The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland (Oregon) Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

Subscription rates—invariably in advance:

(By Mail.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	1.00
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and weekly	3.50

(By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	7.80
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.95
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.65

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 34 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 50 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 62 to 76 pages, 5 cents; 78 to 92 pages, 6 cents. Foreign postage double rates.

Eastern Business Office—Verree & Conklin, Brunswick building, New York; Verree & Conklin, Steger building, Chicago; San Francisco representative, R. J. Bidwell, 742 Market street.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches therein are also reserved.

PORTLAND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1917.

GAINS AND LOSSES.

The shipbuilding strike is happily over, and an assessment of gains and losses may now be made. It is not easy to see that anything has been gained by the public, or the employers, or the men, unless it is the specific agreement not to strike, but for arbitration, or for amicable adjustment of all issues for the period of the war. Yet the same result might just as well have been attained if the men had responded to the appeal of the President in the first instance, and had stayed at work, pending a determination of all disputes by the Government adjusters. They have accepted in the end what they were definitely promised in the beginning.

True, the employers have given way on the moot point of union representation, insofar as they agree to treat with a shop committee or its representatives. But their original offer to abide by any decision of the adjustment board would have undoubtedly included the limited union recognition which has now been obtained. The "open shop" prevails, but there will be no discrimination against the unions or union men. That is practically the whole situation—for there was no trouble about the eight-hour day or any irreconcilable dispute over wages.

The losses are even easier to appraise. There has been a month's loss of wages, approximating probably a million dollars, and the shipbuilding programme of the Government has been delayed, so far as Portland and the Columbia River are concerned, by more than thirty days. This is the most serious phase of the entire controversy. While the Nation is at war, and troops are being sent across the sea, and there is an imperative call for transports and freighters, Portland becomes laggard. A penalty which will now in all likelihood be imposed upon the Northwest is the abandonment of the wooden ship programme; and there will be difficulty about new contracts for steel ships. The old figure of the goose and the golden egg applies with disastrous pertinence to our awkward position.

It is not our purpose to offer reproaches, or to open old wounds, only insofar as it is unavoidable if we are to apprehend facts. The appeal to patriotism of operators and men was effective, and will continue to be, doubtless. It appeared to be impossible for the two sides through negotiation or conference to reach common ground, and the authority of an independent and impartial voice was needed. It was furnished by the adjustment board, acting in the name of the higher interests of the Government. It approached all problems in a dispassionate spirit, but with a firm determination to reach a solution and to compel compliance, either through the coercion of public opinion, or, if needed, of an arbitrary decision. Happily, the latter was not called for, owing to the compliant attitude of both sides.

It is the misfortune of all that the board was not able to take hold of the strike sooner. It is deserving, however, of all praise for what it has done. For, besides proposing a practicable plan for strike settlement, it has ironed out many differences, and has left employers and men in far better mood toward one another than it found them. This, then, is a big gain.

KOSCIUSZKO CENTENNIAL.

The centennial of the death of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot, whose memory is dear to Americans because of the aid he gave to the Colonists in the Revolution, passed without formal observance except in a few communities where his countrymen are gathered, but it is significant that the date found Poles and Americans, both in Poland and in the United States, again organizing to continue the battle for freedom. School boys will have been helped to remember Kosciuszko by Thomas Campbell's lines—

Hope for a season bade the earth farewell
And Freedom shriek'd as Kosciuszko fell—

which were among the favorites in some of our early school books, and the poet did a service in aiding the historian to impress his life upon us. He combined in one personality the dreamy altruism of the Pole with the practical knowledge of military strategy that he imbibed from his French instructors in the art of war, and he came to America at a time when one of our greatest needs was skilled military engineers. It is said that the Army of General Gates in Northern New York owed much to his genius in selecting and fortifying its positions there.

It would be beneficial to the rank and file of Russians if they, too, had studied the life of this great Polish soldier. One of the lesser known facts about him is that when the Poles rose in arms against their foreign oppressors, after the submission of King Stanislaus, he was made dictator and so inspired a rude army of peasants that, armed mostly with scythes, it defeated a superior force of invaders, and set up a provisional government. But when there seemed to be a chance of driving the victory home, and of establishing the free Poland of his dreams, anarchy broke out among his own people. They were brave, but unwilling to make the sacrifice of individuality necessary to the military situation. He was forced to abandon the dictatorship, to relinquish the provisional government, and ultimately to suffer defeat. His experience presents an impressive parallel to that of Kerensky, whose patriotic plans seem about to be frustrated by his countrymen.

Kosciuszko represented a high type, and his life was filled with striking incidents. When the Emperor Paul restored his sword to him, he is said to have returned it with the words: "I have no use for a sword, since I no longer have a country." When his estates were returned to him he relinquished them, and released his peasants from servitude. He was proof against the most tempting proposals of the enemies of his people.

We are now, in some measure, endeavoring to repay the debt we owe to Kosciuszko and others like him. Americans are crossing the ocean to fight for freedom, as he did. The words, "Finis Poloniae," attributed to him when he fell wounded near Maciejowice, he denied. There could be no end to a struggle for the right until the right prevailed. The Polish patriot saw that as clearly as Americans see it now.

FOR AMERICA.

Persons of German blood lead the 34 nationalities of New York City in the purchase of liberty bonds, having subscribed double the amount of their nearest competitors, the Jews, according to figures read at a unity liberty loan meeting in Cooper Union by Joseph Hartigan, of the liberty loan committee. Germans and persons of German descent in the city have bought $10,500,000 of the bonds, while the Jews have purchased $3,500,000.

Here is the authentic testimony of an Associated Press dispatch, vindicating a great group of patriotic citizens from the aspersions cast upon them by Kaiserism—not by their American fellow citizens, but by the Kaiser and his parasites and satellites when they counted upon them to rise en masse in sympathy with Germany.

It is the same all over the United States. A great wrong has been done men and women of German blood and ancestry, here by their own volition, and not by accident, by the German-language papers and by the Viereicks and others who have pretended to represent them, but who have given a wholly false view of their feeling and purpose and action.

As it is in New York, so it is everywhere throughout America. Look over the list of German names in the Army and Navy—volunteers, most of them—and over the other lists of German names for the liberty loan—volunteers, all of them—and give due acclaim to good citizens who are prepared to shed their blood and spend their last dollar for America, their America.

YOUR PROFIT.

If you are a bondholder, actual or prospective, the market value of all standard bonds, especially liberty bonds, is of concern to you. You will get daily quotations by turning to the market page of The Oregonian.

You will note that United States Government 4s (liberty bonds bear 4 and 3½ per cent interest, and are sold to the public at par) range about 105—or 5 per cent premium.

You will note, too, that United States Government 3s range about 99, and United States Government 2s 97½. It is elementary information that 3s bear 3 per cent interest and 2s 2 per cent.

But perhaps you will be even more interested in the prospective market for your bonds. Very well. The highest rate for 4s in 1916 was 112½; 3s, 102⅝; 2s, 100½. Depreciated a little, perhaps, by the war, or by approaching maturity, but not much.

But cheer up. What has happened may happen and will happen. For example, the highest price ever paid for United States Government 4s was 138 in 1902 (38 per cent above par); for 3s it was 109 in 1901; and for 2s it was 108 in 1902.

You may figure out for yourself how much you will make some day—after the war, when the world's equilibrium, financial and otherwise, is restored—on your liberty bonds.

CONDONE NO PRUSSIAN CRIMES.

The peace programme proposed by the Russian Soviet contains internal evidence of the influence of the pro-German spies who dominate that organization. Proposals for evacuation of Russia and for autonomy for Poland, Lithuania and the Lettish provinces, for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine, the Balkan states and the Italian provinces of Austria, have the appearance of complying with the American principle of consent of the governed, but examination of the underlying facts leads to the directly opposite conclusion. They might condone all the sins of Prussia and Austria from the first partition of Poland down to and including the present war.

Light is thrown on this subject by what F. C. Walcott told at a conference of field men of the United States food administration of what he has seen in Poland under German occupation. He said the people had been "decimated by war"; that "along the roadside from Warsaw to Pinsk, 230 miles, nearly half a million people had died of hunger and cold"; that a million people were made homeless in 1915, of whom 400,000 died on the way, the rest, "scarcely half alive," got through with the Russian army," and "many of these have been sent to Siberia." In the refugee camps the Germans have gathered 300,000, who are dying of hunger, cold and disease. "In Warsaw," he said, "the streets were lined with people in the pangs of starvation, and hundreds of thousands were perishing." He continued:

> In that situation the German commander issued a proclamation. Every able-bodied Pole was bidden to Germany to work. If they refused, let no other Pole give him to eat, not so much as a mouthful, under penalty of German military law.

Germany says in effect to the Polish father: "Leave your family to die or survive as the case may be," and go "to work in Germany for your country's further destruction. If you are obstinate, we shall see that you surely starve."

He asked General von Kries if this were true. The General assured him that it was, and gave this explanation:

> Starvation is here. Candidly we would like to see it relieved; we fear our soldiers may be unfavorably affected by the things that they see. But since it is here, starvation must serve our purpose. So we set it to work for Germany. By starvation we can accomplish in two or three years in East Poland more than we have in West Poland, which is East Prussia, in the last hundred years. With that in view, we propose to turn this force to our advantage.
>
> This country is meant for Germany. It is a rich, alluvial country which Germany has needed for some generations. We propose to remove the able-bodied, working Poles from this country. It leaves it open for the inflow of German working people as fast as we can spare them. They will occupy it and work it.
>
> Can't you see how it works out? By and by we shall give back freedom to Poland. When that happens, Poland will appear automatically as a German province.

This is what Mr. Walcott aptly calls "the Prussian system." It has been applied in milder form to Alsace-Lorraine. Hundreds of thousands of people went into exile rather than live under German rule. Hundreds of thousands of Germans have immigrated to the annexed provinces during the last forty years. So in Schleswig-Holstein the Danes have been supplanted to a large extent by Germans. In Trentino and the Adriatic provinces Austria has promoted immigration of Teutons and Slavs to swamp the native Italian population. In Serbia the Bulgarians are transporting the Serbs by hundreds of thousands to the interior of Asiatic Turkey, and are planting Bulgars in their places. By starvation, deportation, massacre, slavery, the autocracies are extinguishing the native majority which would vote for a government of their own race and are making an artificial majority of their own people which they expect to vote for German, Austrian or Bulgarian rule if a popular vote should be taken.

A popular vote by a population so composed would clear the title of Germany to all the territory which has been annexed by violence during the last two centuries. It would secure to Prussia and Austria the fruits of their crimes, past and present, and would put a premium on such crimes by autocrats of the future, if any should arise. It would constitute a fraudulent election compared with which all of Tammany's colonization and all of the South's ballot-box stuffing are only petty larceny.

There is only one way in which the will of the people of disputed territory can be ascertained without making the election condone the crimes of militarism. No person of the nation which has taken and held the country by force should be permitted to vote. The choice should be left to the genuinely native population—Poles in Poland, Danes in Schleswig, Alsatians in Alsace. Any plan which permitted the invaders to vote in the country which they had stolen would reward the thief with the stolen goods.

LIBERTY DAY.

From Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate, from Lake Itasca to the Delta, today arises:

> My country, 'tis of thee,
> Sweet land of Liberty,
> Of thee I sing!

When the sun goes down the news will be wafted across 3000 miles of Atlantic waters to the weeping peoples of Europe to be of good faith and cheer, for America sends assurance that hopes will be realized. As the darkest hour is just before dawn, today this great Nation lifts the curtain to allow the rays of liberty's light to penetrate the gloom. It responds to the appeal of the President that a common democracy shall not be wiped from the face of the earth to be replaced by autocracy that knows naught but the crushing heel.

America must win the war, and America will do it. In the sign of the Stars and Stripes she will conquer. When the glorified banner shall force its way through the stricken fields of France to the banks of the Rhine, and across, on to victory, the poor people, groveling in the depths of misery, hunger and despair, will bless the Nation that restores them.

Let us respond today to the President's appeal. Let us help him proclaim liberty to the ends of the earth.

THE LITTLE THAT INTOXICATES.

The Tax Liberator in its current issue reprints a pamphlet written by Charles Edward Russell, the Socialist, in which the story of the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota is told approvingly. The Tax Liberator introduces the article with this pertinent statement:

> In reading the article, this thought has continually come to the writer, "If the league is a movement to correct the evils pictured by Mr. Russell, there is but little room for its activities in Oregon." The conditions in North Dakota, if we are to believe the statements of Mr. Russell, are widely different from those in Oregon. There is little similarity between his picture of a boss controlled state and conditions in progressive Oregon, where we have the wide-open initiative and referendum, direct primary, regulation of public utilities and many other progressive systems of popular government.

It is quite true that some of the things the farmers of North Dakota have to contend with are not faced by the farmers of Oregon. One is the necessity of going to the Legislature for authority to vote on a constitutional amendment.

It was this necessity in North Dakota that prevented the farmers from getting their programme better under way. They, like the Populists and the later Progressives, seem to have been encumbered with political castouts who joined a promising movement in hope of political office.

It is, therefore, not surprising to find Mr. Russell branding the Lieutenant-Governor and one of the State Senators, who were chosen by the farmers, with treachery to the cause. But aside from this betrayal the farmers encountered the opposition of the holdover Senators who did not owe their office to the Non-Partisan League. The resolution which would have made possible a vote on a constitutional amendment necessary to put the farmers' plans into effect failed in the Senate. So the great victory of the league in North Dakota consists to date of the disiribution of numerous good offices and the passage of a few laws which nowhere near meet the conditions against which the farmers protest.

Were one to disregard the initiative which permits submission of laws or constitutional amendments direct to the people of Oregon by petition, one may still find fairly important testimony that the Oregon Legislature is not corrupt and that this state is not boss-controlled.

For example, in the October number of Equity, Mr. U'Ren lists among the accomplishments of direct legislation "Legislative sessions without charges of buying or selling legislation," and "An ideal of citizenship and a general feeling of individual responsibility of government that is far higher than under the former system of boss government."

If in its prospective incursion into Oregon the Non-Partisan League first seeks the offices, the sincerity of its reform purposes may, therefore, properly be questioned. But it may be doubted that the league is possessed of sufficient political acumen to see this. As already indicated, its success in North Dakota, so far as bringing real relief to the farmers is involved, has so far been largely superficial. Yet with its primary work undone it branches out to embrace new and discordant issues. Within the last few weeks the organization in North Dakota and Minnesota has adopted resolutions urging taxation of land values as a means of raising war revenues. This is the scheme fostered by the Joseph Fels Commission, which has conceived the idea of fastening single tax upon the people as a war measure.

The Tax Liberator, whose editor investigated personally the methods and accomplishments of the league in North Dakota, predicted recently that in Oregon the league would present a comparatively mild policy in the beginning. It is just possible that he has underestimated the force of a certain quality of human nature. A little success intoxicates. The league with its work unfinished in North Dakota has set out to capture National politics and revolutionize everything. There is no common sense in enthusiasm like that.

CONSERVING SUGAR.

Pessimists who see in approaching measures for the conservation of sugar the possibility that their supplies of confectionery will be cut off will find comfort in the reading of ancient history. For confectionery is prehistoric, while sugar is relatively modern. The Egyptians left a record of the importance they attached to the industry on the walls of their tombs and in their potteries. The "sweet tooth" is no new thing. But it is only within a few centuries that we have employed either sugar or chocolate, now the basis of most of the confectionery consumed in civilized countries.

Our forefathers a couple of thousand years ago got along very well on dainties made from figs, fruit juices, nuts and gum. Wheat starch, made by a crude process but high in food value, was also commonly used. Syrup had not been invented and the supply of honey was limited to the production of wild bees. But King Solomon's wives, and the other beauties of the day, contrived nicely, it is believed, with such sweetmeats as they had at hand. What has been done can be done again, but so revolutionary a change in our economy as even the temporary suspension of candy-making will put a severe tax upon the imagination of the average American.

There is a legend that the sons of Noah were the first candy makers, and another that Noah himself was the inventor. But one thing is certain, and that is that neither Noah nor his sons knew anything about sugar in the form in which we have it today. It would be a curious incident in a war which has plunged the world into an abyss of barbarism if we were compelled to revive the methods of a few thousands of years ago to meet the demand for sweetmeats and desserts.

The Department of Commerce has found it necessary again to call the attention of American business men to the fact that a trade policy which offers foreign consumers articles which Americans think they ought to have, rather than those which they want, is still a failure. It was supposed that our manufacturers had learned a lesson in this regard, but a New Zealand firm recently made inquiry for a certain equipment, and its mail was flooded with literature of every description, describing every sort of substitute, but none answering the specifications in important particulars. It is pointed out that this is not an evidence of enterprise and zeal, as some believe, but that its actual effect is to alienate prospective customers in the particular lines affected, and also to have an unfavorable influence upon our trade outlook as a whole.

Petroleum has become so great a necessity in Britain and that country is so determined to become independent of foreign supplies of essential commodities, as far as possible, that a bill is before Parliament to encourage drilling for oil in the United Kingdom. The industry is new, but the Oil News says that "enough is known to render it pretty certain that oil will be found." Not only is oil imported for British battleships, but aircraft consume great quantities of gasoline. It is estimated that an average airplane burns 11¼ gallons an hour, and when aircraft are numbered by thousands, the yearly consumption runs into hundreds of millions of gallons.

Holland is so angry at the embargo that she threatens to kill all her cattle and sell them to the highest bidder, who would, of course, be Germany. But Holland would then have to become vegetarian, and, perhaps, eat grass. The threat sounds like a bluff.

If some of our Portland hunters could duplicate the performance of that Frenchman who went out after duck and brought down a Zeppelin, they would have something to brag about the rest of their lives.

When the last detachment of the Third Oregon entrains, let the boys go in the knowledge that Oregon's bond quota is up to her military requirements—filled and running over. Make the boys proud.

People of German descent lead the nationalities in the purchase of bonds in New York. Glance at the list here and everywhere and see the same record. They know why their fathers left the fatherland.

Every time the British or French hit the Germans, the Germans get satisfaction by hitting the Russians. That seems to be about all the use there is for the Russians in this war.

Dan Kellaher is bound to "keep store," even if he is a Commissioner. His plan to sell choice cuts of garbage for chicken feed is real conservation.

One-half of the Oregon counties are credited with less than one-third of the quota. What has become of the rivalry for municipal glory?

Say, feller, you've got one liberty bond. You can stand another. Buy it, if you have to smoke less. You'll be healthier and happier.

One peculiarity of German naval victories is that the Germans always lose more ships than the country they claim to have defeated.

Germany has lost more than half her biggest Zeppelins. Buy another bond and help make it three-quarters.

The 8-cent loaf is here, a little smaller than its 10-cent predecessor, but in the line of thrift.

Everyone should be a bondholder. The man or woman who is not is not in it these days.

Every man entitled to exemption can now be sure. His duty is plain—buy bonds.

If you are a slacker you will hate to know what your wife thinks about it.

Tacoma awakened Monday night. A powder mill blew up.

Temperature is a bit chilly. Warm up on bonds.

The Nation is slow. Help Oregon set the pace.

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.

(Copyright, 1916, by Dr. W. A. Evans. Published by arrangement with the Chicago Tribune.)

ORIGIN OF RED CROSS.

G. ASKS: "Will you write about the origin of the Red Cross? We have had the matter up in discussion and I find that few of us know and those who think they know are very much divided. Will you set us right?"

Reply—In 1862 Dunant, of Geneva, Switzerland, wrote a book in which he described the sufferings of a wounded soldier with such vividness that an informal conference of the representatives of various nations was held in Geneva in 1863. In 1864 a formal conference of various strong civilized nations was held in Geneva upon the invitation of the Swiss government. This convention adopted certain rules and regulations for the more humane care of the sick and wounded in warfare. This is the origin of the Red Cross.

In a certain sense, the foundation was laid by Larray, who, with the support of Napoleon, organized the medical corps of the French army on a basis of efficiency and humanity never before attained.

In the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, Letterman completed the organization of the relief forces on lines much more efficient and much more humane than those of Larray. But the United States Government failed to give immediate support to Letterman and his plans. Our Government also refused to sign the articles of the Geneva convention. These and allied shortcomings were responsible for the interest of a former school teacher and later employe of the patent office, Clara Barton.

During the Civil War and for several years thereafter Clara Barton did on a small scale just what the American Red Cross is now doing. Exhausted by her labors, she went to Geneva for her health in 1869. There she met and came into co-operation with the international committee of the Red Cross. She worked in co-operation with them in extending relief in the Franco-Prussian War of 1871.

In 1883 she returned to the United States and organized the American Red Cross and began an agitation to have the United States ratify the resolutions of the Geneva convention. She remained president of the American Red Cross until 1904.

The organization has gradually increased its scope, its field and its machinery for rendering help until now it is reaching out over a good part of the world and rendering help to civilian populations in scores of ways as well as discharging its better-known responsibilities in connection with military forces.

Must Cut Out Drink.

E. H. P. writes: "My brother, a skilled machinist, is troubled at times with incontinence of urine. His age is 36; has fine physique; has served 12 years with the regular Army. He has been working lately at high pressure on supplies the Government desperately needs; usually about four hours' overtime; six hours on Sunday, and on two occasions 36 hours at a stretch, with only short lunch rests.

"Once or twice a week there is a job of annealing, where the heat is so terrific that he does not send for his 22-year-old helper, but does it alone. He comes home almost sick after this.

"He drinks both whisky and beer in what I consider reasonable amounts, for we often drink together. He frequently complains of pains in the kidneys, but says he has no sensation of pain about the bladder or the urethral tract.

"He often sleeps hours at a time, lying on his back. This I have urged that he try to avoid. He has consulted and followed the treatment of two physicians, but no benefit follows.

"Can you suggest any treatment that may help such a condition, for he is liable to wet the bed when he drinks. It would be difficult for any man to stand such a strain without at least beer.

"I have urged him to cut out the overtime, but the company has offered a big bonus to get out so much."

REPLY.

It is probable that a man's disease specialist could benefit your brother by local treatment. However, no treatment by any physician will prove satisfactory unless he changes his habits. First, he must stop drinking both whisky and beer. In the manufacture of certain munitions drinking has been shown to produce severe and often fatal trade poisoning. The poisons in some of these processes affect the urinary organs especially.

You do not state what he is working at, but whatever he is doing he cannot stand great strain if he drinks whisky or beer. Next, I am sure he is suffering from fatigue. The British health of munition workers' committee says that 56 hours of heavy work a week is the limit. A man working 70 hours a week at hard labor will not do as much as the same man working at the same task will do in 56 hours.

It is not a matter of health of the workers that I am now writing about; it is the output. The committee holds that when men at the front are hazarding their lives it is proper that the makers of ammunition should hazard theirs. The committee came to the conclusion that when men worked long overtime or did not have proper intermissions or a Sunday rest spell they did not put out as much work as when they worked fewer hours. On top of this was the point in which you are especially interested—overwork scrapes men. Overwork and drink are about to scrap your brother.

Swollen Limbs.

Miss M. E. K. writes: "The complaint of swollen limbs and ankles has been general this year among women, whether they wear slippers or high shoes. The ankles swell about twice their natural size and the limbs are as hard as rocks about the tops of the high shoes."

REPLY.

I do not think swelling of the feet and legs has been unduly prevalent. (I first write in evidence, but I thought of the inaccuracy of the term) this Summer. It is probable that you, being interested in the subject for the first time, have been impressed with a prevalence which is usual. The cause of the condition is an unusual amount of water in the tissues. The probability is that an examination would show heart or kidney disease. Liver disease is a possibility. A considerable percentage of the people who live the unnatural life of the city have kidney disease or heart disease. The majority of these have no symptoms except some such as swelling of the ankles. Most of such cases can be cured by change in habits. For example — regular hours, plenty of sleep, a proper diet, regular bowel habits, refraining from such drugs as alcohol, tobacco, coffee and tea.

Operation for Bow Legs.

B. writes: "1. Kindly advise if there is any way of overcoming 'bowleggedness.' I am embarrassed when standing at attention in a drill. 2. What is the use of the turbinated bones when they are in normal condition?"

REPLY.

1. There is no way short of operation.
2. They help to warm, moisten, and clean the incoming air.

Hunting China Pheasants.

SEASIDE, Or., Oct. 21.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Please state if this is an open season for shooting China pheasants in Clatsop County. (2) Is state law in effect this year in regards to time, one-half hour before sunset and one-half hour after sunset?

JAMES KIRKWOOD.

(1) Yes, until October 31.

(2) Shooting is permitted half an hour before sunrise, but must stop at sunset.

FACTS AND DOCUMENTS IN CASE AGAINST GERMANY

Committee on Public Information Takes President Wilson's Indictment of Prussianism as Text for Mass of Unimpeachable Evidence.

The indictment of the German government which was made by President Wilson in his Flag day speech is proved by an overwhelming mass of evidence by the Administration in the latest publication by the committee on public information. This is a pamphlet entitled "The President's Flag Day Address, With Evidence of Germany's Plans." Each count in the indictment is supported by a footnote citing the facts supporting it, and the facts are massed in such formidable shape as to prove the crimes and evil designs of Germany to any open mind. It is a crushing answer to those who say that the United States is fighting merely for the right to travel on munition ships.

Final Installment.

In substantiation of the President's opinion that the peoples which Germany wishes to unite under her rule "did not wish to be united," but "would be satisfied only by undisputed independence," and, if conquered, "would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and would await the day of revolution," the German government of Alsace-Lorraine is mentioned as typical. The story of German oppression and of Alsatian discontent, as shown by the Zabern incident, is related. Similar tyranny prevails in Prussian Poland and North Schleswig, and in Austria-Hungary "the situation is even worse."

The President said that "the German military statesmen have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution" and by this fact he explained their eagerness for peace. In this connection the pamphlet exposes for the first time the schemes by which the proposed Stockholm Socialist peace conference is being engineered to secure a pro-German majority. This is the story:

The Stockholm Congress after frequent postponements, may meet in September. The German Socialists have skillfully classified the delegates with a view to getting the men and groups desired by the German government, and the present outlook is that of the 202 delegates they hoped to have present the pro-German group may count on controlling 155. The American labor unions, with a membership of 3,000,000, are given four members; the American Socialist parties, with 100,000 members, 16. Kerensky's labor party group in Russia, although undeniably Socialists and so recognized at other conresses, is excluded. Similar devices for packing the conference have been used in regard to the French and English delegations. In neutral countries where the control is in the hands of pro-German leaders the delegations are disproportionately large; where the Socialist groups might be against Germany the representation is small. (See article by William English Walling in the daily papers September 10, 1917, and by John Spargo in New York Tribune August 26, 1917. Both writers are well-known Socialists.) The Stockholm conference is closely connected with the governments of Germany and of her satellites. The Dutch pro-German Socialist leader, Troelstra, who arranged the preliminary meeting at Stockholm, was granted an interview with Zimmermann, the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and the autocratic German government, which has fought the Socialists, gave its ready consent to the attendance of the German Socialists. In Hungary the Socialists were so sure of the eagerness of their government to have them go that they threatened to stay away if the government did not heed Socialist demands for certain internal reforms. The Prime Minister of Bulgaria not only had a long interview with the leader of the Socialist party bound for the first conference at Stockholm, but saw the party off at the railway station.

Interest in this packed Stockholm conference is justified only because there are at present indications that the dominant military group is playing with the slogan, first used by the Socialists, of "no annexations and no indemnities." For obvious reasons they omit the phrase added by the Russians, "the right of all nations to determine their own destiny." What is left, "no annexations and no indemnities," serves two purposes of German propaganda. At home it enables the military group to command Socialist co-operation, direct the Stockholm conference, bolster up its self-defense theory of the war and hold their shaken position until in time of peace they can again consolidate it. Abroad it gives Socialist, pacifist and pro-German groups an effective and seemingly guileless phrase with which to divide public sentiment and divert the unthinking. Such groups, often honest and well intentioned, think they are reaching out a hand to a real and powerful opposition within Germany. If accepted without any definition and without the Russian addition the programme of "No annexations and no indemnities" seemingly restores the conditions before the war. Such conditions mean the German military group triumphant, Germany unliberalized, Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Roumania ravished and as fast in the German net as are Turkey, Austria and Bulgaria; France weakened; Italy threatened; Russia disorganized, and the theory and practice of German warfare unrebuked. So Germany would be free to organize Central Europe and plot for another empire, beyond seas patrolled by her submarines in a world overawed for generations by the triumph of "frightfulness."

The imperial government will continue to maneuver for peace, but, in its present spirit, for a peace to be arranged in conference at a "green table," with Germany holding as trumps the overrun territories now in her possession, and not for a peace guaranteed "by the major force of mankind."

Germany was hopelessly indefinite as to whether she would accept the details of the Pope's peace proposals, for "the German government has not yet given up hope of making peace with plunder." The President said that Germany "wishes to close its bargain before it is too late, and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand." In explanation it is said of the German military classes:

Their present position on the war map is highly advantageous to them from an economic point of view, for they now control the chief centers of European industry outside Great Britain. If they can retain these conquests they will be permanently enriched at the expense of their impoverished neighbors. If they can capitalize their present advantageous positions on the war map, whether by annexations or otherwise, this war also, like that of 1870, will appear in the light of a profitable business adventure. War itself will indeed have become one of the greatest of national industries, with the military caste necessarily in supreme political control. In such an atmosphere democracy cannot develop. Nor can the triumph of democracy be expected in Germany till the prestige of the military caste has been destroyed.

The President explained that any peace which could be made now would be a German peace, reinforcing the prestige and political power of the military masters of Germany, and he continued:

If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

In support of this opinion the pamphlet says:

America no longer occupies a position of charmed isolation. In this war navies have transported great armies thousands of miles. The wireless has kept Germany informed almost constantly of developments in the United States. German submarines have appeared in our ports and have sunk ships off our coasts. Already we are within the menace. Let disaster come to the British and American navies and the war may be brought within our borders.

Today more than ever before we face the problem of defending with a real force or with adequate guaranties our traditional policy—the Monroe Doctrine. The facilities of the entire Holy Alliance in 1823 for the violation of American territory were small as compared with the power of Germany alone today. If Germany emerges from this war victorious and unreformed, then we, like France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland during the past decades, must prepare indeed for self-defense. We must shoulder a burden of military preparedness in time of peace such as America has never known.

In substantiation of the President's opinion that the peoples which Germany wishes to unite under her rule "did not wish to be united," but "would be satisfied only by undisputed independence," and, if conquered, "would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and would await the day of revolution," the German government of Alsace-Lorraine is mentioned as typical. The story of German oppression and of Alsatian discontent, as shown by the Zabern incident, is related. Similar tyranny prevails in Prussian Poland and North Schleswig, and in Austria-Hungary "the situation is even worse."

The President said that "the German military statesmen have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution" and by this fact he explained their eagerness for peace. In this connection the pamphlet exposes for the first time the schemes by which the proposed Stockholm Socialist peace conference is being engineered to secure a pro-German majority. This is the story:

The Stockholm Congress after frequent postponements may meet in September. The German Socialists have skillfully classified the delegates with a view to getting the men and groups desired by the German government, and the present outlook is that of the 202 delegates they hoped to have present the pro-German group may count on controlling 155. The American labor unions, with a membership of 3,000,000, are given four members; the American Socialist parties, with 100,000 members, 16. Kerensky's labor party group in Russia, although undeniably Socialists and so recognized at other congresses, is excluded. Similar devices for packing the conference have been used in regard to the French and English delegations. In neutral countries where the control is in the hands of pro-German leaders the delegations are disproportionately large; where the Socialist groups might be against Germany the representation is small. (See article by William English Walling in the daily papers September 10, 1917, and by John Spargo in New York Tribune August 26, 1917. Both writers are well-known Socialists.) The Stockholm conference is closely connected with the governments of Germany and of her satellites. The Dutch pro-German Socialist leader, Troelstra, who arranged the preliminary meeting at Stockholm, was granted an interview with Zimmermann, the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and the autocratic German government, which has fought the Socialists, gave its ready consent to the attendance of the German Socialists. In Hungary the Socialists were so sure of the eagerness of their government to have them go that they threatened to stay away if the government did not heed Socialist demands for certain internal reforms. The Prime Minister of Bulgaria not only had a long interview with the leader of the Socialist party bound for the first conference at Stockholm, but saw the party off at the railway station.

Interest in this packed Stockholm conference is justified only because there are at present indications that the dominant military group is playing with the slogan, first used by the Socialists, of "no annexations and no indemnities." For obvious reasons they omit the phrase added by the Russians, "the right of all nations to determine their own destiny." What is left, "no annexations and no indemnities," serves two purposes of German propaganda. At home it enables the military group to command Socialist co-operation, direct the Stockholm conference, bolster up its self-defense theory of the war and hold their shaken position until in time of peace they can again consolidate it. Abroad it gives Socialist, pacifist and pro-German groups an effective and seemingly guileless phrase with which to divide public sentiment and divert the unthinking. Such groups, often honest and well intentioned, think they are reaching out a hand to a real and powerful opposition within Germany. If accepted without any definition and without the Russian addition the programme of "No annexations and no indemnities" seemingly restores the conditions before the war. Such conditions mean the German military group triumphant, Germany unliberalized, Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Roumania ravished and as fast in the German net as are Turkey, Austria and Bulgaria; France weakened; Italy threatened; Russia disorganized, and the theory and practice of German warfare unrebuked. So Germany would be free to organize Central Europe and plot for another empire, beyond seas controlled by her submarines in a world overawed for generations by the triumph of "frightfulness."

The imperial government will continue to maneuver for peace, but, in its present spirit, for a peace to be arranged in conference at a "green table," with Germany holding as trumps the overrun territories now in her possession, and not for a peace guaranteed "by the major force of mankind."

Germany was hopelessly indefinite as to whether she would accept the details of the Pope's peace proposals, for "the German government has not yet given up hope of making peace with plunder." The President said that Germany "wishes to close its bargain before it is too late, and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand." In explanation it is said of the German military classes:

Their present position on the war map is highly advantageous to them from an economic point of view, for they now control the chief centers of European industry outside Great Britain. If they can retain these conquests they will be permanently enriched at the expense of their impoverished neighbors. If they can capitalize their present advantageous positions on the war map, whether by annexations or otherwise, this war also, like that of 1870, will appear in the light of a profitable business adventure. War itself will indeed have become one of the greatest of national industries, with the military caste necessarily in supreme political control. In such an atmosphere democracy cannot develop. Nor can the triumph of democracy be expected in Germany till the prestige of the military caste has been destroyed.

The President explained that any peace which could be made now would be a German peace, reinforcing the prestige and political power of the military masters of Germany, and he continued:

If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

In support of this opinion the pamphlet says:

America no longer occupies a position of charmed isolation. In this war navies have transported great armies thousands of miles. The wireless has kept Germany informed almost constantly of developments in the United States. German submarines have appeared in our ports and have sunk ships off our coasts. Already we are within the menace. Let disaster come to the British and American navies and the war may be brought within our borders.

Today more than ever before we face the problem of defending with a real force or with adequate guaranties our traditional policy—the Monroe Doctrine. The facilities of the entire Holy Alliance in 1823 for the violation of American territory were small as compared with the power of Germany alone today. If Germany emerges from this war victorious and unreformed, then we, like France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland during the past decades, must prepare indeed for self-defense. We must shoulder a burden of military preparedness in time of peace such as America has never known.

In substantiation of the President's opinion that the peoples which Germany wishes to unite under her rule "did not wish to be united," but "would be satisfied only by undisputed independence," and, if conquered, "would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and would await the day of revolution," the German government of Alsace-Lorraine is mentioned as typical. The story of German