

The Oregonian

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for two years and its sponsors are strong in the conviction that it may, with reasonable backing, have a satisfactory future. Herein is not so much a plea for the continuance of this particular school, however, as the observation that it may be possible to utilize all the zeal, enthusiasm, intelligence and sacrifice which have been put into Albany College in some practicable way.

ROOSEVELT AS A WAR LEADER

In an effort to prove that Colonel Roosevelt was lacking in discernment of the real interests at stake during the early months of the war as any other American, and is entitled to no more credit for leadership than Mr. Taft and in fact was disposed to praise the offensive of Germany against Belgium, a correspondent at Albany writes that he is learning and is growing up to his job.

There is nothing surprising in the peace terms which the Kaiser is said to have asked Spain to submit to the United States. He considers that he has won in the east and that the allies have no say in what he does there. As they still make a stubborn fight in the west he offers to give up all that he has won in that quarter, even with the addition of Alsace-Lorraine, in the hope that France and Italy will quit.

A CENTURY BEHIND THE TIMES

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AN ARMY OF FIVE MILLIONS

If the plan outlined by Secretary of War Baker should be followed, and if movement of troops to France should continue at the present rate, the United States would have an army of five million men in Europe early in November an Army of 2,570,000 men, of whom about 1,700,000 would be combatants. None would remain in camp at that date in France but they would be in the line.

These things suggest that other factors of preparation besides man power may enter into Secretary Baker's calculations, otherwise his delay in presenting a plan for revision of the draft would be inexplicable. Additions to the human strength of the Army imply additions also to the regular supply of arms, ammunition, clothing and food at the front, and to the tonnage of ships to transport these supplies. In Senate debate, Senator Thomas calculated that 15,000,000 tons of ships would be required to keep 5,000,000 men supplied, and we shall do well to provide this tonnage before the first of August. Additions to the margin for commerce. Production of all war material must progressively increase as the Army grows, and we cannot expect that gun foundries, airplane factories and powder factories will have reached their maximum till next Spring. It is possible that growth of production of war material of all kinds may catch up with the Army in operation by October 1, three months would probably be consumed in registering and classifying the men newly made subject to draft. When that work was done, enough class 1 men

would be available not only to enlarge the Army to five million men but to maintain it at that strength by regular drafts for several years, or to enlarge it still further. Such a steady flow of men would be the most powerful factor in overpowering the German militarists for it would constantly keep the American Army at the front up to strength, while the German forces would be wasting away.

In fact, Colonel Roosevelt was at first bewildered and in doubt about the rights of wrongs of the war, as were many other Americans, and he believed that we might stand aloof. All of us, whichever way our sympathies inclined, believed that we could still follow, as a great Nation, the policy which George Washington enjoined upon a weak Nation, having just achieved independence in an eighteenth century world.

On July 26, 1914—the day after Austria began hostilities against Serbia—Mr. Bryan made a speech in support of extending arbitration to disputes which affect the vital interests, independence and honor of the Nation. Solely for the purpose of making his address, he invited Roosevelt to write two articles in the Outlook, in which he drew conclusions from the events of the war to drive his points home.

Even Prussian Discipline Cannot Stand the Strain

Even Prussian discipline cannot stand the strain to which it is put when hungry soldiers sight good food. The primal instinct rises superior to the teachings of two centuries.

One Reason more barns are hit by lightning

One reason more barns are hit by lightning in this region than formerly is that there are more barns to be hit. There is no more lightning than usual.

Early Tomatoes in Oregon

Early Tomatoes in Oregon. FOREST GROVE, Or., July 25.—(To the Editor.)—In today's Oregonian Mrs. N. M. Ward (under date of July 17) says she has four ripe tomatoes and asks if anyone can beat that. For more than two weeks we have been using ripe tomatoes from our war garden—a garden made by a woman.

no force behind them would be "a bundle of bits of paper representing mere verbiage." He could not be "entirely patient with the kind of folly that advocates reducing this country to the position of China and Luxemburg." He then gave the first indication of the opinion which he later expressed that The Hague treaties morally bound the United States to intervene on behalf of Belgium, for he said:

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Mr. Taft, too, has done his duty in treating his subject with the same opinion with regard to a league of nations for the maintenance of peace.

Disposition of Planes and Modes of Attack

The disposition of forces and the order of battle employed by allies and Germans in their air battles are graphically described in a communication from Captain Andre de Bertracq, of the French aviation service. His description of the manner in which the opposing forces are allied above the trenches is made public by the society in the following war geography bulletin issued from its Washington headquarters:

HOW AIRMEN ENGAGE IN BATTLE

1.—The spotting and infantry planes, at a height of about 3500 feet and at least half a mile from the front. These are used for spotting the positions of the enemy and for directing the fire of the artillery.

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In Other Days. Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian July 25, 1893. New York—Guests of the Fifth Avenue hotel were kept in a state of alarm all night by the violent and disgraceful uproar of a group of silver agitators holding meetings there.

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