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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1918.

MAN POWER OF THE NATION.

Adoption of the new draft law and the first registration under it have been the occasion for the United States to take stock of effective man power and to classify it with the greatest care and impartiality. When all men between 18 and 45 have been registered, these men will have to fill and add to the ranks of the Army, for only after a long war and in time of extreme peril would the Nation go beyond those ages for its defenders.

From figures supplied by the Provost Marshal-General's office to Judson C. Welliver for the New York Globe, and by the Provost Marshal-General himself to Congress for its guidance in framing the new draft law, the following tables of registration, past and prospective, and of effectives procured and to be procured, have been compiled:

Registration.

June 5, 1917	9,586,508
June 5, 1918	744,865
September 12, 1918, estimated, age 18 to 21	8,171,671
September 12, 1918, estimated, age 31 to 45	10,028,973
Total, actual and prospective	23,532,017

Effectives.

Drafted into Army or volunteered Army or Navy to September 1, 1918	2,691,308
Balance in class 1 on September 1	201,897
Estimated effectives, age 31 to 45, under new draft	601,236
Estimated effectives, age 18 to 21 under new draft	1,797,609
Total, equals 27 per cent of registration	6,392,051

All of these effectives are either volunteers or draftees in class 1. As young men reach the age of 21 they will be added to the number, but they will not supply enough effectives to keep the ranks full, and, if an increase in the Army should become necessary, it must draw on class 2 or must comb out effectives from that and the other classes. As circumstances change the status of men, a certain number are raised to class 1 from time to time, but with 73 per cent of all men of military age in the deferred classes there is a wide field for a drastic comb-out without taking any who are indispensable to essential industry, or the sole support of dependents or physically or morally unfit.

The men so far drafted have all been taken from class 1 and are such that no doubt that they would do better service as fighters than as workers. They include married men who have failed to support their families, married men supported by their wives and married men whose families are supported by an income independent of their labor. A large proportion of the men between 31 and 45 must come under these heads, but General Crowder deducts all married men of those ages, numbering 7,734,482, in arriving at the residue of 601,236. Several million class 1 effectives may be found among those married men.

Division A of class 2 comprises married men with children or fathers of motherless children who are not mainly dependent upon their labor for support, and division B comprises married men without children whose wives are able to support themselves. There are nearly half a million between 21 and 30 in class 2, and probably half of these are in divisions A and B, and could easily be spared without causing distress to their families or injury to industry. A much larger number of men between 31 and 45 will probably be placed in these divisions, fit material for soldiers, thus adding to General Crowder's estimate of effectives. Serious interference with industry would not begin until the draft encroached on division C of class 2, which consists of "necessary skilled farm laborers in necessary agricultural enterprise," or division D of class 2, consisting of "necessary skilled industrial laborers in necessary industrial enterprise."

The remaining classes cover men who could not be taken without leaving families unsupported or without leaving essential industries or public offices unfilled or undermanned. But it is inevitable that in administering the draft law many local boards will have been over-lenient and will have placed regard for individuals above the necessities of the Nation. As the war goes on these boards may fairly be expected to rise to a higher sense of duty and to comb out effectives even more unsparingly from the deferred classes. Married men will become widowers, infirm dependents will die, children will become self-supporting, and in each case the man can be transferred to class 1. The terms of public officials will expire, and patriotism or public opinion may lead them to give way to older men and thus to qualify for service.

From these sources the Army may easily be able to gather in ten million men without going below the two first divisions of class 2. By comparison with what the allies have done, this would be but skimming the cream off the supply of effectives. By so doing we should doubtless draft many men who are doing good service in industry, but we must be prepared more and more to replace such men with others over 45 or with women, sources of energy which we have only begun to tap. The governing principle should be that the Nation has a right to all the energy of all its citizens, whether their individual circumstances require them to work or not. By adhering to that principle we can keep the ranks of the Army full and keep our industries in operation.

One of the most enchanting studies these days is that of the manner in which the German staff explains that it has been licked, for it involves an admission of past mendacity which must be so skillfully concealed as not to be apparent to the average German intellect.

LA FOLLETTE THE LESSER.

Representative La Follette, of the Fourth Washington Congressional District, is not responsible for the fact that he is a cousin of the notorious La Follette who misrepresents Wisconsin in the United States Senate; but he must be held accountable for his record, which is in singular accord with the public attitude of his discredited relative.

It is not to be assumed that the Washington La Follette was inspired by pride of family that he followed so closely in the footsteps of his mischief-making namesake, for there is nothing about it that even a La Follette might acclaim with pride. It must be taken for granted that being a La Follette—that kind of a La Follette—he thought and acted as a La Follette. He was born that way.

Representative La Follette will learn today how the people of his district appraise his recent hurtful activities in and out of Cohgress. The climax of his obstructive career was reached when he voted against the declaration of war (April 5, 1917) and the selective service act. But he was not done then. On May 12, 1917, the war with Germany being a fact, and not a mere prospect, or vague possibility, he wrote a letter to a young constituent who asked his advice about war service.

"To be honest with you," wrote La Follette, the Lesser, "I think the best place for a man of education along the lines you have chosen would be just as far away from the war in Europe as possible." He charged also that the policy of the Government would be to send untrained and unhardened troops to Europe, and denounced it as "murder."

Since Congress did not see fit to impeach for sedition a member who was plainly in accord with that lawless group which has sought to impede and defeat the operation of conscription—such as Wells and Kaufman in Seattle, and Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman in New York—it is up to the Republicans of the Fourth District to render a verdict.

TAX THE RICH LOAFERS.

In imposing a surtax of only 3 per cent on unearned as compared with earned incomes, the House committee on ways and means has been very tender with a class of people for which its chairman, Mr. Kitchin, seems to have a great aversion. They are the sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, of the men who built great fortunes. There was doubtless the usual percentage of rascals among the men who built those fortunes, but, taken as a class, they built up the United States and their memory should be honored.

But it is different with many of those who inherited their wealth. Some are useful citizens, managing to the best of their ability the business which their fathers founded, or serving the public in the spirit of "noblesse oblige," in civil life or in the Army or Navy. Many others recognize no obligation to employ themselves usefully and devote their lives to pleasure, reaping where their fathers sowed. Their fortunes invested in securities or other property which depend for their value on the exertions of other men, they simply gather in the profits without contributing to production. They are drones in the hive.

The committee has done well in making a material increase in the rates of inheritance tax, but it might well have gone further in taxing the annual income from wealth which is not the result of the owner's effort and in the administration of which he is not occupied. There is good cause to tax more heavily the wealth which a man has inherited than that which he has produced, and further discrimination is justified between the man who himself administers his fortune and the one who leaves the work to others, especially when it consists of a productive industry.

Such a tax would be directly in line with the anti-loafer laws which have been passed in several states. It would impose a penalty on the idleness of the rich, as those laws penalize idleness of rich and poor alike. It would establish a rule that there is no room in this republic for a leisure class, which is merely a euphemism for a loafing class.

IGNORANT AND UNTRUTHFUL.

Complaint is made by the Portland Journal that the country papers abuse it for initiating the bill to abolish advertisement of tax delinquencies, instead of offering arguments for defeat of the bill. If the Journal will first present an honest argument in behalf of the law doubtless the country newspapers will be glad to answer it.

For example, the Journal asserts that "it is a bill to notify delinquent taxpayers by postal card at very light cost instead of notifying them by long advertisements in newspapers at extravagant cost."

The author of the bill does not know his own handiwork, let alone the provisions of existing law.

The official copy of the bill as presented to the voters by the Secretary of State provides for letter notice, not postal card notice. Even certain features of the envelope are prescribed.

The law now provides for mail notice to every tax delinquent. There is no notice to delinquents by advertisement, but there is notice by advertisement to the public of the continued delinquency of those who fail to respond to the small notices and of the pending issuance of certificates of delinquency.

No substitution of anything for anything, as represented by the Journal, is contained in the proposed measure. It adds nothing to the present law. It is directed solely at the proper and essential notice to the public. That it eliminates.

The full text of the present law is herewith published:

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That chapter 273, General Laws of Oregon of 1911, as amended by section 1 of chapter 3017, General Laws of Oregon of 1913, be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Within ninety days after taxes become delinquent each year, the tax collector shall send to each person, firm or corporation shown on the tax roll as owning real or personal property therein, on which the taxes for such year have not been paid, a notice containing a brief description of each parcel of such real property, or a general description of such personal property; which notice shall also specify the amount of taxes due and delinquent on said real or personal property and the rates of interest and penalties applicable thereto. Each notice of delinquent taxes on or charged against real property shall also contain a statement of the date on or after which a certificate of delinquency may be issued, as provided by law. The tax collector shall send the notice, in each instance, by mail to the last known address of the person, firm or corporation shown on the tax roll as owing such delinquent taxes.

Four months after the date when taxes charged against real property are delinquent, the tax collector shall cause to be published once each week for four successive weeks in the newspaper or newspapers selected by the County Court to publish County Court proceedings under the provisions of section 2902 of Lord's Oregon Laws, a notice stating a description of the several parcels of real property upon which taxes are delinquent, the amount of taxes and the name of the owner, if shown upon the tax roll, and a statement that six months after such taxes are delinquent a tax certificate of delinquency will issue therein, as provided by law. Such notice shall be published for a price not exceeding the price prescribed by section 2003 of Lord's Oregon Laws. The tax collector shall forthwith cause to be posted a copy of the printed notice in four public places in his county for four weeks, commencing four months after the date when such taxes become delinquent, and shall file in the office of the County Clerk of his county a copy of such notice, with a certificate indorsed thereon setting forth that such notice had been posted in four public places in his county, as hereinbefore provided; provided, however, that in counties of 100,000 or more inhabitants, the County Court of said counties, sitting for county business, shall cause said delinquent tax list to be published in two daily newspapers of general circulation, which newspaper shall have a circulation of more than 10,000 bona fide, sworn and ascertained circulation, which newspaper shall be published and circulated in said county, and that each newspaper so published shall be compensated at the rate of two cents per column inch nonpariel type for each 1,000 of actual bona fide and ascertained general circulation, said column to be not less than two inches wide; provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall not apply where the amount of taxes so delinquent against any parcel of real property is less than $1.

Incidents of twenty years ago when The Oregonian received in the aggregate considerable sums of money for publishing delinquent tax lists when the full and necessarily voluminous lists were required by law to be published, are presented by the Journal as if they were occurrences under the present limited advertising law and its bill with similar dishonesty is offered as an abolishment of extensive advertisements not demanded by present statutes.

The Oregonian, having the largest circulation of any newspaper in Portland, cannot under the present law hope to be awarded publication of delinquencies. It has no interest in the present law other than the interest of every sane and honest institution in the prompt and orderly collection of taxes. The Journal, as a single tax advocate, is opposed to the prompt and orderly collection of taxes as now imposed.

HEALTH OF RURAL CHILDREN.

Testimony to the better health of children of the cities, as compared with those in the rural districts, is given by the Child Welfare League of the County Council of Defense of Marion County, Indiana, as reported in the Indianapolis Star. Study is made of children less than 6 years old, and the conclusion is reached that "city children are healthier than the children of the rural districts." Perhaps it is so as to the country at large, notwithstanding the existence of slums here and there in cities, but it need not be so indefinitely. The social drift is toward improved conditions in the country which will go far toward wiping out the disadvantage of the country.

The disadvantage of the country child has been largely due to lack of opportunity and education of the parents. Welfare work in behalf of children has quite naturally flourished in the centers of population. The school clinic and the free dispensary, free advice as to the care of the teeth, correction of vision, removal of adventitious growths, and the like, are quite well taken care of in most cities which make any pretensions to social development. The importance of early corrective measures is now generally admitted by the thoughtful. The draft is disclosing numerous physical qualifications, it is said, which could have been removed by treatment in childhood. The campaign to make a whole Nation efficient obviously ought to take first account of the rising generation, and children of the country districts are entitled to the same consideration as their city cousins.

The telephone, the rural mail line, the automobile and better roads have done much to place rural education on an urban basis. They have opened the way to dissemination of information upon vital topics—such, for instance, as dietetics. It will surprise some persons to learn that the country child is not better fed than the city child. The fault is not in the quantity of the food, but in lack of attention to food values. It seems, too, that we are mistaken in supposing that country folks always have plenty of "fresh air." Only the more modern farm houses are scientifically ventilated.

These factors, and the comparative inattention of rural dwellers to the minor maladies of childhood, have contributed to the condition disclosed by the Indiana board. But there are reasons for being of good cheer as to the future. Time was when the situation would have been regarded as irremediable, but this is true no longer. With the greater dissemination of information upon this question, conditions will be improved. The American people, in town and country, are inclined to insist upon the best facilities obtainable for the rearing of their children. Formerly they moved to town to enjoy them; now they will take them with them as they return to the country.

TRYING TO WORK THE SPANIARDS.

While Spain boldly takes reprisals for the sinking of Spanish ships by seizing interned German ships, probably having been nerved to this action by German defeats, German propaganda in that country goes to ridiculous extremes. It is most active among the Ultramontane Catholics, who are found mostly among adherents of the pretender, Don Jaime, and it aims both to belittle the extent of American participation in the war and to prepare the way for a compromise peace, using the Pope as mediator.

The pro-German organ, El Dia, having urged the Spanish government to make peace overtures, the German Catholic Press Association sent a wireless dispatch to Madrid, thanking Spanish Catholics for their support of "the re-establishment of harmony between the Christian nations based on the principles fixed by the Pope." This called forth a joyful response from the organ of Don Jaime, urging the Catholic press "to comply with this sacred duty." At the same time diplomatic relations were established between the Vatican and Portugal, China and Japan. Then came extravagant praise of Spanish neutrality from Jasul, the organ of the new, German-controlled government of Roumania accompanied by the suggestion that "it might not be altogether impossible for Spain to receive some compensation for her strict neutrality in the future."

The character of this "strict neutrality" in the past may be judged by the fact that Spain has been the refuge of German submarines, spies and propagandists, has interned submarines only to let them escape and until lately made only protests against the sinking of Spanish ships, and by the ridiculous fables about the American and allied armies which are printed by pro-German newspapers. A German wireless dispatch from Nauen, eagerly seized by Spanish papers, quoted Australian prisoners who had been captured with some Americans as expressing surprise "that men so ill-prepared and ignorant of warfare had been allowed to take part in an attack," while an American prisoner is quoted as saying: "We were compelled to enlist and then were forced to go to the front."

But the Jaimist organ represented these same "ill-prepared and ignorant" troops as acting in France "as if they were in a conquered country," as sending "the French to the trenches first," with the prospect that they may all perish and the Yankees be "left in possession." In support of this opinion it is stated to be "an undoubted fact that Uncle Sam's troops, little by little, are replacing the English and French armies all along the line." From L'Eclair, organ of the French Ultramontanes, the Spanish paper quotes complaints of a Frenchman that "our old friends have made up their minds to civilize us," that "they are accompanied by special missionaries to teach us how to live according to common sense ideas," and that "the first thing we are taught is how to swat flies." This wail moves the Spaniard to deplore that it is now too late for the French "to prevent the suave subjection of their territory," but he predicts that, "when the war comes to an end and the proud Gallic spirit awakens, they will wish to shake off the American yoke."

The absurdity of these attempts to enlist religious bigotry in the cause of Germany is apparent from the fact that all of the European allies except England and Scotland are Catholic, while Protestant Prussia is at the head of the central powers, and that more than one-third of the American Army is Catholic. The recent policy of the Spanish government shows that it has not been deceived by these appeals to religious bigotry, but recognizes that the struggle is between the forces of humanity and barbarism, the division between which cuts across the lines of creed. By indulging in so vain a hope the German government betrays to what desperate expedients it is driven in the effort to turn the allies aside from their purpose to tear up Kaiserism, by the roots. Propaganda in the name of religion can appeal only to the narrowest of men who are few and have small influence. It cannot overcome the devotion to liberty and humanity which has united men and women of every faith to fight against Teuton savagery.

The attempt to arouse suspicion of American intentions among the French has as little prospect of success, judging by the relations of friendship and confidence which have been established. Yet they impose on our soldiers in France an obligation to be extremely considerate in their dealings with the proud and sensitive French, in order that they may give no opening for German intrigue to provoke animosity.

The teeth of the American soldier are being well cared for. The dental corps has been expanded from fifty-eight to 5810 officers, and it is estimated that the number of dentists who have enlisted is sufficient to care for an Army of 5,000,000 men. Two hundred and fifty thousand operations a month are being performed in dental infirmaries of the cantonments. This, however, does not tell the whole story. The contribution of services by members of the Dental Preparedness League is estimated to have been worth $2,000,000 to the beneficiaries, and does not include a large number of cases not officially reported. Dental ambulances are now in service at the front, and dental surgeons are doing important work in reconstructing wounded men who have been disfigured. Conferring of the cross of the Legion of Honor upon two American dentists in France indicates the value which is set upon this work by the French military authorities.

"Misanthropy," said Schiller, the German, "is prolonged suicide. Egotism is the supremest poverty of a created being." By the estimate of one of their own philosophers, the Germans are doomed.

Now that the ninth German war loan is to be open to subscription, we shall see whether the German people are willing to back a loser, or whether the Kaiser will simply take their money.

Pity the poor gold miner. He regards with envy his brother, the silver miner, who once was victim of the crime of '73, but he makes no uproar about the crime of '18.

It's just glory to an American to make the altitude record of 23,500 feet, but no Huns will be caught up there. Good bombing height is sufficient.

The old saying of "The better the day the better the deed," applies to the pouring of 1400 quarts of "booze" in the sewers Sunday by police officials.

There was no danger that Senator Lewis would drown. All he needed to do was to stop his inexhaustible flow of wind and he would float.

Turkey has a loan from Germany of 45,000,000 "pounds," meaning money, of course, since hot air is weightless.

Soon it will be time to save the horse chestnuts so the boys "over there" can ward off rheumatism.

General Brusiloff has been exonerated by the Bolsheviki, but who is to exonerate the Bolsheviki?

The latest from Lenine is that he is recovering, while the woman who shot him has been executed.

Wilson has abandoned the tour to this Coast, which is too bad. They need his presence in Idaho.

The rise in sugar does not affect old stock, but it's a wise buyer who can tell the difference.

The ninth German war loan will be dragged out while the fourth liberty loan hops over the top.

The new classification of the auto thief is "meddler," and that ought to get him into jail.

With Haywood landed and Debs on the way, the American Bolsheviki stands aghast.

Der Demokrat, at Davenport, Ia., hung on a long time before it dropped.

The first families of the Oregon country go to the hopfields in autos.

Go to the Oaks today, and if you do not know why you will learn there.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis was not born to be drowned.

Two murder mysteries in one day is going strong for Seattle.

ROSE CITY PARK IS GRATEFUL

Practical Returns to Be Given to Multnomah Guards for Fighting Fires.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—There has been a good deal of comment by Rose City Park people regarding the good work done by the fire fighters at the recent brush fire and I believe their sentiments could be well expressed by these few lines in your paper. Especially would they wish all honor shown those Multnomah Guard boys, who fought fire like demons and stood guard all night with shovel gangs, covering up fire with dirt and frequently using their hands if shovels were not available.

Coffee was served by folks living in the fire district, which was well taken, for most of these fellows, at the call of duty, had left office or shop without eating dinner, and many messages were given by the Guard to telephone wife or friend that they would stay with it till finished or until the fire was in control.

Such patriotism as shown by these men, who cannot be "over there," but are willing to protect folks at home, is worthy of honorable mention, and, as we see by current advertisements the Guard are giving a picnic and dance September 10 at the Oaks to secure funds for getting raincoats, etc., for the band, the event should be given a hearty patronage by all. They can rest assured of receiving same from Rose City Park people.

ROSE CITY PARK RESIDENT.

Proper Display of Flag.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—Accepting an invitation from a civic official, I recently visited one of the city clubs and in one of the rooms thereof, saw our flag displayed on a wall with the union toward the right hand as one enters. I called the attention of one of the members of the club to the position of the blue field and he maintained that it should be so placed; "but," said he, "I will change the position if I am convinced that it is wrongly placed."

I appealed to several officers and they, with one exception, told me that the point in mind is a mooted question; the exception showed me a booklet that stated that "the union should be toward the north or east."

I base my construction upon some official instructions that I cannot now produce that the union on walls, windows for outside passers-by, etc., and others, should always be placed at the left of the person facing the flag and I note that in most cases it is so arranged. Am I not right in my contention? S. T. ADAMS.

When the flag is hung vertically, so it can be viewed from one side only, the blue field should be at the right, as one faces it. When hung horizontally, the field should be at the left, according to the National committee on patriotic literature. A statement by the Adjutant-General of the War Department says that when hung flat, either on the inside or the outside of buildings, the union should be to the north or east, and that the flag should rarely be displayed in a flat horizontal position.

Registration by German.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—I am an unnaturalized German within draft age. Father died leaving me without papers. Am loyal American (100 per cent) and doing my bit for Uncle Sam as I go along. Kindly answer whether I can register for the selective draft, September 12, being technically an enemy alien, but morally a true American. When registering, must I mention enemy alien, or German alien? Since I am not Prussian I am no enemy to democracy, but a staunch supporter of it.

CONSTANT READER.

You are required to register and will be required to state of what country you are a subject. The term "enemy alien" is not used in the question form. Although required to register, you will not be accepted in the draft if you are a subject of Germany.

Divorce in California.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Sept. 8.—(To the Editor.)—(1) If a person gets married in California two months after getting a divorce in Oregon, will it be a legal marriage as long as they reside in California?

(2) To get a marriage license in California must there be a person present as witness?

(3) Does the California law require six months' waiting after divorce?

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(1) No.
(2) Yes.
(3) If divorce is obtained in California marriage cannot be legally contracted until expiration of at least one year and until formal issuance of final decree.

Marriage After Divorce.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—In 1907 could a person divorced in Oregon go to Vancouver, Wash., and remarry without waiting the six months limit? Would the marriage be legal? In case it was not legal would parties have to get a divorce or have the marriage annulled? M. J. S.

Marriages, otherwise regular, which were contracted within six months after divorce in Oregon, were validated by a law adopted in 1913 if they occurred prior to June, 1913.

Army School of Nursing.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly advise me where I can get the necessary information in regard to the entrance or admission into the Army training school for nurses.

I have tried at all of the places I thought could give this information, but have been unable to "be set right."

LORENE E. EVEREST.

Apply to Army school of nursing, office of Surgeon-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

Consuls to Argentine.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Sept. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly advise the name and address of the United States Consul to Argentine. WM. R. WARNER.

At Buenos Aires, William H. Robertson, Consul-General; at Rosario, Wilbert C. Bonney, Consul. Business letters, however, should be addressed to the office, rather than the individual, to prevent delay in the event that the official is temporarily absent from his post.

Naturalization of Father.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 8.—(To the Editor.)—I came to this country when I was 9 years of age and my father is a naturalized citizen. Is it necessary for me to get out citizenship papers to vote and have the same rights as anyone else born here? I am 38 years of age now. READER.

If your father obtained his final naturalization papers before you were 21 and you were dwelling in the United States at the time you attained that age, you are a citizen.

Age Limits in Draft.

CORVALLIS, Or., Sept. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly tell me whether the new draft is just to 45 or includes 45. I. D.

It includes 45. In application of the draft law a man is 45 until he attains his 46th birthday.

Those Who Come and Go.

How a wink and smile cemented two young hearts and sent Thomas Marsh, of Denver, on his way to fight the Huns in France, is told by Miss Rena Denning, pretty 19-year-old Minnesota girl, who arrived in Portland Sunday for an indefinite stay.

"Our meeting was so sudden," said Miss Denning, "and it all came about when the young man entered the coach of the train on which I was traveling and gave me an innocent wink. I smiled, and it was but a short time until we were engaged in conversation. Now, Thomas is a brave young man, but he had an idea that actual warfare was not to his liking and he had decided to apply for employment in a spruce camp or some other peaceful line of endeavor in the United States.

"I have two brothers in France, and I appealed to him to lay aside his fighting prejudices, shoulder a rifle and join the fighting forces. While eating dinner on the train that evening we arived at an agreement which may eventually lead to our marriage. Although we had known each other but a few hours Thomas proposed our wedding, and I made it plain that I would become a party to the contract under one condition. And that was—that Thomas join the American fighting forces and serve under Old Glory until the close of the war.

"He readily agreed to my plan and yesterday went to Vancouver, where he made application to join the infantry. This branch of the service being closed, he will leave Friday for Canada, where he will make an effort to enter the fighting forces of that country. I guess it was a case of love at first sight, but I intend to keep my part of the agreement, and am looking ahead with more or less anxiety to the close of the war. If the girls of the United States would shun the slackers as they do in France and England they would be doing something worth while, and would aid materially in increasing the fighting forces of the United States."

Miss Denning was accompanied to Portland by her mother, who apparently does not object to her daughter's late venture.

Unless the district exemption boards of Eastern Oregon take some action in the near future to protect the interest of the wool growers of that section, this industry will soon be a thing of the past in this state, according to Thomas Boylin, one of the best known sheep raisers in the Pendleton vicinity. "It is almost impossible to secure flock tenders at the present time and men engaged in this line of endeavor are now receiving as much as $100 a month and board. Umatilla County has been hard hit by the war and our forces have been depleted to such an extent that we have been compelled to turn off our sheep long in advance of previous seasons. While it is true that we need fighting men on the front, it is also important that we should produce sufficient food to supply the demands of our forces and those of our allies." Mr. Boylin is at the Imperial Hotel.

O. P. Hoff is one Oregon man who has not suffered materially as a result of the present high cost of living. "When I first entered the employ of the state I made a resolution that my expense account would not exceed $.50 a day," said Mr. Hoff, "and I have found it possible to live well within that allotment. When I observe conditions as they exist in Oregon today I sometimes think that it is high living rather than the high cost of living that is depressing our people." During his stay in Portland Sunday Mr. Hoff approved the appointment of E. H. Horner as Deputy Labor Commissioner of Eastern Oregon. Mr. Horner has had much experience in the milling business and will succeed M. H. Allen, who resigned recently to accept other employment. Mr. Horner will make his headquarters at Baker.

"Southern Oregon will this year produce more prunes than ever before," according to John T. Long, prominent attorney of Roseburg, who is at the Imperial Hotel. "The weather has been ideal this season," said Mr. Long, "and the Government price of 10 cents a pound is very satisfactory to the growers. Picking of the fruit is now in progress and hundreds of driers will be in operation within the next few days. It is estimated that Douglas County alone will produce 2,000,000 pounds of prunes, which is above the normal crop of past seasons."

"I want to add my bit in advertising the Columbia River Highway," said Charles H. Doty, Pasadena, Cal., merchant, who is making an automobile tour of the Pacific Northwest. "I have traveled quite extensively over the United States, spent several months in Europe, but nowhere have I found a highway to compare with the Columbia drive. The scenic beauty of the road is wonderful and should prove a valuable asset to Oregon." Mr. Doty is accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Doty and two daughters, Misses Elaine and Harriet. They are visiting with friends during their stay in Portland.

People of Grays Harbor district are proud of the showing made in spruce production during the past few weeks, according to M. M. Sheller, who arrived in Portland Sunday after an inspection of that field. "During the week ended August 24, 5,000,000 feet were cut, making a new record for the production of spruce logs for airplanes," said Mr. Sheller. "The Coos Bay and Siletz districts of Oregon were second during the week with an output of 4,500,000 feet, he declared.

Dr. H. L. Studley, of Eugene, accompanied by Mrs. Studley and Miss Jessie Powell, motored here Sunday and are staying at the Seward Hotel. "Lane County has contributed liberally of her men and money for war purposes," said Dr. Studley, "and it is our intention to go over the top in the fourth liberty loan drive. Practically every mill in Lane County is operating at full capacity, and the farmers have enjoyed a prosperous season. The same can be said of our canneries, which are at present employing hundreds of patriotic women bent on doing their bit to crush the Germans."

"The women of Oregon have accomplished wonders in the berry fields this season," said J. R. Meuth, of Marion County, who is registered at the Seward Hotel. "Marion County produced a large crop of raspberries this year and growers were considerably alarmed early in the season because of the threatened shortage of labor. The women came to our assistance, however, and the entire crop was saved. There is no doubt but that the women of Oregon are teeming with patriotism and will not be found wanting in the war."

"Although handicapped by several months of dry weather, the farmers of Benton County will this season make a good showing along the line of crop production," says J. C. Bently, who arrived here Monday from Corvallis. "Our fruits were never more promising than at the present time, while the grain crop will be about normal." Mr. Bentley says considerable difficulty has been met in securing efficient labor, but that this obstacle has been overcome to some extent by Government aid.

Declarant After 7 Years.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—If a foreigner has obtained the first citizenship papers and failed to claim the final citizenship papers in the specified time limit of seven years, can such a person be taken as a declarant? A READER.

There is no time limit of seven years. He is still a declarant.

In Other Days.

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Morning Oregonian, Sept. 10, 1868.

Captain McGregor, who has just returned from Fort Klamath, says that the Indians are played out and show no signs of fight.

The law office of J. L. Collins, at Dallas, has been burglarized.

The Oregon Patriot, a new weekly paper in the German language, has appeared in Portland.

A dynamometer, a machine used to determine the force to be used in driving any given machine or part is reported as a recent invention by the Scientific American.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Morning Oregonian, Sept. 10, 1893.

A daughter was born to President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland yesterday at noon. This is the first time in the history of the republic that the wail of a new-born infant has been heard within the walls of the White House.

James Driscoll was elected president of the Stevedores, Longshoremen and Riggers Union last evening.

An elaborate reception was given Thursday for Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway at her home honoring her return from the Columbia Exposition.

Mrs. H. D. Greene has returned from an 18 months' tour of Europe.

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry will play at the Marquam next week in "Nance Oldfield," "The Bells" and "Merchant of Venice."

POOL HALLS NO RIGHT TO LIVE

Writer Charges They Are Congregation Places of Idlers.

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Recently the writer read with interest an able editorial entitled "Non-essentials." I notice the ommission of the pool hall, and may I take up a moment to ask why the pool hall?

The pool hall is a gambling device and is a menace to the morals and health of the patrons. Citizens are not permitted to gamble at cards or dice. Why are they permitted to play pool? The loser pays for the game. As a rule the language used in the ordinary pool hall is disgusting, bets are very frequently made and the atmosphere is putrid in most places.

I will not permit any of my three boys to patronize pool halls, neither do I do any gambling or attend the game myself, and, be it understood, I am not a minister's son.

From careful observation since the reading of The Oregonian's editorial in reference to non-essentials, it strikes me that the pool hall should be abolished permanently either in peace time or war time. There is no room on earth at the present time for idlers, and the greater majority of the patrons of the pool halls in general are simply non-producers and loafers.

H. R. HOEFLER.

NOT ALL RUSSIANS SLACKERS

Draft Official Cites Instances of Marked Patriotism Among Them.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—In connection with the current exposure of disloyalty on the part of certain Russians, I believe it is timely to call attention to other Russians of an entirely different sort, whose loyalty and good fellowship are very gratifying.

In the last registration, two of the young men who brought their questionnaires to me were born in Norka, Russia, and the parents of a third came from the same place. One had taken out his first naturalization papers very recently for the evident purpose of rendering himself subject to military duty. All worked in shipyards and at least had a reasonable ground for a claim of dependency. All of the three waived every claim of deferred classification, and did it promptly and eagerly.

From my observation, most of the young men of 21 of Russian ancestry may be counted upon to follow the same course, and the incident is mentioned only to do justice to our loyal people of Russian blood.

MEMBER LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD.

History of Tuberculosis.

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Please state whether a man 36 years of age, who had pulmonary tuberculosis for seven or eight years previous to the present time, but who is now an arrested case and comparatively healthy and free of the disease, could pass the physical examination required of men for enlistment in the Army or Navy, or whether the fact of such a previous ailment would debar him from serving?

Would this fact be sufficient grounds for claiming exemption in the future drafts for the Army?

INTERESTED PATRIOT.

A history of tuberculosis is taken into consideration but it is not given undue weight unless supported by present physical signs. Therefore only the examining physician can pass on your case.

Location of Marine.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—I would like to know where I could write to find my son. The last I heard from him he was in Newport News, Va. He was going to sail in a day or two. He is in the Marines.

A MOTHER OF TWO SOLDIERS.

Write to Adjutant and Inspector's Department, Marine Corps, Navy building, Washington, D. C.

WOMEN!

You will want to have home comforts that you can make with little trouble or expense.

FREE—Home Efficiency Book to every reader of The Oregonian.

Have you envied the owner of a serving wagon? Have you wished that they were just a little cheaper to buy.

WISH NO MORE—MAKE ONE YOURSELF. This Efficiency Book also tells how, at small cost, you can make a fireless cooker, an iceless freezer and ever so many home time-savers.

Let your kitchen be the MODEL KITCHEN that you read about in all the magazines—with the added pleasure of knowing that the expense to make every item in it has been trifling.

The men members of your family will enjoy helping you do the small amount of carpentry necessary—or—you can do it yourself.

Uncle Sam needs your help. You must therefore make time to do some work for others besides your household.

This book will help you to save time.

Write your name and address plainly. Direct your letter to The Portland Oregonian Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C.

Enclose 2-cent stamp for return postage on THE HOME EFFICIENCY BOOK.