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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1917.

FAILURE OF THE ZEPPELIN.

The disaster which befell the Zeppelin fleet in its raid on France and England proves the final, clinching argument that dirigible balloons are a failure as offensive weapons of war. There seems to have been a simultaneous attack on both the southeast coast of England and on the heart of France, with London and Paris as the main objectives. No more than one airship appears to have penetrated the aerial and artillery defenses of England and to have dropped bombs on London. On its return over France the fleet was scattered by airplanes and by anti-aircraft guns, and five of its units were either shot down or forced to descend, and their crews were killed or taken prisoner. Of the 100 Zeppelins built by Germany, two-thirds have been lost in the war, while probably six more were wrecked by accident or in experiments.

Great as may be the uses of the dirigible airship in peace, it is useless for offensive war. Unlike the airplane, it is a large target for artillery, and cannot maneuver fast enough to avoid shots fired from the earth. Airplanes can fly all around and above it, piercing its envelope with machine gun bullets, while quickly dodging shots from its guns. It is as clumsy as a crocodile against lighter, smaller, quicker craft.

The Zeppelin has proved useful for scouting in advance of a fleet of battleships, but no more so than hydroplanes, which cost only a fraction as much and are much quicker and safer from attack. For observation in land operations, stationary balloons serve as well, and can be hauled down to safety when hostile airplanes appear. For raiding operations the Germans themselves have proved airplanes to be more deadly and less likely to be shot down.

Their defeat must be a bitter humiliation to the Germans, especially after the boast that "for every brick that falls from peaceful German homes whole rows of buildings will be overthrown in Paris." That threat put the Prussians once more in the position of the wolf which accused the lamb, drinking downstream from him, of muddying the water, for they made the first air raids on undefended towns and on civilian population. It proves the Prussian to be not only a brute and a braggart but a bungler also, for his boasted invention has proved his own undoing. Where it has served its purpose of spreading death and destruction it has failed of its other purpose to inspire terror. Houses wrecked by bombs in England were chosen as the best places at which to win recruits, and enlistment always boomed after a raid.

Germany has not finally made good with any of the new military devices which have been invented in forty years of preparation. The seventeen-inch gun battered old fortifications to pieces, but has fallen into the background in the last year and has been surpassed by larger guns of the French and British. The Germans started with superior airplanes, but the French and British have excelled them in that particular also, and now dominate the air. They may claim whatever credit is due them for poisonous gas, but have suffered effective reprisals. In three years the allies have attained superiority in all these particulars, have been superior as riflemen throughout, and with every other individual weapon. The British and Americans introduced the tank, a brand-new invention, and the Germans have failed to match it. The pillbox fort, Hindenburg's latest device, was no sooner adopted than the British learned how to destroy it. The greatest German success has been with the submarine, an American invention which Germany has improved, but the allies have learned how to cope with it so well that 99½ per cent of the ships which traverse the danger zone escape.

So much for the boasted German efficiency. The brains of the free nations have learned in three years how to nullify forty years' work of brains enslaved to autocracy. The inference is plain that a government which forces the minds of its people into the narrow rut of military aggression unrestrained by good faith, law or humanity, cannot produce as high scientific and inventive results as are possible under free governments.

BUTTER CAMOUFLAGE.

The gullibility of a certain section of the public, which persists in ignoring nature's laws of compensation, is called to attention by a recent bulletin of the California State Board of Health, which has found it necessary to warn the people against putting trust in advertised machines which are being sold to housewives with the promise that they will "make two pounds of butter grow where only one grew before." The time chosen for the exploitation of this absurdity is peculiarly fortunate from the viewpoint of the promoters, because everyone wants to save food, especially that which commands the highest prices. But the notion that nourishment can be derived from some other source than soil and sunshine dies hard. Some people continue to rely on magic to take the place of hard work.

The newly advertised scheme is not a novelty to professional butter-makers. It consists of a churn-like apparatus in which one places a pound of butter, a pint of sweet milk and coloring to suit. A few turns of the crank does the rest. The resultant product is a double quantity of "butter." But all that has been added to the original pound is the negligible amount of butter fat contained in the pint of milk and the excess milk and water which the pure food laws of most states require shall be eliminated by the creamery men. Some air has been added, as a contribution to mere bulk, but that is all.

There is no law that prohibits a person from watering his own milk, or sophisticating his own butter; statutes are directed to protecting him against fraud on the part of others. There is no reason why he should not buy one of the new-fangled butter machines if he does so with his eyes open. But the problem of keeping alive is still one of ingesting the necessary number of units of heat and energy, and these are not going to be obtained by turning the handle of a machine. The diluted product of the new contraption would be more than half water, while butter itself carries less than one-sixth of its weight in water, and the housewife has her added labor for her pains.

WHAT IS A SOLDIER WORTH?

Eighteen million dollars ($18,000,000) is a lot of money for a state with less than a million people; but Oregon will raise it, just as Oregon raised more than twelve million dollars ($12,000,000) for the first liberty loan. The total for the two loans is thirty million dollars ($30,000,000)—a huge sum.

Why are thousands in Oregon, and millions in America, pouring out their money in such colossal totals? Because it is up to them to do it. The war is a fact—a great and tragic fact—for them, and they know it.

Or most of them know it. After a while, there will be none who can refuse to make the war his personal business. There are financial slackers now a-plenty, but the day is coming when names will be named and an accounting required by an aroused and patriotic public.

America must go through. It is the greatest task, the mightiest duty, the highest service ever undertaken by America; and there will be no faltering.

How much is an American boy worth? He is worth more than all the money in America. America will prove it—to itself and to the world.

MARY AND HER FAME.

The Portland Oregonian headline writer better take a course in elementary geography. Under the heading "Kansas Editors Indicted" he quotes the case of Ralph Stout, of the Kansas City Star, and C. E. Raberhard, of the St. Louis Republic, both of which papers are published in Missouri.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

An elementary course in geography is indispensable in any well-regulated newspaper office, to be sure. We should say that it is quite as important as a course in grammar. The point of this 'ere (latter) remark lies in the application of it, as Bunsby would say.

There is a Kansas City in Kansas and another and greater Kansas City in Missouri. A slip by a telegraph editor, worrying daily over the grotesque orthography of Russian, Turkish, Polish, German, French and other strange foreign names, is both understandable and excusable. He might reply to his critic that Kansas City has no business to be in Missouri, anyway.

Names and their origins are a puzzling and interesting study. No doubt our Corvallis friend who is particular to have Kansas City placed exactly where it belongs—though it doesn't belong there—has solved all local historical problems, and purposes to regulate Kansas and Missouri geographical and historical matters. We should like to know from that source a little more about Corvallis than we certainly know.

It is easy to tell how and why Corvallis got its name. But how about the original Marysville (now Corvallis), located on Mary's River, near Mary's Peak? Who was Mary and what became of her? Was there one Mary, or more than one? Was she Indian or white? Who was it that gave her permanent fame by calling a town, a river and a mountain for her? Is she living or dead? Did she ever marry? Or was Mary a myth?

No doubt there are many at Corvallis, and elsewhere, who can tell us all about her, but what we want is the authentic and indisputable tale.

A NEW ERA IN COMMERCE.

There is a disposition among Americans, as among the allied nations who have suddenly been made aware of Germany's practice of making commerce a tool of her aggressive policy and of her system of espionage and outrage, to advocate hostile commercial measures against Germany after the war. These men would exclude foreigners, especially Germans, from control or even stock interest in American industries and shipping companies. They would have American industries owned by Americans, American commerce carried in American ships, American resources developed by Americans.

Men who take this position forget several things which are extremely pertinent. We are fighting to destroy German autocracy as the first requisite to a democratized Germany, which would denounce militarism and aggression and would live at peace with other nations, respecting their rights, and we are determined to go on until we have won. As Germany would go, so would go Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. The motive for a hostile or defensive commercial policy against these nations would then be removed, and we should be under obligation to treat them as we should demand that they treat us. That would be the only possible basis of a durable peace. Commercial discrimination against a reformed Germany would keep alive the animosity which we wish to extinguish. We wish to destroy the government which has aroused that animosity, and receive Germany back into the family of nations on the terms which the democratic nations will lay down.

When that time comes nations will be drawn together in closer intercourse than ever. The mutual aid which they will have given in war will impress upon them their mutual interdependence and will incline them to continue the interchange which they now practice. Removal of the distrust which prevailed before the war will clear away a serious obstacle to closer intercourse. The central powers will realize the advantage of close, friendly commercial relations with other nations the more keenly because they have suffered intensely from having been cut off from the world by the blockade. The disposition is likely to be for nations to lean upon one another commercially and industrially more than they ever did.

There is much talk of carrying American commerce on American ships, and doubtless the great fleet now building and the revival of shipbuilding will give us a far larger share of the world's carrying trade than we have had since the Civil War. But we must remember that our commerce is only half ours, for our commerce with Britain is as much British as it is American, and that the same rule applies with other nations. They will be as unwilling to have all their goods carried in American ships as we are to have all our goods carried in foreign ships.

In the end the bulk of the business will fall to the nations which can do it best. Americans retired from the shipping business as much because they found better opportunities in developing their own country as because their shipping laws were unwise and because Britain got the start in building iron and steel vessels. If our lead in steel production, in mechanical skill and in standardized production should mark this Nation as best equipped for the shipping business, the chief place will fall to us under the new dispensation, provided we abolish our fool laws.

All of this may seem to hint at free trade, but much time would pass and many changes come before that Utopia would be attained. All nations will be so heavily in debt that they must impose high tariffs to raise revenue. A gradual adjustment must be made between the varying economic conditions of different countries before the basic principle of free trade could be applied, for the majority of Americans would have to be convinced that one $4 a day American could produce as cheaply as forty 10-cent Chinamen before they would consent to unrestricted competition. But the commercial relations of nations would be governed by the conviction which lies behind Cobden's theory, and they would steadily work toward the ideal condition at which he aimed.

NO TIME FOR SENSITIVENESS.

The Oregonian has received several letters from soldiers who have been offended by the publicity given to the anti-vice propaganda and by sundry suggestions as to how the boys may be protected. They think that the reports of the spread of the social evil are greatly exaggerated, and that the chief consequence of the agitation is to brand the American soldier as morally unclean.

The typical American soldier is not unclean. It is to keep him clean, fit for the society of the fairest and purest of the world, that an organized effort is being made to surround him with wholesome influences, and to have him understand the possible and even probable penalty of a moral lapse. Let him know the dangers that lurk in his path, and he will meet and conquer them. It is a campaign of education as well as prevention.

Secretary Daniels, of the Navy, made an address at Chicago the other night, in which he used plain language. We shall not repeat what he said; but if his statements are true—and we must assume that he speaks upon authority—they cannot and must not be ignored by the American public, least of all by the soldiers themselves.

It is a delicate and sensitive subject, and we do not wonder that the pride of the soldier is hurt; but it is no time for sensitiveness, or even for delicacy—if a delicacy based on prudishness leads to denial of facts and ignorance of conditions—but it is a time when the strong in the Army, aware of their own rectitude, may help the weak.

PRODUCING MORE FOOD.

The patriotic duty of every American to increase the food supply of the country is called to mind again by imminence of a bond election in the north unit irrigation district in Jefferson County, Oregon. Owners of reclaimable lands in this district will vote on October 29 on a proposal to issue bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, the sum regarded as sufficient to put water on a total of 99,300 acres. This is a charge in round figures of $50 an acre. The practical value of irrigation of the rich soil of Central Oregon is too well established to require extended comment.

The north unit is another of those ambitious, but wholly practical, projects the effect of which will be to put Oregon on the food map. It is constructive in the highest degree, because it contemplates a substantial increase in the productiveness of a large area. Whether the land when reclaimed is devoted to the raising of hay, to be fed to livestock, or to the production of grain for direct human consumption is a relatively unimportant detail. The country as a whole will be benefited in either circumstance, and the state will be made richer and all citizens will reap a direct profit.

A really momentous question will be settled by the coming vote of the property owners, whose action will be watched by all the people of Oregon. About six hundred owners are qualified to vote, non-residents as well as residents of the state, and aliens as well as citizens, but all voters must go to the local polls. Direct responsibility for the outcome, therefore, will fall chiefly upon those who live on the land or near enough to it to perform their obvious duty. There will be widespread hope that none of these will fail to view the situation broadly and consider not only their individual welfare but that of the state and Nation, to whom every productive enterprise is a matter of profound interest.

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

How it must warm the cockles of the hearts of Americans to read the appreciative estimate of a distinguished Frenchman who is able to see beneath the surface, and to distinguish in the commercial spirit which some have decried and which we ourselves do not disclaim the ideals which in fact do animate our people! In an address in Paris recently, Henry Bergson, member of the French Academy, declared that "only once in the history of the world was a nation built upon considerations purely ideal"—and that was the day when the Nation was founded which was to become the United States of America. And the people who came to America, not to enhance their material interests or to find ease, but to find liberty of thought and conscience, have not become a Nation of mere money-changers in the period that has elapsed since then. M. Bergson adds, pointedly:

> Because Americans have had to clear a new continent, to struggle for their existence, we have come to believe that they were men with selfish ideas, occupied above all with material interests. What a mistake! He who has lived in America realizes that there is no country in the world where money means less. It is only necessary to see how they spend it, how they give and for what they earn it. They earn it and they seek it only that they may give proof that they have made every effort possible. Money over there, I said, was a certificate of efficiency.

There is no doubt that M. Bergson is right, in the main. If we are a Nation of money-makers, we are also a Nation of spenders, as the ordinary observer will be able to satisfy himself by a moment's consideration. "It is not the dollar but what the dollar will buy" is almost a National motto. We are as much given to scattering largess as we are prone to accumulate wealth. In no country in the world is there a deeper sense of the meaning of the maxim that there "is no pocket in a shroud." There is reason for believing that even those of our citizens who have given most of their time to piling up of riches are secretly wishful for the better opinion of their fellow men. Vast sums given in benefactions of every kind constantly point to the manifest desire to do real service. It is undeniable that as a people Americans do not hold the merely rich in high esteem, or even envy them. In proportion to our wealth, the number of our misers is negligible.

We are now engaged in a war which is distinctly not a fight for our commercial supremacy, and which is not measured by the dollar standard, and into which we are pouring our billions because, having made up our minds to enter it, we have determined to win. When the Prussian leaders get as clear a sense of our underlying purpose and our capacity for sacrifice as has the representative Frenchman whose words are quoted, they will see the futility of fighting on.

HINDENBURG'S FLANK ATTACK.

How vitally important to the success of the allies is the provision of abundant ships, both to fight the submarines and to neutralize the losses they have caused, is recognized by H. Sidebotham in an article on "British Tactics in the War" in the Atlantic Monthly. He shows that Von Hindenburg's plan in the retreat from the Somme was the same as that which he followed in defeating the Russians on the Masurian lakes and in the invasion of Roumania—to draw back his center until his enemy was involved in a bad country he had left, then to throw forward his flanks and catch the enemy in a trap. These tactics were defeated when Haig smashed Hindenburg's flank at Arras and Vimy ridge, putting him on the defensive where he had intended to attack.

But the submarine campaign is termed "one of Hindenburg's flanking movements" and "the chief danger of the whole war." It is "a raid on the communications by which supplies from England and the United States reach the army that is attacking him in France." American troops are not needed at present, "nor will they be until next Spring." He says:

> The first necessity is to repel the attack that the submarine campaign is making on their (the allies') communications. That cannot be done by an army. It is not even solely the business of the American Navy co-operating with the British. The most important contribution that the United States can make to the success of the allied offensive is in her workshops, in the studies and laboratories and, above all, in the vigor and independence of thought that distinguishes America's industrial system.

For the people of Oregon that means that our most valuable contribution to the war in the immediate future is ships, spruce lumber for airplanes, wool for soldiers' clothing and blankets, and food, with economy in our own consumption. The man or woman who works faithfully in these ways is not only helping, but is helping in the way which the men who are fighting say is most effective. Those who work diligently in Oregon are fighting the Kaiser; those who do not are as truly deserters as if they ran away from the battle front.

Pennsylvania has adopted a pleasing custom which could be extended to other states with esthetic as well as material profit to the people, that of planting shade trees along the highways on Arbor day, and of giving preference to fruit trees when the situation is such that there is probability that they can be looked after. The State Commissioner of Highways of that state has found that certain varieties of cherries are desirable, but those who intend to follow the Pennsylvania example should use care to select the self-pollenating kinds and those which grow to good height. Apples become a nuisance unless sprayed regularly, and the pear is not regarded as a desirable roadside tree because of its shape. The objection that fruit trees would be subject to raids by vandals is met with the prediction that this will not be true when such trees become common and are accepted by the people as a matter of course. The first to be planted are expected to partake of the hardships suffered by the pioneers in most enterprises.

The Government should have been able to bring about settlement of the Arizona copper miners' strike in less than four months. Such delay plays into the hands of the enemy.

The boy or girl who can name all the Generals who have commanded the Russian armies in the last six months and who can spell their names should have a gold medal.

Medford never has accepted second place in Jackson County, and Jacksonville's fine showing on the liberty loan may be expected to have a stimulating effect.

Commissioner Mann gives assurance that, despite the war in Europe, rates on Bull Run water will not be raised.

It's a wonder that Statue of Liberty did not wave the torch around her head a few times last night.

There is patriotism of sublime degree in the girl who tells her best fellow to cut out the candy.

Judge Rossman started something for imitation when he sentenced speeders to buy bonds.

It is a pity the sugar hoarded in Buffalo by would-be profiteers cannot be confiscated.

If you and your family enjoy good health, take a chance on one more bond.

There will be an honor roll for Oregon counties that go over the top.

An Irishman who won't fight! It is a contradiction in terms.

Up-state folk, put your city in the 100 per cent list today.

General Beebe never had greater glory than yesterday.

Call again, Woodrow. Come often.

Wilhelm, did you hear that noise?

Portland loves a liberty parade.

Stars and Starmakers.

By Leone Cass Baer.

LORA ROGERS, character actress of the Alcazar Players, is going to have a birthday on Friday—that's tomorrow. She says she's going to take a day off and celebrate. Which is unique, because the average woman wouldn't take off only a day. She'd take several years off. Lora is the youngest character-woman in captivity. She is not knitting for "the" soldiers, but is knitting for "a" soldier in whom she is greatly interested.

The soldier is her young brother, a big Texan boy who leaves in a fortnight for France, and Lora's heart goes with him. She is putting the last stitches in a lot of knitted garments she has been making for him to take along. Besides which she bought two liberty bonds, one for herself and one for a little sister.

P. S.—Lora says if she had thought of it in time she would have had a surprise party on her birthday.

P. S. No. 2.—She wears number 5½ gloves, number 8½ hose, needs some handkercheifs. Can always use flowers or fruit or perfume and her address is the Multnomah Hotel.

* * *

An interesting and an interested visitor in Portland is Charles W. Meakin, special representative of Klaw & Erlanger. He comes ahead of "Here Comes the Bride," which opens at the Heilig on November 1 for a three nights' engagement. This is Mr. Meakin's first visit since seven years ago, when he was here with Denman Thompson on his last tour in "The Old Homestead." Fifteen years ago he came to Portland with his father, John Phillips Meakin, who organized the Modern Woodmen of the World in Portland. Mr. Meakin, who has been in the theatrical business 23 years, has further distinction in being the husband of the celebrated Ruth Eldridge Meakin, interpretative recitalist, whose art is best known throughout the East.

* * *

Rita Boland, Orpheum headliner, has announced her engagement to Captain J. Hunt Reaney, U. S. A. The wedding will take place January 2 at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco.

Captain Reaney is a West Point graduate and expects to leave in the Spring for the front. After his departure Miss Boland will return to the stage.

* * *

Sophie Tucker, the "Mary Garden of Ragtime," and Frank Westphal, her former accompanist, were married in Chicago October 13, surprising everybody, though their romance had been more or less generally recognized for several years. Westphal now has a turn of his own, but has been booked jointly with Miss Tucker on the Orpheum this season, and has "walked in" on her act with laughing success.

Both acts laid off the last half of last week to jump from Madison to Winnipeg, via Chicago, which is Westphal's home and Miss Tucker's garden spot of popularity. For once neither of the two favorites was seen about the College Inn or Sherman House and their closest professional friends did not know they were in town.

After the regular day had closed in the County Clerk's office, Bob Sweitzer, the license official, opened the office and wrote a contract, thereupon performing the ceremony on the spot. A dinner at Cafe Royale followed, where the bride and groom were the guests of Garry Herrmann, president of the National baseball commission. A jazz wedding march was played as they entered, to the conspicuous annoyance of Ignace Paderewski, who was dining in the place.

Miss Tucker was recently enabled to remarry when her husband, Sam Tuck, asked for a divorce that he might remarry. Until then Miss Tucker, though many years separated from Tuck, whom she married when a girl, had refrained from forcing the issue. Her maiden name, as it appeared in the license, is S. Belle Arbuza, and her home was given as Hartford, Conn.

* * *

Vera Michelena has just divorced her husband, Paul Schindler.

* * *

Louis R. Reid, formerly with the Shuberts' press department, and now on the "Dramatic Mirror" staff, has been married to Helen Scott Dickey, a newspaper woman of New York.

* * *

Robert Hilliard's son is an officer in the United States Navy. His rank is Lieutenant-Commander.

* * *

Austin Mack, formerly pianist with Eddie Leonard, is with the 308th Infantry band, Headquarters Company, Camp Upton, L. I.

* * *

Theodore Roberts, the actor, was married in Los Angeles this week to Florence Smythe, formerly in his theatrical company and who was named as co-respondent by Mrs. Lucy C. Roberts in her successful action for a divorce.

While Roberts was taknig the oath to love, honor and obey his second wife, his first wife was appearing before a local court asking that her alimony be increased from $75 to $200 monthly.

* * *

Oliver Herford has written a liberty loan campaign song, sung to the tune of "Over There":

Johnny get the mon,' get the mon,' get the mon',
Help to down the Hun, down the Hun, down the Hun;
Money talks, let money shout!
Turn your pockets inside out!
Hurry, buy a bond, buy a bond, buy a bond,
Help them over yond', over yond', over yond,'
Let your gold flow in a stream,
Let them hear the eagle's scream!

Chorus:

Over here, give a cheer!
Tell the lads over there not to fear;
That the ranks are swelling, and the scouts are yelling,
And the bonds are selling over here;
Never fear, never fear,
We are all on the job over here,
Tell the Kaiser, he'll be wiser
When he meets the troops we're raising for him over here.

* * *

Julian Eltinge recently said that he was making so much money in films that he would never again talk a line on a stage. Now Geraldine Farrar's press agent says Miss Farrar is urging him to abandon the screen and go with her into grand opera. Just how she discovered Eltinge's operatic possibilities in a film studio is not revealed.

* * *

Richard Carle is to have a new act in vaudeville called "What Made You Crazy." It was written by Willard Mack.

UNKEPT GRAVE OF VALLANDIGHAM

Condition Contrasted With Shrines of Country's Honored Patriots.

ROSEBURG, Or., Oct. 23.—(To the Editor.)—Permit me as an Ohioan to add a paragraph to your editorial on Clement L. Vallandigham.

In the '90s I was employed as a lad as one of the caretakers of the beautiful Woodland Cemetery at Dayton, Ohio. I was told some of the early history of that arch copperhead. After the close of the Civil War he returned to Dayton and engaged in the practice of law. Much as we may despise him for his conduct he was said to be a good lawyer, especially in pleading. It is a pity that with his ability, genius and eloquence it all went into undirected paths. Otherwise his monument would be far different from what it is—a plain marble slab with birth and death on a gently rolling hillside.

His end came in court. It was a murder case. He was explaining to court and jury how the thing could have happened. He shot himself. It was the old story. The gun was loaded and he did not know it.

Lots, unless specially paid for, receive no extra care outside one or two mowings with the scythe during the season. As far as I know Clement L. Vallandigham's last resting place is forgotten except by the caretakers of the burying ground.

Washington was abused and vilified, but his last resting place at Mount Vernon remains a shrine to our American patriotism. The world has worshipped there in the last 12 months. The Conways and the Arnolds are forgotten except for the loathing and odium we have for them.

Lincoln, the sorrowful, still lives and will continue to live, while the copperheads who struck at him will remain forgotten except in contemptuous memory.

It is too early to say what measure history will place on President Wilson with all his mistakes. Much as one-half of us differed with him in ante-election days, I think his address in which he delivered his indictment against the Kaiser and proposed making the world safe for democracy will assure him his place among the world's immortals, while the Eatons, Thompsons and La Follettes will remain forgotten, unloved and unsung.

A. HOWITZER.

PLENTY OF ROOM LEFT IN HEAVEN

Writer Answers Question Asked by Boy in Sunday School.

PORTLAND, Oct. 24.—(To the Editor.)—The new city spoken of in Revelation xxvii is measured by the following astounding figures:

"And he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal."

Twelve thousand furlongs, equal to 7,290,000 feet, which, being cubed, is 469,793,088,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, the half of which we will reserve for the throne of God, and the court of heaven, half the remainder for streets and the remainder, divided by 4096, the cubic feet in a room 16 feet square and 16 feet high, will be equal to 30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms.

We will now suppose that the world always did and always will contain 900,000,000 of inhabitants, and that a generation will last 32 1-3 years, 2,700,000,000 every century, and that the world will stand 100,000 years, equal to 240,000,000,000,000. Then suppose there were 12,000 such worlds equal to this in number of inhabitants. Then there would be a room 16 feet long, 18 feet wide and 16 feet high for each person, and yet there would be room to spare.

This is in answer to a boy in Sunday school who wanted to know if there was room in heaven to hold all the men killed in battle.

JAMES CUMMING.

594 Couch street.

INCREASE IN PENSION AUTOMATIC

No Fee or Application Necessary From Widows of Civil and Spanish Wars.

PORTLAND, Oct. 24.—(To the Editor.)—This office is in receipt of inquiries regarding the increase of pensions of widows of soldiers of the Civil and Spanish-American wars now on the pension roll of the United States, or who may hereafter be placed there, provided by the act of Congress approved by the President on October 6, 1917.

The widows mentioned are entitled to a pension increase to $25 per month and no application is needed to secure it. This statement is made upon authority of a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions, dated October 9, 1917.

It is reported that persons in this city are charging these poor women for making application for the amount to which they are entitled by the act of October 6.

Those whom it may concern are informed an application for the said increase will have absolutely no effect in hastening the allowance of the pension to which the widow is entitled and is a total waste of labor and money.

C. A. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, G. A. R.

Old Soldier Protests New Practice.

PORTLAND, Oct. 24.—(To the Editor.)—I am an old soldier and consider myself a patriot, so I want to protest against that latest fad by Portland police judges of "sentencing" various lawbreakers, vagrants, speeders, wifebeaters and bootleggers to buy a war bond and to wear a liberty button! One man was sentenced to pay $5 or buy a bond. He went out, subscribed for a $50 bond, paid $1, got the insignia and then said he had saved $4, as he would go no farther.

Is the liberty bond the explation of crimes against the state or is the button a badge of disgrace? For Government's sake, cut it out.

ST. D. MARTIN.

New Verse for America.

PORTLAND, Oct. 24.—(To the Editor.)—The following verse is being used in many cities of America, having been just adopted in Canada and sung to "God Save the King." The verse was sent to me for use in Portland. The sentiment is fine and reaches every loyal home in the United States. The verse is:

God bless our splendid men,
Bring them safe home again,
God bless our men.
Make them victorious,
Patient and chivalrous.
They are so dear to us,
God bless our men.

MRS. L. B. D. BARTLETT.

Meaning of Camouflage.

PILOT ROCK, Or., Oct. 23.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly tell us the meaning of the word "camouflage."

MRS. J. A. STRAUGHAN.

"Camouflage" is from the idiom of French actors and is equivalent to our "make-up," as that word is used by American actors. Camouflage has now become a war word and signifies any disguise of artillery, roads, ships or other war material or war agencies.

In pronunciation the word is divided into three syllables, cam-ou-flage, the "a" in each syllable having the sound of "a" in far.

Hand in Cribbage.

PORTLAND, Oct. 24.—(To the Editor.)—Please answer a question in cribbage: A played 10, B played 3, A played 4, B played 2, A played 5, B played 3, A played 2—29. What does the run count? A SUBSCRIBER.

B pegs a run of 3 on playing his first deuce—3-4-2. A pegs a run of 4 by playing his 5—3-4-2-5. B pegs another run of 4 on playing the tray—4-2-3-5.

In Other Days.

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian, October 25, 1867.

Wilkes' "Spirit of the Times" says in a recent article that war in Europe is inevitable. Those who place any faith in the assurance of peace forget Talleyrand's remark that speech often is the concealment of thought. All great wars in Europe have begun with proclamations of peace, says the Times, and adds that the nearer the war the more earnest is the protestation of good will.

The lady who writes under the name of "Ouida" is said to be a Miss Redden, who lives in a pretty cottage near London. She is not pretty, but she has a large following because of her conversational powers and her great learning.

Corvallis.—We learn from Frank Stanton, driver of the Yaquina stage line that the Indians on the Alsea reservation are about to break out.

Meteors have been prevalent recently on clear nights. Mr. Hudson reported a fine display between 1 and 2 o'clock the other night.

The small child of J. H. Barrett was badly burned Wednesday, when, on finding a match on the floor, it proceeded to light it. Its clothes were ignited.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian, October 25, 1892.

Spokane.—Seven were killed and 11 hurt when a Great Northern train went through the temporary bridge crossing the Wenatchee River yesterday.

Washington.—Mrs. Harrison, wife of President Harrison, died this morning at 1:40 o'clock. It was the second time in the history of the country that a President's wife died in the White House.

J. W. Hodson and George E. Good, of Salem, have leased the New Perkins Hotel for a term of 10 years.

F. A. E. Starr and M. M. Harris, president and secretary, respectively, of the Tammany Society, have called a meeting for tonight.

In local Republican circles there is quiet exultation over the substitution of Nathan Pierce, a Populist, for Colonel Robert A. Miller, on the Democratic electoral ticket. It is taken as a sign of weakness in the Democratic ranks.

Solomon Hirsch, ex-United States Minister to Turkey arrived home last night.

HER BONDS OF LOVE.

Last night my love she came to me,
And pressed her lips against my fevered brow
She looked at me with eyes of love divine
With dulcet words, she soothed my tired brain.

She told me that her bonds were love,
The coupons there attached were peace
And that equality would reign in every land
On every ocean, and in space.

Your bonds I'll buy to give me strength
To fight for freedom and for peace,
And help to succor those in need,
At home, abroad, in every sphere;
I told her I would be her sturdy ship
And she would be the compass of my soul
To indicate my course through life
Until we reached that unseen shore of gold.

She raised my thoughts above this plane
Of avaricious greed and gain,
Above the turmoil of today
Where angels guard and lead the way.

And then to me she did unfold
Her plan to make a better world
By moulding in the minds of men
A universal freedom for us all.

It is up to everyone to put forth special effort, not for the consideration of the dollar, but for our homes and country, as Washington's army did during the Winter at Valley Forge, when they left their blood-stained footprints on their march to freedom. When Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty or give me death"; when Barbara Fritchie waved Old Glory in the face of the enemy and said, "Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, but spare your country's flag"; that is the spirit everyone should put forth, rich and poor alike.

FRED R. ALEXANDER.

Cigarette Law of Oregon.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 23.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Under what age is the sale of tobacco permitted in Oregon?

(2) Under what age are cigarette sales prohibited?

(3) Is a minor allowed to use either tobacco or cigarettes?

(4) What is the penalty to dealers violating the above? READER.

(1) Excepting cigarettes, tobacco products may be sold to a minor over 18 and to minors under 18 upon written consent or order of parents or guardian.

(2) Under 21.

(3) It is a misdemeanor for a minor to smoke or be in possession of a cigarette; it is unlawful for a minor under 18 to smoke or use tobacco in other forms in any public place.

(4) For selling cigarettes to minors one may be fined not more than $100 for the first offense, $25 to $500 for the second or (and) imprisoned 30 days; a jail sentence must be imposed in addition to fine for subsequent offenses. Unlawful sale of other forms of tobacco to minors under 18 is punishable by a fine of $5 to $50.

When Cows Have Not Been Tested.

DRAIN, Or., Oct. 23.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me if there is a recent law that cows have to be tested for tuberculosis before one can sell cream or butter. If so, who is the proper authority to apply to and what is the fee for testing such cows? READER.

It is unlawful for the producer to sell milk direct to consumers from cows that have not passed the tuberculin test unless such milk shall have been pasteurized, but this regulation does not apply to deliveries to creameries, or cheese or condensed milk factories or in bulk to the wholesale trade. It is also unlawful to sell any product from milk (except cheese) from cows that have not passed the tuberculin test unless the milk product shall have been pasteurized before, during or subsequent to the process of manufacture.

For further information write to John D. Mickle, Dairy and Food Commissioner, 511 Worcester building, Portland.

Depends on Terms of Contract.

CARLISLE, Wash., Oct. 23.—(To the Editor.)—A sells a piece of property to B and takes a sum of money down. B agrees to make yearly payments and, after making the first year's payment, fails to make any more. Under the laws of Oregon, can A take possession of the land without returning to B any part of the money paid. SUBSCRIBER.

Depends entirely on the terms of the contract. Usually not.