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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1917.

MILITARISM STILL SUPREME.

The world can judge of the sincerity of the virtuous intentions which Germany has expressed to the Pope by comparing them with the proposals in regard to Belgium contained in the supplementary note to the Vatican. Germany is willing to evacuate Belgium and even to pay a part of the compensation for damage which Germany alone has done, but:

Germany must have the right to develop her economic interests in Belgium, especially in Antwerp.

Belgium must give a guaranty that any such menace as that which threatened Germany in 1914 will in future be excluded.

Belgium must maintain administrative separation of the Flanders and Walloon districts introduced by Germany.

In fact, Belgium is to retain only a shadow of independence.

These proposals show how little progress Germany has made toward acceptance of the only terms on which the allies can honorably make peace since Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg told Ambassador Gerard in January, 1917, on what terms Germany would withdraw from Belgium. He named the guaranties required by Germany by saying:

> We must possibly have the forts of Liege and Namur. We must have other forts and garrisons throughout Belgium. We must have possession of the railroad lines. We must have possession of the ports and other means of communication. The Belgians will not be allowed to maintain an army, but we must be allowed to retain a large army in Belgium. We must have commercial control of Belgium.

In fact, Germany has not receded one inch from the position taken at the outbreak of war that the pretended necessities of Germany, not the rights of Belgium, must be the deciding consideration. The terms now proposed state broadly what the Chancellor stated specifically to Mr. Gerard. They would leave only the empty shell of independence.

Guaranties are to be given that mighty, menacing Belgium will not again fall upon and crush weak, defenseless, unoffending Germany! Was there ever more brazenly impudent distortion of facts? Belgium fortified herself against the possibility of attack by Germany, but guilelessly bought guns in Germany and permitted Germany to gain exact information as to the structure of her defenses—not measures of offense—but purely of defense. Belgian military officers discussed with those of Britain what aid should be given by the latter country in the event of German attack, which was foreshadowed by the construction of strategic railroads to the Belgian frontier. No defenses against France were constructed, for no attack was feared from that quarter. The event proved how accurately Belgian statesmen and Generals judged from what quarter attack would come. For these offenses Belgium was crushed, and must now permit Germany to occupy her fortresses and to control her railroads, ports and commerce, in order that, when Germany is ready for another swoop on France, her armies may not be delayed by the resistance of the unreasonable Belgians.

Germany, as well as Belgium, knew that France would respect Belgian neutrality and took advantage of that knowledge, concealing her own evil purpose until the time to strike, by invading France through the undefended Belgian frontier while the French forces were concentrated on the fortified Alsace-Lorraine frontier. Not only Belgium, but France, fell a victim to fidelity to treaty obligations and to Germany's perfidious disregard of those obligations.

These proposals are conclusive proof that Germany has not yet learned her lesson, and that it can be hammered into the Prussian head by no other means than the grinding to pieces of German armies—the work which the British and French armies are now doing with such unfaltering tenacity and with such continuous success in Flanders and before Verdun. The terms are evidently an attempt at compromise between the demand of the Pan-Germans that Belgium be not restored and that conquered territory be annexed, and the declaration of the Reichstag majority against any annexation.

Germany is still ruled by men who believe that might is right, and that the rights of other nations must yield to the desire of Germany for world dominion and safety from attack, which latter is twisted by Pan-Germans into defenselessness of her neighbors against attack by Germany. There can be no stable peace until these ideas are knocked out of the obstinate, perverted minds of Germany's rulers and are replaced by a system, to use the words of Mr. Asquith, "under which both great and small states can be assured of a stable foundation and independent development." The process of forcibly converting Germany to this principle can be shortened only if the German people take power into their own hands and make peace on the principle for which the allies are fighting.

We deceive ourselves if we assume that German peace overtures are made at this time in the expectation that they will be accepted by the allies. They are but a political play to influence the German people. An increasing number of Germans say to their government: "You say you have won victory everywhere, that you have have won great stretches of territory and that your submarine war is a success; why don't you make peace?" The German government offers terms based on the assumption of victory and when these are rejected, it turns to the people and says: "You see, we have offered peace, but our enemies refuse it. They insist on fighting on, and are constantly joined by new enemies. They want to destroy Germany. This is a war for our national existence." By these maneuvers they hope to unite the German peiple for continued war. Only by fighting until the Germans are driven into their own country and until their military power is destroyed, or until democratic supplants autocratic, militarist government in Germany, can the menace of Prussianism be ended.

A GOOD MAN PASSES.

The state lost an exemplary citizen and the medical profession a worthy and highly proficient member in the passing of Dr. Otto S. Binswanger Wednesday. A native of Bavaria, he had spent all his professional life in America, and had been for many years a resident of Portland. The National melting pot had in him a distinguished example. German-born and bred, he was yet a thorough-going American.

It is of interest to recall that Dr. Binswanger was as a youth a soldier in the German army, in the Franco-Prussian war, but there was none who was farther removed, by instinct and by education, from militaristic ideas or ideals. He gave his son to the Army service in the present war; and it is easy and natural, knowing his bent of mind and patriotic spirit, to think that, if he had been younger, he, too, would have been glad to give the benefit, both of his military experience and scientific knowledge, to his adopted country.

A good man, a true physician, a genuine scholar and scientist, Dr. Binswanger will be much missed.

"OUR FULLEST CO-OPERATION."

> An unanimous vote was also taken to wire President Woodrow Wilson that it was with deepest regret that we were unable to comply with his request; that we assure him **of our fullest co-operation and hearty support in prosecution of the war to a successful termination.**

"Our fullest co-operation"—not partial, or hesitating, or nominal, or ineffective co-operation—but "our fullest co-operation" in the war and the measures to carry it forward, is the pledge publicly made by the striking shipbuilders of Portland to the President of the United States. The paragraph which heads this article is part of a statement authorized by the shipworkers after their meeting Sunday night.

"Our fullest co-operation." The way to co-operate is to co-operate. The way to build ships is to build them, not refuse to build them. The way to win the war is to furnish ships to the Nation, not to halt their construction on the ways. A hamstrung Army or a crippled Navy wins no wars.

The shipworkers accuse the employers of misrepresenting the situation to them, and refusing to meet the union representatives. It may be so; let us admit, for argument's sake, that it is so. They are nevertheless ready to carry on the work of building ships on terms and conditions laid down by the Government. At least they say so. We have not heard that it is disputed or denied by anybody. Have the men done as much? Is their refusal to accept a temporary adjustment—not an adjustment of the employers, but of the Government, and guaranteed by it through the President—is their refusal their idea of "our fullest co-operation"? It would appear so; yet it is not only not full co-operation, but it is a definite declination to co-operate.

Now it is noted that the adjustment board is to come to the Coast and have hearings in the various cities where labor conditions in shipyards are disturbed. It may be agreed that it has been difficult to follow the Administration in its ways of handling the strike and the strikers. But now it has evidently determined on a policy and will pursue it. The adjustment board will have hearings and reach a settlement. Clearly it will be many days, or even weeks, before there is a decision as to Portland and the Columbia River.

Meanwhile, what are the workers to do? Do they think that the employers will give way now, or soon, and recognize their unions, and start up their yards with union labor exclusively?

The Oregonian sees nothing in the situation to justify such conclusion. It believes that the operators are thoroughly and finally committed to the principle of the open shop, and that nothing but compulsion from the Government will alter their position. The Oregonian is not only convinced of it, but it thinks that it ought to be obvious to the strikers and their leaders.

What then? Clearly there is to be idleness in the yards, unless the strike is broken, or abandoned, until the Government acts through its adjusters. What is the gain to the men by holding out until the adjustment board acts? They will have been for many days or weeks without employment, and, worse yet, the service which they owe, and say they are willing to render, to their country, will not in the meantime have been discharged.

What will the men lose if they respond to the call of President Wilson, and return to work on a temporary basis, until there is a decision on the merits of the controversy, or on the basis of the Government's paramount needs, whichever it is? Will they be any the less able to urge their case because they have obeyed the summons from the White House, and responded, too, to the urgent call of their own representative on the adjustment board? Or will they be in better position before the board because they have shown that for patriotic reasons they are willing to give their "fullest co-operation" when it is deeply desired and vitally needed?

If there is any thought by the union leaders or others to force the Government to commandeer the yards, it would seem that they are taking a first-rate method of bringing it about. Perhaps that is what the men want. Then evidently the Government will fix wages and working conditions, and it will conscript labor as well as the yards. What becomes of the unions then? Obviously, the Administration does not want to resort to conscription of the shipyard industry. But it may be driven in self-defense to just such course by unwise actions of the workers, or by selfishness and arrogance of the employers. But it will be necessary to give the operators their profit, even if the yards are commandeered. The operators, then, need not worry.

It seems to us to be plain that the strategic position of the workers will be far better if they do what the President thinks they ought to do, and has asked them to do, and what the public as a whole thinks they should do. They ought to give the Government their "fullest co-operation" now, not at some indefinite and uncertain time in future.

LETTER WRITTEN FROM A JAIL.

Phineas T. Barnum is known as the world's greatest showman, a transcendent genius of the sawdust ring, who deliberately humbugged the public on the pleasing theory that people liked it. But it is interesting now to know that he was not born in a menagerie or even for a circus career. The authentic biographies say that young Barnum was a native farm boy, but he had an unconquerable "aversion to agricultural labor"; so he became an editor.

The New York Sun the other day reprinted on its editorial page a letter written by P. T. Barnum in 1832, when he was 22 years of age and was engaged in the business of running a weekly paper at Danbury, Conn. The missive was to his friend, Gideon Welles, editor of the Hartford Times, afterwards Secretary of the Navy throughout the Civil War. The chief biographical interest in the letter is that it was written from the County Jail, where Barnum was serving a sixty days' sentence for libel.

"I am," said Editor Barnum, "by the unhallowed decree of that lump of superstition, David Daggett, set within these gloomy walls for daring to tell the truth." A fearsome penalty, to be sure. But the editor had the courage of his convictions, for he adds: "After the judge had given his cursed charge, I was advised by many friends to forfeit the bonds, which were but $100, but I chose to go to prison."

But the young journalist had no evident relish either for posing indefinitely as a martyr or for keeping long out of the public eye; for he soon abandoned journalism, and started his pilgrim's progress from prison along the high road of the night stands by taking over the country Joyce Heth, nurse of George Washington. Soon he became owner of a museum in New York and later of the "biggest show on earth." His name is indelibly linked with those of Tom Thumb, Jenny Lind, Jumbo and the woolly horse.

What Barnum might have done for early-day journalism, if he had stayed with it, must forever remain in the realm of sheer speculation. But he would have succeeded in that peculiar character of newspaperdom which seeks to find out what the public wants, and to furnish it. You can fool some of the people all the time.

POTATOES ARE IN DEMAND.

Some fear was expressed, last Spring, when many people, responding to the Government's food-producing appeal, plowed up and planted potatoes in vacant city lots, that the price of potatoes this Fall would be so low this year as to make them not worth the digging.

A walk through the Public Market any day ought to convince the pessimist, who is usually as lazy as he is pessimistic, that potatoes are quite worth while. Not only is the best quality of potatoes selling at seven pounds for a quarter, but potatoes, down to the smallest marbles, which farmers used to think were not even worth picking up to feed to the pigs, find a ready sale at ten pounds for 10 cents, which may be considered as a by-product and all clear profit.

In the hope that the price must come down, in view of the enormous crop, people are buying only a few pounds at a time—living from hand to mouth, as the saying is. Still the price is maintained. The reason is simple. Potatoes are a satisfying food, and with bread, butter, eggs, meat and all staples at top-notch figures, people naturally turn to the more lowly vegetable.

The consumption of potatoes has enormously grown in the past few months. The demand for them in increased quantity will continue throughout the year and wise householders will stock up for the Winter just as soon as the late potatoes come into market.

Let us not forget that Uncle Sam is a competitive buyer for all these foods, and while the armies in Europe must have wheat and meat, the training camps will need vegetables. The first call from Camp Lewis has been received by the Chamber of Commerce and it is for 10,000,000 pounds of potatoes and 1,000,000 pounds of onions.

Happy, indeed, is he who planted the vacant lot. He will need no urging to do it again next year.

OUR DEEP SEA FOOD DEPOT.

The high cost of living will not be without its compensation in Oregon if it causes the people to become better acquainted with fish.

There is off the Coast a resource of immense possibilities, but for the most part it lies dormant for want of a suitable market.

Oregonians are not now great fish-eaters. It is said that the normal yearly consumption is only about eight pounds per capita. That consumption, small as it is, is confined principally to two or three of the best known varieties.

Everybody eats fresh salmon occasionally, but the habit does not materially upbuild the salmon fishing industry, for there is always a market for the canned product. We are also buyers of halibut, and of smelt during a short season in which they run. Other fish are almost strangers. Many are wholly unacquainted with cod, sanddabs and numerous other fish which abound in the Pacific. A great food supply is practically untouched and the fishing industry, so far as it has been built up by deep-sea catches, is dealt with in statistical reports largely on the basis of what it might be.

Indifference to fish as an article of food is probably caused in great part by lack of knowledge as to how to prepare it in varied and economical ways. Salmon and halibut lend themselves so readily to slicing that the rather shiftless habit is encouraged of slapping a fish steak into a hot, greased griddle and serving it fried to an unpalatable dry state. One soon tires of it and the acquired antipathy runs to all kinds of fish.

Fish, we think, is practically the sole article of food that the average restaurant or grill cooks better than the average housewife. The professional cook knows better how to preserve its juice and flavor and he is skilled in the preparation of sauces that add to its palatableness.

But there is no really good reason why this should be true. The people ought to eat more fish at all times and doubtless they would if there were a better knowledge of varieties and the many ways in which each variety may be prepared for the table.

The primary purpose of the new municipal fish market, we presume, is to encourage a wider use of fish and thereby conserve certain other foods of which there is a shortage. To that end it would not be amiss to make the market facilities a little pleasanter and a little more sanitary. It would also be of economic advantage to establish in connection therewith a cooking demonstration department.

We are not now thinking of culinary instruction in which bewildering tables showing percentages of refuse, water, protein, fat and mineral and the food values per pound have a part. Women with a multitude of household duties soon tire of strictly scientific instruction. But they would, we believe, welcome practical demonstrations of how to prepare fish for the table.

Portland is close to a great fish source, yet its consumption is about one-half per capita of that of the country at large. A wider use of fish would have an economic virtue aside from its reduction of living costs. It would promote an industry at the city's door, and on that ground, as well as the other, its encouragement is a proper municipal enterprise.

Some examples of the kind of misfit appointments which are being made in the rush of war with a strong suspicion of political pull, are given by a correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal, who is a United States Reserve engineer. A construction Quartermaster-Major arrived who was a real estate promoter in civil life, but knew nothing about construction. At the same time came a Major in the Engineer Officer Reserve who knew both engineering and construction. The latter did the work, while the former signed all letters and telegrams and got the credit. A call was sent for an experienced road engineer and for a water and sewer engineer. For the former job the War Department sent a National Guard Major who was a newspaper man and had once inspected a road. He was used as rear flagman for the road party. Orders were not given to the water and sewer engineer until five weeks after the request for his services, and he arrived after the work was completed. Doubtless there are hundreds of other square pegs in round holes.

One by one the nations of the world are addressing themselves to the food problem. The United States leads in the number of agricultural schools and in the number of pupils attending them, but it still has much to learn. The science of management must be taught intensively in the future. It is not scarcity of land that has compelled the importation of foods that ought to be produced at home, but the misdirected energy of those who tilled it. It is well enough to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but more important that two kernels of grain shall be produced with the same amount of human labor. It is not the area, but the manner in which energy is applied to it, that is going to count.

A visitor to the National Guard camp at Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y., observed that nearly all the kitchens were unscreened, that flies were enjoying themselves and that garbage cans were uncovered. An officer told him that requisitions were useless, as it was impossible to get needed supplies. If these things are not soon remedied, we may have a repetition of the epidemics which disgraced the camps at Chickamauga and Montauk Point during the Spanish war, notwithstanding all the boasting that such things cannot happen in this war.

Work is to begin within a month on the Government nitrate plant in West Virginia, but in the meantime five of the seized German ships have been chartered for use in importing nitrates from Chile. If waterpower had been set free several years ago, all the nitrate we need, both for explosives and for fertilizer, might easily have been produced in the United States, and those five ships might have been employed in carrying other commodities, for which they are sadly needed.

Italy is awakening to the importance of agriculture. Recent announcement that the government contemplated a series of measures for the rationing of the nation told only part of the story. It has taken a crisis to bring realization of the crimes of neglect committed in the past. Italy has been an importer unnecessarily of many foodstuffs, including grain, meat, cheese, fish and fats.

How large a proportion of Americans have defective teeth appears in the fact that among 21,000 men examined in New York City for the National Guard and National Army, 24,000 dental operations were performed. The Surgeon-General has enrolled 2872 dentists to equip soldiers to bite hardtack.

A board of officers has recommended that the Army be provided with goulash cannon, as moving kitchens are called by the soldiers. Each kitchen will be able to feed 250 men, or one company, and the soldiers will be sure of hot meals, either in camp or on the march.

Periscopes of German submarines are now nickeled or bronzed, thus reflecting the color of the water and becoming invisible. This trick is believed to explain the recent sinking of several vessels, survivors of which report that no sign of a submarine was seen.

If a grower in Southern Oregon cannot find a market for pears and the fruit is fed to hogs, the ill fortune is on city folk, who never get half enough fruit.

Old England marvels at the skill of the lumber unit from New England that turned out 10,000 feet. Out here they would do that before breakfast.

With Senator Gus Carpenter as chief of police at the State Fair, the gambling device that fails to get the double-O is a smooth affair.

You must admire a woman who speeds, admits it and "pays like a little man." But keep out of her way.

One is a meatless day and another a wheatless day, but the cat less day is just before payday.

What about weather for Portland day? It was perfect.

All roads lead to Salem and the going is good.

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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HOW MEASLES SPREAD.

MR. HUBBARD, of the New York State Department of Health, tells this story. On April 1 Mrs. R. and her daughter, Dorothy, traveled to a New York city from Dayton, O. While on the train they noticed a child coughing and sneezing. Two weeks after arriving at their destination Dorothy developed a cold and a few days later broke out with measles.

The case was promptly reported and the health officer got a list of all the children with whom Dorothy had been in contact just before she became sick and while the family thought she suffered from a cold only. There were M. T. and R. P., who had played with Dorothy on the street; F. A. and A. J., who played with Dorothy in the house, besides several children who had had measles.

The health officer quarantined these seven children who had been in contact. The children who had had measles were not quarantined. On April 30 F. J. and A. J. came down with the measles. The health officer was on the job. No other susceptible persons were exposed and the threatened epidemic was brought to an end.

This little city had been free from measles for some time and there was lots of measles material there.

There are several lessons to be learned from this little experience. The first is that children with bad colds should not travel on trains. There is a fair chance that what today appears to be a cold may be a case of measles tomorrow or the next day. Measles, when in the cold stage, is highly contagious. Such contact as takes place on a railroad train is capable of spreading the disease.

The second lesson is that the danger is proportionate to the intimacy of contact as a rule. F. A., who passed Dorothy on the street, escaped; F. J. and A. J., who played with her in the house, got the disease.

The third is that an active health department can stop an epidemic of measles, although it starts in a boarding-house, if the family or the physician will report the disease promptly and everybody will obey orders.

The outlook is that we will have a lot of measles this Winter. One or two million young men gathered from all over the country will be living in groups of 1000 or more in barracks and military camps. A fair proportion of them will be men who have never had measles. One estimate is that 17.9 per cent of adults have never had measles. Measles will break out in many of these camps. As the men will be quartered in large rooms, some holding as many as 140, the disease will spread. Visitors will bring measles into the barracks and tents. In turn, visitors will carry the infection into civil life. The Winter of 1917-18 is certain to be a bad measles season.

The English health authorities always have been disposed to let measles go uncontrolled. Since the war has been on English papers are constantly saying that the English authorities must change their attitude toward measles.

And now coming back to the third lesson from this New York experience—an active health department can control measles if the cases are reported promptly and quarantine is obeyed.

Only Cure Is Dieting.

W. writes: "Will you please answer the following:

"1. Will Epsom salts and lemon taken every morning reduce fat? I am stout.

"2. What is the cause of a person having a temperature of 97? I am 5 feet 4 inches in stocking feet and weigh 135 pounds."

REPLY.

1. I presume it would if enough were taken. But the cure would be much worse than the disease. The only cure for obesity is dieting. Eat less food. Especially reduce sugar, sweets, desserts, bread, potatoes, and beans.

2. If you are otherwise well you need not worry about a mouth temperature of 97 degrees. You are about five pounds overweight.

Club Foot and the Army.

J. A. R. writes: "In my childhood I was clubfooted in my right foot. At 12 an operation was performed and this deformity was corrected. I am as sound today as the average. Will this defect keep me from entering any kind of military service? If you will give me your opinion on this or advise me if there is anything connected with the service that I can do I shall appreciate it."

REPLY.

If the examining surgeons find that you have a strong, serviceable foot, they will pass you. If they reject you, apply for service driving an ambulance. This you would have to do through one of the Red Cross units. At the beginning at least members of the medical corps will drive the Army ambulances, and examination for positions in this corps, so far as foot conditions are concerned, is the same as for the line.

Cure for Hives.

W. J. writes: "Please give me some information regarding the cause and cure of hives. We have a case in our family that has run for nearly three months. We have used various physics and tried to regulate the diet without effecting a cure. We have consulted physicians several times."

REPLY.

Hives result in nine-tenths of the cases from food against which the patient has an idiosyncrasy. By experimenting with different foods the afflicted one can determine which is at fault in most cases. Some physicians determine the offending food by a process similar to vaccination. The cure depends on avoiding the cause.

Jolting Up Needed.

E. T. C. writes: "Will you kindly tell me what causes frequent yawnings? It has lately become almost incessant, and is extremely unpleasant. I am slightly past 40. My work is of a sedentary nature and I do not get much fresh air. Has this anything to do with the heart? I can sleep a great deal."

REPLY.

Get out and play golf or tennis, or something. Walk to the office or in some way manage to get jolted up or stirred up.

LAW PUTS DALLAS ON HIGHWAY

Citizen of Town Calls Attention to Wording of Road Bonding Act.

DALLAS, Or., Sept. 26.—(To the Editor.)—As The Oregonian has given much space to Yamhill County's side of the West Side highway controversy, I would ask a few lines for the other side—the larger side, as it happens in this instance, as two of the three Highway Commissioners have decided in its favor.

We will all agree that it would be a nice thing for McMinnville to have the paved road run straight through from that town to Corvallis. It would not only throw the Amity trade to the Yamhill countyseat, where it naturally belongs, but it would also effectually shut off from Dallas the trade of the entire north end of Polk County—one of the richest and most thickly populated farming communities in Oregon. McMinnville's patriotic interest in the taxpayer's welfare is easily understood.

But, unfortunately for the interest of these Yamhill County tradesmen, the law does not read that way. The highway act provides that the road must run through Dallas. It does not contemplate that Dallas shall be placed on any sidetrack or spur.

To be perfectly frank about it, the law was drawn that way for a purpose. The framers of the law, doubtful of its reception by the farmer taxpayers, ingeniously planned the highway route to take in all of the larger cities and towns in the state. The result of the bonding election proved the wisdom of the plan. The towns voted for the highways; the rural communities voted against them. The towns had the most votes. Now, that the measure is a law of the state, it would seem the plain duty of the Commissioners to carry out its provisions in good faith, especially as they are but creatures of the law.

It is not at all surprising that McMinnville wants the highway to run straight south through Polk County. Her interest in the route is purely selfish. It will not do for her people to claim that their sole desire is to see the highway laid down on the shortest and most direct route from Portland to Corvallis, for were it so located, it would miss McMinnville entirely. By running direct from Dayton to Amity, and leaving McMinnville to the right, the distance would be reduced four or five miles. Few, if any, travelers now coming up the Valley by way of Newberg go out of their way to pass through McMinnville.

But it would seem the part of common sense to route the highway through McMinnville, if the road is to benefit the greatest possible number of people, and that is what it is usually considered roads are for. So must the road come through the northern portion of Polk County to Dallas, if Oregon would escape the oft-repeated charge that this highway is to be merely an automobile pleasure path to enable tourists to travel from the California line to the Portland hotels in the shortest possible time, and at the least possible expense to themselves before reaching the metropolis. If, by building the road on the route favored by a two-thirds majority of the commission, we shall increase the running time of these tourists only a few minutes, and at the same time provide a better road for one of the richest and most thickly populated farming communities in Oregon, it would seem pretty good business to do it.

J. C. HAYTER.

SOLDIERS' FATHER WOULD WORK

He Offers to Take Striker's Job in Order to See Ships Go Ahead.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 27.—(To the Editor.)—I want a job in a shipyard where there is a strike on. I can do rough carpenter work or common labor. There must be several thousand like me in Portland who regret to see work stopped in this crisis.

Our boys are in the war. They are working hard and cheerfully for a dollar a day, with no say as to place or conditions of work, and this is proper, but should they be the only ones to make sacrifices?

They, too, were earning $4 to $5 per day before they enlisted, but those left behind are not willing to continue at work unless they can dictate the conditions under which they will work. Nay, more, they are not even willing to continue at work under a promise from the President that they will be fairly dealt with. Even though they are misled by pro-German agitators the effect is the same as if they were openly disloyal.

What is the remedy? An aroused public opinion which would not tolerate any attempt to change the existing status during the war, by either employer or employe, would be in order. In the meantime let the loyal men of Portland come to the aid of the shipyards by taking the place of the men who have gone out.

"What did you do to help win the great war?" That will be an embarrassing question in the years to come if you do not do what you can, all you can, now.

I will go into any shipyard in Portland where there is a strike on and will work there at such wage as I am found entitled to until such time as my place can be filled by someone who can do the work better or who needs the place and can do it as well. How many others are there who will do the same?

I have two sons who enlisted soon after the war broke out. We are glad to have them go. We hope they will come back, but their chance of doing so is being directly menaced by this delay in the completion of ships.

Measured from an economic standpoint every day I work in a shipyard would be a considerable economical loss to me, but I want to see the work go on and public sentiment aroused.

My telephone is Marshall 2569.

CITIZEN.

When the Dove Returns.

By James Barton Adams.

When sacrificial war shall cease forever on the earth's broad face and the long exiled dove of peace emerges from its hiding place, 'twill see a picture that will tell a thrilling tragic story; see a million graves of men who fell at will of heartless monarchy. 'Twill see a devastated land all mangled by the deadly shell where erstwhile upon every hand there raged a fiery battle hell; the ruins of ten thousand homes, and cities, once the people's pride, laid level by the bursting bombs and lurid fires on every side; cathedrals in which thousands prayed to God for his protecting hand into but crumbling ruins laid by fierce invaders of the land. Its vision then may turn to rest far from the battlefields upon a host of stricken women dressed in mourning garb for loved ones gone, their faces bearing stamp of pain, their eyes yet red from floods of tears, and wounded hearts that ne'er again will throb with joy through coming years. In orphans' homes, as bees in hives, 'twill see great swarms of little ones whose fathers sacrificed their lives beneath the fire of deadly guns, some yet too young to realize they ever knew another home, and some, with ever watchful eyes, believing daddy yet would come. Perchance it then may wing its flight to some lone spot, somewhere on earth, some distant isle encircled tight by an imprisoning ocean girth. A figure there might meet its view, a man bent 'neath a load of care, and sighing oft, as one who knew the bitterness of dark despair; the man responsible for all the graves and wreckage it had viewed—a monarch grieving o'er his fall—a captive in that solitude.

In Other Days.

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian, September 28, 1867.

Florence—When the arrest of Garibaldi became known partisans in this city were greatly exasperated, appearing in the streets in crowds and making violent demonstrations. The disturbance developed into a riot and only with the firm hand of the government was the disturbance quelled. The Garibaldian volunteers were forced to disperse.

Mr. Haines, superintendent of the telegraph company for the northern district, is making repairs between Vancouver and Monticello.

W. T. Shanahan is among the passengers on the Oriflamme, which left San Francisco for Portland yesterday.

W. W. Upton, of Portland, addressed the guests at the Washington County fair yesterday after the day's programme. The discussion was on railroad questions.

J. W. Cook, of this city, has patented a vertical picket gate. It has an attachment by which the gate can be opened without dismounting from a carriage and similarly closed after passing through. The gate is to be on exhibition at the state fair.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian, September 28, 1892.

Cleveland's letter of acceptance is being sharply criticised by leaders of the Republican party. Some critics say he said as little as he was able to about the absorbing problems of the day.

Cleveland is leading the National League with a percentage of .725, and Boston is a poor second with .622.

W. C. Cheney, electrician of the Portland General Electric Company, who went East with General Manager P. F. Morey, several weeks ago, returned home yesterday.

Mme. Le Vanway, the most fashionable modiste of San Francisco, has arrived and will exhibit her gowns at Mrs. Dora Crane's, Washington block.

Mme. Marie Barratta Morgan, the gifted cantatrice, toured the exposition building yesterday. She said her ideas of the Pacific Coast and its resources were rudely, but pleasantly, shattered on her trip through the building.

SOLDIERS WATCHING SHIP STRIKE

When Army Begins to Growl Yards Will All Start Work.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 26.—(To the Editor.)—Without the editorial page of The Oregonian I would be lost.

On it each morning I find ample mental food for the day.

In this I refer to two editorials presented this morning. One relates to the strike in the shipyards, the other to socialism.

Had you headed one article "Go-betweens" and the other "Competition," you would have named the two infernal curses of the United States. Our shipyards are tied up while gobetween contractors compete with labor unions for which shall have the profits from certain Government work.

If our Government kicked the middleman out, this action would dissolve every labor union in the country. The people govern the United States, thus the people would set wages for all labor.

If we Americans were as loyal to our Government as we are to private capitalists Germany would soon be licked. I know whereof I speak when I say that our Army is watching this strike fandango mighty closely. It at this moment is not interested in contractors' dividends or union wages, but is figuring on ships to convey it to France. If this fool strike continues the Army will growl, and when it does President Wilson is sure to sit up and take notice.

We must not forget that the United States Union is "the biggest of all unions and that it is a Springfield union with a dam strong spring. Therefore it may be taken for granted that when it gives the word to stop fooling and play ball that all shipyards in the country will start up and that neither contractors nor unions will ask any questions. A. BOMBARDIER.

"WORK OR FIGHT," SAYS VETERAN

Civil War Soldier Indorses Plan to Settle Ship Strike.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Sept. 26.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian, September 26, is an item from the pen of Comrade Chamberlain which sounds good to an old veteran who touched elbows with just such comrades on the fighting line during the Civil War, and who inflicted serious mishap to the enemy "up North."

Comrade Chamberlain did not say it, I will, however. There is "Kultur" money and influence behind the shipyard strike, and when our Government issues the order to the shipyards and strikers, "Go to work or go into the Army," business will increase in the shipyards, and there will be a perceptible increase in the Army and Navy.

Were workingmen examined for physical endurance before being admitted to the shipyards and steel works?

A man who is in condition to earn his per diem in the steel works or any shipbuilding yard should not be required to undergo a physical examination for service in the Army or Navy.

If he has not taken out his first naturalization papers he should be compelled to do so before becoming eligible to the Army or Navy or any shipbuilding yard, either private or National, and I will add iron or steel works of any description. W. J. A. BEACH.

Another Says: "Work or Fight."

PORTLAND, Sept. 27.—(To the Editor.)—It is a disgraceful stand taken by the men in the shipyards.

In this critical hour, when our country calls for real men with red blood in their veins, when men go forth bravely to face death and pain unspeakable, what shall we do with those "stay-at-homes" who, too, are ready to fight—but only for their selfish interests? If a man has a chance to make a fair wage these days he is blessed indeed; and if "unionism" means "me first, and country go to the dogs," then we know where the unions belong, and where to look for slackers.

I say, with the "Navy Man," send them to the trenches and teach them to fight for a good cause and a manly ideal. E. M. HENDERSON.

Shakespeare's Epitaph Cryptogram?

PORTLAND, Sept. 27.—(To the Editor.)—"W. J. P." seems to have a taste for working out cryptograms. Perhaps he has an easy solution of the Shakespeare epitaph:

Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbeare
To digg the dust enclosed heare:
Bleste be the man that spares thes stones
And curst be he that moves my bones.

This cryptogram has been puzzled over perhaps more than any other. Perhaps "W. J. P." can enlighten us? N. REEVE.

Monument to His Memory.

Lamb.

Longmore—The former clients of Smith, the divorce lawyer who died last week, are going to do a nice thing.

Short—What?

Longmore—Show their appreciation by erecting a monument to his memory.

Short—Have they chosen the design?

Longmore—Not yet. A number of them want something along the lines of the Statue of Liberty, and the others favor a colossal granite cleaver.