

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1917.

BEGINNINGS OF A STATE.

The death of the last surviving member of the convention which framed the Oregon state constitution, 70 years after that memorable proceeding, breaks the final link of the historic chain.

We can for the moment think of only a handful among the pioneers now alive who were contemporaries in the critical political struggles that marked the closing days of the territory. There was little of novelty about the constitution, for in form and phraseology it followed closely the organic laws of other states.

The chapter of the London Times History of War, "The United States at War" is instructive reading because it gives the view of a calm but sympathetic outsider of the movement by which a great, peaceful and utterly unprepared nation is getting ready for war.

Full credit is given the Nation for having in six weeks thrown aside a product of the old world which Britain took two years to overcome. The other great war measures are reviewed, and though it is said that "the administrative machinery was working with many groans and jars," yet "never a Governor or legislator was beaten. It was not a easy process of re-education through the initiative of the President's message to Russia is quoted as proof that "henceforth the great republic was pledged to vindicate her faith with all her mind and with all her strength."

Replies of Germany and Austria to Pope Benedict's peace note are remarkable for the contrast they present to the attitude of Germany at the opening of the war. Then the Kaiser and his statesmen set their faces firmly against proposals for "Might right" and they put it in practice by the ultimatum to Serbia and by the invasion of Belgium. They openly contended humanity by massacres on land and sea, by starving and poisoning the peoples, by devastating the countries they cannot hold, by bombarding hospitals and sinking hospital ships, by air raids on undefended towns.

There was a remarkable tribune delivered with unusual humor, although with obvious rancor, to the power of the rising star in the political firmament. It was obvious that the slavery question had not been settled by the Kansas-Nebraska act which left each state to decide the matter for itself. It is true, indeed, that that fateful measure was proclaimed as a full-blown flower of Democratic statesmanship, a definite proclamation of state sovereignty, but the Democrats of Oregon, who had been in uninterrupted control of the territory's affairs, were in deadly fear of the political potentialities of slavery, and carefully refrained from taking a stand on its merits.

argument either directly or impliedly for the institution. When the convention met, however, it was speedily agreed to submit the whole matter separately, and the deliberations of the body were conducted with an approval of harmony.

Establishment of basic price for wheat at Pacific Coast is a triumph for justice to the Pacific Coast. The flow of wheat to Chicago will stop and will take its natural course to the Pacific ports. The ships now available and those which will be completed will carry it to Europe, and the commerce of Portland and neighboring cities will be benefited.

This success should be an incentive to the people of the Pacific Coast to the same methods for obtaining adjustment of injustices which Washington has inflicted on them through ignorance of the facts or through neglect rather than through deliberate intent.

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states or of adjustment of territorial questions. "Taking into consideration the aspirations of the peoples," they have not even learned to stutter the word "restoration."

What assurance have we that any compact with them, while they had the military power to break it, would be observed? Austria tore up the Berlin treaty. Germany made the Belgian treaty a scrap of paper, and it is a religious tenet with the Turks that play of the sword is kept in their hands. All have thrown off every restraint of The Hague treaties and the Geneva convention.

Perhaps we have thus given the basic reason for the growth of the city, for the success of its ventures, for its standing among the cities of the state. It was the elimination of political rivalry that brought the banks close to the people, and then the people, headed by the banks, secured the great Pendleton Woolen Mill, the Eastern Oregon Hospital for the Insane, and many small enterprises.

At the fifty-sixth annual Oregon State Fair, which opens today, there will be a day for everybody and everybody will have a day. The big day for Portland will be Thursday, but those who cannot attend will find much on any other day.

The New York Evening Post suggests that, as the American people are proud of their vice of waste, their pride should be used to arouse the opposing vice of parsimony by boasting of how much money we save.

The impeached Governor of Texas is the son of a minister, and it is in order for some one to say "of course" as if the son of any professional man could not do worse.

For the eighth consecutive year Pendleton has held its Round-up. In those eight years the show has grown from a small, local affair given in a fenced-off street to one of the famous events of the country.

hand, shoulder to shoulder like a well-drilled army. Of course, Till Taylor is the president, the general-in-chief, so to speak. But Till Taylor subordinates himself to the lowliest citizen of the town if it is necessary for the success of the Round-up.

Years ago, when the Round-up was in its making, there were, perhaps, factions in Pendleton. Factions in small cities usually become troublesome among the banks over the county, city or other public funds.

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How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans. Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is too technical, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where stamped addressed envelopes are enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for advice cannot be answered.

DIET FOR ULCER OF THE STOMACH.

ULCER of the stomach is not a condition to be trifled with. Treatment should be under the direction of a physician. The proper plan is to be certain of the diagnosis and then to make treatment one's first and only business for a few days or a few weeks.

1. Avoid irregularity of meals. 2. Do not eat late dinners or midnight suppers. 3. Do not overeat. 4. Avoid highly seasoned foods, pickles, pastries, fried foods, raw foods, coarse vegetables or any vegetables not thoroughly cooked and strained, coffee, tea, or alcoholic beverages, acid foods, very hot or very cold foods or beverages.

Probably Hookworm.

Mrs. F. C. G. writes: "About six years ago my son began having fever every Summer. I took him North and he was soon all right. When we came South again in August or September he soon began having fever again. I was afraid of tuberculosis and had the doctor make another examination, but he said 'nothing of the kind; let him alone.' I couldn't do that, so wrote to our old doctor and he sent me medicine that helped him. One of the remedies was a worm medicine. He still has trouble every summer. Would you advise me to have him examined for hookworm or do you call his trouble malaria?"

Cause of Heart Murmur.

J. E. M. writes: "I. What are heart murmurs and what is the cause of this condition? Is it serious? Can it result from smoking and drinking, or is it a nervous condition? 2. What is the correct height for a man 30 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall?"

Diet for Stomach.

P. B. writes: "I am a poor, hard-working young man 21 years old. I have been suffering for some time with stomach trouble. Every morning I get a pain in the pit of my stomach, and when I touch my stomach it hurts me. I eat well and have from seven to eight hours' sleep every night. My working hours are eight a day. I get very weak and look thin. My eyes are black from weakness. I weigh 124 pounds with my clothes. 2. If you could be pleased for the Army if he has plenty? Please help me and tell me what to do."

Woman still marches on to victory.

The new schools of Columbia and Harvard have been opened to woman students, but only because of the war emergency.

It is gratifying to learn that a man grew fine potatoes from peeling seeds, but it will be noted he says he left a bit of the potato around the eye.

Diners out will begin tomorrow to feel the effect of reorganization.

The scheme is to have the dining room taken into the family as well.

If those Americans who want to buy Kamchatka will make a Summer resort of it and put up pensions through Portland, let them have it.

These drafted men are not "making the best of it," as many imagined.

They are a healthy lot of youngsters making the most of it.

The fellow who bought a Government pistol from a soldier and filed off the label will have a long time in which to learn better.

When Colonel Roosevelt gets down to hard work at his desk at Kansas City, the Kaiser may wish he had gone to France.

The war in Europe seems to be filling the rates of alimony. The demand for \$50 a month a while ago is \$100 now.

The "occasional rains" forecasted for this week can have the nights; the days belong to the State Fair.

Anything that comes up the chute marked "Must Tonight, T. R.," goes in the Star in Kansas City.

Well, Portland is on the grain map at the \$2.05 mark.

HIS BROT ENTITLED TO A SMOKE

Soldier's Father Regrets That Son Must Fight Also for "Uplifters." PORTLAND, Sept. 23.—(To The Editor.)—The greatest war the world has ever known is going on now, and almost every day we hear or read about something that arouses indignation or appeals to our sympathies, and we are deeply touched in our tender spot over the lacerated feelings of the gentleman from "Moro, Or." Mr. Albert Absher, who is on the ragged edge of spasms because tobacco and cigarettes (especially the latter) are being sent to our soldiers.

"Now, isn't that really too bad? It's just awful. To think of his distress caused thereby is enough to draw tears from the eyes of a neeplee. The sufferings of the peoples in Armenia, Belgium, Poland, the Jews and Armenians, do not seem to distress or disturb his equanimity in the least, but that the soldiers in the camps and trenches should have the solace of a cigarette is too much for him, as he is so anxious their "efficiency" should be maintained. It should not be forgotten that there is practically no difference between giving a man a drink of water or a cigarette in the trenches, they both lead in time to the same place." This is indeed a proposition worthy of its author. He also says: "As a Nation we are fighting for humanity; then, in God's name, let us keep the worst enemy of humanity from the soldiers. Now, who is the worst enemy of the Nation that is fighting for humanity? Is it the soldiers who have volunteered and are fighting for the Nation, or is it the privations and hardships of a soldier's life and give their lives in defense of their country and "humanity," or is it the selfishness, the lack of morality, the slackers and "Abschers" who stay at home to wage war on cigarettes and "John Barleycorn" and make the morale of the country in general and the soldiers in particular? It regrets more than I that we have had this war forced upon us. We did not seek it. But now that we are into it, I am proud of my son who is fighting for the honor and glory of his country and humanity, and I sent him a package of smokes, both tobacco and cigarettes, for which he assured me he was grateful. The smokes could have been more acceptable. The probabilities are that he will be sent to the front in the near future and, possibly, may never see his home again. My greatest regret is that he and thousands of others, the prime of our country, are being sacrificed for the fighting and sacrifice their lives for the "Abschers" who would deprive those who are fighting for them the pleasure of a smoke. W. G. YOUNG.

CIGARETTE IS ENEMY OF RACE

Camp Engineer Says Habitual Users Are Not Wanted in the Woods. NASEL, Wash., Sept. 23.—(To The Editor.)—A few years ago I read an editorial in The Oregonian citing the difficulties that the Russians would encounter in trying to invade East Prussia. The invasion turned out just as you presented. Various other articles have almost convinced me of your infallibility, but when I read your article and repeatedly taken on the cigarette habit and now you invite me to contribute to a cigarette fund, I certainly feel like giving you a swift kick in the pants. I have worked 20 years in the woods on Grays Harbor and in all that time I have never known a good desirable man that was a habituated cigarette smoker. So well is this fact known that when labor is abundant many foremen will not hire a cigarette smoker. I don't need to consult a doctor to know this and the reason why. When blood arrives in the lungs it requires oxygen, not a narcotic. If you don't inhale a cigarette it is less injurious than a pipe. It is the inhalation, Get me. Quite recently you and other editors have been commenting on the degeneracy of the American youth as evidenced by their smoking habits. The answer is cigarettes. It spells the degeneracy of the race if it is not headed off. Believe me, it will be a cold day when a young man is invited to contribute to an Iron Dutchman that has sense enough to breathe air instead of tobacco smoke. C. D. LEWELLYN, Tarding Engineer, Chambers Camp.

POEM DESERVES LASTING PLACE

Threnody on Robert J. Barron Composed by Robert Resident. BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—(To The Editor.)—Please convey to "E. H." my profound appreciation of the power and beauty of his poem inspired by the sacrifice of our country's youth. The lines are deathless and, both in nobility of sentiment and felicity of language, this poem will take its place among the masterly threnodies of literature. I hope it may have a more lasting place than the fugitive words of a daily paper can confer. Its inspiration should reach our thousands—yes, thousands of thousands—who are men, whose potential heroism may be as real as that which has glorified young Barron's memory.

Zabern and Rats.

RIDGEFIELD, Wash., Sept. 23.—(To The Editor.)—Kindly publish the historical facts of the "Zabern" controversy. The explanation of the "Rats" cited in Ambassador Gerard's letter is entirely correct. I must add word of my sincere appreciation of The Oregonian, which, from intimate acquaintance, I have come to regard as one of the most really great papers of our country. A. H. WOODBURY, 60 Beacon street.

The Zabern Incident takes its name from the town of Zabern, or Saverne, Alsace, where in 1913 the insolent and brutal attitude of the German garrison, and the cowardly civilians, led to popular indignation meetings in Straßburg and Metz and to anti-militarist meetings of the Social Democrats, in Berlin. The Reichstag became agitated and the Chancellor was impeached on the subject. In the meantime the Minister of War had obtained the Emperor's instructions to uphold the army without compromise or apology and late in December the Reichstag entered a vote of no confidence. This raised the further question of the "Zabern" controversy, the government and the duty of the Chancellor to resign. As the Conservatives would not support the Social Democrats and Alsatiens the Chancellor was enabled triumphantly to declare that his position depended solely upon imperial prerogative. The trouble was settled by promises of court-martial of the officers involved in the Zabern trouble and by removal of the garrison to a point 25 miles distant. "Rat," or "rath," as it was formerly spelled, is a German word for councillor. It is a title of honor conferred on the members of the Reichstag in measure of success in his business or profession. As it gives a certain amount of social precedence and is not conferred on anybody who has at any time offended the government, the "rat" system builds up caste and suppresses independent thought and expression.

Life in the Old Boys Yet.

By James Barton Adams. Old comrades of mine, though our heads may be thatched with gray or as bald as the egg of a goose, though grub-grinding ivories may be detached from many jaw sockets or wobbly and loose, though, though the eyes may have lost their bright glittering light, you bet the hearts are yet young in our breasts. The bright days of our age, life is life in the old soldiers yet. All over the scope of this glorious land are veteran soldiers not too old to dare to face any coming rifle in hand to keep grand Old Glory aloft in the air. The war fire that's smoldered in every breast since the days since we battled again in affame as brightly as when at Abe Lincoln's request in war-sager haste to the colors we came. We envy the boys who are marching today, all eager to bind Kaiser Bill to the rack, who are going across the wide ocean to stay till they rip his ambitious designs up the back. If old Uncle Sam would permit us to come again to the colors there's many a vet who'd prove to him right from the tap of the drum that there's many a young fellow yet. They tell us we're nearing the sounding of taps, and soon the last vet must respond to the call and cry to the bright glittering light, chaps they soon must slide off this terrestrial ball; but age we don't reckon by years passed away, and we feel in our hearts that it is not long till we will not become due for full many a day, for there's oodles of life in the old youngsters yet.

In Other Days.

Twenty-Five Years Ago. From The Oregonian, September 24, 1892. Washington, D. C. National woman suffrage nominating convention met here yesterday and nominated Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin for President of the United States. Mrs. Mary Stowe of California, was nominated for Vice-President. Mallicorner Woodward, whose route is from Seaside to Tillamook, lost his horse last week when crossing Carney Mountain. The animal lost his footing and fell into the abyss. Last evening was the time set for the presentation to Colonel C. F. Beebe, First Regiment, O. N. G., of the picture of him made at the expense of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, of the New York Mail and Express. Colonel Beebe is in the East and for that reason the presentation was postponed. James Sudweeks, well-known mining engineer, has made some reports on mineral discoveries in Malheur County. He reports that he has discovered a lot of kaolin, the pure white clay which forms an important ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain. C. H. Dodd officiated at the meeting of the general committees of the Blythe Club at the Marquam last night. The annual meeting of the club and rocket demonstration and celebration October 1. Half a Century Ago. From The Oregonian, September 24, 1867. New York—Edwin Booth, while playing the part of Richard III the other night at Baltimore, cut his hand during a fencing scene. He was away for a time he would lose his arm, but he is now considered out of danger. Washington—Grant did not go with the Presidential party to Antietam, where the celebration was held the other day. The reason is he was not invited. The Pioneers beat the Occidentals, of Vancouver, 55 to 23, Saturday. Chicago.—This evening the organ of the Administration says that in case of impeachment, no Senator who exercises the right of borrowing the money allowed to sit in judgment on Andrew Johnson. Oro Fino Hall was crowded last night to hear Senator Williams talk on "Reconstruction." Correspondent Suggests That It Leaves No Room for Slackers. EAGLE CREEK, Or., Sept. 23.—(To The Editor.)—Your report to my letter of the use of the expression "Putting the burden upon posterity," in connection with the various possible means of borrowing the money, is fair and courteous, but I still fail to see how such a thing can be done. Doubtless in the ordinary course of community borrowing, it is entirely possible for, say, Western Oregon to borrow money, and by that means produce materials and labor from other localities, which, in some position, Oregon must pay for, rather than ourselves. Doubtless, also, any expenditure for non-productive use, or for destructive ends, does in effect impoverish posterity by the fact that it lessens the quantity of productive capital, and "capital goods," as you have so clearly shown. But in the ordinary local community borrowing, the capital and the material it utilizes tends to be drawn from outside, or from a distant point. If there is such a borrowing, the materials and the money were all assembled from its own resources and there were no outside communities to be benefited, then it would be immaterial whether the money was borrowed, raised by taxation or otherwise, so far as posterity paying for it is concerned. If it were borrowed by general popular subscriptions, like our Liberty Bonds, posterity would have to pay itself to pay itself. If the rich loaned the capital and the poor paid the taxes, it would amount to much, as posterity paying for it is concerned. Since the Liberty Bonds are principally sold by popular subscription, there can scarcely be an issue of such bonds. This they distinctly prefer not to do, as a matter of business, as they should rather be obtained by doing so. Inviting at the present time. Whatever large blocks of bonds are purchased are taken simply as an expression of patriotism. Now if this generation must buy the bonds as a matter of duty, must furnish the issue and the material, and the issue as to the disposition of these securities, why should not the slackers, rich or poor, who fail to take their share, be obliged to do so in other words, why not conscript them? And the ideal way to do it is by taxation—is it not? CHESTER L. CHAMBERS.

How Word Is Pronounced.

PORTLAND, Sept. 25.—(To The Editor.)—We all know how to spell it and what it means, but how, please, is camouflage to be pronounced? INQUIRER. Cam-oo-flash—"n" in both syllables as in "father," "ou" as "ou" in "roun"; "sh" to express the sound of the French "s" is only approximate.