The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918.

SAVE FOR YOUR COUNTRY AND YOURSELF.

Having nobly done their part in subscribing to the third liberty loan and to the Red Cross, the people of Oregon now apply themselves with renewed devotion to the task of buying their share of war savings stamps before June 28. The quota of $17,500,000 has been allotted to Oregon for the year 1918, but an effort is to be made to complete it six months ahead of time, that the money may be placed at the disposal of the Government, that it may begin to earn interest for the people and that they may be free to apply their further savings to other patriotic uses. It is not to be expected that sales will stop on the date named, for Oregon should maintain its splendid record for patriotism by exceeding its quota.

The contribution which all the people, even to the youngest and poorest child, can make to victory in war is the practice of thrift in everything. Labor and all materials must be applied to war purposes in preference to things we can do without. We must dispense with or reduce our consumption of wheat and other articles of food in order to supply the needs of our Army and of our allies. We must substitute for food articles to which we have been accustomed others which have been neglected or wasted. If we faithfully follow these rules, the result will be the saving weekly of sums which in a year will amount to a considerable total. Unless we have some safe place to put these dimes, quarters and dollars, they are apt to slip through our fingers by being spent on some small indulgence. War saving stamps provide this place, and they put the money where it will do the most good in winning the war and where it will be most safely invested at interest—in the hands of the Government. By the same act we shall provide money for the war, release labor and material for war service and lay aside a fund against the evil days which may come to any of us.

One great fault of the American people has been contempt for small things—what Shakespeare calls "unconsidered trifles." The magnitude of our country, its seemingly unbounded resources, the wealth which it easily yields, the great fortunes which have been built up and the high standard of comfort enjoyed by the average family, compared with other nations, have bred in our minds a species of megalomania. This mental bent caused men in the gold mining days to scorn any coin smaller than a quarter, and in later years to take no pennies in change. Yet some of the greatest fortunes in the world have been built on foundations composed of small savings. By acting on the precept, "Mony a mickle make a muckle," the Scotch have won the name of the thriftiest people in the world and have become one of the richest, though their country is among the poorest in resources. That is the result of saving the "bawbees," as the Scotch used to call their smallest coin. It is for the double purpose of inculcating this virtue and of obtaining money for the war fund that the Government issues war savings stamps. This is absolutely necessary in order to raise the vast sums needed, for the millions contributed by the rich are too few; to them must be added the small contributions of the poor which will in the aggregate exceed the large ones of the rich.

How large this aggregate may become is shown by the experience of Great Britain with sale of war savings certificates, which correspond to our war savings stamps. To March 16 the total sales were almost $809,000,000, and for several weeks prior to that date sales had averaged half a million certificates or nearly $2,000,000 a day, which would be at the rate of about $600,000,000 a year. It might be expected that this new form of saving would divert money from savings banks and would cause a decrease in their deposits. On the contrary they increased about $28,000,000 during the year. It is apparent that thrift begets thrift, and that the newly acquired habit of saving to lend to the Government has led many people to accumulate a rainy day fund in the bank.

We may be sure that the rainy day is coming when these funds and the interest on money lent to the Government will be needed. When the war ends and war industry turns to the work of peace while millions of men return from Europe to work, there will follow a period of reorganization during which many a man will feel the need of money which he now has the opportunity to save. Wartime with its constant employment at high wages may be compared to the seven years of plenty during which Joseph, as ruler of Egypt, laid up a store of food for the seven years of famine which he knew would follow. We need not expect famine, but in the time of settling down after the war many a man will experience periods of enforced idleness when his war savings will be welcome. Now is the time to help himself by helping his country.

The home gardener who fails to make provision for a liberal quantity of tomatoes this season is probably making a serious mistake, according to the market outlook. The War Department is placing contracts with the commercial canners for quantities so large that there may be a shortage for private consumption, and householders will be dependent either upon their own gardens or upon limited local markets. The value of the tomato lies not so much in its nutrient qualities as in the possession of certain vitamines which help to maintain health. It has also an almost inexhaustible power of adding to the palatability of certain other vegetables. It is not too late to plant them now in favored localities in the Northwest, if good plants are obtained, and they may be used to fill in many a space in the garden which otherwise would not be utilized at all.

KULTUR IN ITS FULL BLOOM.

If, perchance, any easy-minded American has thought that the German conscience has been penetrated by the world protest against Kultur and its practices, let him ponder the following, a news dispatch from London:

> The Germans in their reprisals against peasant disorders in the Ukraine drenched several villages near Kiev with gas, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Express. Thus, adds the message, whole communities were asphyxiated.

Four years ago no one would have thought that Germany could or would ever be guilty of such an atrocity, or any atrocity.

Three years ago the truth about Belgium and its attendant horrors was only beginning to be understood; and there was also the Lusitania.

Two years ago Kultur bared itself in France, in Russia, in the Balkans, and over the whole field of its operations, in all its unabashed hideousness.

A year ago the mask of a spurious friendship for America was doffed, and unrestricted submarine warfare began.

Now no man or woman may say that he or she does not understand what dominance of the world by Germany means to all human kind.

THE TRACTOR AS A LAND SAVER.

Luther Burbank, seated at the operating lever of a new farm tractor which has been presented to him by Henry Ford, is a picture that stimulates the imagination. While Burbank labors to create plants which shall produce a larger quantity of food on a given area of land, the tractor promises to make available a vast new area for food production. In the combination lie vast possibilities for the relief of the world's high cost of living.

The farmer who feeds a "gallon of oats" twice a day to his work horses, and incidentally some three or four tons of hay a year, will not need to be told that he is consuming in the aggregate the product of a great acreage. Perhaps there are some farmers who are not so generous, but the figures are not essentially far from the average. The point is that if the tractor can be made practicable for nearly all farming operations, it will release a vast store of foodstuffs for human consumption. It is regarded as a moderate estimate that the land now devoted to growing feed and to pasture for the farm horses of the United States would be sufficient to produce the equivalent of a third of a million bushels of wheat. This might take the form of other products, according to locality, but the effect would be substantially the same.

It is not likely that the tractor will entirely supplant the horse for many years, but we seem to be tending in that direction. It is quite certain that the number of horses will be considerably reduced. It will make a big difference when all the ten-horse farms have been reduced to a four-horse-and-one-tractor basis, for illustration, and this is well within the realm of probability. The machine, consuming fuel which is derived from the lower strata of the earth, does not trench upon its surface.

It looks as if we were going to need all the arable land we have to feed the hungry peoples of the world. The tractor makers and the scientific seed developers will be real benefactors of the race.

THE GREAT EXCEPTION.

The New York World, an out-and-out party supporter of the President and his Administration, is blunt in its criticism of the act which denied to General Leonard Wood the privilege of going to France in command of the division he had trained. "It gives," declares the World, "every fair-minded man a bad taste in the mouth." It does. No other Major-General has been thus affronted—not one. All have been sent forward with the single exception of Wood. Some have thereafter been sent home, because of physical or other disqualifications; but not one other than Wood has been thus summarily in advance shifted away from his command.

The episode has made a painful impression on the country. It is assumed, with good reason, that General Wood is persona non grata with the Administration, and that his exceptional record and high professional standing, at home and abroad, are not to be weighed in his favor against the offenses which he is said to have committed in his open and public advocacy of military policies, to which President Wilson is now committed, but which he either opposed or did not approve at the time General Wood was indiscreet enough to sound the alarm against the persistent unpreparedness of the country in the midst of world perils. General Wood was, and doubtless is, also a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, who is not a friend of President Wilson. He was not willing, evidently, to turn his back on Roosevelt after an intimate relationship of many years.

It may be agreed that General Wood was not as considerate of the feelings of the National Administration as he might have been. When he was chief of staff—let it not be forgotten that he was the principal military officer of the United States for a year or more following the first inauguration of President Wilson—he arrogated to himself the right to define a correct military policy for the Government. Clearly, he was in complete accord with his immediate superior, Secretary of War Garrison, who left the Cabinet (after another chief of staff had been appointed to replace Wood) because he was not supported by the President in his plan of preparedness. There was no open criticism of Wood from the White House, or by any of its authorized voices, at that time; but there was an obvious undercurrent of opinion and influence against him, largely inspired and fostered by many old-line Army officers, otherwise known as the military clique. His humiliation—a virtual demotion—now will provoke no sympathy with them.

The disquieting aspect of the Wood incident is that a soldier of tested worth has been sidetracked. In the entire list of Major-Generals and others sent to France—over one hundred Generals of all ranks have been sent—there is none who has a better record, and only a few who have had an equal variety of creditable service. It will hardly be said, even by the most biased opponents of General Wood, that the Army has in France too many, or enough, Generals of known capacity. It would seem that the availability of an American officer of respectable, not to say superior, talents would be regarded as a fortunate circumstance, and that he would be utilized for the benefit of the Army and the National cause.

It is too quickly assumed that any criticism of the Administration for its failure to recognize General Wood arises from partisan motives. It is, on the contrary, a fact that only the thick-and-thin partisans acclaim the shelving of Wood. They have no other thought. If Wood had been placed at the head of the Army in France, it would have been instantly declared by such blind oracles of a blinder partisanship that it was in itself evidence of the patriotic and disinterested endeavor of the Administration to procure and use demonstrated capacity in the higher command. But Pershing was chosen. It was, indeed, a wise choice, and it was made on apparent merit. So the country thinks; and so does the Army. There can be no complaint, and there is none, that Pershing was preferred to Wood, or any other General.

There is no reflection on General Pershing in the dispatch of General Wood to France. But it is a pointed, and evidently a designed, reflection on Wood that he is left at home. It is not sought by anybody to replace Pershing with Wood. General Pershing has the supreme command, including absolute authority over every American officer and soldier in France. If General Wood should prove incompetent, or if for any reason he would appear to General Pershing to be disqualified for effective service, General Pershing would know what to do; and he would have the right and power to do it.

So far as the public has noted, there has been no party politics in high Army appointments or organization, with the exception of the case of General Wood. Other officers of promise and good record have been rapidly promoted. There are no political Generals. President Wilson and Secretary Baker are entitled to high praise for their determined resistance to the clamor of politicians and influential citizens and organizations. The policy of preferring regular Army officers for the responsible positions is sound, and it is being carried out with an invincible determination to get the best results through trained soldiers. Let all praise be given to the President and the Secretary for their course. But, for that very reason, the exception which has so obviously been made of General Wood, leaves, as the New York World says, a bad taste in the mouth of every fair-minded citizen.

"HURRY, AMERICA!" IS THE CALL.

Let there be no mistake about the gravity of the present situation in France. Censors cut out of news dispatches or throw into the background phases of the battle which are unfavorable to the allies. Correspondents, strive as they may to tell the whole truth and to evade the vigilance of the censors, are only human and unconsciously incline to put on the facts the face most favorable to their own country. Editors, in interpreting the news, can be excused for viewing it as it is thus presented to them and as they wish the facts to be. Only by close scrutiny of the news as it is laid before us after passing through all these hands can we arrive at an approximately correct conclusion as to what has happened and is happening.

After contenting himself with trench warfare, mainly on the defensive, in the west since September, 1914, the Kaiser has forced a return to open warfare. In this form of warfare, great armies which have been stationary become mobile, blows are struck with great force at unexpected places, strategic plans are executed with a rapidity to which we are not accustomed, whole armies may be destroyed and whole countries overwhelmed in a single campaign. The present war furnishes examples. In May, 1915, Germany forced the Russian armies into the open and in October the whole of Galicia, Poland, a large part of Lithuania and the Baltic provinces had been conquered, Russia had lost millions of men killed, wounded and captured and her armies came to a standstill far within her borders. In the same month an open campaign against Serbia began, and within two months that country was conquered and its army was a band of refugees. The same kind of a campaign overpowered Roumania in little more time.

We have been accustomed to measure gains in trench warfare by thousands of yards, but in open warfare they are measured by miles. During the six months of the Somme battle in 1916 the allies gained at most ten miles. In less than two weeks of the second Somme battle last March the Germans gained forty miles. In five days of the present battle they have gained eighteen miles, and though checked at some points, they are still advancing at others.

The Germans have driven a wedge into the allied territory, the point of which has almost reached the Marne; they have taken Soissons, may soon force the evacuation of Rheims, have widened the wedge westward until they hold a continuous line connecting with that on which they were halted before Amiens, and are still pressing southward. If they should cross the Marne and continue their progress toward the southwest, they would soon have penetrated as far as they went in September, 1914, and would threaten Paris. They would then have interfered seriously with communications to the French and American lines in the east of France. By a new drive southeast from Rheims they might force the French to abandon Verdun and the Americans to retire from the Toul sector. Events may follow each other in as close sequence as in France before the Marne or as in the east. The aim is now to destroy the united army of the allies, as in March it was to destroy the separate British army.

The Kaiser has forced the return to open warfare because he knows that he must win this year if he is to win at all. There is a limit of time beyond which he cannot hope for success, for if victory should be delayed longer, superiority in numbers and material, which even now he holds only by taking the initiative at disproportionate cost in men, will have finally passed to the allies with the continual arrival of fresh American troops, and with it will have passed the chance of winning. He is staking all the vast quantity of material accumulated during the Winter and all the men and material he has brought from Russia upon a great gamble for victory within that time limit. New levies in Great Britain and France and the surplus troops sent from Italy can probably replace losses of the allies and keep their forces even with those of Germany, but the Americans have given them some advantage in numbers and will daily increase that advantage, in material as well as men. The Kaiser's hope hangs on winning his great gamble, on which he has staked the lives of millions, before the American Army is counted by millions instead of by hundreds of thousands. If he should win by practically destroying the French and British, our Army would be compelled to make headway alone against Germany.

It is the duty of Americans, both to themselves and to the world, to reduce the time limit within which the Kaiser can win his great gamble. Not a day, not an hour, should be wasted by any citizen of this country from the task of hastening the training, arming and transportation of our troops. As we watch the great tragedy in which our allies contend and in which our own men play a heroic, though minor, part, we should give no thought of holidays or overtime, much less to pleasure, while strikes should be held little short of treason. Every message from France means, "Hurry, America!" and our part is to hurry men, ships, guns, aircraft, food, everything which will serve to crush the Hun.

PASS WAR TAX LAW NOW.

The necessities of war call for the wisest statesmanship and the most exact justice in levying taxes, because taxes must be far heavier than usual, must increase from year to year until the war ends and must be imposed on many things which have hitherto been tax free. The work of devising taxes is that of a financier well grounded in economic principles, that they may be levied on property which is easily discovered and that they may be increased from year to year, yet without discouraging industry and enterprise and without favoritism. Tax laws should be passed well in advance of the time when taxes are to be paid under them, in order that the people may know what obligations they will have to meet and may make provision accordingly.

All of these considerations are factors in favor of legislation at this session of Congress. The present law is founded on no principle at all, but is a compromise between two bills, neither of which followed any clearly defined policy. There was an obvious effort to hit some interests hard, others gently, with the result that some pay less, others much more, than their just share. The same influences as before may work against a fair adjustment, but the war has calmed prejudices and aroused patriotism to a degree which makes the opportunity a good one for adopting a revenue law fit to stand, with only such changes of rates as growing need may dictate. There is still enough time to prepare carefully and pass such a law before the election, leaving ample time for the Treasury Department to prepare and to make the levy before the fiscal year ends, and for the taxpayers to provide the funds. If action should be delayed until December there would not be enough time to act and to pass other essential legislation before March, the taxpayers would be kept in doubt and the work of preparation and collection would be crowded into too few months.

The only credible ground for delay is the fear of Congressmen that on the eve of election they may do something which will displease certain elements among their constituents. They would do well to remember that inaction would displease the people in general, who at present are unusually alert and vigilant for any men who shirk their duty. If Congress should not heed President Wilson's call to duty its members will have an uncomfortable time among the voters and many of them may not return to Washington.

Returns from the auction sales of White House fleeces will cause no complaint, even from the wearers of woolen clothing. But what a contrast to the 9-cent wool of only twenty years ago!

If all Americans were to follow the example of the striking railroad mechanics, all of us would soon be working twelve hours a day for 30 cents, like the Russian workmen whom Germany "liberated."

After the war, when Americans shall have been fed up on breads of many hues but white, they will not be so speedy in blaming the baker for the foreign substances that slip into their food.

The circus man who made it a business to steal railway brasses was railroaded into the Walla Walla penitentiary in short order. That was a case in which a "fixer" was no good.

Mortification of the Germans at their defeat at Cantigny is the greater because they had been told that the Americans did not know how to fight and were altogether contemptible.

Prehistoric man in Southern Oregon must have been on the waterwagon if those fossil snakes, eight feet long and ten inches thick, have any standing as evidence.

"More caulking—less talking" is the slogan which every shipworker should have in mind in aiming at the goal of half a million of tons of finished ships a month.

Official statements show that much money was spent in the recent primary campaigns, but it cannot be said to have been wasted. Somebody benefited.

That Linn County Deputy Sheriff who was sure he overtook and recognized Jeff Baldwin and speeded up to get help is a regular Willie J. Wisenheimer.

Those 1800 striking Rock Island shopmen are beginning something that may have a startling reverse. These are war times, with all the term implies.

The Huns, using poison gas on the unarmed villagers of the Ukraine, are making misguided pacifism more than ever unpopular throughout the world.

General Foch seems to be making a name for himself about which there will be no argument, except, perhaps, as to the pronunciation.

The American Navy is second, and before many men get old will be in first place.

The nationality of sauerkraut having been settled, plant more cabbages.

It's June, fellers, an' who's first in a

Hail, month of roses!

WAY TO MAINTAIN PROSPERITY

Concrete Plan to Make it Permanent Is Offered by Writer.

PORTLAND, May 31.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian recently suggested that the people of this city and state are in a mood for giving, and are therefor liable to overlook the essentials and vote money for nonessentials.

It occurs to me that if they really are in the habit of giving, or even if not, they might be induced to become so in one respect, and that is, the safeguarding of their own financial interests and the upbuilding of Oregon and Portland.

It would seem to me to be an excellent idea if a committee of such men as Edward Cookingham, Harry L. or Elliot R. Corbett, Guy W. Talbot, Julius L. Meier, some prominent and unselfish leader of the laboring classes, and a few others, in number not exceeding a dozen, could be appointed or selected who will plan a programme to be promptly inaugurated and carried not only to a successful but a speedy conclusion.

Among the things that should be considered and pressed with promptness, if not actual haste, would be the following:

Steamship lines to the Orient and Alaska.

Assistance to industries either now here and desiring to expand legitimately, and to prospective industries that are contemplated.

Intensive campaigning through newspaper advertisements and mailing of catalogues to all households in the state in connection with the use of home products.

Inducing settlers to come and permanently locate within the state, for the prosperity of the rural districts, particularly farmers, is really the most essential thing in the end.

Other ideas might suggest themselves to such a committee.

The idea that I have in mind is to raise a fund sufficiently large to proceed along the lines suggested, and this fund need not really be considered as a gift except to a limited extent, but can be loaned to the enterprises suggested, or for the purposes suggested, on bonds, or used in the purchase of stock in the corporations.

A fund of $5,000,000 should be very easily raised, and can be raised, for the reason that we have proven our ability to raise funds, and raise them promptly.

Unless something of this kind is done prosperity is by no means assured and, in fact, adversity is almost inevitable.

Many subjects, of course, can be covered, such as, for instance, assistance to a railway or railways, irrigation projects, and, in fact, innumerable means of advancing the interests of the city and state, and a fund raised in that manner, payable, as suggested, only when occasion arises, which is bound to be perhaps monthly, or bi-monthly, running for a period of a year or two, will entail no hardship, and every dollar so paid, whether a loan or even a gift, means more than a dollar returned to the subscriber, perhaps not in actual increase in rental or wages, or salaries, but in the permanency of rental, and permanency of salaries and wages. When the matter is carefully considered, permanency of income, from whatever source, is really of more vital importance than temporary increases, the same as permanency of employment is. LOYAL PORTLANDER.

GO TO IT.

If you know a little valley where a deep pool lies
With a green leaf siding and a roof of summer skies,
And you think you have the knack to make the brook trout rise—
Go to it.

If you trade in a town where you have right at hand
The best things that grow on the best tilled land,
Though you Hooverize a plenty and you work to beat the band—
Go to it.

If you love a dear girl and her heart ticks right,
And she lets you keep a comin', and the prospect's bright,
And you have a little homestead just out of sight—
Go to it.

Or if you have a bungalow large enough for two
(With roomlets for the babies when your dreams come true)
Though you "dig" to pay the grocer as the bills fall due—
Go to it.

Now a gentleman is loyal to his country and his wife.
Don't you know we're in a struggle? You are needed in the strife;
We must fight for home and country and the democratic life—
Go to it.

—EDGAR M. MUMFORD.

THE SHIFT.

Did you ever see a feller who seems hounded by old fate,
Stop a minute, falter, then sort o' hesitate?
And the gang they gather 'round him, think they have him on the run,
And they hope to clean him proper ere there dawns another sun.
Right is right and truth is mighty, and most surely will prevail,
And the rest the cowards give him, gives him time to meet the gale.
Now he's up and at them strongly, swinging blows of sudden death,
For the pause the wolf gang gave him, gave him time to catch his breath.
If your town is down and broken and seems headed for the rocks,
Then's the time to gather strongly, stand and meet the battle shocks,
Never quit and show the yellow, play it out, the whole blamed string,
And the world will sure applaud you, and will say you have the sting.

—FRED D. HILL.

Women Doing Utmost.

PORTLAND, May 31.—(To the Editor.)—I am proud of the privilege of speaking about the work our dear sisters in Portland are doing. They have so bravely and cheerfully adapted themselves to the conditions of the times. Any and all work that comes their way is taken up and thoroughly performed, each assisting in some way to win the war.

As I was passing along the street in a certain suburb, I talked to a sweet-faced woman, whose head was crowned with beautiful gray hair. She said she was a widow and that three sons, all she had, are now in France.

She pointed to her service flag in her window. It has three stars on it.

With what fortitude is she bearing up under it all.

She showed me her garden, a lot 50 by 100, all planted by herself. The early vegetables are up and are looking well.

This busy woman doesn't spend all her time in the garden. She is doing Red Cross work also. Not for a moment does she think of distressing her friends by grieving, but is brave and cheerful, doing her best for victory.

A short time ago you could have seen one or more of our untiring sisters in their gardens dropping potatoes or doing other work needed, each determined to assist in winning the fight for victory.

We all love these dear, self-sacrificing and loyal women. They will win.

MATTIE B. ROSS.

Yale Men Answer Call.

Former stars of the gridiron and athletic field when they played with Yale are going overseas for the Y. M. C. A. to help in the recreational work for the soldiers.

CITY'S RANK AS MEDICAL CENTER

While San Francisco Excels, Portland Is Place for Rehabilitation Hospital.

PORTLAND, May 31.—(To the Editor.)—The writer wishes to take exception to the statement appearing in The Oregonian that Portland is the medical educational center of the West.

There are in San Francisco three medical educational institutions, two of which are rated class A and the third class C by the American Medical Association: The University of California, comprising the school of medicine (with which has been recently merged the Hahnemann Medical College), the school of dentistry and the school of pharmacy; the Leland Stanford, Jr., school of medicine (formely the Cooper Medical College), and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, comprising the departments of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy.

San Francisco is served by numerous splendidly equipped hospitals, namely, St. Mary's, St. Luke's, the German Hospital, the French Hospital, the United States Marine Hospital, St. Joseph's, St. Winifred's, the Hahnemann Hospital, Lane Hospital and the San Francisco Hospital, which last named was constructed at a cost of $2,000,000 by the citizens of San Francisco and is one of the most beautiful as well as the best general hospitals in the United States. These institutions furnish ample material for bedside instruction and offer appointments as internes and externes to the graduated medical student.

In the study of medicine it is a clearly recognized fact that availability of clinical material is a matter of paramount importance and in this respect San Francisco far surpasses our own city. It is so for several reasons: San Francisco has a population of approximately twice that of Portland; it is a far less healthy city than Portland; it is a seaport city, and lastly, it has a much larger percentage of indigent foreign-born population.

I am not insensible to the excellent work being done here by the medical department of the University of Oregon, but the facts remain the same, and these facts indisputably point to San Francisco as the medical educational center of the West. With a proper regard for the truth we may say that Portland is the medical educational center of the Northwest and as such is contributing its share in furthering the advancement of the most humane of sciences.

Nor would I be understood to quarrel with the editor on the advisability of placing the Government Rehabilitation Hospital here, since the rehabilitation work is to be undertaken by Reed College and the workers thus properly qualified to render maximum service.

If I may be allowed a digression, I would say that Dr. Mackenzie has not overstated the matter when he declares that the question of providing hospital facilities is a distressing and alarming one and that extreme measures are necessary to meet the ever-increasing demands on our overcrowded hospitals. A City and County Hospital is a most urgent necessity. And what could be a more desirable location than the campus of the University of Oregon medical school on Marquam Hill, where the modern laboratories and facilities of the college would be conveniently at the hospital's disposal.

CHARLES C. NEWCASTLE, JR.,
600 Weidler street.

No Stopping Some Unfits.

CASCADE LOCKS, Or., May 30.—(To the Editor.)—I note your editorial, May 29, "Suggestion as to Voting," and don't mind telling you why my family failed to participate in the recent primaries.

A few days before the 17th of May I bet my wife $10 that Lafferty would be beaten for the nomination, but would keep right on running. Because of having made a wager on the result we automatically forfeited our right to vote.

Now, if Judge Lowell's proposed law was in effect, and we were caught between the two, wouldn't we get pinched? Our votes, even though with a majority, would not stop an unfit candidate and as it stands with us now we get a new tire for the "Ford" instead of a new bonnet for my wife.

E. E. ELLSWORTH.

Use of Term "War Bride".

PORTLAND, May 31.—(To the Editor.)—The meaning of the term "war-bride," since the war started, has been greatly expanded. As it is used now is it a reflection or has it a proper application? A SUBSCRIBER.

It is frequently employed to denote the bride of a soldier, and has never generally carried in this country an implication of impropriety.

July 4 and National Holidays.

ABERDEEN, Wash., May 29.—(To the Editor.)—Please answer if the Fourth of July is a National holiday or not. C. R.

It is a legal holiday in all states, territories and insular possessions, by special enactment in each. It is not a National holiday in the sense that it is so designated by act of Congress.

In Other Days.

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian June 1, 1868.

San Francisco.—A remarkable series of earthquake shocks was experienced in the interior of this state and Nevada about 9 o'clock last night. Although no damage was reported, the shocks were sharp enough to shake buildings and frighten people into the streets in Virginia Nev.

London.—Mr. Disraeli's remarkable speech on the Irish church bill was attributed to intoxication by the correspondent of the New York World.

Washington.—General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, has had two $10,000 bonds made which he will issue for the $20,000 bequeathed by California toward paying the National debt.

A tremendous union meeting packed the Courthouse Saturday evening. J. N. Dolph was the principal speaker.

Great excitement prevails at The Dalles on account of Indian raids on that settlement.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian June 1, 1893.

A Royal Chinook salmon weighing 82 pounds was received by President Myers, of the World's Fair Commission. It is said to be the largest and finest ever seen here and was taken in the Columbia near Oak Point.

To quell rumors concerning the insolvency of the Merchants National Bank of Tacoma, the city clearing-house there has issued a statement that it will take care of all of the bank's customers, if necessary.

Captain W. H. Foster, manager of the Albina free ferry, says that the city should not buy a larger ferryboat, as it will increase expenses and cut down service. A large part of this traffic will be handled by the Burnside bridge when it is completed.

Over $8000 worth of Columbian stamps have been received at the local postoffice this month. They are in great demand by collectors. Some 200 $5 stamps have been sold to collectors by the Portland office this month.

The American Association of Masters and Pilots will give a grand excursion to St. Helens Park Sunday. The Marquam Grand Band and Orchestra have been engaged for the occasion.

Government's Tobacco Purchases.

PORTLAND, May 31.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly inform me if the Government has taken all the surplus tobacco; if so, when? SUBSCRIBER.

The Government has contracted for the output of three famous brands of tobacco but has not directly limited sales to others.

He Is of Irish Descent.

PORTLAND, May 31.—(To the Editor.)—Is George M. Cohan, the famous actor, a Jew? SUBSCRIBER.

He is not.

Address of Author.

NEWPORT, Or., May 30.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly print the address of Upton Sinclair, if he is still living. M. L. Y.

Coronado, California.

FREE INFORMATION FOR ALL READERS OF THE OREGONIAN.

Each reader of The Oregonian is offered the FREE and unlimited use of the largest Information Bureau in the world.

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THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN INFORMATION BUREAU,
Frederic J. Haskin, Director,
Washington, D. C.

GERMANY'S INHUMAN ACTS LIKENED TO FOUNTAINS OF OIL POURED ON FLAME OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

Among its many attractions The Oregonian tomorrow will contain a stirring article by Charles W. Duke entitled, "Will U-Boats Come to America This Summer?" The atrocities of the Germans, likened to an uncanny boomerang, are shown by the writer to react relentlessly on the Germans themselves. The U-boat campaign is presented from many angles.

POISON GAS—Another war article full of detail and interest is by Rene Bache. It is a picture showing the work of a war administration "without conscience, without honor and without compassion."

THE FUNNY SIDE OF LIFE—How some of "us mortals" are Hooverizing and how it affects us is shown in the clever and delightfully human sketches by the artist, W. E. Hill. This week he offers a pleasing interlude amid all the war news—we may see ourselves as others see us or see how our neighbors behave—no matter which. The sketches are great. They're a tonic.

AMERICAN GIRL'S EXPERIENCES AS WAR NURSE—Caring for the sick and wounded soldiers, the real life in the hospitals in France, is told by Emily Harris Dodd, American Volunteer Nurse. In one of the Hun raids she narrowly escaped death. She tells it all vividly. She praises the bravery and courage of the wounded men. Her article will grip the heart and thrill the imagination.

MATRIMONY, ACRIMONY AND ALIMONY—Take a little vacation with Ben Johnson, Carlyle, Henry the Eighth and a few others to whom John Kendrick Bangs will introduce you in the story, "At the Houseboat on the Styx." You'll find these notables portrayed in whimsical manner in the fifth section of the Sunday issue.

BEACH TIME IS APPROACHING—See the daring bathing suits and the sensible ones and the alluring togs that are depicted in this week's edition, all ready for the Summer girl. Both fashion and good sense recommend the jersey bathing suit.

WOMEN IN EVENTS OF THE DAY—The camera man has caught some of them and the writers have told what these busy and most important personages are doing. Then there are the notes of society folk; all who are worth while are doing war work. Patriotic service and club news are reviewed in section three.

AMERICA'S RIFLES BEST—Frank G. Carpenter, always a favorite, writes about the new guns and tells how they are made. These are but a few of the attractions offered. School and church news are well reviewed.

A NICKEL AND A NOD BUY THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN