

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1917.

BACK OUR MEN WITH YOUR DOLLARS.

Oregon has sent more volunteers into the service of the United States to crush Prussianism than any other state in the Union—more than 8000 of them. Now Uncle Sam asks us to back our men with our dollars.

The Government asks us to lend—not give—no less than \$3,000,000,000, and, if possible, \$5,000,000,000, to be used in feeding, clothing and arming our soldiers and sailors with the best that this country can provide.

We all believe that the men are the best men in the world, and that, given all they need, they will prove the best soldiers in the world.

Some German statesmen has quoted an American expression, "Monck talks," in urging Germans to subscribe to their new war loan.

THE FARMER'S PRESSING NEED. The progressive nature of farming to keep pace with the needs of the population suggests that drastic reform will be necessary if the world is to be saved from famine.

The chief problem of the farmer of today is labor, and the people will have no permanent security as to the food situation until this has been solved.

It seems, therefore, as if farming in the near future would turn on the adoption of labor-saving machinery on a great scale.

be no other way. There are old men now living who have seen the grain crops garnered by hand; it is likely that the present generation will live to see further improvement as great as that made in the last half-century.

COLLEGE REGISTRATION. The good news from Eugene that registration on the opening day at the State University exceeded that of the year ago by more than 100, and that the freshman class is the largest ever enrolled is an encouraging sign that success is attending efforts to keep boys under military age at their schools.

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CORN REJECTED WITH SCORN. If we could induce our allies to make corn as common an article of human food as it is in America, there would be small difficulty in feeding them. The corn crop is so abundant that it would be simply a question of providing ships.

SAFEGUARD OUR PACIFIC TRADE. Since the United States is allied with Japan for the purpose of war with Germany, the natural disposition of Americans will be to accept as sincere and to welcome the assurances of Viscount Ishii that Japan seeks no advantage in China beyond that which arises from proximity and from better understanding of Chinese psychology and economic conditions.

As the Kaiser said of Germany, so it may be said of the Pacific Coast, that our future is on the sea. In the great era of world development which will surely follow the war, the best opportunities of the Pacific states for trade will be in the Pacific Ocean in China and the adjacent countries, and it becomes our Government to be careful that any arrangements which may be made with Japan shall not have the effect of shutting off this opportunity.

HOME TO ROOST. In connection with the letter from Mr. Charles P. Howard, of the Central Labor Council, printed in another column, the Oregonian desires to announce that its report of last Friday's mass meeting of workers in the Auditorium was based on the testimony of two creditable union men who attended. Newspapers, with one exception, were not permitted to have reporters present.

When men, of whom it was said that they had never done anything to prove themselves friends of the initiative, proposed real majority rule in 1912, labor was the most ardent opponent of the change. It was apparently assumed by William Mackenzie, who is still prominent in labor's councils; by W. S. U'Ren, who is attorney for the strikers; and by the late Mr. Parkinson, and others who made the argument, that only those who were honestly interested in orderly government would present laws to the people.

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ten days after the announcement of the American Government that no steel could be exported except under license, Japanese shippers had contracted to supply Great Britain with twenty-five cargo boats for use on the Atlantic, and Japanese commercial organizations "had petitioned the American Chamber of Commerce at Washington to intercede."

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interests themselves might engineer a law, and that the proposed change to majority rule would enable the work-ers easier to defeat it.

Every fooling error hereof committed by the people through the initiative has been condoned by the self-advertised friends of direct legislation. When the people adopted two competing fishing laws and bottled up the industry on the Columbia River it was asserted with much earnestness that the people knew just what they were doing; that they had silently and without conferring with one another determined to compel the Legislature to take the problem in hand!

When they passed an incomprehensible railroad rate law it was averred that they understood it, although no defender of the verdict could tell what the law meant.

To the present day, so far as we can see, no labor leader, no advocate of a loose rein on direct legislation, has ever publicly called attention to voter's indifference to measures submitted, or to voter's ignorance of issues at stake, nor has one of them ever admitted that it was possible for a majority of those voting on a measure to go wrong.

The same elements that have relied upon the indefatigable chastity of the initiative have been strongest in condemnation of the Legislature, and the anti-picketing law sought its adoption by legislative act and failed. Only at this late day does the idea that the initiative is a club which one opposing interest may use but not another, seem to have entered the mind.

The development of airplane transportation of the mails has certainly followed the perfection of flying machines for use on the war front, and it will be important not only in such a vast enterprise as the proposed line across the Atlantic, but in connecting the cities of the interior of the United States with their neighbors, the commercial centers. It is a question, indeed, whether in this respect it will not perform a greater service in the aggregate.

Partly-four fire horses are to be sold at auction. They have been displaced by gasoline, and will work on farms and possibly jobs in the city. They will miss life in the freeways and their drivers, and the men who have spent for them will miss their friends. An auto engine does not poke its nose over a man's shoulder and coax for sugar, nor does it stomp and whinny when it sees its driver; and many men will lie awake and wonder how it goes with "Tom," "Dick" or "Harry" or whatever be the name of the discard, and vow to heaven that if he be abused somebody will get the once-over.

Major Morah, the German military expert, who says that American military help to the allies is "imaginary," curiously suggests the ostrich with his head in the sand, and also the adage that "there are none so blind as those who will not see."

Women of Essen, where they make the big "Berthas," are growing hungry and restless, and fear not to demand more food and return of their men folk, but are repressed in the Prussian way.

It is pretty hard to believe the story that some Hood River people are shipping wormy apples to the city, because general impression is the worm does not exist in this district.

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How to Keep Well.

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 not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where stamped addressed envelopes will not be returned.

MISCELLANEOUS TEACHINGS FROM A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

Soldiers suffer very much with their feet. We on a hard duty about as many men show up at sick call by reason of lameness as from any other two causes. The reason for this is to be divided between habits prior to Army life and what happens therein.

The Army shoe is a model. It is broad across the ball and toe, the inner edge of the sole is parallel with the greatest length of the foot, the toe patch is broad and the toe is roomy enough to prevent crowding. Boys are disposed to ape those who are heroes to them. Would they might ape wearing the Army shoe.

Letean gives the following as the methods used in the British army: On arrival in camp the men should remove their shoes, clean, dry and grease them. They should then be washed with clean water, rubbing them with alum lotion or dilute alcohol. Clean socks and camp shoes should be put on. The socks worn on the march should be washed and kneaded until perfectly soft and then dried ready for morning.

To lessen the friction between the foot and the shoe, the interior of the sock. Perspiration makes a lather and prevents friction. In cold weather dust the inside of the sock with talc or corn starch. A mixture of 1 part of boracic acid and 2 per cent salicylic acid. Sweating feet are soaked on alternate days with a 2 per cent solution of formalin.

The soldier still suffers from lice, but less so than in any other war in history. The civilian can learn from him a few things that are worth knowing. For ridding the head a mixture of kerosene and vinegar is used. The head is then washed with kerosene, soap and water. The problem of the head house is easily solved. The lice in the body house because the latter lives in the clothing. The clothing can be sterilized by heat. A temperature of 160° for 30 minutes will destroy them.

Three-year-old children do not require broiled chops and scraped beefsteak. Corn meal mush and rye bread are excellent for them. They should eat any other cereal, toast, butter, milk, rice, vegetables and fruits. Milk should contain no fat. It is required that that need not be of expensive cream. The best milk is that which is formed in your own herd.

W. C. writes: "Will you please answer in The Oregonian what various causes may produce blood in the sputum? I am not troubled with cough, so I hardly think it comes from the lungs. Does a goiter ever cause this condition?"

REPLY. The most important cause is tuberculosis. That disease should always be thought of and searched for. Blood in the sputum may be from tubercle bacilli, nosebleed, tonsillitis, whooping cough, influenza, stone mason or knife grinder's lung, injury to the chest, pneumonia, embolism in the lungs, severe lung anemia, a clot of body in the air passages, syphilis of the upper air passages, bleeding of the gums, hemophilia, scurvy, goiter.

REPLY. Berie acid would do you no harm. You suffer from eyestrain. Proper glasses and proper lighting of your workroom should relieve it. I am not troubled with it to neglect the essentials.

Wheat prices in the Chicago market reached the following figures in the month of the year named: December, 1897, \$1.09. May, 1898, \$1.85. The lowest quotation in the same period was in January, 1895, at 45 1/2 cents.

Just a Little Sudden. Louisville Courier-Journal. They seated themselves at a table. "Will you have a little shrimp?" he asked. "Dear me," she exclaimed. "This is no sudden."

MR. HOWARD DENIES STATEMENT.

PORTLAND, Oct. 2.—(To the Editor.)—The editorial Sunday in The Oregonian there was misstatements of fact which I desire to think were honest mistakes rather than a deliberate attempt to misrepresent.

However, I did state that the anti-conspiracy law was passed by the small majority of less than 400 out of 40,000 votes. The editorial in question was headed "Howard vs. Mackenzie," and the statement is made that at the Public Auditorium meeting of Friday night the argument was offered that the anti-picketing, or trade conspiracy, law should not be enforced because it was not passed by a majority of the voters of Portland, but only by a majority of those voting. No such silly argument as this was offered or such statement made by any of the speakers.

I further stated that many of those voting for the measure did so thinking the purpose of the law was to assist the law would be enforced against the city, state and Nation. My reason for this belief is that I have met several who expressed the belief that the law would be enforced in that respect. And further, many people vote by ballot title only and the simple fact that the ballot title contained the words "anti-picketing" naturally would measure the votes of many persons as being a law against "conspiracies."

I also said that this law was the work of the great majority of the people upon a free people. And in that statement I have the support of some of the leading attorneys and jurists, as well as the leading workers in civic organizations of this city.

I intended that the law should not be allowed to stand because it is unconstitutional and that the fundamental rights of the working people. It is the intention not to attempt enforcement against other than the law would be enforced against the city, state and Nation. My reason for this belief is that I have met several who expressed the belief that the law would be enforced in that respect. And further, many people vote by ballot title only and the simple fact that the ballot title contained the words "anti-picketing" naturally would measure the votes of many persons as being a law against "conspiracies."

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In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian, October 3, 1892. Durango, Mex.—The track of the Mexican International road was completed to the depot yesterday in the presence of 15,000 people.

Kamm's building, on the northeast corner of First and Pine streets, an immense four-story building that each by the Prudential Building, was a mass of flames for a while last night and it was only by the most desperate efforts on the part of the fire department that great destruction was prevented.

Boston.—John L. Sullivan has started his friends in this city by announcing his intention of challenging Corbett to fight again. He says he has a right to a second fight with Corbett and intimates he was drugged.

The play at Corday's for the week, beginning this evening, will be "Cruel London," a splendid melodrama.

The First Free Methodist Church of Portland was dedicated yesterday forenoon. The church stands at East Ninth and Mill streets and dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. J. C. Scott, of Seattle.

Half a Century Ago. From The Oregonian, October 3, 1867. London, England.—The Emperor Napoleon III addressed a letter to the sovereigns of the South German states on the subject of their relations with the Prussian Cabinet, toward the German union. The Emperor asks Southern potentates to pledge themselves not to pass the Main and merge their countries into the new confederation of the North.

Florence—Garibaldi has refused to give parole not to renew hostilities against Rome.

St. Louis.—The Crow Indians refuse to meet the peace commissioners at Fort Laramie in November.

Chicago.—Chicago has been agreed upon as the place for holding the National Republican Convention.

New York.—General Sheridan had a splendid reception at Brooklyn today. He leaves for Boston via New York on Thursday evening.

Rent of Mortgaged Property. PORTLAND, Oct. 2.—(To the Editor.)—If a person holds a mortgage on a piece of property and it is rented and he forecloses the mortgage, from what date can he collect the rent from the property—from the time it is sold or from the time the sale is confirmed? W. F. M.

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