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SIGNS OF GERMAN WEAKENING.

Proof accumulates that Germany has begun to break under the combined military, economic and moral pressure of the civilized world. As vet there are but cracks in the great structure which is the result of two centuries of concentrated effort, and some reports of weakening must be received with caution. They may be exaggerations by over-optimistic zens of countries arrayed against Ger-many, or they may have been set affoat by the German secret agents in order to induce a relaxation of effort or to sow dissension in anti-militaris

Of the latter character seems to b the report of a serious mutiny in the German navy. Doubtless there is discontent with the inaction of the battle fleet, with poor food and with the onstant drafts of men to submarines. In consequence of the policy of secrecy as to captures of U-boats which is pursued by the allies, many of these men mysteriously disappear with no inkling as to their fate, and those who return tell tales of intense physical strain and of mental torture caused by the hideous work in which they are engaged. Doubtless there are Socialists in the navy, through whom Socialist and pacifist propaganda is covertly spread in defiance of repressive measures. These conditions would explain a slight mutiny, but the published reports of the outbreak arouse suspicion. To shoot only three of the men guilty of so serious an offense is not according to Prussian methods. It is strange that, if the three accused members of the Reichstag instigated the mutiny, they were not immediately dealt with in like manner instead of sing simply denounced in a speech. If the mutiny was as slight as Admiral von Capelle says, it was no cause for recalling the fleet from an expedition

against Russia.

back.

Whatever be the facts about the mutiny, there are other evidences that Central Europe is beginning to break For many months Austria has been pleading passionately for peace though her statesmen reject all sug gestions that subject peoples be lib erated or that the empire be demooratized. While the German govdemand economy in shells at the front the artillery fire diminishes and be comes inefficient, and soldiers sur render in growing numbers. The new Hindenburg plan of holding a wide strip in front of the first trench line by means of machine guns in shell craters manned by the rank and file, and of concrete "pill-boxes" held by officers in the rear of the craters, ha worse than failed. Not only have the allies swept over the belt in question, but the Germans, removed from direct rendered in greater numbers, while morale at the front is breaking. Further proof is the fact that the allies have held all their gains against counter-attacks, while the Germans have not only lost the few gains they have made this year, but have also lost practically all that they won at a cost of 800,000 men at Verdun las Knowledge of these facts is year. eating out the heart of the German soldiers. Their power of successful

uting to this loss of morale at the front there goes on a corresponding oss-in the interior. The people are not starving, but they are underfed. Their physical strength is reduced and this loss is aggravated by grief at personal losses, by consciousness of national failure and by premonitions of utter defeat. Those who suffer privation look around at their full-fed neighbors and break into bitter reproaches. Soldiers write home of their agony in the trenches, and homefolks write back of their hunger-pangs and sickness. Thus telepathic waves of discouragement sweep through the fairly popular drink. So was beer, The productive power of civil population is reduced by this psychological cause as well as by exhaustion of raw material, wearing out of unreplaceable machinery and by week outside of Pike County, Illinois, failure of the transportation system. All of this when the army calls for more shells and guns and aircraft to their mail. Many of them do now. offset the ever-increasing resources of the enemy, yet calls in vain. The cry of the workmen for peace begins to be echoed by big business men like the German ships seized by the enemy twenty years ago. and the other half rusting or rotting at the docks.

The gloom arising from this situ ation is deepened by the ever strengthened impression that the whole world is against Germany, as nation after leaves Berlin until only a corporal's guard of foreign diplomats remains, them. Hopes of final victory being dissipated by failure of submarine war. Germans may ask themselves what can be the end with a world in arms against Portugal in 1892. them. They are surfeited with victories which have borne no fruit came; they swept over Serbia, but ly sold at a price under \$10.

and boys were still poured into the insatiable maw of the western front, and did not come back, or came back wrecks. The American embargo of food exports to neutrals stops the last trickle of imports. They are a nation besieged and reprobated by the civilized world. Can it be, they may ask, that the world is wrong and that they

alone are right? Germany's rulers have erred terribly as to the psychology of non-German mankind. They have stupidly misread human nature. Events may prove that they have erred as to German psychology also, by presuming too far on the qualities which they have cultivated and exploited. German soldiers, exasperated by suffering, brutality and deception, may take a hint from the example set by the Russians at the instigation of Germans, and may shoot their officers. If they should begin, that might prove the beginning of the end of the war and the beginning of

Germany still is outwardly strong, but when such a structure, equally strong in all its parts, begins to fail, it fails in all its parts, like the one-hoss shay. But six months inter-vened between Napoleon's overthrow at Leipsig and his abdication. The end in Germany may not come so soon after the defeats in Flanders, for the Kaiser has a far stronger hold on his people than Napoleon had on the French, but some smashing blows in 1918 may bring the end before that year expires.

TOO GOOD TO MISS.

Any person who imagines that he can escape contributing to the cost of the war by not buying liberty bonds is deluding himself. If the Government should fail to sell bonds to the full amount which it wishes to borrow, it may take the money in taxes for it has the power. The difference to the citizen would be that he would get interest on bonds and would finally get his capital back, while taxes would be gone for good without interest.

This unpleasant alternative to bondbuying may have occurred to German, Austrian and Turkish societies, for they have pledged support to the liberty loan, though some of their members are likely to sympathize with Germany. Even these exceptions may favor the loan as good business, backing their judgment against their sympathies, as sporting men have done in the past and as some Confederate soldiers did by buying United States

bonds from Jay Cooke There could scarcely be a more onclusive recommendation of liberty bonds as a good business proposition than these two facts. They are so gilt-edged that even those who would naturally wish the loan to prove a failure cannot keep their hands off. They find it too good a thing to miss.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The following, which is said to have appeared originally in the Pike County, Illinois, Republican, stares one in the face in nearly every newspaper, big and little, which one may happen to pick up:

Twenty years ago:
Ladies wore bustles.
Operations were rare.
Nobody had seen a silo.
Nobody swatted the fly.
Nobody had appendicitis.
Nobody sprayed orchards.
Nobody wore white shoes.
Cream was 5 cents a pint.
Cantalouses were muskingle. Cantaloupes were muskmelons. Milk shake was a favorite drink. Advertisers did not tell the truth. You never heard of a "tin Lizzie Doctors wanted to see your tongue.
The hired girl drew one-fifty a week.
Farmers came to town for their mail.
Nabody "listened in" on a telephone.
Nabody cared for the price of gasoline Folks said pneumatic tires were a joke. The butcher "threw in" a chunk of liver. Straw stacks were burned instead of baled. People thought English sparrows were

oirds." There were no sane Fourths, nor electric Publishing a country newspaper was not

usiness.

Tou stuck tubes in your ears to hear a mograph, and it cost a dime.

The Pike County editor, quite clearly, was writing about Pike County, twenty years ago. It may be interestcontrol of their officers, have sur- ing to know that ladies wore bustless in Pike County at that period, when the officers, surrounded in their little they had forgotten what they looked forts, have had no alternative but to like in every other community, but the do likewise. Here is proof that impression created by the circulation given this article is that the whole country was in the same state of backnot alone to bustles.

> The great progress in surgery dates from 1846 with the introduction of ity which opposes the war or some anaesthesia. Operations were not uncommon twenty years ago Silos came into use in America in

1875, forty-two years ago. Everybody began swatting flies offensive is gone and, though their about the time it was discovered that defensive power is still great, it is a newspaper would make a good failing as they are steadily beaten swatter. The great-grandfathers of the present generation swatted the fly.

Appendicitis was identified in 1642. An epoch-making memoir on the disease appeared in 1886. "Indications for Early Operation in Appendicitis," was published in 1891 Bordeaux mixture, as a spray, originated in France in 1882 and soon came into use as a fungicide.

White canvas shoes were common twenty years ago. The consumer who could buy cream at 5 cents the pint in 1897 was lucky

Cantaloupe is the name of a variety of muskmelon. Those who know still make the proper distinction. Twenty years ago milk-shake was a

Many advertisers told the truth. Good doctors still want to see your

Hired girls got more than \$1.50 twenty years ago. Farmers then came to town for

There were more than 325,000 telein 1897.

Pneumatic tires were invented in Herr Ballin, who sees commerce de- 1846, and were applied to the blcycle Chief of the Army and Navy." stroyed, industries going to ruin, half in 1889. They were in high favor this point Mr. Hughes remarked:

Twenty years ago the butcher 'threw in" a hunk of liver, and a few other things that have been abolished by sanitary methods.

Widespread protests against further importations of English sparrows aros nation declares war or severs rela-tions and as legation after legation United States Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin condemning

> The French began building subma rines in 1885; Turkey had two in 1886; Spain took them up in 1889; Twenty years ago a phonograph equipped with sounding diaphram and

still the beleaguering hosts grew; There were a good many things we tures. It is not permissible under the they conquered two-thirds of Rou-did not know much about twenty Constitution, for the framers of that

a mere mouthful; they took Riga, but aeroplanes, moving pictures and X- control for promptness and directness what did that avail them? Their men rays, but all of us were not so back- of action-a necessity which the ward as Pike County, Illinois.

NIPPING A PLAGUE IN THE BUD.

The Northwest Tuberculosis Conferwhich is soon to convene in Portland, will have an important work to perform, without necessity of exaggerating the conditions which have called it into being. It is true that recent physical examinations of young men attendant upon the formation of National Army have revealed numerous hitherto unsuspected "cases, and that if figures on the prevalence of tuberculosis were to be revised to-day they would show a considerable increase, but it must be remembered, for our peace of mind, that this is due to the improvement of our statistics rather than to the breaking down of our National health. It is not that any more of us are contracting the plague, but only that there is less concealment, intentional or otherwise, than there used to be.

The value of the work now being undertaken, however, lies in the circumstance that it will stir public opinion to the necessity for nipping every incipient case in the bud. hope as soon as the diagnosis is made. And since the possibility of complete recovery is in inverse ratio to the lateness of the beginning of sane treatawaken interest in the subject should

be despised. No doubt the conference will bring out much that is of value as to the most modern methods of treatment, community co-operation and social duty, but these are unimportant by comparison with early recognition and prompt measures of relief. Time fights for the Bacillus tuberculosis. and danger is multiplied by delay.

ONE BUSHEL AN ACRE.

The importance that small things may attain by the simple process of multiplication, which ought to be, but s not, appreciated by everyone, is illustrated by the estimate of an agricultural statistician that if each tillable acre in the country could be made to produce just one bushel more, it have authority "to make all laws would require 13,500 trains of fifty which shall be necessary and proper cars each to transport the crop to for carrying into execution the

crops of the United States for illustration of these important foodstuffs would on war is explicit and supreme. of a billion dollars—a clear addition equal in food value to nearly a third of the total amount of wheat that we produced in that year. There would of overproduction.

That there is room for improvevation is shown by the official estidone. Not all of our declining aver- to fight for its independence.

pressing problem. We must endeavor constantly comprehend the tremendous value of to the ear, an additional bushel to the Constitution. acre, an additional quart to the backyard garden-all of these insignificant units are going to count. They are not "little things." In the aggregate they are fraught with enormous consequences.

A FIGHTING CONSTITUTION. All the sophistries of those perconfers upon the several branches of has been caused by the noisy minorstitution confers the powers which the sary. On the other hand, some loyal citizens who earnestly desire victory lies imagine that this is possible only by suspending the Constitution; that place. is, by deliberately violating it. They imagine that ours is a peace constitution, denying to the Government that which now rages.

Mr. Hughes shows by citations from He proves that ours is a "fighting we believe Bend would take Constitution." He tells us that "the chance. framers of the Constitution did not contrive an imposing spectacle of im-potency," for one of their objects in "to provide for the common defense," since "self-preservation is the first

law of National life." War powers are carefully dis-tributed. Congress has power to declare war, but the power to make peace is "vested in the President and the Senate." This will be useful information for those who proposed a referendum on the declaration of war and who now agitate for a referphone subscribers in the United States endum on terms of peace. To the in 1897. tion of war as the Commander-in-

this point Mr. Hughes remarked:

It was not in the contemplation of the Constitution that the command of forces and the conduct of campaigns should be in charge of a council or that as to this there should be a division of authority or responsibility. The prosecution of war demands in the highest degree the promptness, directness and unity of action in military operations which alone can proceed from the Executive. This exclusive power to command the Army and Navy and thus to direct and control campaigns exhibits not autocracy but democracy fighting effectively through its chosen instruments and in accordance with the established organic law.

This is a timely hint from the Re-

This is a timely hint from the Republican candidate for President at the late election to those Republicans in Congress who wish to establish a joint committee on the con-They conquered Poland, but no relief horn, was widely advertised and wide- duct of the war under the guise of a committee to supervise expendi- an honor debt. mania, but the food they captured was years ago, including "tin Lizzies," instrument realized the need of single drink places,

ourse of the war has demonstrated.

Congress has power to raise and support "armies" and "to provide and naintain a Navy," also to make rules for their government and regulation out precaution is taken against mili tarism by restricting appropriations to a term of two years. Mr. Hughes reminded his hearers that the draft was resorted to by the

colonies in the Revolution and by both Union and Confederate governments in the Civil War, and was upheld by the courts in the latter case. quoted an unpublished opinion by Lincoln that the power to raise armies is given to Congress by the Constitution, "fully, completely, unconditionally," and that "Congress must prescribe the mode or relinquish the He quoted these forceful words of Lincoln:

Shall we shrink from the necessary mean Shall we shrink from the necessary means to maintain our free government which our grandfathers employed to establish it and our own fathers have already employed once to maintain it? Are we degenerate? Has the manhood of the race run out?

The power of Congress over the militia is entirely distinct from that We to raise armies, for it may be used have made encouraging progress in only "to execute the laws, suppress the last decade or two in preventive insurrections and repel invasions," treatment; we no longer abandon which has been construed to mean that it "cannot be employed for offensive warfare outside the limits of the United States." But "the power to use an Army is coextensive may be used wherever the war is The carried on, here or elsewhere." Supreme Court held that the President may employ the Army and Navy "in the manner he may deem mos effectual to harrass and conquer and subdue the enemy," adding:

He may invade the hostile country and subject it to the sovereignty of the United

In every one of our foreign wars 'no doubt of the Constitutional authority to employ our forces on the battlefields of Europe."

Recognizing that "the power to wage war is the power to wage war successfully," the fathers of the Republic provided that Congress she narket.

Take the three principal cereal the essence of National power that where it exists it is supreme" and In 1916 there were planted that there is no room for "the asserto oats 40,599,000 acres, to corn, 108,- tion of state power in hostility" to 620,000 acres, and to wheat, 50,871,- it, Mr. Hughes said that "the power 000 acres. A bushel more to the acre of the National Government to carry mean more than 200,000,000 bushels Necessarily. Congress must greatly added to our supply. This would be augment the power of the President worth in the neighborhood of a third in time of war, for it "cannot prescribe many important details as it to our National wealth. It would be legislates for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of war."

When we recall the circumstances under which the Constitution be a market for every bushel of it. framed, we can readily understand parents are short or very short and of There is not even a remote prospect that the convention intended to confer ample war powers. It was composed of men who only six years bement of our present methods of culti- fore had won independence by the surrender of Yorktown. They knew mates of our average yield. We pro-that success of the Revolution had duced last year only 11.9 bushels of been imperiled by the lack of such wheat to the acre, only 30.3 bushels powers in the Continental Congress of oats and only 25 bushels of corn, and was finally achieved only with Individual farmers have so far ex- the aid of France. They must have ceeded this average as to give in-dubitable proof that the thing can be country would again be called upon age is due to soil exhaustion. Much that time there was no other republic can be attributed to carelessness in in the world except Switzerland, and preparation of the land, to neglect of the existence of this Republic chalproper rotation systems and to disrelenged the principle upon which the gard of other fundamentals. It is all power of every monarch rested. It is the more important that average pro- incredible that men who so wisely duction be increased because this does provided for domestic government in not add proportionately to the labor time of peace should not also have is inheritance of long bodies; in others countless services and meetings held of harvesting, which presents another provided, as the terms of the Constitution show they did, for the gencies of war. They were fighting men, who had recently won an arduous totals. An additional kernel of grain fight, and they 'ramed a fighting

It is only the thoughtless who will confine the giving of books for our later. soldiers to the cast-offs from their libraries. There will not be much real demand for the last year's birdsnests of literature in the trenches, and the reasons that influenced the relegation of a book to the attic probably sons who deny that the Constitution would operate in intensified degree to and a hot bath once or twice a week, make it valueless in the Army. the Government all of the power London correspondent recently asked necessary to wage war vigorously a returning soldier what war felt like, and on the hairy parts of my body. I and successfully were swept away by and the soldier replied: "You sit on Charles E. Hughes in an address to an old packing case and read a last wardness in that period. We refer the American Bar Association at year's magazine." It is the opinion Saratoga. Much confusion of thought of British librarians who have studied the subject that soldiers want a good proportion of "human interest" one of the measures taken for its tion, which helps them to get their prosecution. They deny that the Con- thoughts away from war, and that there ought also to be some substan President and Congress deem neces- tial but not too solemn reading matter. Books of travel are especially diverting and consequently approfor the United States and for our al- priate. History, geography and popularly written science also have their

It was fortunate the drillers struck water at about a thousand feet at power to wage successful war, or at Bend. They escaped the fate of the least a war of such magnitude as Ohio man years ago who declared he'd "get water or hit h-1!" He struck gas, but did not know it until he lit Mr. Hughes shows by citations from gas, but did not know it until he lit not require more than two hours. Then the Constitution itself that both of his pipe and his neighbors thought dress in freshly laundered clothes and put these classes of people are wrong, what ensued was a judgment. Yet on the sunned and aired-over clothes.

Oregon country creamery butter potency," for one of their objects in cannot find sale in Portland and a car are apt to get into the underclothen. They forming "a more perfect union" was of Nebraska butter arrived yesterday. Suppose consumers get the habit of clothes or outer clothing. asking for something made in Oregon.

> When Columbus gave this country the double-O 425 years ago to the day, our son (who is now 17 years old) for he may not have realized the great the last five years, or since he was 12 deed, and then again he may. He gets the benefit of the doubt.

A soldier does not get much pay and when he spends it to buy a bond he shames the man who gets a good

If your boy is going to France, the bond you buy may bring him home safe and sound. If Columbus had turned back that

time, we might have been Prussians Germany is running short of fuel though Michaelis supplies the hot air

This world's series is a sort of core" proposition so far.

Christopher Columbus, what a country you gave us! A Red Cross subscription unpaid is

Good deal of "kick" in the soft-

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. quests for such services cannot be answered (Copyright, 1916, by Dr. W. A. Evans Published by arrangement with the Chicago

THE SHORT AND TALL OF IT. WHERE lies the trouble when one is undesirably tall or short?

These are daily questions, and, in addition to the few who ask them openly. there are multitudes who would like to do not know where to ask. The eugave up a practice that required year genics office undertakes to answer of study and effort to establish; the ome of them in their bulletin 18.

It says that the largest factor by far in establishing stature is inheritance.

A person is tall or short because his parents are tall or short. If a tall person replies that his parents are short, Professor Davenport comes back with ment, it will be seen that no effort to the power to make war; and the Army the reply that inheritance is from some recent ancestor—probably one or more principles of an open shop or a closed grandparent was tall. Taliness is very shop. Uncle Sam wants results—immeapt to be either a quality of the diate results—and new ocean-going botparents or of the stock.

The answers seem simple enough, but somehow they do not seem to satisfy. And when we come to analyze conditions things are not so simple Stature is not a simple matter composed of but a single part. The length our armies have been sent to foreign of the leg below the knee is one factor, ground. To deter is an act of treason soil, and Mr. Hughes said there was of the thigh another, of the trunk a in that it lends aid to our enemy. Amer third and of the neck and head a fourth. Scientists would even subdivide these divisions.

Now let us see what bearing these facts have. A man may inherit long show its appreciation for the privilege legs from one parent, and a short body of American citizenship by doing what from another, the result of the combination being a low stature. Perhaps his brother will inherit long legs from one ancestor and a long trunk long neck from the other,

the result being a tall stature This is enough of itself to account for a good many of the variations in size among the brothers and sisters of a family. And then there may be a difference in the persons inherited from One brother may inherit from the father, another from the mother and a third from some grandparent.

both parents are tall or very tall and of tall stock, practically all of the children are tall or very tall and dren are tall are tall and dren are tall are tall and dren are tall and dren are tall are tall and dren are tall are tall are dren are tall or very tall. When both very short.

The children of tall parents are more apt to "grow true to form" than those of short parents. The people of medium stature are usually the children of people of medium stature. The children of short parents are more apt to be medium in stature than are the childen of tall parents.

The length of the trunk is from 25 to 35 per cent of the stature. The head and neck length is about 17 per cent of the stature. When both parents are short from the knee down about onefifth of the children are tall. When both parents have legs that are long from the knee down none of the children are short. In certain families there

The tendency to growth is inherent, Growth is stopped at certain age periods by the secretions of certain glands. Through inheritance growth stopping secretion may be more or less or come into play sooner or

Treatment for Lice. G. S. writes: "I wish to know the difference between lice and crabs and the cause and cure for same. I have been taking a cold bath every morning I seem to have lice or crabs all over my body, even in my hair and eyebrows noticed you recommended kerosene and vinegar of equal parts. Would that affect the skin where there is a pimple or sore from scratching and will lice and crabs infest the wearing apparel and bed clothes? I have been told blue ointment is the only cure for crabs."

REPLY. Body lice, or crabs, differ elightly from head lice, though they are related. It is probable that you have both. Boil all washable clothing. Sun, air and brush all outside clothing. Go over the seams with a hot iron. Wash all hairy parts with a to the extent of their disability, mixture of kerosene and vinegar, equal parts. Wrap the head in a towel wet with the mixture, Leave on one hour. Avoid fire. Grease the skin and hair with vaseline. Comb thoroughly with a finetooth comb. Wash with soap and warm dren, 16s.; wife and two children, 21s.; Death was the only penalty for water, rinsing thoroughly. The method wife and three children, 24s. 6d.; wife and, since abolishment of capital punishment by tote of the people, the Legkerosene and vinegar will not irritate the wounded skin to any considerable degree. Infestation with crabs and lice is con-tracted from infested persons. These insects prefer to remain in the human body. They

Should Sleep Alone. J. B. writes: "My wife has slept with

doesn't look strong like other boys; in fact, he looks all bleached out, but apparently in good health otherwise. I have always heard that adults should

Am I right?" REPLY. The theory that a young person loses vitality by sleeping with an older one has no foundation. I advise that this boy sleep by himself. He probably needs nothing more than good food and a chance to play hard with other boys.

Biting Finger Nails. J. writes: "I am 13 years old and have

a habit of biting my finger nails since childhood." REPLY.

There is but one way to stop and that is to stop. Biting the nails is a bad habit and is to be controlled by the mind. You mus develop poise.

Hope for Deaf Doctor. Reader writes: "If a doctor is totally deaf in one ear, will he be accepted in the medical corps?"

REPLY. If the hearing in the other ear is I think the examiners will accept him,

MAN IN NAVY PROTESTS STRIKE National Crisis Is No Time to Raise

Issue of Open or Closed Shop. PORTLAND, Oct. 11 .- (To the Edtor.)-This is the time for deeds, not words. In spite of this statement, of necessity I must resort to the latter in my feeble attempt to attain the former A shipbuilding strike at the present

time is most inopportune and embarrassing. Its importance is of such magnitude that every American citizen is directly, vitally interested. As one, and at the same time an enlisted man in the United States Navy, I venture my opin

If the wage system is a hidden motive in this strike, labor has shown poor judgment in selecting the present time What are the possibilities of changing for issue. Surely the working man's one's stature? Can one runt himself remuneration is far from a "starvation" wage, and is ample to satisfy him by smoking cigarettes or by eating immediate needs. Dollar patriotism is properly? Can one increase one's statselfishness in its most advanced stage ure by eating abundantly? Why are Those patriotic Americans, who volun-some people long and others short? onsider their pay when they enlisted Their only consideration was the pur-pose for which they were willing to give their position and time, and life know but either do not care to ask or if need be. The professional man who business man whose years of toil were just being rewarded; the son who part ed from his widowed mother; and the less patriotic? Now it is up to labor to

come across."
This is not the time to fight for the toms are an imperative need to bring ultimate victory for the Allies. Neither the doctrine of the open shop nor that of the closed shop will be a determin ing factor in this war, but concerted efforts, every man doing his bit, united for the cause of victory, are the fea-tures that should be considered. What is not of assistance to the Government is of detriment. There is no middle ican lives, American posterity, and American victory are at stake. It is too priceless a treasure to be overshad-owed by one of lesser importance. It is time for labor to realize this fact and it can to establish the security democracy. One people with one pur pose will mean victory

AN ENLISTED MAN.

BELL IS OLDER THAN STEEPLE Relie of Taylor-Street Church First Rung in Church-School Building.

PORTLAND, Oct. 11 .- (To the Editor.)-In The Oregonian October 9 you have a story about the bell of the old Taylor-Street Methodist Church which the following additional facts will help complete:

was first rung from the steeple of a combined church and school building erected in the Fall of 1849 on lot 3. block 29, Portland, being on the west short stock all children are short or side of First street, 50 feet north of

Stephen Coffin, William M. King and William Warren, Sr., were the trustees of this institution. Mr. Coffin bought the bell of Meneeley as a private in-

The Taylor-Street Church, that is, affairs and are playing into the good the wooden structure which preceded graces of the mob, or at least they the building now being torn down, was think they are. A few agitators are running the country.

Virtually the same condition was afterward, perhaps in 1851 or 1852, Rev. J. H. Wilbur, pastor of the church, bought the bell from Mr. Coffin for This statement about the sale of \$125. the bell was made in an historica sketch written by the late Professor T H. Crawford in 1879 and rewritten in 1888. Rev. H. K. Hines, an authority on Methodist history, says in his "His-tory of Oregon" that Mr. Coffin gave the bell to Taylor-Street Church. The bell has summoned people to

Roker ad dressed December 10, 1859, when he was laying plans to make Oregon his home It called them again to a Baker memorial service on November 9, 1861, after the gallant Oregon Senator had been killed at the Battle of Ball's Bluff.

Payment of British Soldiers. PORTLAND, Oct. 11.—(To the Editor.) -(1) Please tell a reader of your paper

what is being paid to British subjects now living in the United States to have them return and join the army, if any-(2) Does the British government pay soldiers of the Boer war a pension, and

if so how much? (3) Does the British government pay separation maintenance to wives of en-listed soldiers for their support and that of minor children, and if so how much? G. W. SHULER.

1. British subjects recruited here re after serving are returned to the point of recruiting free of any cost to them. 2. Boer War veterans receive pen-

sions, varying from one shilling to 1s. 7d. a day, in addition to allowances if wounded, which vary widely, according 3. Separation allowance is made follows, for men in the ranks: Wife

only 11s, 1d a week; wife and one child, 16s, a week; wife and two chilchild above 4, 3s.

Fiat Feet as Disqualification BOYD, Or., Oct. 9.—(To the Editor.)

-(1) Are Army applicants rejected because of appendicitis scars?

(2) What are the characteristics of a disqualifying "flat" foot? (3) Can a low-arched foot qualify if it is strong and has apparently always been so, even though it is a case of SUBSCRIBER'S SON AND BROTHER.

(1) No. on the ground, with the inner ankle ica's entry into the war.

W. T. SMITH. foot apparently pushed outward.

(3) That would be for the examiners never sleep with a child continually, to determine. Physical deficiencies ship regulations to transmit the informust be present in such degree as mation, even if the War Department clearly and unmistakably to disqualify had permitted it to become known, for military service.

Anesthetic Is New.

ILWACO, Wash., Oct. 10.—(To the Editor.)—In Collier's, September 22, appears an article, "Gordon Edward, the Man Who Conquered Pain," and his Man Who Conquered Pain," and his solution, "nikalgin." Is this just a yarn or a forecast of what the writer hopes some day will exist? Are the statements to be accepted as facts or fiction?

STUDENT. Nikalgin represents, apparently, an

earnest effort by scientists to find an anesthetic which will relieve the pain attendant on the dressing of wounds to its success or failure.

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of October 12, 1892. New York.—A great Columbus day organt was held here yesterday. One of the features was a demonstration of warships. For the first time in history the pneumatic gun was fired in salute the firing being done from the Vesu

London.-Kier Hardy, the labor mem ber of Parliament, who, it is said, owes his election to the generous contribu-tions from Andrew Carnegie, climbed down from his seat in the gallery at the Congregational Union convention the other day and told the assembled preachers that their meeting was worse than useless. It was in reply to a speaking minister's reference to Hardy's remarks about Christianity being dead

Lord Salisbury will be one of the palibearers at Lord Tennyson's funeral today in Lendon. Robert T. Lincoln is also a pallbearer.

Miss Lena Stafford, of Eugene, who as been visiting friends here, has returned home.

Judge Carey did not put in an ap-pearance at Police Court yesterday, be-ing detained on Supreme Court business at Salem. Mr. McNary occupied the bench again. Dressed in his best suit and hair slicked back by a painstaking barber, he cut quite an impres-

Half a Century Ago.

The Oregonian of October 12, 1867 Major-General Logan, in a recent peech at Hamilton, O., arraigned President Johnson.

"White Sock," formerly "Portland," made the best time at the State Fair Salem vesterday. He ran a mile in 1:52.

Mr. Files, of the East Side, is exhibiting some corn 11 feet tall.

Henry Buxton's four-horse team ran away last night just as they were driven up before the American stables or the night. The horses took fright at the noise and confusion. One horse is dead as a result, a shaft having run through its breast.

Mrs. Catlin and daughter and Mrs. J. B. Knapp and daughter were among the passengers on the Sierra Nevada, which arrived yesterday. There were several high Army officers aboard also

CRY SHOULD GO TO GOVERNMENT Ask Uncle Sam Make Strikers Work or

Fight, Is Advice to Mothers. MAUPIN, Or., Oct. 10 .- (To the Editor.)-As a union man and a veteran of the Spanish American War I must take exception to the articles on the "Closed Shop" and "Open Shop" ques-tion that is now balking our prepara-

tion for war. They blame the union men, just as many people seem to blame the soldiers of Russia for the disgraceful stand they are making in the great fight for de

I believe, and everyone must believe who has studied history, that the Russian is as brave and fearless as any man living. He has made and could be made again into a powerful fighting machine, had he but a strong and fear-less government to back him up, but that he hasn't got. Instead a lot of crafty politicians are at the head of affairs and are playing into the good

Virtually the same condition was rampant in England during the first two years of the war. The unions, or rather the leaders of the unions, kept making exorbitant demands and shutting down works and hindering the preparation and supply of the necessary nunitions for the successful carrying on of the war, until thousands hundreds of thousands of the best troops of Britain paid the price on the battlefields of France and the public became so inflamed over the way the government was permitting the unions to carry on that it had to take action,

The government simply said, "You work or fight" and they decided to work. Now as to the United States, history will doubtless repeat itself. Our crafty and diplomatic politicians who are in control of the Government will keep fooling around and compromising with the unions until the work the country is engaged in will become completely demoralized. Then after thousands and hundreds of thousands of our youth have perished on the battlefield and the war prolonged for many months, they may see fit to take the necessary action

and compel the union men either to and compel the union men either to work or fight.

Mothers, it is a shame that such is the case, but I much fear that it will work out just that way and the only advice I can give is that instead of go-ing after the unions you go after the newspapers and the Government and demand that the work which is so necessary for the carrying out of the ceive transportation allowance and all war and the protection of your sons expenses to the point of training, and from slaughter in the fields of France and Beigium be not hindered by "open shop," "closed shop" or higher wages. Demand that the Government make them work or fight. A UNION MAN.

Law's Loophole Avoided. PORTLAND, Oct. 11 .- (To the Editor.)—Can a person be tried for first-degree murder in Oregon? If so, what is the penalty? What is the penalty for second-degree murder

ishment by vote of the people, the Legislature has failed to fix a new penalty. A person could be tried for murder in the first degree, but it would be a useless procedure. The practice is to indict for murder in the second degree, for which the prescribed penalty is life

imprisonment. American Troops in Europe.

LAKESIDE, Or., Oct. 9 .- (To the Editor.)-In case it is not against the censorship to furnish the information, I would thank you to inform me how the last five years, or since he was 12 (2) In the flat foot which renders a many American troops have been transported to European countries in the past four months, I do not mean those fighting in that country prior to American troops have been transported to European countries in the past four months, I do not mean those fighting in that country prior to American troops have been transported to European countries in the past four months, I do not mean those fighting in that country prior to American troops have been transported to European countries in the past four months.

It would be contrary to the censor-

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly tell me the correct way to address a friendly letter to a commissioned officer in the Army. Should you use the title, as "Lieutenant John H. Smith," or should it be simply "Mr. John H. Smith"?

SUBSCRIBER.

Use the military title.

Remedy for Smut.

MADRAS, Or., Oct. 10.—(To the Editor.)—I see in The Oregonian where a Mr. Hawkins, of Pendleton, is hunting a remedy for smut. Will say that without delaying their healing. It is said to be a derivative of quinine. It has not been in use long enough justify a dogmatic assertion either as

FRED FISHER