# The Oregonian

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

Daily, Sunday included, one year \$0.00
Daily, Sunday included, one year \$0.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month 175
Daily, Sunday included, three months 2.25
Daily, without Sunday, one year 7.50
Daily, without Sunday, one year 7.50
Daily, without Sunday, three months 1.95
Daily, without Sunday, one month 65
Haw to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at owners first. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Fostage Hates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18
to 32 pages, 2 cents; 54 to 45 pages, 3 cents; 50 to 50 pages, 5 cents; 52 to 76 pages, 5 cents; 57 to 82 pages, 5 cents. Foreign postsen, double rates.

Susiness Office-Verres & Conlick building, New York; Verres eger building, Chicago; Verree to Press building, Detroit, Mich. to representative, R. J. Bidwell street. nklin, Steger building

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

All rights of republication of special dis-PORTLAND WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1918

#### A DRAW.

The Oregonian acknowledges a special degree of interest in the varying fortunes of President Wilson in his plan to exclude from Congress sundry members who were not "support-ers of the Administration." It has It has read with deep emotion and no small sympathy the statement on behalf of the Presidential policy made by various Democratic publicists, who agree frankly that "politics is adjourned"or not, just as you take it-that the President is the leader of his party, and it is entitled to his counsel, that he has given it only when asked, and that it's his business, an way.

Down to date, with returns from

Michigan not reported, the President seems to have scored a draw. He put White House veto on Vardaman and Vardaman's goose was cooked; he notified the people of the Four-teenth Texas District that Represen-tative Slayden was no friend of his, and that worthy discreetly withdrew. But Representative Huddleston, of Alabama, persisted in his candidacy, despite the Wilson disfavor, and won; and the same surprising result occurred in West Virginia, though in that instance the President had sought, in a curious letter, to express his concern about the Democratic renomination of Senator Chilton; and the party straightaway proceeded to name someone else—C. W. Watson.

Perhaps it will be said that Presi dent Wilson did not indorse Mr. Chil-Some say he did, and others say Far be it from us to decide a question of such delicacy; but let us refer the puzzled reader to another column, this page, where the Chilton letter appears in full.

It is a remarkable exposition of the in their anxious schemes to promote the better for all concerned. the weifare of their candidate, make it is necessary to buy war stamps unscrupulous use of a private and per- and liberty bonds, and it as also nec-

the President has sought only to con- munity from the latter by performtrol certain nominations by the Demo-eratic party, and that he will go no fact, not a single excuse for idlenses. indirect indorsement he has given to Henry Ford and to Senator Nelson and Senator Kenyon mean anything.

# A DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS.

Inquiry by the Senate sub-committee nquiry for the Department of Justice. difference between locomotion in the as its principal agency men who knew addressed. little or nothing of aeronauties.

Failure was the inevitable penalty of attempting to gratify this high and thetic appreciation of the fact that a at other times laudable ambition. That riot of spending was no more than failure has been most mortifying to the American people. To say nothing upon whom petty economies have been of the hundreds of millions of dollars which have been wasted, it has made our Army mainly dependent on our ailles' limited supply of aircraft after we have been at war more than sixteen months and at a time when it was promised that we should have saving in broader ways. Parents who 25,000 planes. It has involved the have tried to teach their children Government in perplexities from which habits of thrift by denying them spendthe sound business sense of John D. Ryan has not yet been able to extricate it and has restricted quantity production of fighting planes before 1919 to two types, though we might long margin over bare requirements of livbeen well supplied with the this time and money has been wasted nessed. The reason lies deep in human he never has been out of the country, what Mark Twain would have nature.

called a "darned experiment." resemblance between the problems of who now find themselves in possession ing, flying and fighting an airplane, of which they have been only dimly The airman also is of a distinct type, aware in the past. He is an individual fighter, who wins.

tinctly from both Army and Navy.

ons for a distinct department and co-operation. It is true also of the successors to these "lux Navy and Marine Corps, but the to learn the same way. The new-found prosperity of the classes referred to will not be bean Air Department, because aeronauincluded, six months ... 1255
included, six months ... 1255
included, six months ... 1255
included, one menth ... 1 British tried to keep it in subordina-tion to both of the old fighting arms, ample.

### THE COMING DRY SPELL.

One-half, or more, of the states of the Union have prohibition, and like it, while one-fourth, or thereabouts, have so far approved the Federal prohibition amendment. Not more than one or two to which the amendment been submitted have failed to approve. Even Kentucky and Mary When these great citadels of the rum demon capitulate, what is left?

clearly the people, from the White House down to Broadway, regard prohibition as inevitable. The war, which has been an obstacle to most purely domestic concerns, has been a club in the hands of the drys. Did not Russia abolish vodka? not France put the ban on absinthe! Did not even Great Britain limit alcoholic production and cut down the hours of the saloon? All because of

The last remaining argument of the wets is the matter of revenue. Prohibition now will greatly interfere with the finances of the Government. billion dollars may be raised out of spirits and beer for the current year. The drys capitulated to the money They never did before. The war works its wonders in various ways.

So we shall have National prohibition after July 1, 1919, for the period of the war. Perhaps the war will be over then, or soon thereafter. But, once the dry lid is clamped down, it is not likely ever to be raised. Alas, poor Broadway!

## WORK FOR ALL.

Regardless of what may be accomto the commonest understanding that there is no excuse for idleness in the country now, and that it is a patriotic woman-to be employed in some es-Those who apential occupation. will not wait for the passage of the it in this case and was severely cenbill, but will hunt useful jobs at once. sured in Parliament.

The Department of Labor of the 1,000,000 unskilled laborers in war a broadly inclusive term. It takes acroads and coal-mining. But these war in the shortest possible time.

It is no longer an excuse for un- boot. productive idleness that one has an "independent income," and does not Presidential mind, which is perfectly need to work to live. All need to work aware that it is directing the Presifeet into dangerous paths; but full time and to the limit of their it authorizes an equivocal private in- endurance. The soldier who does less orsement, which the Chilton man- than the best of which he is capable agers did not hesitate to make public. In battle is rightly called a skulker. Did they have the consent of the If the same distinction were made as White House to do it? Or did they, to those behind the lines, it would be

essary to perform a vast amount of Emphasis is laid on the fact that physical labor. One cannot buy im-

# SPENDING WISELY.

The campaign of the Council of Naunnecessary expenditures," so that the ling that we were at war with Germany money and materials involved may be was a classic but not an isolated ex-devoted directly to the winning of the ample. "Kaiser" did not mean as into the delay in aircraft production devoted directly to the winning of the ample. has confirmed the worst that has been war, has brought out the fact that much to him as it ought to have said about it, as far as exercise of knowledge and judgment is concerned, tain quarters, and that economy is infight, he believed that the outrages charges of dishonesty being loft to creasing in others. Not more than one about which he had been told ought Charles E. Hughes, who is holding an guess will be asked for by the average to be avenged and that their repetition observer as to who are now doing the ought to be made impossible, but he Without regard to the fundamental spending and who are saving every had never read on his own account. possible cent. air and on the earth, the original Air-have been classed as "well-to-do," and know upon common rumor and the in-craft Board relied primarily and al-who have been accustomed to having exact information conveyed by neighmanufacturers of the things they wanted, are now the bors who possessed little more educaobiles for advice and construc-it is to have their desires fulfilled and the making of a useful American. But edge was confined to motors which they are willing to forego them for a if he had never been drafted he would travel on the ground for designs of a time. Wasteful spending, according have labored under a handicap all his tor which will propel a machine to investigators, prevails most largely life. through the air. It then tried to de- among those who have attained unsign an airplane or to adapt existing accustomed prosperity rather suddenly. types for this motor. When war was It is to those who do not know the stand the commands of his officers already on and when time was of utmost value, it sought to develop an advantages of acquaintance with it, struction in military requirements and all-American type of plane, and used that the new economy propaganda is personal hygiene required by his new

The campaign, however, calls for tactful management and for sympa- self. Since even the slightest promohave been expected. long enforced by necessity are not the ones who know most about how to make a dollar go a long way, when dollars are comparatively plentiful. Economies in small things do not necessarily lay the foundations for ing money, only to see them turn out spendthrifts, will appreciate the complexity of the problem. It is quite natural that a sudden increase of the ing should be attended by just such werful, well-proved Caproni. All of a manifestation as is now being wit-

There is a secret about extracting The committee's recommendation the maximum of substantial pleasure spect that neither has a very definite that construction and operation of from a given number of dollars which aircraft be entrusted to an entirely some persons never learn. It is futile, department of aeronautics, of however, to preach that "mere money equal rank with the war and Navy does not bring happiness," and similar Departments, is radical, but it ac- platitudes. Those who have not had envelops him is at least of neutral with sound sense. Travel and much money will not be content until war in the air constitute an art which they have given it a trial. And those is a type includes those whose home is entirely distinct from the operations who have confined their economies in influences may have ranged from inof either an army or a navy-as much the past to stretching small sums to so as the one is from the other. Not cover prime essentials have had little stitutions. Both are being reached by since the Anglo-Dutch wars of the practice in that other kind of economy seventeenth century has a successful which applies to frills and furbelows. attempt been made to transform a It is excusable, even if it is a little General into an Admiral. There is no irritating to the conventional, if those organizing, moving and commanding of increased incomes should neglect army or of building, navigating the necessities for a time in the effort For the present, educators working in and fighting a ship and those of build- to gratify a natural longing for things Army channels are content to supply

The news from Great Britain, that personal initiative and skill. The the well-to-do are selling their planos. air service, for these reasons, should which are being bought by those who ingly American, and the alien and organized and administered dis- formerly were poor, is typical of conditions in every region where a class To say that this is impracticable of newly prosperous is coming into the means of free communication because of the close co-operation be-being. The rich have had their fling their fellows. But an important fac-tween the air service and both Army at the immaterial things which are tor in the system is that education

ment, but which do not, and they have of economic independence. Increased

The new-found prosperity of the more than a phrase when the means classes referred to will not be be- are furnished him to live in that way luxuries in proportion to expenditures time our armies reach ost of the non-essentials out of the fair education will have improved field.

# THE NEUTRALITY OF HOLLAND

A valiant effort is made by Hendrix Willem van Loon in the Yale Review to establish that Holland has successfully maintained her stand on international law when belligerents on both sides were treating it as dead and that she has observed strict neu-trality in face of the difficulties of that position. He scorns the suggestion that Holland has assumed role of a Bryanesque non-resister, and says "the people know very wel! that their independence will last just as long as they can force their neigh bors to respect the potential power of some 600,000 well-trained men."

But a few things have happened recently which suggest that Dutch neutrality is not unimpeachable. Sand and gravel are hauled by Germany across the Dutch province of Limburg into Belgium on the pretense that they are to be used in making roads, though Germany refuses to permit any precautions against their being used in making concrete "pillboxes," and Holland meekly submits. Nor does Germany permit inspection of the cars in transit to see that no weapons or munitions are concealed in them, and again Holland submits. word is taken for the fact that no war material is carried, and everybody knows how worthless that is when military necessity dictates.

Lately Holland sent several merplished by the man-power clause of chant ships to the Dutch East Indies, the pending draft bill, it must be plain carrying officials and supplies and convoyed by warships, and gave notice that no search by belligerents would be permitted, though the international duty for every able-bodied man-and law to which the Dutch government le so devoted plainly permits it. British government asserted the right, praise the situation at its true value but, rather than have friction, waived

This is a very wavering style of United States Government estimates neutrality. The truth seems to be that that already there is a shortage of Holland stands more in dread of German bluff than of British firmness industries alone. "War industries" is or rather presumes on the consideration shown by the allies for neutral count not only of munitions-making, rights. Not to say that the Dutch are but of such other industries as rail- not brave, but they are cautious, and they go to great lengths to save their must "carry on" if we are to win the nice little garden patch from being stepped on by the ruthless Teuton

# EDUCATION IN KHAKL

Nothing associated with our war reparations is more encouraging from the viewpoint of the future than the ontinued effort to promote education of the men in the training camps and even on the firing line. It was found when our mobilization began that, despite generally favorable statistics as to our literacy, we were a long way from perfect in that regard. Not only were there surprising numbers of men of draft age who could not speak English, but there were others, born in the country, whose ancestors for many could neither read nor write, and posgenerations were born here, sessed only the most rudimentary ideas of why we were in the war.

The soldier who had had the formula about fighting the Kaiser tional Defense to restrain "lavish and drummed into his ear without learn-Those who all along He had depended for all that he did

This young American possessed the initial advantage that he could undersituation, but he could neither read little merit. written orders nor write orders himtion in the Army would be prevented rlot of spending was no more than by Illiteracy, and since it is not the policy of the Army to keep men in the lowest ranks any longer than is necessary, 'his education in the three r's was begun at once. deal could be accomplished in the ensuing months between periods of military drill, perhaps, but it was some

ning. The case is typical.

Added to the shortcomings of the oung man mentioned, there is in the cases of some thousands of others complete ignorance of the English language to begin with. The problem with the first man was to complete the Americanization of an American with the second man it is to begin the Americanization of one who, although born in the United States, and although is, to all intents and purposes, an alien. The individuals are alike in the reidea of what the war is about, but they differ in that the first has no counter-influence in operating against his transformation. The darkness that The class of which the second difference to hostility to American incamp education, to the obvious ad-

vantage of America. Plans for the "Americanization" of these strange elements suffer some-what because of lack of a definition of what Americanization actually the rudiments of education, including instruction in English, in the belief that the problem ultimately will solve itself. The Army is still predominatnear-allen will be set on the road toward self-instruction by being given and Navy does not dispose of the rea- supposed to bring complete content- opens the way to a greater degree a "bird" of the ambulance chaser.

command. That is true of Army and adjusted their perspectives, but only earning power is often necessary if Navy, but does not prevent the closest by having had the experience. Their "American standards" are to be successors to these "luxuries" will need adopted. Teaching the recruit the way we live in America becomes something

The camps in the districts in which the end by establishment of a higher there are large foreign elements are standard of living. "Foolish expendial already supplied with schools in which The tures" are quite incidental to the main the draftees will be kept busy when movement. The entire Nation will they are not receiving military instruc-profit in the end by the increased prosbut they have yielded to logic and perity of the workers who will learn being received by the assistant instruction of the workers who will learn being received by the assistant instruction of the workers who will learn being received by the assistant instruction of the workers who will learn being received by the assistant instruction of the workers who will learn being received by the assistant instruction of the workers who will learn be an expectation of the least for necessities will nearly take care of man will have acquired a minimum itself. Gradual turning of men and of education—at least that which is machinery and business organizations necessary to communication with other to war work will automatically take Americans and those who possess a

upon it.

Out of desire that these advantage shall not be lost when the men are called overseas, the institution already beginning to be known as "Khaki University" was born. It is interesting to know that many of the administrative details of this plan have already been worked out. The Young Men's Christian Association and the American University Union joined in the designation of an Army educational commission. Huts of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbu and even of the Salvation Army will be requisitioned at suitable hours to serve as classrooms. It is of further interest that some of the lecture work started for the entertainment of tho soldiers has been diverted to the educational movement. It is a seriou and a complicated task, for the course of study will be frequently interrupted. it will be impossible to guarantee continuity under any single set of instructors, and a beginning made in a preparation camp behind the line will often mean a completion of the course in a convalescent hospital. Only a few years ago the task would have been declared by educators to be impossible. But the great growth of extension courses and correspondence schools at home has shown how far we can afford to ignore precedent. The soldiers' education plan is an elaboration of the extension system on a wide scale. It is perhaps not too much to expect that the Army course will be so co-ordinated that it will even reach prisoners in the camps of the enemy. This might be accomplished in co-

operation with the Red Cross. Only a fatuous optimist would contend that the new Army school will reach every soldier. Among our mil-lions there inevitably will be many who will resist its influence. Army discipline will reach them only as to the minimum of knowledge they require for their duties. But it is also inevitable that the force of good example will be felt. It is no longer the fashion to sneer at the educated. The designation "high brow" is already losmitted to usurp the place of the healthful entertainment which men working under constant strain require; but it is in the hands of sympathetic leaders at the outset and a good deal can be expected of it. It is a purely American conception, and one which reflects great credit on Americans as

With ten to twenty men a day going sea, the Americanization of the American merchant marine goes on We shall soon reach the point where it will be unnecessary to understand any language besides plain American in order to make oneself understood on a Pacific Coast ship.

a people.

If "Old Sleuth" A. Mitchell Palmer keeps at it, and if the war should not and 20 "were delivered to the front end suddenly, he will clean up every under their own power." One of these dollar's worth of German property in squadrons made the first flight over the United States. Germans will have little money wherewith to buy, and Americans will be very chary of selling to them.

Those shipyarders at Columbia City who strike because a member of the company is on the job with them are more than half right. It is an owner's privilege to work anywhere on the place, but good judgment and discretion should put him higher up.

The United States Army will need 90,000 more officers, and we have the advantage over Germany that we have the entire population to draw from. There is no "officer class" in this country.

If reasonable energy should be shown prosecuting the new suit against the Pacific Livestock Company, it may possibly be decided before all the withesses are dead. Men whose sole claim to prominence

remarriage route, but the fame is of, By the time fruit now put up with out sugar is ready to be eaten there may be enough sugar to serve with i

to suit even the sweetest tooth. The sinking of chaser No. 209 is one of the deplorable incidents of a great war, and the American gunner who

caused it must not be chided. That man-eating shark caught on the Tillamook shore was too late in arriving to affect the season. Most all

worth a bite have gone home. How can Kaiser William II escape indictment for less majeste when he melts the statue of Kaiser William I to

shoot at the impious allies?

An Indiian at The Dalles is in fail for beating his wife while drunk, a condition and diversion denied the

When there are eight candidates for Governor of California, are not at least six of them pursuing a non-essential industry?

Just consider it settled. The hat goes off to the flag in the next parade or one takes the consequences. Men in the fifties, here's your chance

but as good assistants. was twice that age.

Contemplating the ice cream sandwich, perhaps the soup sandwich is not their so much of a joke.

of Americans that he began thirty years ago. The airplane ambulance will make

Our Aircraft Fiasco

The most dangerous failure of ou war preparations has been in construction of aircraft, as exposed in the re-

committee:

On June 8, 1917, public announcement was made that a great fleet of 25,000 airplanes was about to be created, and would be decisive of the war months before an effective Army could be put in Europe.

July 14, 1917, Congress appropriated \$240,000,000 to carry out the aircraft programme. In the opinion of the committee a substantial part of the appropriation was practically wasted.

On August 7, 1918, one squadron of these (De Haviland 4 planes) comprising eighteen machines under command of General Foulois, made an expedition across the German lines and returned in safety to their base. This marks the date of the use of the first American-built planes over the enemy's lines.

The report furnishes the explanation

The report furnishes the explanation

of this humiliating difference between promise and performance. The airplane programme was put in the hands of automobile and other manufacturers, "who were ignorant of aeronautical problems," and who "undertook the im possible task of creating a motor which could be adapted to all classes of fly-ing craft." They invented the Liberty

otor and then tried to build airplan to fit it. The Aircraft Board at the beginning of the war failed "to adopt he common-sense course of reproduc ing the most approved types of Euro-pean machines in as great numbers as

The board did adopt some of these an types, but rejected one after because it could not be adapted to the Liberty motor. The Bristol was tried and put in quantity production after \$6,500,000 had been expended and the lives of several gallant men sacriiced. Then the standard J training nachine was tried with the Hall-Scott engine, but was condemned as dangerous "after more than 1200 had been manufactured at a cost of \$6,000,000." Work was begun on the Spad fighting plane, but 'Colonel Clark and Major Vincent (one of the inventors of the Liberty motor) concluded the machine could not be operated with Liberty motor," and "the contract was can-celed, the reason given being that a single-seater was regarded as obsolete." Yet on April 23, 1918, a contract was let for 1980 single-seat fighters, "known as the S. E. 5, which it the English equivalent of the French Spad." To clinch the case in favor of this once rejected machine, "our Government is rejected machine, "our Government is now using upon the battle front every Spad machine it can secure from the

French. Work was then crowded on the De Haviland 4, for reconnoissace, photo-graphic, bombing and fighting purposes, and contracts for \$500 were let. this being "the only so-called fighting plane now in actual production." fuly A 286 had been shipped abroad and 67 had reached headquarters in France. On August 1, 601 had been embarked, apparently to make a showing, for the last shipment had not been tested and inspected. General Pershing had cabled on June 26 "enumerating many defects and stating explicitly that some of the machines could not be used until some of them had been corrected, designation "high brow is already too ing value as an epithet. A good deal also that all planes of this class should be tact will be required to make the movement popular; it must not be permitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted to usurp the place of the tified that "some of the defects remitted the tified that "some of the defects remitted the tified that "some of the defect dered the machines more than ordinary dangerous," yet deliveries continued the explanation being, "that the corrections could be made overseas" and force of American officers and mechan es was sent to France about the middle of July to make them. On August 2, an order was issued that no more ie delivered until these corrections were made, and "production under these new conditions is about to be resumed." In July, 155 of these machines were de-livered to the Navy Department and about 50 were sent abroad, but were found to have the same defects, and 100 ready for shipment were rejected.

Many changes have been made "for the most part by automobile and mechanical engineers having little or n experience in aviation engineering. Three squadrons of 18 each were over-hauled in France and on July 28, 26

clusion has been reached by the War Department and the Aircraft Board that this machine "is chiefly available for observation or reconnoissance pur-poses" and it "is to be replaced by a machine of later design as speedily as possible without complete suspension of

Neglect of approved European type has also extended to the Caproni, "a powerful, successful and heavy bomb-ing plane, approved by both Italian and English aeronautical engineers." W ad "all the necessary facilities to construct" it as early as October, 1917, and "expert Italian engineers have been upon the ground" since January, but we have constructed "only one ex-perimental machine, which is equipped

ith Liberty motora."
There has been similar delay with the Handley-Page heavy bombing ma-chine. Plans were furnished to the Signal Corps in the Summer of 1917, and contracts for spare parts were not made till Pebruary, 1918, and deliveries of these parts did not begin till August, 1918. A sample plane ordered in March 1918. was flown in July and tests are not

This is by no means a bright outtheir parentage occasionally get into the day's news by the divorce and

look:
"With the exception of the S. E. 5, and the Handley-Page in parts, no other type of fighting plane can be produced in quantity before 1913."

A suggestion of something worse than the above record of rank incompetence is conveyed by the story of two flying fields. Langley Field, near Newport News, Va., of 1650 acres, on which \$2,305,637 has been expended. "seems to have been wisely chosen and well fitted for testing and experimental work," but "was practically abandoned for that class of work, and McCook Field at Dayton, Ohlo, consisting of only 200 acres and practically enclosed by river, trees and telephone and tel-egraph wires, was selected instead." The reason given was lack of transpor-tation facilities at Langley, although a apur track had been constructed to connect it with railroads, while the Wilbur Wright training field near Dawton had been selected, "requiring the construction of a trolley line by the Government at a cost of \$175,000." true explanation appears to be that one member of the Aircraft Board, Colonel
E. A. Deeds, was formerly owner of
the McCook field and part owner of
the Wilbur Wright field. Examples
of favoritism in letting contracts are
cited as indicating that "aviation is being made subject to ultimate control by the automobile industry." Manuacturers who were in business years before the war have been unable to get contracts, while a company organized since the war "was given enormous contracts before its factories From the war-worn men in rows and
were completed."

From the war-worn men in rows and
rows. Apparently the automobile men got

grip on the aircraft programme at the start, and tried to make it an adjunct to their industry. These men, who at the war game, not as Hun-killers, knew nothing of aeronautical engineer-ing, rejected the experience of those Corporal Kosmoski, only 22, with two wives, would know better if he was twice that age.

had learned in three years of war, and they undertook to make a motor adapted to all types of machines and then to build planes to fit if. We are just beginning to do what should have of been done at the start—make planes she and motors of types which have proved too doned the Chautauqua salute as dangerous to health long ago. In the light of
present day knowledge, the probable
out conditions might have
have been acquired, for it refused to
learn from the men who had been learning during that period.

doned the Chautauqua salute as dangerous to health long ago. In the light of
present day knowledge, the probable
out come of such a method of venting
our enthusiasm is some slokness and
a few untimely deaths charged to the
account of a mysterious providence.

F. G. FRANKLIN.

Charleston, August 13, 1918. Kipling is still continuing the study ing during that period.

SOCIALIST PERSONNEL DEFENDED

Mr. Wicks Retorts That Mr. McCone Is Only One Who Has Violated Law.

PORTLAND, Aug. 27.—(To the Edi-or.)—In The Oregonian on Saturday fector J. McCone accused the Socialist port of the Senate committee. The ing nearly half of German origin and magnitude and extent of the failure are conveyed by three statements of the personal contact that many of these conveyed by three statements of the personal contact that many of these conveyed by the rest conveyed by the rest conveyed by the rest conveyed by three statements of the country tieses. are avowed pro-German and the rest

An examination of the nationality of the candidates will reveal the faisity of McCone's accusations. While no sin-gle nationality (not even German because of the war) was discriminated against at the convention, out of 22 candidates for office only two were born in Germany and one of these was exiled by he imperial German govern-ment for activity against the Hohenment for activity against the Hohen-zollerns. Two others are of German descent. There is one Swiss, one Esthonian, one Finn and two Scandinavians. The balance of the candidates are all Americans and one of them is a direct descendant of Robert E. Lee and a cousin of Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country," about which we have heard so much lately

in certain patriotic circles.

McCone claims to know these candidates from former personal contact. The truth is that most of them did not The truth is that most of them did not take an active part during McCone's activity in the party because they could not agree with his "people's council" brand of "Socialism."

McCone was expelled from the party because of his cowardly attitude when

he was arrested and his repudiation the Socialist party in order to save own neck. Many Socialists refused Many Socialists refused to have anything to do with those party members who affiliated with the "peo-ple's council" as Socialists are not

pacifiats. I have in my possession a letter signed by Victor J. McCone in which he praises the L. W. W. and rejoices over the fact that a woman member of that organization who was a cook in a camp burned all the food before she left. In the same letter he refers to the officers of the United States Army as "military blockheads" and says "the rulers of our fair land certainly opened a He winds up his screed with the words, "To hell with them!"—meaning the people referred to as "military block-heads" and "government hellhounds."
That letter is a palpable violation of Section 3, of the espionage act, according to the interpretation of the Department of Institute.

partment of Justice. After McCone was arrested for anti-war activity while working for the people's council, instead of calling upon them he called upon the Socialists of Portland to raise money for his bail. and after whining like a miserable cur for a few days, publicly repudiated the party because we didn't come to his ald as soon as he expected. Had I been here at the time I would have opposed giving him any aid, as no So-cialist should have affiliated with the people's council. Most of those who were affiliated with them now realize the error of their way and stand firmly upon the principles of Socialism.

As far as anti-Americanism is con extned, the only person in the Port land Socialist party who has been guilty of violating a Federal law since this country entered the war is Victor J. McCone. H. M. WICKS. Secretary Local Portland Socialist

#### THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER-A SOLIL-OQUY.

said I was loyal, and loyal I am Every hour in the day, ve given my boy to dear Uncle Sam Every hour of the day. It seemed like giving him once for all When first he answered his country's call:

But my!-If I'd lef them, the tears would fall Every hour of the day!)

cherished and loved my beautiful lad Every hour of the day,
've given my country the best that
I had, Every hour of the day.

(I helped him to pack the duds that Inside his coat pocket I put the Good Book: gave him up-crying, when he didn't look. Every hour of the day!)

How bravely he sailed on the dangerous sea! Every hour of the day-

How proud I shall be when he comes back to me, Every hour of the day! (Is it well, may I ask-is it well with

we can never tell till after it's done—
There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles are won,

There's blood to be shed when battles Every hour of the day!)

Tis a wonderful thing to be mother of men-Every hour of the day! I hope he'll return to his mother again) Every hour of the day!

(It hurts-O it hurts to be-mother of You fondle them when they are bables, and then . . .
Your heart's in the trenches, again and again, Every hour of the day!)

The joy of my life?-I pray its return Every hour of the day: My soul's eager longing!—I now feel it burn Ever hour of the day:-

(I pray thee dear Lord my fears to dispel; Put faith in my soul-a faith that will tell:-Lord teach me to say in my heart, "It is well. Every hour of the day!)

God bless the dear boy whose mother I am, Every hour of the day: And God bless the Nation—bless Uncle

Every hour of the day, nt . . . It is well! We fight not alone! It is well! The dear Father will care for his own Every hour of the day!

-EDGAR M. MUMFORD. "DOMESTIC SERVICE ONLY." I'm one of the limping D. S. O's, With something wrong with our legs

Or our ears or eyes or teeth or nose Who can't go along when the company goes But stay behind 'til the damned war's My body stays, but my spirit goes And remains with them who fight the

foes, Where shells fly fast and the red blood But suffer the pains, the gfiefs and While I stay here with the D. S. O's. PRIVATE 2.276.037.

Chautanqua Salute Criticised. PORTLAND, Aug. 27.— (To the Editor.)—Is it not a little late in the 20th century for a thing to happen like 100° or more Portland people in a crowd of 2000 in a closed room frantically shaking the soiled handkerchiefs from their pockets in the air over their heads? Yet it happened in Portland. As I understand it. Chautauqua abandoned the Chautauqua salute as danger.

In Other Days,

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian, August 28, 1893 Although four weeks must pass be-fore the Portland Industrial Exposition is opened, a force of workmen are at work putting the building in shape for the big show.

Some idea may be formed of the preparations being made for the stur-geon fishery in the Columbia this sea-son from the fact that hine cases of big sturgeon hooks from Scotland passed through the custom-house a day or two ago. They contained 60,000 hooks, all of which were disposed of before the cases were opened, and or-ders placed for 80,000 more.

At an adjourned meeting of the Central Labor Council yesterday a perma-nent organization was effected by the election of officers for the ensuing term. The committee on Labor day preparations reported that a parade and public speaking will be given by the labor unions on that day.

The Bull Run pipeline will be completed to Grant's butte, the end of the 35-inch pipe, in a few days, and no more pipe will be iald on this end of the line this Fall.

The fifth annual fair of the First Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society will be held near Prairie com-mencing October 2.

## Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian, August 28, 1868. The third annual target excursion and picule of the Fenian Guard took place yesterday. Those present who had wish in that direction were afforded an opportunity of indulging in the "mazy dance," while the company proseeded to try their skill at target prac-

Day before yesterday a petition was presented to the Judge of the Fourth Judicial District for a writ of man-damus on Marshal Lappeus to compel him to remove the smallpox patients to the outskirts of the city, in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance made.

Andrew Smith, of Dayton, Or., has just received a patent for a new horse-power for a reaper and thresher, ac-cording to the Washington letter.

The Willamette River at this point has almost reached low-water mark. Above the falls at Oregon City it is said to be as low almost as it ever

Ex-Governor G. A. Miller, of Georgia, an original Union man, who when the war broke out left his fine plantation in Georgia, came north, entered the Army and rose to the rank of Briga-dier-General before its close, has taken the stump for Grant and Colfax.

#### GERMAN SPIES WITHOUT HUMOR Belgian Sarcasm Over Hends of Turgid Prussians in Occupied Territory,

Thomas T. Topping, in his story, "The Long Vigil," in the September Red Cross Magazine, gives the following: "Two days before, the English had hit the German lines at Loos and the

French had struck in Champagne. All night long trains had stood in the railroad yards at Schnerbeck, Etterbeck, and in the Luxemburg station to re-plenish their stores of water and coal before proceeding to Germany. Huge automobiles had whirled through the city from nightfall until daybreak—the Germans never allowed their wounded to come through Brussels in the day-time if it could be avoided—and all had stopped before the improvised hospitals that the occupants had established in the Palace of the King, the Military School, the Academy of Arts, and numerous other public buildings. "Hope ran high in the breasts of the Belgians, for despite absolute silence on the part of the efficiently consored press news had filtered in from

ored press, news had filtered in from Holland that the long-promised, great, allied offensive was on. In the little cafe the Belgians drank their beer; and their conversation, which had been subdued for so long, was now high-pitched and loud. They spoke of everyng but the offensive, and clumey German spies who sat at nearby tables could find no pretext for arresting them.
"'My uncle William is very ill to-

night, said a bearded little Walloon, in a mournful tone to a friend of his who had just taken his seat at the

rable.
"I hope he croaks,' replied the than a pork butcher.

"I think I shall wait a little before I buy, responded the prospective purchaser, the price is sure to drop," "Such is the lack or humor in the German character that the sneaking spies and rotund officers in the vicinity failed completely to see in the above remarks any reference to the health of the Kaiser or to the killing of countless German soldiers.

## WILSON'S LETTER TO CHILTON Queer Indorsement Which Did the Senator No Good.

From a letter signed by "A West Virginian" in New York Times. I have read with interest your edident Wilson's choice of candidates for Congress in certain Southern states. I frankly confess my inability to under stand the rule by which the President picks and chooses candidates, as typi-fied by his selection of Henry Ford, but the question I want to ask is, When is a Presidential indorsement not an in-dorsement? The Democrats of West rginia nominated ex-Senator Watson as their candidate for United States Senator, August 6, at a State-wide primary. His opponent was former Senator W. E. Chilton. Watson's friends amen! . . It is well! We fight sonator W. E. Chilton. Watson's triends were considerably elated over the fact that Governor Cornwell, the only his throne! Democrat elected to a state office two years ago and the first Democratic pears ago and the first Democratic Governor in 25 years, had stated in a letter that he would vote for Colonel Watson. Then the Chilton managers countered by letting it be known that their candidate would produce "a real indorsement." A little later they pub-lished and circulated far and wide the

indorsement." A little later they published and circulated far and wide the following letter:

The White House, Washington, June 27, 1015—My Dear Senator: I need hardly tell with what genuine interest I read your letter of June 22. You were indeed a true friend and a generous supporter throughout your terms in the Senate and I want to express most warmly my sense of gratitude for your friendship and support.

Your latter made me think very hard upon the question whether there was any avenue open to me-through which I could express my personal interest in your candidacy, but I am blocked by circumstances which I am sure you will not read to have expounded to you. Again and again this question has presented itself to me and always I have been checked by the consciousness that intervention of any sort on my part even so much as the appearance of an effort to pick and prefer a candidate, would produce the most embarasing impressions and be met by justifiable resisting to the constituency concerned, which would do more harm to my friend than my preference would do good, it is in this blind alley that I find myself and I am sure you will appreciate the altuation with your you will appreciate the altuation with your your.

The letter appeared in newspapers their merits until we can design and test better types and put them in quantity production. So far as the old Aircraft Board is concerned, there might out to health long ago. In the light of other side and in some instances with