmarks. I have been told there are certain periods early in pregnancy where it is possible. However, I would appreciate your advice."

REPLY.

This is a frequent inquiry. Birthmarks cannot result from mental shock or any other mental process regardless of the stage of the pregnancy. There are no nerves running from the brain of the mother to any part of the body of the child. Nothing, not even the blood, runs from the mother into the child. The child takes its nourishment from the blood of the mother through roots in the afterbirth, just as a plant takes its nourishment from the soil through roots. Of course the development of a child may go wrong from many causes. For example, injury and infection. Such going wrong results in congenital deformities, defects, and birthmarks.

TO GO ALONG WITH MILK.

J. F. C. writes: "I am so situated as to be able to have plenty of good milk, which I like and which agrees with me, except that it constipates. Is there anything that can be done to prevent it constipating me? What can be done for gas in bowels? I have heard charcoal is helpful. Has charcoal any bad effects?"

REPLY.

Milk is constipating because practically all of it absorbs and no residue is left. Therefore it is easy to overcome the constipation resulting from drinking milk. Eat bran, bran bread, fruit, and vegetables. Charcoal has no bad effects.

CREAKING JOINTS.

Anxious writes: "Would be pleased if you would let me know what the cause of "cracking joints" is. No matter in what position I move, one of my joints is bound to creak. I am 23 years of age (female). Would appreciate it very much if you could advise me of some remedy and if you think I ought to see a doctor."

REPLY.

Have your teeth fixed. If your tonsils are enlarged have the trouble attended to. Creaking joints are due to persistent absorption of infection. You should join a gymnasium and take exercises to "limber" your joints.

School Swimming Pools.

PORTLAND, Or., July 31.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Are the swimming pools in the city schools open to others than school children.

(2) If so, what school having a swimming pool is nearest Fourteenth and Jefferson.

(3) What nights are boys' nights and at what hours is the pool open.

C. A. B.

(1) Yes, at specified times.

(2) The new Shattuck School at Park and Hall streets.

(3) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays are boys' days. The tank is open both afternoon and evening. Wednesday evening is "Social Night," when the tank is open to both men and women.

A Redskin Muckraker.

By James Barton Adams.

On a rock beside the river,
Where the bright sun rays were dancing
On the clear breeze-wrinkled waters,
Sat Star Eyes, the Indian maiden.
Sat she there a lovely picture
Silhoutted 'gainst the mountain
She was using for a background.
She had done a term at Carlisle,
In the state of Pennsylvania,
And returned unto her people
Educated to the limit,
And of such superior polish
That her nasal prong was carried
At an elevated angle
As she strolled about the village
On the Dog Creek reservation.
From the bushes strode a warrior
Clad in bead-embroidered breechcloth
And a few red scars of battle,
And but little else to speak of,
And in husky voice that quivered
With the promptings of emotion
He proceeded to address her:
"Ah! you scorn me, haughty maiden,
Turn to me the icy eyeballs,
Shun me as you would the cur dog
Bearing fleas that are contagious.
Ere you yet had quit the village
For the paleface lodge of learning
All your wiles on me were focused,
For your smiles I was the target.
Then you were a native squawlet,
Ate of dog meat as your sisters,
Chewed boiled tripe with redskin relish,
Took a bath but on your birthdays
Or when caught out in a rain storm,
Wore a skirt of gunnybagging,
Castoff flour sacks were your leggins,
'Stead of openwork limb casings
Showing ...rough the interstices
The material you're made of.
And——"

But with a haughty gesture,
Rising from her squat position
On the rock beside the river
She his speech flow interrupted,
Cut it off close to its fountain,
Saying in a voice that chilled him
From the scalplock to the toe nails:
"Cut it out, you darned muckraker!"
And the once untutored maiden
Hit the trail toward the village
While the warrior stood and wondered
What in thunder 'twas she'd called him.

THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY.

(The poetic genius of Edward Killfeather has again been given full play, with the following results. The meter is perhaps faulty, but there is no denying that Killfeather's sentiment is in tune with the patriotic thought of the Nation.)

Old Glory is proudly in it; it's the flag
that is going to win it;
She is a hummer for crowding foemen
with dismay.
By the peerless valor of her sons, when
they turn loose the guns,
They will crystallize old Europe with
the real Democracy.

Chorus—
For they will scrap around the sun,
putting the Zeppelins on the run.
It will be fierce on the vicious subs
beneath the sea.
The cold hand that is mailed with steel,
and the despot's iron heel,
Will go down before the heroes of
real Democracy.

She is floating o'er the land of one,
that rivers of blood has wet,
Who struck a blow for American liberty in his day;
She is there to return the debt for her
beloved LaFayette,
For he is one of the constellated heroes
of her real Democracy.

There's none dislike monarchs that
have abdicated; why worry about
them being reinstated,
For that aggravates the people that
long struggled to be free.
It's a cinch it won't be done, when the
fight is fought and won
By the heroes of real Democracy.

There will be no titles to create, there
will be no lineage counted great,
And look out for strange commotions
in the swell society;
Then our beauties will keep their
wealth at home and pass up
dudes about the throne;
They will be delighted to love the
heroes of the real Democracy.

There will be no one man worth a billion, while there are countless
thousands without a shilling,
For the patriots of the poor will see
their cheerful day;
For the wealth Jehovah intended was
not for a few aristocrats to spend
it;
It's the heritage of all the heroes of
the world's real Democracy.

EDWARD KILLFEATHER.

REPRINT OF ARTICLE DESIRED

Editorial on Assassination of Austrian Archduke Valuable Contribution.

GEER, Wash., July 30.—(To the Editor.)—Your editorial commenting on the murder of the Austrian heir-apparent to the throne elicited many encomiums from leading men soon after its appearance. I remember that one college educator said, among many other flattering things, that it contained a mass of historical data, leading to the tragedy, that he had used it in his class as text in teaching recent or current history.

At the time of the appearance of the editorial I was not a subscriber to The Oregonian, but became such soon after and I tried then to obtain the back numbers from the date in question till the date of beginning of my subscription, several weeks, getting all but this one most desired number, which had become exhausted, attesting to the interest manifested in it.

As the various anniversary dates will be here in a few days, may I suggest that you would convey an extremely interesting piece of "news" (new to the many thousands of your present readers, who either were not then readers or failed to see any interest in the far-away incident) by republishing the editorial?

Besides interesting those of your readers who never read the article, it would be a sort of anniversary treat again to read your comment on the event that ushered in the present conflict to those people who did read it, not to mention that possibly there is quite a number of people who tried to get a copy and tried very hard and persistently, but failed.

R. STUEHCK.

The Oregonian will republish the article on this page Sunday, August 5.

Date of Dick Law.

PORTLAND, July 31.—(To the Editor.)—What was the Dick military bill? Did it become a law? If so, when?

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Dick law was approved by the President January 21, 1903. It defined as the organized militia of the United States the regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed militia of the various states and territories and provided that the organization, armament and discipline of this militia should be within five years from the date of approval of the act the same as those prescribed for the regular and volunteer forces of the United States. It was a comprehensive act organizing the militia.

When Open Account Is Outlawed.

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 30.—(To the Editor.)—1. Please inform me how old bill must be before it is outlawed in the state of Oregon. 2. If any action was taken would it be of any use to fight it. SUBSCRIBER.

(1) Six years.

(2) Yes. The statute of limitations must be pleaded in defense, else it cannot be taken advantage of.

In Other Days.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian August 1, 1892.

Rome.—The Pope has addressed a letter to archbishops and bishops of Spain, Italy and the two Americas on the subject of Christopher Columbus and his discoveries. He appoints October 12 or the following Sunday as a day of celebration.

Spokane.—T. S. Chaplin has returned from the Colville Indian Reservation with the startling news that the Indians are up in arms and in an ugly mood over the invasion of the whites.

Lick Observatory, Cal.—The giant telescope has been working industriously of late and it is announced that observations have convinced the scientists here that Mars is not inhabited.

Judge Hanford, of Seattle, has sentenced two prisoners to 80 years' imprisonment for making counterfeit money.

J. H. and S. M. Inman, of New York, members of the pioneer Oregon family of Joe Inman, are in the city visiting. They say they feel well repaid for their trip.

Miss Kate Eberman and Miss May Clark leave today for an extended visit to the beach.

The coming athletic tournament of the North Pacific Turn Bezirk is attracting much attention. The Portland boys, under Instructor Krohn, are getting into fair shape.

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian August 1, 1867.

The Alta gives names and figures to show that parties who contemplated the erection of dwellings in San Francisco, the cost of which would have equalled several hundred thousand dollars, have abandoned the idea at present on account of the late eight-hour movement.

John A. Mather, of Multnomah County, and Margaret J. Kyle, of Washington County, were married July 28 at the Union Schoolhouse by Rev. W. E. Smith.

A surprise party was tendered Rev. Mr. Stratton Monday evening, and the guests left $120 in coin and $30 in presents.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church will be laid at 2 P. M. Bishop Thompson will officiate.

The firm of Schramm & Nixon has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Nixon's interest has been transferred to Joseph Kidder.

MANY THINGS ARE INCONCEIVABLE

No Use Trying to "Unscrute" the Unscrutable, Says Writer.

PORTLAND, July 31.—(To the Editor.)—I should like to reply to your correspondent in Vancouver, who refers to the "elimination of two sides of the eternal triangle" and by thus reducing it to a line as "simplifying matters," and that "the man is yet to be born who may conceive that one is three or that three are one."

Of course, a triangle is but a symbol of the infinite. Does a line really better express it? He must conceive that line at both points as without an ending; this also is inconceivable. But the infinite is vastly more than that.

Our own nature is complex; man is "body, mind and spirit," a sort of triunity as it were. Is the absolute less so? The church does not and never did teach that one is three or that three are one in the same sense that one man is three men or that three men are one man, which is absurd.

Only that in the infinite life there is a trinity, each in each, but each distinct. It is an inference from what has been revealed in quite simple language.

We do not comprehend it, but there are many things in nature beyond comprehension, and man is in a sense mysterious and does not fully comprehend himself.

Rather than doubt, we had better, with Herbert Spencer, neither affirm nor deny.

The theme is outside the realm of science, or even of philosophy.

LOUIS G. DRAKE.

Two Snake Bite Cures.

PORTLAND, July 31.—(To the Editor.)—In the column under "How to Keep Well," by Dr. Evans, a writer asks for a cure for rattlesnake bite. Here are two given me by a man who claimed to have cured himself and who had seen at least one other case cured by the first remedy, and who claimed both are infallible cures. I do not vouch for either, but both are very simple and easily tried out.

(1) Pulverize several balls of common washing bluing, dampen into a paste without dissolving and bind over the wound; leave on sufficient length of time to be sure the poison is all removed.

(2) Turn a bottle of turpentine upside down over the bite, press down sufficiently to prevent contents from escaping; tip the bottle occasionally, allowing sufficient air to enter to cause bubbles to rise in the turpentine. My informant claimed that after a few minutes the poison could be seen rising in the turpentine.

SUBSCRIBER.

"'BYE, SAMMY!"

"'Bye, Sammy!"
Hot, brown ranks of khaki,
And the pulsing drum;
Cool, young faces eager
For the fight to come.
Faith, it's Teddy, Abe and Father
George
Whose spirits march today
To the fine, old tunes a-thrillin'
Down the military way.
Ah, we hate to see ye goin',
But it's loyal pride, you're knowin',
That we put in the expression—
"Sammy, 'Bye!"

"'Bye, Sammy!"
All our pride is marching
Down the street with you;
Our very hearts you carry
In your knapsacks, too.
Sure, you'll never have a rival
In the Tommies from the Isle,
When it comes to all the blushes
And the meanin' of a smile.
Ah, we hate to see ye goin',
But its tears and love, you're knowin',
That we put in the expression—
"Sammy, 'Bye!" V. L. M.

Old Coins and Civil Service.

CLATSKANIE, Or., July 30.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Please give the address of some firm that pays premiums on old coins.

(2) Also where one would apply for Government positions—that is to take a training course in civil service.

A SUBSCRIBER.

(1) New York Coin & Stamp Company, 11 West Thirtieth street, New York.

(2) Write to civil service clerk, Postoffice building, Portland.

First Papers and Draft.

CONDON, Or., July 30.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly let me know if a man who has only first papers is subject to be drafted. A friend of mine says that the rule is that a man with first papers only is an alien and can claim exemption on that ground before the exemption board.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Exemption of men with first papers applies only to those of enemy origin.