

The Oregonian

Portland, Oregon. Entered at Portland (Oregon) Postoffice as Second-class matter. Subscription rates: In advance: Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$25.00; six months, \$15.00; three months, \$8.00; one month, \$3.00. Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$20.00; six months, \$12.00; three months, \$7.00; one month, \$2.50. Weekly, one year, \$7.00; six months, \$4.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (By Mail.) Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$25.00; six months, \$15.00; three months, \$8.00; one month, \$3.00. Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$20.00; six months, \$12.00; three months, \$7.00; one month, \$2.50. Weekly, one year, \$7.00; six months, \$4.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (By Carrier.) Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$25.00; six months, \$15.00; three months, \$8.00; one month, \$3.00. Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$20.00; six months, \$12.00; three months, \$7.00; one month, \$2.50. Weekly, one year, \$7.00; six months, \$4.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. How to Remit—Postoffice money order, express or personal check on your local bank, or check on the Oregonian at its office. Give postoffice address in full, including county. Postage rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 17 to 20 pages, 2 cents; 21 to 24 pages, 3 cents; 25 to 28 pages, 4 cents; 29 to 32 pages, 5 cents. Foreign postage, 75 to 85 cents. Eastern Business Office—Verree & Conklin, 100 Broadway, New York City. Conklin, Steger Building, Chicago. Verree & Conklin, Free Press Building, Detroit. Eastern Office—175 Market Street, San Francisco. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all dispatches credited to it or otherwise published in this paper, and also the local news published hereunder. All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are also reserved. PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1918.

PARTY IN THE WAR

The platform of the Indiana Democratic state convention and the speech of Vice-President Woodrow Wilson, in a claim that the work of fighting and winning the war is the work of a partisan Democratic Administration. That is the plain implication of these declarations in the platform: The immediate purpose of the Democratic Party is to win the war. Because we mean to win the war, it is our purpose to elect Woodrow Wilson, the Administration of Woodrow Wilson. His Administration can better be supported by those who believe in the war than by those who are constantly eager to make a selfish use of what they conceive to be his mistakes. These claims of the Indiana Democrats are to be regarded as the claims of President Wilson and of his Administration, for we are told:

The war rank of the platform was drafted under the direction of President Wilson. The substance of the platform is regarded as wide of significance, and is reported as excellent authority to have been submitted by the Administration at Washington. Coming after the President's declaration that "politics is adjourned," this platform, drafted or sanctioned by him, declares that the Democratic party must be entrusted with the war, and must be immune from criticism of its manner of so doing. The war was declared by practically the whole Nation, it is being and must be fought by the whole Nation, but the claim is set up that the conduct of the war, little more than half the Nation with the aid of such few men from the other half as the Administration chooses to call to subordinate offices. That claim is a practical denial of the capacity of the whole Nation to elect a Republican party to have any influential part in conduct of the war. As such it is a challenge to prove that the Republican party could or would manage the war better than the Democratic party. Yet in the same breath we are told that such proof must not be offered because those who offer it "are constantly eager to make a selfish use of what they conceive to be his mistakes."

The fact is overlooked that there is no difference of opinion between the parties as to whether the war should be fought, but that there is a room for wide difference of opinion as to the most effective manner of waging it. That is proved by the experience of our allies, for few will dispute that Great Britain has fought more effectively under Lloyd George than under Asquith, or France more unitedly under Clemenceau than under any of the several premiers who preceded him.

At the outset he credits the Administration with honesty in the sense of freedom from "willful misappropriation of the public funds." He says that "political profiteering has been less prevalent than one might have had occasion to fear"; that "partisan ship has not on the whole gone far"; and that there has been "absolute disregard of party lines in the awarding of commissions in the Army and Navy and of positions in most of our special war-making agencies," though he disapproves "Mr. Wilson's entrance into the recent Wisconsin campaign." That shows his freedom from bias. He proceeds to discuss such of the things which have the most imposing war duties. Secretary Baker has learned slowly, but "has suffered a sea change," has adopted an "admirable attitude toward Congress" and has made "several notable appointments."

He says that the department has many mistakes to answer for. Secretary Daniels "is making good to an incredible extent," but Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, "has not the qualities of greatness," is still on trial, and is "merely an active and level-headed business man." Food Administrator Hoover, "the only man selected from outside the Democratic party for a primary administrative place, by general consent the greatest man at Washington (leaving Mr. Wilson out of consideration)," for he "has accomplished big things in a big spirit."

Secretary McAdoo "has done good work and is a man of great attainments," but in undertaking to manage the railroads he "has bitten off more than he can chew," has "a tendency to play a lone hand" and "to resist plans for co-ordination" and "delayed the creation of a war cabinet." Secretary Lansing is "a mediocrity," Secretary Lane, "the most popular man in the Cabinet, has few war duties" and is "out of Presidential favor."

The Postmaster-General, Attorney-General and Secretary of Commerce are dismissed as having "little to do with the war." Secretary of Labor Wilson is convicted of "administrative incapacity" and Secretary Houston of "every grave failure of omission and of being 'one of the Administration's liabilities.'" In a second group are placed Chairman Baruch, who "has shown shrewdness and imagination" and is "accumulating prestige and power"; Chairman McCormick, of the War Trade Board, and his associates "have acquitted themselves fairly well"; but Fuel Administrator Garfield "has gained through his own actions the general respect and confidence of the Government," and "will try something better on public information, 'is clearly not up to his job.'"

The summing up is that the list "is conspicuous for its unevenness." It includes two who are "undisputably doing well," of whom one is the only Republican in administrative position; three "whose ability is subject to dispute but looks fairly well assured"; one "who is slowly weathering" and another "who is slowly gaining in strength and prestige," and "four who are open to the charge of ineffectiveness." Below these are several men subordinate executives, "of whom one is a man of high caliber," and "two others, General Goethals, Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Ryan, but whose abilities qualify them for policy making as distinguished from policy-executing office."

Here is plain evidence that political conditions keeps in office men who have failed to make good, and substitutes men of the highest business ability, while one of the doubtful quantities is an obstacle to that coordination which all deem essential for the winning of the war. The Administration a party affair, either through distrust of party opponents or through desire to heighten party prestige, the President assumes grave responsibility, for he takes the great stake in the life of not only this but every other democratic nation. A man need not be a Republican—he need only be a patriotic American—to form the opinion that the President is not justified in taking this risk.

WAR SAVINGS DAY. The people of Oregon ought not to need urging to buy thrift stamps and war savings certificates on June 28, or on any other day. The reasons why the Government needs the money have been stated repeatedly in the past. It is the duty of every citizen, and it is the duty of every citizen, to do his part in the education, designed to teach a lasting lesson. We are urged to invest our small change in Government securities on that day and on every day thereafter, when the Government's pockets reveals the presence of a spare coin.

The purchaser of a war certificate is not giving the Government anything. He is being let in on the secret of the highest and best financial enterprises in the world. No one doubts for a moment that the buyer will be able to collect principal and interest, under the terms specified, in full. He will receive four per cent interest, compounded annually, and the trouble of seeking a reinvestment. And the beauty of the scheme is that it provides for putting to work those unconsidered dimes and quarters which have a way of wearing holes in their pockets if they are carried too long.

The children have set a good example in promoting the sale of war stamps, but there should be no mistaken idea that their usefulness is confined to the highest and best financial enterprises in the world. No one doubts for a moment that the buyer will be able to collect principal and interest, under the terms specified, in full. He will receive four per cent interest, compounded annually, and the trouble of seeking a reinvestment. And the beauty of the scheme is that it provides for putting to work those unconsidered dimes and quarters which have a way of wearing holes in their pockets if they are carried too long.

The children have set a good example in promoting the sale of war stamps, but there should be no mistaken idea that their usefulness is confined to the highest and best financial enterprises in the world. No one doubts for a moment that the buyer will be able to collect principal and interest, under the terms specified, in full. He will receive four per cent interest, compounded annually, and the trouble of seeking a reinvestment. And the beauty of the scheme is that it provides for putting to work those unconsidered dimes and quarters which have a way of wearing holes in their pockets if they are carried too long.

The children have set a good example in promoting the sale of war stamps, but there should be no mistaken idea that their usefulness is confined to the highest and best financial enterprises in the world. No one doubts for a moment that the buyer will be able to collect principal and interest, under the terms specified, in full. He will receive four per cent interest, compounded annually, and the trouble of seeking a reinvestment. And the beauty of the scheme is that it provides for putting to work those unconsidered dimes and quarters which have a way of wearing holes in their pockets if they are carried too long.

her to come in out of the rain. In the morning she doesn't argue against the probability that winter weather will be cold, thereby necessitating a stock of fuel for the comfort of her household. What this abnegate and would needs is more adequate, more people to go to the store, who expect the Government to do for them, and who meet every crisis with an appeal to the baby act.

The heat engendered by a crisis is apt to result in strong rhetoric. It is probable that people are inherently as capable today as they ever were of doing their duty. The incentive for making their own breadstuffs and their own bacon has been removed by the practice of furnishing these commodities in neat (and expensive) packages, but the facility of self-support has not been removed in the short time we have been living out of paper cartons and glass jars. There are thousands of farms here in the Northwest that could go on a war basis on short notice if it were made plain that this must be done. There have been a little slow to realize the luminance of famine, that is all.

We expect to see no lack of "adequacy" from now on. The pioneers were not the fathers and mothers of Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, "is clearly not up to his job."

THE DEATH OF MEANNESS. The blindness of Vice-President Marshall's partisanship may be judged by the fact that he regards as an enemy of the United States a man who has had this country to thank for his birth in a country that was not won by conquest but by peace.

Mr. Marshall will not be able to convince the American people that a man who publishes the writings of ex-President Roosevelt is pro-German. To represent such a man as an alien enemy of the United States is to put the brand of the Hun on all the victims of German militarism and Hapsburg despotism who have not technically complied with the naturalization laws.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

ment behind the lines, and outside of regular Army and Navy service. Mr. Lewisohn would commit this question to the consideration of competent boards, which would decide which prisoners it would be safe to withdraw from their prisons and put into the Government service, and also which particular part of the service they are fit for and to which they should be assigned.

The incentive for making their own breadstuffs and their own bacon has been removed by the practice of furnishing these commodities in neat (and expensive) packages, but the facility of self-support has not been removed in the short time we have been living out of paper cartons and glass jars. There are thousands of farms here in the Northwest that could go on a war basis on short notice if it were made plain that this must be done.

We expect to see no lack of "adequacy" from now on. The pioneers were not the fathers and mothers of Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, "is clearly not up to his job."

THE DEATH OF MEANNESS. The blindness of Vice-President Marshall's partisanship may be judged by the fact that he regards as an enemy of the United States a man who has had this country to thank for his birth in a country that was not won by conquest but by peace.

Mr. Marshall will not be able to convince the American people that a man who publishes the writings of ex-President Roosevelt is pro-German. To represent such a man as an alien enemy of the United States is to put the brand of the Hun on all the victims of German militarism and Hapsburg despotism who have not technically complied with the naturalization laws.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

It will add to the cheerfulness with which Americans conserve their supplies of grain for their own use, to know that the British government is imposing heavy penalties upon its own people who suffer food to be wasted needlessly. A striking example of this is reported through the United States Food Administration.

A Line o' Type or Two.

THE QUESTION WHETHER. Where shall we go for the summer? August for heat is a hummer; Whether, my love, shall we fly?

Here it is nearing July! Folks are preserving and canning; Summer is well under way. What do you think of the summer? Let us decide it today.

Summer is well under way. Come, heart's delight and companion, Let us decide it today. What do you think of the summer? Let us decide it today.

Let us prepare to embark. Hand me that map and that folder. What of the Yellowstone Park? Hot? Well, we'll try something colder.

Hand me that map and that folder. Hot? Well, we'll try something colder—Emerald Lake or Louise.

Dr. G. G. C. Pick any place to your wish—August for heat is a hummer—Only to Florida? Where shall we go for the summer?

Our U-boats, relates the Cologne Gazette, first visited the American coast for legitimate peaceful commerce. To be sure, the visit was as friendly in spirit as that of Prince Henry, who occupied a share of his time in sketching the defenses of Boston and other seaport cities at which he tarried.

Oh, the Artist Just Brings It In. Sir—Where do magazine publishers get their idea that a couple of lantern-jawed saps drooling on each other look any better on a magazine cover than they would on the publisher's front porch steps on Sunday afternoon?

THE PIPERMOKE CARRY. "The gauger will be with willing feet, And eye the gauger playing the flute; And what should Master Gauger play Upon the hills and far away?"

Not long ago I happened on the suggestion that "a little anthology or two are indispensable companions for one's summer jaunts," and it was formerly my practice, when leading a pack, to slip the "Golden Treasury" between the blanket folds, but I found—my friend says that one cannot be confident with his favorite poet in such a large and varied company; a thin volume of the bard beloved may prove more profitable. And if I add that congeniality should be preserved it is because of a scene that rises before me as I write—a wild shore on the sands of which a pink-eyed, red-tailed gull, in a vivid, pink shirt, bursting at the neck-band and borrowed trousers several sizes too small for him. He is reading "Pelleas and Melianide."

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

Stevenson, in an essay of extraordinary charm, has symbolized this spirit of adventure in a group of lads crouching by a fire, and the link of the huge windy ball of the night and cheered by a rich steam of roasting tinware. To the eye of the observer there are no colors and no sounds, but round, but ask themselves and they are in the heaven of a recondite pleasure, the ground of which is an ill-smelling lake.

NO DRAFT FOR MEDICAL CORPS

Former Portland Physician Tells What Profession is Doing Voluntarily. What the medical profession has done is doing as it is prepared to do in performance of its patriotic duty in powerfully set forth in the presidential address of Dr. Arthur Duane Adams, of Chicago, formerly of Portland, on "The Organization of the Medical Profession for War," delivered at the convention of the American Medical Association at Chicago, June 19, 1918.

That body includes more than \$1,000,000 of the more than 145,000 men and women licensed to practice medicine in the United States. The Corps actively represents the profession. An army of 3,000,000 men must include 300,000 officers and men in the medical department, of whom at least 55,000 must be qualified medical men. An army of 3,000,000 must include a medical department of 300,000, of whom 35,000 must be medical men. The navy of half a million will need 3500 medical men and a navy of a million, which is probable, will need twice that number.

To meet this need the association, acting with the Surgeon-General's office, took a census of the medical men in each of the 48 states, and the total, and hospital, with a view to a "voluntary draft" of 20 per cent "of the medical profession by the profession itself."

The medical profession will supply the men needed by the Government. No conscription, no compulsion. The profession gives the number of men under 45 and the number under 55 in each county and it shows that about 15 per cent have volunteered. A call has been made for 5000 for the Army and 2000 for the Navy, which would bring the total for this year to about 30,000, or 22 per cent of the total number of medical men in each county society should "furnish at least 20 per cent of its members for military service, but at least 10 per cent of the total number of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county should be allowed to furnish more than 50 per cent, unless it is clearly over-supplied."

It is proposed to maintain the supply of medical men, students who have studied one year are to be commissioned in the Medical Corps, and those who are not to active service, and this may apply also to men who are taking pre-medical work, and those who are in the process of entering the profession. The need of a continuous session of medical schools may be adopted, to graduate men in three years. By this means the supply of medical men will be kept up to date, and the supply of medical men in each county