The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917.

THE HEALTH OF OUR SOLDIERS.

We are bidding Godspeed to our soldiers on their journey to the cantonments in the Carolinas with a fuller sense of security than we have ever before known in wartime. We have reasonable hope that they at least will not be subjected to the perils of camp disease such as previously have been more fatal than bullets. Prophylactic science has attained a high state of development and the Army authorities are omitting no precautions.

News that the Red Cross is undertaking a fight against malaria in advance of the arrival of the troops for training in the South is good news, therefore, to the folks at home. There is to be no repetition of Chickamauga. It is proposed to create around the cantonments a one-mile zone that shall be absolutely free from the only species of mosquito guilty as a carrier of malaria—the anopheles, a field mosquito which breeds in marshes, pools and slow-moving streams.

The extent of our progress in recent years will be made clear when it is remembered that the French engineers who planned the Panama Canal were forced to give up the job because of the mosquitoes which transmitted malaria and yellow fever. Now the treatment of this situation has been standardized. Malaria has been robbed of its terrors. The soldier who obeys orders—as every good soldier will—is as safe from this malady as he would be at home.

The plan of the Red Cross includes draining off all stagnant water, regrading creeks to keep the water in motion through unobstructed channels, oiling the streams and pools of the vicinity at frequent intervals and conducting an educational campaign among the neighbors of the camp. This will be supplemented by a systematic effort to cure all cases of malaria among the civil population and to insure the screening of houses. The South, as well as our soldiers, will profit from the lesson learned.

Typhoid, which was a camp scourge of the Civil and Spanish wars, has been to all intents and purposes abolished. There are few cases of infection and no fatalities. Extreme precautions are also being taken against the spread of hookworm, with which some of the Southern militiamen were found to be afflicted. Thorough examinations are now being conducted with a view of isolating all cases, and patients who cannot be cured quickly will be discharged and sent home. Prohibition of the sale of intoxicants to soldiers is another health measure until recently unknown.

With only the dangers of actual battle confronting them, the men of our armies have the best chance for their lives that ever has been known.

DEFINITE RECOMPENSE.

The real value of the mobilization camps of our new Army as educational institutions is only beginning to be appreciated by their immediate beneficiaries, the young soldiers who are being trained in them. Whether or not these men are called upon to fight, the education they are receiving will be an almost inestimable benefit. This will not consist of "book learning" so much as in the development of a new outlook, realization of the value of teamwork and discipline, and knowledge that in submitting to intelligent leadership one does not thereby surrender any fundamental rights. The New York Globe prints a letter from a reader who is now serving in one of the camps in the East and who testifies to the benefits he is receiving, in the following words:

> Regardless of the above, I am satisfied to go through with it, and, if fortunate enough to return in such a condition which will enable me to return to work, I will start all over again with a broader view of life, with added experience which nothing but war could teach, and, I believe, more initiative to grasp the fundamentals of business than I would have possessed had I missed the opportunity to go, with the power to command instilled by physical training under army regulations, and, last, the power to lead. It may sound strange to you, but strange things happen, and I am slowly turning with the tide of events and I feel sure that as this war will bring about a better world it will make me a better man, i. e., if I am fortunate enough to survive it.

It is unnecessary to say that the writer is patriotic, since his ready acquiescence in the situation proves that. He was a man who could have claimed exemption, but did not do so. But his comment is interesting as indicating that even from a selfish viewpoint he is distinctly "ahead of the game." He is, as he says, improving his physical condition, increasing his power of initiative and developing his ability as a leader. He will be a better man for his experience when he returns to civil life.

But the greatest benefit of all will be reaped by the aliens who do not escape the draft. It is hard to conceive an educational process more likely to turn out real Americans than a period of service with our new Army. And this is distinctly worth while. We do not know of any higher service one can perform for a fellowman in the present stage of the world than by making a through-and-through American of him.

Governor Withycombe has terminated appropriately the long period of speculation over the successors of State Circuit Judges Gantenbein and Davis by appointment of George W. Stapleton and E. V. Littlefield. There will be general approval of both selections. Judge Stapleton is described in a biographical sketch as a "lawyer of the old school." We suppose the intimation is that he has old-fashioned ideals and practices and that he will adhere to them on the bench. There will certainly be no loss, if the recognized standards of uprightness, impartiality and courage are to be followed, and we think they will be through Judge Stapleton. Judge Littlefield is a lawyer of excellent repute and has had experience as a judge. It may well be believed that his choice was made on his merits, which are unquestionable. Among the available men, the Governor could not have done better.

HIS CONSCIENCE.

No special sympathy need be wasted on that former postmaster of a Southern Oregon village who became a martyr to his convictions and was sent to prison for thirteen months. He is opposed to war and to conscription and he was active in an endeavor to prevent American citizens from enlisting or obeying the draft. He obeyed the dictates of his conscience rather than the law.

It is not necessary to argue the academic question as to whether one's conscience or the law should be his supreme guide. It may be useful once again to say that the mistaken body of citizens who regard themselves as conscientious objectors are not alone in their opposition to war. There are one hundred million citizens of the United States who are against war. But they can see no good to themselves or the Nation in permitting the Kaiser to overrun the earth, overthrow civilization, exalt frightfulness, and subvert the liberties of free peoples everywhere.

The objector must seize one horn of the great dilemma. He must permit force to rule the world through the Kaiser, or he must destroy the Kaiser by meeting force with force.

It is a poor conscience which permits the Kaiser to have his way and not law and humanity.

REPRISAL SCHEME KILLED.

The Oregonian has nowhere seen an adequate reason for the proposal for a special 5 per cent income tax to be levied against the newspapers of the country in the war revenue bill. The publishers of America pay and will pay without protest, or thought of it, all the taxes levied or to be levied on general industry. They ask no favors; they expect no concessions. But they could not submit to ruinous discrimination against them through the plan to penalize with a fine in the guise of a tax all publishers for the offense of printing newspapers. How else may one look upon a scheme to extort from the papers a tax which no other business is called upon to pay?

The Senate has finally stricken out the 5 per cent provision; but it was only after vehement and persistent demands of the publishers for fair play, and a showing that some of them at least could not survive the burden. It is a fact, however, that the special tax has been under consideration for many weeks and had powerful support.

The newspapers of America have cheerfully and loyally done their bit, and more, since the war began. They have not only sought to stimulate and organize the patriotism of the country, as was their duty, but they have given millions of dollars' worth of free publicity to the Government in its money-raising and other campaigns. Yet there is a considerable element in Congress which seems somehow to resent the activities of the newspapers in patriotic service, and to desire reprisal against them.

The grand project of Congressional revenge upon the newspapers is at last happily dead. The country could get along without some Congressmen, and even without Congress, but not without its newspapers.

LIVESTOCK PROFITS.

It would seem that no plan for the rehabilitation of our industries in the future would offer much greater inducements of profit than the raising of livestock. With beef on the Chicago market running away above $10 a hundred, and hogs touching the $20 mark, and with the demand for sheep growing day by day, the fundamental livestock supply of the country is being depleted rapidly. It is a matter of general information that Europe is sacrificing meat animals at an unprecedented rate and that supplies of feed will be at a low ebb for years to come. The shortage of cattle alone in Central Europe is now estimated at 26,000,000 head.

It would be possible, although not probable, for the world to replenish its supplies of grain within a year after the declaration of peace; but this will not be true of livestock. Much of the best breeding stock is being slaughtered, and before Europe can return to its old status it will be compelled to look to the United States for new material for its herds and flocks. Formerly we were importers of purebred animals; it looks as if the business would be reversed. The chief supply of breeding stock is now in America and Australasia and reliance of the world upon these regions is constantly increasing.

With this outlook, it will be good business policy for the farmer, notwithstanding present high prices of meat animals, to consider the future in making his plans. Corn at $1.85 does not make for extensive feeding of animals, if corn is to be relied on as the chief element of the fattening ration, as it used to be in the Middle West, but there are more economical feeding methods, with which every modern livestock grower is familiar. Mixed farming is one solution, for it not only encourages systematic crop rotation but preserves the fertility of the soil in other ways. Keeping livestock is one way to restore the run-down farm. Silos have solved the problem of Winter feeding in many communities. Pastures should be extended. It is not the work of a day, or even a year, but a plan to be outlined for the years, and followed so far as circumstances will permit.

An impelling argument in favor of future livestock raising is the labor question. There are no indications that the farm-help situation will be greatly relieved at an early date. It is apparent, too, that the seasonal nature of farm work has been a factor in driving labor to camps and factories. It will be increasingly necessary for our farmers to distribute their work more evenly through the year. Diversified farming will help do this, and stockraising is a part of good mixed farming. It is probably true, also, that in proportion to labor expended, livestock under present conditions will yield greater returns than any other department of agriculture.

The future of livestock would seem to be secure. The temptation to sell too closely, even at high prices, should be resisted. It will be at least a decade before the world's meat supply has been restored to its former level, and while we are aiding in the restoration we shall be building up our farms as well.

THE LOVE OF WORK.

It would be a curiously compensating influence if the war should result in restoration of pride in the product of one's hands, even at common labor, which the advent of modern machinery has done so much to destroy. In the olden times, when making a wagon, or a boot, or a clock was the work of one man, a high feeling of personal responsibility was developed that could hardly be expected of a man engaged day after day in feeding an automatic device with material that turned out a single part. Work thus became mere drudgery, individuality was lost and efficiency systems were regarded with not unnatural suspicion.

But a new spirit is declared by a writer in The New France to have grown out of the employment of the people in the munitions factories. Tending a lathe, or making adjustments of a fuse, or any of the single minor tasks connected with the manufacture of arms and shells still partakes of the monotonous nature of ordinary factory work, but with one important exception. There is a new incentive. The sense of dependence of others upon the excellence of the workmanship has been borne in. It is realized that a small fault of detail may mean death to some soldier at the front. A fuse that causes a shell to explode half a second too soon may kill compatriots instead of enemies, may make a barrage fire nugatory, and even in a critical moment endanger the success of a military enterprise. A rifle that does not shoot true may spare a foe to kill many of one's own people. There is no part of a process of manufacture that is not important. The difference between accurate and careless work may be the difference between life and death.

This new consciousness, says the writer, has pervaded the ranks of all workers. He takes the optimistic view that it will have a lasting effect upon industry, and will restore to labor its spiritual value. The desire for high wages and for better labor conditions is not abated, but it is supplemented by pride that makes work in any conditions far more tolerable. Numerous instances are recorded to show how the product of factories has been improved under the new order of things. In one shop, where 844 women were employed, only three defective adjustments were found out of 80,000 fuses examined and only one fuse was discarded. The workers had brought about this improvement themselves. They had rules of their own for penalizing carelessness.

Credit is given to women in large measure for the change. Women are endowed with a faculty for close attention, the writer declares, and traces it in the case of French women to the qualities of the lacemaker bequeathed to her by her ancestors. In any event, it is extending to other occupations requiring precision, and men are catching the spirit from their sisters. It may well be that the new spirit will mark a turning point in the attitude of the routine worker toward his work.

EXPAND EXPORT TRADE.

Although Congress will have about completed legislation necessary to prosecution of the war when it passes the war revenue law, it should not postpone to the regular session certain other bills which are urgently needed to meet emergencies growing out of the war. Most important of these are bills for the promotion of foreign trade, which deal with three subjects—banking, shipping and combination among importers.

Foreign banking facilities for exporters have been provided by the last amendment of the Federal reserve law permitting National banks to become joint owners of banks abroad and to acquire interests in foreign banks as well as to establish branches in foreign countries. The Shipping Board has been too busy with the shipbuilding programme to devote any time to that revision of the shipping laws which is essential to permanent revival of the American merchant marine. The third subject, however, is dealt with by the Webb bill, which has twice passed the House but hangs fire in the Senate.

That bill gives American exporters in any line of trade the right to combine for promotion of export business under supervision of the Federal Trade Commission without becoming subject to prosecution for violation of the anti-trust laws. It gives only part of the encouragement to foreign trade which is given by Germany and other nations of Europe. It is absolutely necessary in order that American merchants may be put on nearly even terms with their competitors in other markets and that they may not be at a serious disadvantage in selling to and buying from these competing nations.

The trade which we have gained during the war has been gained only through the inability of our foreign customers to buy where they have been used to buy, and our exporters have not permanently won their present customers by adapting their goods, methods of packing and system of credit to prevailing customers. Without the right to combine, these changes cannot be made, and peace would no sooner reopen foreign markets to Germany than German merchants would recover their lost customers.

German industry is so organized that in selling any one commodity, such as copper or cotton, our merchants must deal with all German buyers as a unit, so that, while Americans compete with each other, there is no competition among those to whom they sell. In selling also, the Germans dealing in each commodity act as a unit, while their American customers are divided and competing. By this means they have bought millions of pounds of American copper at 1 cent a pound less than Americans pay, while they are forbidden to sell potash, for example, abroad below the price fixed for domestic business. They are thus enabled to sell manufactured products in foreign markets where we compete with them at lower prices than our exporters can make. Similar combinations supported by their governments exist in other European countries, more of them are being formed, and the several allied countries have combined together to buy and sell abroad. For example, a British combine fixes the price of coal for bunkering ships at Hampton Roads at 6 to 7 cents per ton below the domestic price.

Without the right to combine, our merchants are as powerless as a mob against a disciplined army. They must pay the other party's price for what they buy and must accept the other party's price for what they sell. The result will be that, when they attempt to sell American copper or cotton manufactures in South America, they will be underbid by Germans whose goods are made of raw material imported from America.

The Webb bill has been hung up in the Senate by opposition from Senator La Follette, but the supineness of other Senators in submitting to his dictation is inexplicable on other grounds than moral cowardice, for the majority is known to favor the bill. The Wisconsin Senator's opposition arises from his anti-corporation, anti-trust, anti-Wall-street mania, but it actually benefits the big corporations and excludes the small manufacturer from foreign trade. Such concerns as the Standard Oil Company and the Steel Corporation can and do maintain foreign selling organizations which rank with those of whole nations, but their small, independent competitors can gain entrance to foreign markets only by combination, which is forbidden by the Sherman law but would be permitted by the Webb bill. The Trade Commission would see that each trade combination was open to all on equal terms and that its operations did not extend to domestic trade.

Peace will find large annual sums due to the United States, for we have already paid our foreign debts and have become a creditor Nation. Debtor nations will want to pay that debt with goods and ocean freight, but we shall want as much as possible in cash to replenish our depleted supply of capital and to pay our own heavy war taxes. Other nations will want to swamp us with goods and to establish foreign credits in their favor by regaining the trade we have captured. Our best means of getting cash instead of goods will be to foster and expand our export trade by such means as the Webb bill would permit. Trade combinations are the 42-inch guns of commerce; we must combat them with like weapons. Our present methods are as ineffective against them as bows and arrows.

The extent to which the German government has organized the resources of the empire is nowhere better illustrated than in its efforts to conserve the supply of fats and to increase it wherever possible. Much has been done by the strict enforcement of laws governing the manufacture of soaps, and by the recovery of oil from waste, but an important new source has been found in fruit kernels. At the outset, no process was available that would crush these kernels without spoiling the oil, but one has now been perfected. Large areas have also been sown with sunflower, poppies and other oilseed plants, and the extraction of oil from weed seeds has also proved worth while. Reduction of individual consumption of fat has been attended with difficulties that would not be encountered in some other countries, because the diet of the people customarily included an exceptional proportion of this element, but this is being accomplished by a drastic system of Government control.

We kill 80,000 deer a year in the United States, producing 5000 tons of venison. Secretary Houston says that with some care this production may be greatly increased. Every pound of venison produced saves a pound of beef or mutton, and who wouldn't rather have it?—Syracuse Post-Standard.

There is also the consideration that there is a lot more of real pleasure in killing a deer in the woods than slaughtering a steer in the abbatoir. It will not be hard to increase the number of purveyors of deer meat, if Secretary Houston will only tell the boys where to find it.

Judging by the comparative lack of friction in transportation circles since the railroads began to awake to the situation, they are learning something about organization that will be of practical and permanent value to them.

The decimal system in our coinage is due for a shock. A 6-cent fare may lead to the picayune and shilling or "bit." Buying four smokes for a quarter is an easy way to get accustomed.

It is not surprising that fifty-six Senators are in favor of a cloture rule, after listening to La Follette under compulsion. The real wonder is that the number is not greater than that.

The Pullman porter arrested while carrying seventy-two quart bottles of liquor belongs in a sideshow. Ordinarily one quart will provide all the load a man can negotiate.

Fixing the price of wheat concerns the minimum the grower shall receive. The consumer is supposed to stand anything and get the money where he can.

The lot of the British shirker in the United States is indeed hard. There is not a place in the world to which he can flee to escape duty.

Increase in the toll of the German submarines last week only emphasizes our duty to hasten our shipbuilding programme.

Berlin is celebrating the "victory of Tannenberg." References to Verdun will be carefully censored out of the proceedings.

Pendleton has her own way of doing. Wanting D troop for the Round-up, she has raised the money for expenses.

Judge Wolverton is a patient man, remarkably so, but the slackers are getting the maximum sentence.

Oregon can respond to any call and the appeal for a double crop of wheat will get quick response.

The San Francisco car strike has developed into a wearing-out contest.

That ram that sold for $1500 at Salt Lake deserves to be "fillumed."

Think of it! The dollar Mex is worth almost six bits.

Where to Get Draft Information.

PORTLAND, Aug. 30.—(To the Editor.)—How many men have been called up for examination in Washington County? Has the county's quota of 38 been filled? My serial number is 1262. In what order was it drawn.

H. E. BURDETTE.

Present queries regarding draft quota and number to your local board, which alone has authority to give out information.

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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REFRIGERATORS.

Article No. 3.

IN my article on refrigerators on yesterday I emphasized the necessity for low temperature in the food chamber and for ice economy.

On a score card where 100 is allowed for perfect conditions, a perfect temperature is given a score of 45 and great ice economy one of 20. Of far less importance are such items as humidity, circulation of air, interior finish, drainage and exterior finish.

The air in the food chamber should have a relative humidity of 55 to 65. If the humidity is higher than that the food will mold. If it is lower the food will dry out. These are points of little importance in household refrigerators; they are of considerable importance in hotel, market and other commercial establishment refrigerators.

On my score card I have given perfect humidity conditions a rating of 8. If one has a hygrometer it is not difficult to determine the relative humidity. If one is without a hygrometer a rough estimate of the relative humidity can be made by placing a saucer of salt in the food chamber.

On this score card perfect circulation of air is given a rating of 7. In a refrigerator the air, chilled by the ice, falls to the bottom of the box. As it is heated, up it rises, reaches the ice and again falls. If the insulation were perfect all parts of the interior would be about the same temperature and there would be little air circulation. On the other hand, considerable circulation of air means that the insulation is poor.

When dealers talk about the strong circulation of air in an icebox, it is worth while remembering that the cause is poor insulation and that such a refrigerator will be an ice eater.

An icebox with just enough circulation will not impart the flavors of vegetables to the milk and butter. The warmer air from around the food flows to the ice, where the moisture and the odors are chilled out of it. It is for this reason that iceboxes, as distinguished from refrigerators, are so prone to impart odors.

An icebox consists of an insulated box with a cover on the top. Both food and ice are placed in the box from the top. Iceboxes maintain low temperatures in the food chambers. They are economical of ice. A $50 icebox will keep a lower temperature and will eat less ice than a $50 refrigerator of the same storage capacity. But they are not so easily cleaned, the humidity is generally too high and the circulation of air is poor and they score low on drainage and looks.

In refrigerators where the circulation of air is poor, the inside of the walls are prone to sweat. The amount of wall sweating is a very rough gauge of the air circulation.

X-Rays Effect Cures.

H. S. writes: "I have read with much interest your replies to queries concerning tumor of the uterus. Do I understand that simple fibroids can be cured with X-ray treatments? If so, please tell me where the treatments can be secured. Is the treatment severe? Is it tedious? I am in good health, but my physician has discovered a large fibroid. I wish to escape an operation in the future.

"At some time could you write an article on this subject in your column? My physician insists that I have misunderstood you and I wish him to read what you have to say on this theme."

REPLY.

Fibroids are being cured by X-rays. For this work high-power tubes are required. A moderate number of physicians in each section of the country are equipped to give these treatments.

Probably Will Pass.

J. N. writes: "Will my weight be sufficient to pass me through examination in the draft. I am 23 years of age, height 5 feet 8½ inches; weight, 130 pounds. I have well-developed muscles; chest measurements, 35-37½ inches; waist measurement, 26 inches. I understand, of course, that your answer is not any final opinion and must be taken with reserve, inasmuch as same may not be the same in the opinion of the examining doctor."

REPLY.

You are just on the border line. You probably will pass.

Faces Army Rejection.

Interested writes: "Will you please answer the following questions in your Q. and A. department?

"1. Is an operation for rupture considered a dangerous one?

"2. Is a rupture on each side any more serious to operate on?

"3. How long a time is required to be entirely healed from such operation?

"4. In the war draft, considering every other point perfect in physical characteristics, excepting the rupture, will the Government compel a man to undergo an operation?"

REPLY.

1. Not very.
2. Yes.
3. I know a man who has just gone into the Navy. Two weeks after he was operated on he left the hospital. Two weeks after operation he was with his command.
4. No. The man will be rejected.

States Care for Epileptics.

Reader writes: "Is there a hospital or resort for the treatment of epileptics, if so, where?"

REPLY.

Several states have epileptic hospitals or colonies. Those that have none care for their epileptics in other state hospitals.

Another Rhubarb Victim.

WOODLAND, Wash., Aug. 29.—(To the Editor.)—I read an article in The Oregonian in regard to cooking rhubarb leaves for greens and am writing this thinking it may prevent someone from going through the experience had last Spring.

I read in a magazine that rhubarb leaves were good for greens and, being very fond of greens, I cooked same, with the result that I almost lost my life from the poisoning and have not been able to think of a rhubarb pie or cobbler since without a shudder. It was of the common mammoth variety that we always use for table use.

R. F. KRIESEL.

TERMS OF NEW MILK REGULATION

Pasteurization Not Required When Sale Is to Milk Products Factory.

PORTLAND, Aug. 30.—(To the Editor.)—Judging from correspondence coming to this office, it would seem that considerable misapprehension exists among dairy farmers relative to the requirements of the law passed by the Legislative Assembly of 1917, which requires the pasteurization of all milk and cream sold to consumers and all by-products of creameries or cheese factories if not produced from tuberculin tested cows.

Would you, therefore, allow me to place before your readers the exact text of the law which is known as chapter 332, of the general laws of 1917, section 2 of which reads as follows:

> That from and after September 1, 1917, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, corporation or association, to sell or offer or expose for sale or exchange, for human consumption, any milk from cows that have not passed the tuberculin test, unless such milk shall have been pasteurized as hereinafter provided. It is understood and hereby expressly stated that nothing in this section shall apply to the delivery of milk or cream to creameries, cheese or condensed milk factories by the producer of such milk or cream, or in bulk to the wholesale trade.

It will be noted from the reading of the above that this part of the law does not apply in any way whatever to any dairy farmer who is selling his milk or cream to a condensery, creamery, cheese factory, milk depot or any manufacturing plant, but said condensery, creamery, cheese factory, milk depot or manufacturing plant are held responsible for the process of pasteurization.

On the other hand, if dairy farmers are making what is known as "dairy butter," or any other milk product, and selling the same directly to consumers, then and in that case they come under the purview of this act.

Section 8 of the act makes provisions as follows: "Milk from any cow or cows whose owner or lessee shall apply to the State Livestock Sanitary Board to have such cow or cows tuberculin tested shall be exempt from all of the provisions of this act until such time as such cows shall have been tested." This application should be made to Dr. W. H. Lytle, State Veterinarian, Salem, Or.

J. D. MICKLE,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

POOR YIELD FROM POTATO EYES

War Gardener Tests Them in Same Soil With Regular Plantings.

PORTLAND, Aug. 30.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian recently I noticed where you asked for results in the planting of potato eyes. I tested them by planting 10 rows alternately as follows: First a row of small pieces with a single eye, then a row of seed cut into fair-sized pieces, with two eyes or more, all being the same variety of potatoes. Conditions were the same in regard to cultivation and fertilization. The eyes produced small potatoes and few in number; the regular seed produced better quality and more tubers, and four times the quantity by actual weight.

Hence the gardener with a small plot of ground had better have bought good seed than have had the eyes given to him.

I also tested the much-advised planting of sunflowers as poles for beans, thereby raising two crops on the same land. It is a failure. The sunflowers rob the beans, so that the bean crop is almost a failure. However, I am raising my second crop for this year of potatoes on the same land.

The first crop I harvested in June of good, marketable tubers. I then planted the second crop after digging up the soil in good shape (it being my lawn) and the second crop is now past the blooming stage and very fair potatoes are set on the vines.

From my front lawn and the parkings, 100 by 200 lots, I dug 15 sacks the first crop. The lawn and parkings are now in a fair way to make a good crop for the second time this year. A part in potatoes and a part in navy beans.

On the parkings I raised two crops of potatoes last year, both crops being above the average yield. I am satisfied that Oregon is a potato producing state equal to any.

CHARLES MARSHALL.

"45" BOYS ARE RIGHT ON THE JOB

Officer of Club Tells What They Are Doing for Their Country.

PORTLAND, Aug. 30.—(To the Editor.)—You ask "What has become of the 45 Club?" Fully 100 are working in and about the shipbuilding plants here. Over 50 of our "boys" are going to the hop fields to help the girls pick hops. During the berry season and hop season our "gatherings" are largely in those places, though we do meet once a month in the Library hall. We had a half holiday, i. e., met in the Summer only half as often as before.

Twenty-five or 30 of us have war gardens, in size from one lot to a block, the latter being usually in partnership, two or three working together. Ten of our men are drilling with the Spanish War Veterans, home guards, and twice as many with the Oregon Reserves, Colonel Beebe's regiment. In the charge we act as vanguard for the company.

Our next regular meeting will be in the Library hall on Friday evening, September 14, and after that every second and fourth Friday night, same place. Come out and hear us tell how to catch the Kaiser.

Our motto: "We are with you."

S. D. M., Vice-President.

Love's Dream Dispelled.

By James Barton Adams.

Softly fell the silvery moonlight,
As a veil of shimmering beauty,
With its upper lacing buttoned
On the stars that gemmed the heavens.
Nightbirds to their mates were calling,
Whippo'wills were cutting didoes
In the breezes with their pinions,
And upon a cliff adjacent
To the spot a gray owl hooted
And imagined in its wisdom
That it really was singing,
There was music in the rippling
Of the waters of the river
As they swept around the boulders
In the picturesque old canyon.
Down the trail with measured paces,
As if going to a funeral,
Strolled a pair of Indian lovers
Hand in hand, their smoke-tanned faces
Draped in cloud of dark brown sorrow.
From the eyelids of the squawlet
Crystal tears were damply oozing,
Washing streaks as down they trickled
Through the paint upon her features.
In a voice with sighs all riddled
He was telling her the pictures
They so joyfully had painted
On the canvas of the future
Now were growing dim and fading
As the glowing of the sunset
Fades beneath the night's dark shadows.
This the last time they would wander
On the path along the river
'Neath the smiles of queenly Luna,
And her sighs swelled into blubbers
That developed into bawlings
As he painfully proceeded
With the saddening explanation
That her mercenary daddy
Wanted seven dollars for her,
And the old guy wouldn't stand for
Half a buck down and the balance
In occasional installments.
Then he rolled a cigarita,
Scratched a match upon his breechcloth,
Blew some smoke through his proboscis,
And, with bosom clogged with sorrow,
Pigeontoed into the shadows.

In Other Days.

From The Oregonian of August 31, 1867.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from Salem has just returned from a trip to Mount Hood and Mr. Garrison, of the party, says the ladies, Miss Fannie S. Case and Miss Mary Robinson, both of Salem, exhibited great courage and endurance. They are undoubtedly the first white females who ever stood on the summit of Mount Hood.

Tom Moffatt sent this office last evening a liberal chunk of cave ice, for which the boys unite in resolutions of thanks.

The Portland Academy and Female Seminary and the public schools of this city will commence their Fall terms on Monday.

New York.—Laura Keene sailed for Europe today. Susan Anthony and Elizabeth Stanton left today to advocate woman suffrage in Kansas.

Berlin.—Minister Bancroft has been treated with unexampled courtesy by the Prussian court. Yesterday, by the invitation of the King, he accompanied Bismarck to the royal residence at Pottsdam, where he was received with unusual attention and had over three hours' interview with the King and Prime Minister. This evening Bancroft dined with the King, who afterward took him back to Berlin in the royal coach.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of August 31, 1892.

The opening day of he first annual meeting of the North Pacific Trotting Horse Breeders' Association was a success. That is the opinion of the 500 Portlanders who went over to Vancouver to witness the sport.

New York.—The Board of Health is continuing its efforts to prevent the cholera from entering the city or to hold it in check in case it should reach here and has decided to retain the services of the Summer corps of physicians during September.

Astoria.—The largest single cash real estate deal ever transacted in the state of Oregon was consummated today in this city. Judge Carey and Fred Strong, of Portland, have been working for the past three days for Hon. C. W. Fulton on the transfer of the property on the west side of Young's Bay, known as Tansy Point and comprising about 18,000 acres. The price was $350,000. It was sold to Messrs. E. L. Dwyer, P. J. Burke and N. G. Reed, of Boston, and S. H. Brown, Jr., of Marblehead, Mass.

Mayor Mason, with the Portland Fire Commissioners, met ex-Chiefs Morgan, Jordan and Buchtel Monday and a committee of arrangements was appointed for the coming meeting of the National Association of Fire Chiefs, to be held here September 6.

The German Palatinate.

TWO RIVERS, Wash., Aug. 28.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent article by Ambassador Gerard, he mentions the Palatinate. Where is this province located? Is it German or is it more nearly kin to Swiss?

I believe the Pennsylvania Germans are mostly descended from immigrants from the Palatinate.

I would like any information regarding this province that is at hand. I am not situated so that I can consult a library.

E. R.

The German Palatinate was formerly an electorate consisting of the Lower or Rhine Palatinate and the Upper Palatinate, whose capital was Amberg. About 1620 these were separated, the electoral vote passing to Bavaria, while a new electorate was created later for the Palatinate. In 1777 the two were reunited. In consequence of the treaties of Luneville (1801) and of Paris (1814-15) Bavaria retained the Upper Palatinate and a portion of the Lower Palatinate west of the Rhine, while the remainder of the Lower Palatinate was divided among Baden, Hesse, Prussia, etc. The Bavarian portions now form the governmental districts of Palatinate and Upper Palatinate.

In the 16th century Calvinism was made the established religion in the Palatinate and it became a refuge for French Protestants. Succession of the Neuberg line, whose members were of the Catholic faith, to the lower electorate in 1685 led to the emigration of Protestant inhabitants numbering about 13,000 in 1709-10. Many came to North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia. In 1710 between 3000 and 4000 "Palatines" settled in Columbia and Ulster counties, New York, whence many removed to Montgomery and Herkimer counties and to Pennsylvania.

Dog Nuisance Troubles.

PORTLAND, Aug. 30.—(To the Editor.)—The writer has been a constant reader of The Oregonian for over 40 years, and will thank you for the publication of the following:

Christ suffered crucifixion only once, while the dog idolaters of Portland crucify their unfortunate neighbors almost every hour of the day and night. Personally, I have suffered crucifixion ten thousand times at the hands of dog idolaters, so often, in fact, that I question whether the entire tribe of dog worshipers are possessed of a heart, conscience or any of the attributes we associate with a rational human being.

No matter how tactfully you appeal to one of their tribe, looking for some relief from the incessant yap, yap, yap, of the mongrel cur that is a neighborhood nuisance, no relief is afforded—only black looks and abuse. The brain of even a semi-civilized man was never intended to withstand such raucus, earsplitting and brain-racking noise. Is there any remedy for the victims of the dog idolaters? If so, please mention them.

A. J. MARTIN.

Million Dollar Salaries.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 29.—(To the Editor.)—To settle an argument, will you be kind enough to give the number of persons receiving a salary of $1,000,000 per year? This applies to the United States only.

SUBSCRIBER.

We do not know of any. It was said some years ago that John Hays Hammond received that salary as a mining expert, but the statement was wholly unofficial. This answer refers to fixed salaries, not income from business or investment or profit sharing.

Just Slang Phrase.

PHILOMATH, Or., Aug. 29.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly state whether "Ish Ka Bibble" is of German or Jewish origin. If of neither of these from what derived. What is literal translation?

A SUBSCRIBER.

It is East Side (New York) polyglot for "I should worry."

Dealer in Waste Paper.

MORO, Or., Aug. 29.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please publish again the address of a Portland firm handling waste paper?

E. B.

California Paper & Board Mills, (Waste Paper Branch), 174 North Thirteenth street, Portland, Or.