The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

Subscription rates—Invariably in advance:

(By Mail.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	1.00
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and weekly	2.50

(By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, without Sunday, one year	7.80
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.95
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.65

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at owner's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 34 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 50 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 62 to 72 pages, 5 cents; 78 to 82 pages, 6 cents. Foreign postage, double rates.

Eastern Business Office—Verre & Conklin, Brunswick building, New York; Verre & Conklin, Steger building, Chicago; Verre & Conklin, Free Press building, Detroit, Mich.; San Francisco representative, R. J. Bidwell.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled 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 dispatches herein are also reserved.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1918.

NEW MEASURE OF SELF-ESTIMATION.

Now that the men from 31 to 45, inclusive, have been grouped in a single class by the sweeping operation of the new draft, it will be interesting to observe the effect of supplying a new basis for self-estimation, particularly on the older men. In the process of selection, the rule formerly applied in civil life will be reversed. Whereas it used to be assumed by some employers that the man of 40 or past was on the downhill side, and it was put up to him to prove the reverse to be true, now the Army, in its search for men, will assume that the individual is fit, and will pronounce him fit in the absence of evidence to the contrary. We think that many men will be mightily heartened by discovering that they are the military equals of younger men.

In what respect, the man of 40 will now ask himself, am I less efficient than my friend who is 31, or 35? There are two sides to the account. Years are not always a reliable measure. Those who have lived temperate lives, who have not burned the candle at both ends, who have maintained that lively interest in others which is a preservative of youth, who have not had the mistaken notion as to the inevitableness of "wild oats" which possesses some, will be better men than those some years younger who have not so guarded themselves. The pride of the older ones (in years) who are accepted, and the vain regrets of those who are placed in the deferred classes, will be influential factors in bringing about a new regime later on. It is safe to predict that there will be revival of interest in keeping fit, and new knowledge of the fact that it is easier to preserve one's health and strength than it is to regain them after they have declined.

Our older men will also mentally compare themselves with their enemies of the same ages. There is no reason to fear the result of such a comparison. Man for man and age for age, the American is quite the equal of the German and the superior of the Austrian. This is particularly true in the matter of initiative, of self-reliance and the dash of the private soldier. The years which only solidify in the mind of the Prussian commoner the idea that he cannot hope to rise above the common herd bring to the American the knowledge that he can do so if he only will. Life in America is a series of adventures, large and small. The American may be mature without being petrified. It is a condition growing out of his fundamental social surroundings and his intensely individualistic government.

We probably gain more than any other Nation, and certainly more than our enemies, by expansion of the service age-limits. The highly selective process which is following registration will disclose not only a gratifying number of men fit for fighting, but an even larger number who may be exceedingly useful in other forms of war work. The fact that a larger proportion than in the younger classes will be restricted by dependencies and by greater responsibilities does not vitiate the principle of fitness. But the admission of older men to the service ought to arouse a new spirit of emulation among them. They are being given their chance to show what men of their forties can do. The selective service bestows a privilege of which those who have not lost ambition will delight to avail themselves.

ITCHING FEET.

There is a type of man who is easily unsettled by the passing of exciting events, which cause him to lose the power of concentration and continuity of purpose, and practically unfit him for productive effort. In spite of the efforts of the Government to put a check on bidding for men by rival industries, and notwithstanding the work-or-fight order which aims to keep men of draft age continuously employed, there is a disquieting amount of shifting of labor from place to place. This is particularly noticeable in the farming districts. Men hire out, work a day or two, and for no particular reason move on. They are not always, or even often, moved by determination to better their condition. All they want is change.

This, of course, hampers industry in more ways than one. There is the time lost between jobs, which in the aggregate is large. There is a certain destruction of the morale of other workmen, with whom the wanderer comes in contact. There is appreciable loss to employers in breaking in new men. There is also the general lowering of efficiency of the man who is already planning on seeking a new job before he has fairly warmed up to the old.

It is a new problem, because it does not in particular involve the hobo type which used to be all too familiar but now seems to have disappeared from the stage. Some were contented and sedate enough before they made their first move, and now seem unable to stop. Wanderlust is playing strange tricks with them. Neither high wages nor attractive working conditions make any difference; they are ever on the go.

It may yet be necessary to adopt some such system as that of our enemies, who compel the worker to obtain permission to change his employment. To do this he must give a reason, which would stump most Americans of the class to whom reference is made. Such a policy would be justified by the needs of war and would also benefit the wandering worker and add greatly to his bank account.

In times like these we have the right to expect a certain amount of moral resolution in the individual. Whether the job precisely suits him or not, he ought to stay by it until he has a definite reason for quitting, and that reason ought to be a substantial one. It is part of the duty of the patriot to sit steady, and perform the task immediately before him to the best of his ability.

GETTING TOGETHER.

Americans of every creed and denomination will find a point of agreement in the fourth liberty loan, a point which is to be strongly emphasized at the meeting tomorrow in the Public Auditorium in which members of all the churches will unite in showing their patriotism. The welcome to members of every creed also includes those of no creed, if there are any such. The spirit of the call is that there can be no theological differences of opinion which can possibly supersede our common duty to our country or overshadow our patriotism.

It is a good idea, this getting together of the denominations. Lasting good may come out of it. We need not only all the co-operation possible in floating our share of the fourth loan, but a great deal of the spirit of co-operation in many other affairs, now and afterward. There is no bond of union quite equal to mutual interest in a common task, and especially in a work of self-preservation. The comradeships of the fighting front, which know no denominational distinctions and which persist as agreeable memories so long as life lasts, illustrate the point. Now we are about to form new and agreeable comradeships here at home.

The getting together of the denominations in liberty loan work is auspicious. It suggests many possibilities not out of line with the general trend of the people toward unity in essential matters and toward disregard of the issues which do not count.

SUPPOSE WE ALL DID IT.

The following from the Portland Journal seems to be presented as an argument favoring the submission of an individual's special tax hobby and for support of it by the voters:

> The 1917 Legislature rejected a bill which contained provisions similar to the measure which is to be on the ballot. An Oregon Legislature rejected a local option bill, and the people at the next election passed it.
>
> The Oregon Legislature rejected a corrupt practices bill, and the people at the next election passed it.
>
> An Oregon Legislature rejected a corporation tax bill, and the people at the next election passed it under the initiative by a vote of nearly ten to one.
>
> The people can get reforms in spite of the Legislature if they determine to do so. They can get this delinquent advertising reform, which a Legislature rejected, if they will vote for it at the coming election.

There was another "reform" which was once uppermost in the Journal's weird conception. It had something or other to do with public wharves and waterfront. The Legislature rejected it, so the "reform" was put on the next election ballot at the instance of its newspaper proponent and for the price usually paid to petition hawkers for such services.

It was defeated. It was a reform the people couldn't seem to get "in spite of the Legislature."

The Legislature has also refused to prohibit compulsory vaccination. Subsequently the people sustained it.

Conversely the people voted down a sterilization bill and the Legislature subsequently passed it.

The people voted down a blue sky law and the Legislature subsequently passed it.

The people voted down a millage tax for certain educational institutions and the Legislature subsequently passed it.

What does it all mean? Merely that in the history of direct legislation you can find an argument for anything—that the people can get reforms in spite of the Legislature; that they can't get reforms in spite of the Legislature, and that they can get reforms in spite of themselves.

But that is all beside the matter of the lovely time we should have if all newspapers, with their superior facilities for publicity, should rush to the petition mongers every time they hatched an idea on how this or that should be done or regulated.

TWO ADVENTUROUS EXPEDITIONS.

Abandonment of the Caspian oil city of Baku by the British to the Turks attracts attention to two of the most arduous and adventurous enterprises of the war. The force which went to help the strangely incongruous force of Armenians and Bolsheviki in holding Baku against the Turks marched from Bagdad through Kanikin, on the Persian frontier, Kermanshah, Hamadan and Kazvin to Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, whence ships were taken to Baku. The journey extended for a distance of probably 600 miles through mountainous country where it was exposed to attack by the Turks, but where it had the aid of the proally Persian government and of the friendly Christian tribe of the Jelus, who hate the Turks.

The line of communication is so long and so weak that the force could only have been small, and the combined army of British, Armenians and Bolsheviki which held Baku numbered only 8000 men. It was opposed by about 10,000 Turks, of whom 7000 were regulars, but these were doubtless strengthened by the main Turkish army at Tabriz, which had been organizing the tribes of Azerbaijan, adjoining the Caucasus, against the British. The best prospect of recovery of Baku for the allies lies in the advance northward of the army in Mesopotamia.

Even more adventurous was the march of a British force from India through almost the whole length of Persia to Meshed in the northeastern corner of that country. It started from Nushki, the most westward extension of the Quetta railroad through the Indian province of Baluchistan, and traveled through deserts and mountains along the southern and western frontiers of Afghanistan, a distance of probably a thousand miles. Its object is to guard India against dangers arising from the anarchy which prevails in Turkestan, and it is protecting a further extension of the Quetta railroad to the Persian frontier. A part of the force which marched to Enzeli crossed the Caspian Sea and seized Krasnovodsk, the western terminus of the Trans-Caspian railroad, which has been built into the heart of Turkestan.

Baku, the prize for which the British and Turks will doubtless continue to struggle, has duplicated the history of an American boom town in one of the oldest of inhabited countries. Tradition dates its founding in the time of Alexander the Great, and it certainly existed under the ancient Persian empire. It has since passed successively under the sway of the Arab caliphs, the Turks, the Persians and the Russians, who finally acquired it in 1813.

Existence of oil in the country has been known for almost a thousand years. The Arab geographer Masudi in the tenth century wrote of it as a place of naptha and volcanoes; Marco Polo, the Venetian, in the thirteenth century described its oil wells, and in the year 1225 one of the wells produced oil to the value of $200 a day. The wells were developed by Nobel and the Rothschilds, and in 1898 produced nearly two billion gallons, there being now 20,000 flowing wells, producing nearly one-fifth of the world's supply of petroleum. Sale of their land made multi-millionaires of poor Tartars, and the city has a mixed population of 250,000 Tartars, Armenians, Jews, Georgians, Persians and Cossacks, who have added many modern improvements and public institutions to the new port which has grown on the ancient, Oriental town of steep, narrow, winding streets.

THE OREGON STATE FAIR.

Good Oregonians go to Salem at least twice a year. Once is upon private or public business and the other upon the occasion of the State Fair. The latter is habit grown to custom. It began more than a half century ago, when every man provided his own transportation, and, the time being the best of the year, it was made visiting time for the Valley and such settlements as existed on the edges. Visitors brought in their dead-ax wagons the best of their products and rivalry was intense. They came to camp, and the extensive campgrounds of today are survival of the idea. Transportation is easier now, yet there will be many in camp who began that way, and their sons and daughters, who have the Oregon way by the best right.

The fifty-seventh annual State Fair begins Monday morning, to run for the week. It will follow the lines of the great exposition of last year with the addition of such industrial and agricultural progress as has developed in the twelvemonth. There will be good racing, but this fair is not built around a race track. Secretary Lea is featuring dairying this year as a timely war essential, and, coincidently, the tractor comes to the front. There will be big display of this power and practical tests of all makes. By and by Government will find a way to help put a tractor on the farm of every man who needs it, so it is a proper moment for the farmer to hear of its advantages. Tractors come in more sizes and varieties than ever. There is one for every size need. It is the coming farm power. It is widely used now, but its use will grow more rapidly than did that of automobiles, for the mysteries of the gas engine are no longer mysteries. A fair is no longer complete without a tractor show.

County exhibits will be many. So, too, will be those of the handiwork of women of Oregon. That display comes down from the years agone, when the best patchwork quilt won the prize. Its successor will be present.

All the "cultures" will be featured except that spelled with a "k." The best music in Oregon has been engaged. Other entertainment will be of the kind that pleases, without the sting. Much depends on the weather—but who minds the weather in Oregon!

WHO DOES AND WHO SHOULD PAY TAXES.

The impression which has been industrially fostered by his political opponents, that "Uncle Joe" Cannon is politically dead, however much he may be physically alive, has received a rude shock from his article in the Saturday Evening Post on "Who Pays the Tax." He throws a bright light on certain facts in regard to our present system of producing revenue for the Government, and he founds on them a new and forcible argument for his favorite doctrine of tariff protection. He says many things which should set us thinking, for we shall be called upon to vote on them as the basis of campaign issues in the near future.

Mr. Cannon shows that the tariff, which was formerly our main source of revenue, has become negligible in that respect and has almost sunk to the miscellaneous class, having yielded last year "less than $180,000,000 on the largest importations in our history." Its place has been taken by internal taxes, chiefly on incomes, corporations, war profits and excess profits. It has been a subject of constant and fierce contention between parties as to who paid the tariff tax—the foreign producer or the domestic consumer—but, says Mr. Cannon, "throughout the history of this country the people had the impression that they all paid a part of the indirect taxes collected at the custom-house on imported articles." He shows that in 1916, before the present heavy, direct war taxes were imposed, only 362,842 individuals and 206,984 corporations paid income tax. Less than one-third of 1 per cent of the individuals paid the tax, and only 60 per cent of the corporations reported positive net income. Payers of this tax included less than one-fourth of 1 per cent of the farmers, while of the classes which in this country are termed "the interests" and which the Bolsheviki kill as bourgeois, from one-half of 1 per cent among teachers, only 10 per cent of the manufacturers, 21 per cent among brokers and about one-third of the bankers pay income tax. The conclusion is that those who have been deemed rich are not so rich after all, and that about 99½ per cent of the population has successfully put in practice what Mr. Cannon calls "the commonly accepted idea of taxation"—to "put the boil on the other fellow's nose."

The conditions produced by war will compel the American people to take note of the facts to which the ex-Speaker calls their attention and to act in accordance with them. While our necessary revenue will be so large that we cannot hope again to raise nearly half or even a third by tariff duties, the tariff can be put on a basis which will raise a larger proportion of the total than at present. In that connection we cannot ignore the fact which Mr. Cannon impresses upon us, that a protective tariff has always been a good revenue producer, while a tariff professedly for revenue only has always produced a deficit. Yet the Nation's relation to foreign trade will be so profoundly changed that our purpose to protect our industries and at the same time to raise revenue by customs duties must be modified by the necessity of expanding foreign trade.

The productive capacity of the Nation had already greatly outgrown its ability to consume its products before the war, and the impetus which industry has received from the war has added enormously to the surplus for which we must find markets abroad. It will be imperative to use the tariff for the purpose of bargaining for markets with other nations, both in order to dispose of surplus products and to find occupation for our new merchant fleet. That will require departure from the extreme doctrine of protection, of which Mr. Cannon is an advocate. At the same time it will be necessary for the extreme votaries of tariff for revenue only to yield much. They must concede that any duty, even if levied for revenue only, has a protective effect, and they should agree that this effect should be considered in deciding on what commodities to levy it and in fixing its rate. The wisdom of so doing has been impressed on us by the lesson we have had in the necessity of maintaining economic independence by producing certain essential commodities, such as chemicals, dyes, fertilizers and raw materials for explosives and steel. The need of such economic defense may pass away as the proposed League of Nations gains power, but its success in preventing war will be only gradual and we cannot be sure that the after-war settlement will eliminate all possible causes of war. Until this has been accomplished, it would be folly to throw down all those barriers which will constitute our economic defenses.

Unless the war should end much sooner than we have reason to hope, direct taxes will be increased beyond the amounts provided in the pending bill. The percentage will have reached about as high as is wise under that bill, and the only way of getting more revenue will be to reach lower in the scale by reducing the amount of exempt income. There is no valid reason why an unmarried man whose income has been increased 100 per cent to $1000 while his living expenses have only increased 50 per cent to $750 should not pay the normal tax on $250. If that rule were applied all along the line, Mr. Cannon would no longer be able to say that five states paid more than 70 per cent of the revenue from income tax, every man would be made to realize that this is his war because money would be taken right out of his pocket to help pay for it, and he would be more concerned about where the money goes.

That is one of the most powerful motives of policy for imposing direct taxes and for exacting them from the mass of the people instead of a select few. The obstacle to that policy is that the many have small incomes but have votes, and that Congress always legislates with an eye to votes rather than sound policy or justice. But it is morally certain that if every $1000 man paid only $10 a year directly out of his pocket to the Government, he would acquire an interest in learning what the Government does with the money. The same end would be served if we had taxes on commodities of general consumption, imposed in such a way that they would not be concealed in the price of the goods. If a woman were informed by her grocer that the price of a poupd of sugar was 10 cents and that the tax was 1 cent a pound, she would tell her husband, and while she would be prompted to save sugar, he would watch what the Government did with the money. Uncle Sam would have no chance to "pass the buck" to the sugar trust, which already has enough sins to answer for.

Americans are wasteful, but they are most wasteful in their manner of handling their National finances. They are learning to practice economy at home, and they need an incentive to insist upon that virtue in their Governmental affairs. So long as their taxes are hidden in the price of their goods, they regard the treasury as everybody's gold mine. When the Government comes to them with a direct demand for money to pay its expenses, they are apt to inquire into those expenses.

That Uncle Sam has been "easy" is evident from the fact that his mining and corporation laws permitted a German company to mine tungsten which was to have been used in making weapons to kill Americans and their allies. But a way will be found to prevent that in future.

By and by nobody will ride on a pass. With Government in control and using the people's money for deficiencies, this course is right. As well extend the franking privilege to a select class. To be sure, Congressmen now enjoy the frank, but there may be a change.

Military draft treaties are fast stopping all leaks in the law through which slackers can escape. These are hard times for the human being within the draft age who has a yellow streak, for his only alternative to fighting is to work.

A thief took a few hundred sacks from a Vancouver store the other day, and it has not been many years since stock used to tramp around on sacks in the barnyard. Perhaps that was one reason men stayed poor. But no more!

Ten cents for a tag is a little thing. Go without a cigar or an extra dish at your luncheon today. You will never miss it, and it will swell the fund that every year does great good in this city.

As ex-King Constantine reads the war news from his retreat in Switzerland, he, like the late Lord Salisbury, may reflect that he backed the wrong horse when he believed the Kaiser invincible.

Infantry remains the most potent arm, and it will derive much of its potency from the American arm which applies skill acquired in throwing the baseball in throwing grenades.

However much Arthur Brisbane may explain, he cannot obscure the fact that he bought the Washington Times with money made on beer, and German beer at that.

Nobody has a bit of sympathy for the three Portland men whose car containing 145 quarts was wrecked near Ashland. They deserve the fines they will get.

The French girls who have come to study in American colleges will not have completed their education until they have learned to root in approved style.

A dress of flour sacks is external evidence of thrift. Occasionally in other days such thrift was out of sight except on washday.

Another Chicago bank was looted yesterday, but the robbers locked up the stenographer before she could yell. Robbers learn.

Do not await Columbus day to buy a bond. Grab the opportunity now. Then, on that day, repeat if there be need.

Is today three times and strike out for the boilermakers?

The sun crosses the line today, and where is that storm?

"The Faling Will Case" is "continued in our next."

BOLSHEVISM AND RUSSIAN JEWS

Race Generally Found Aligned Against Anarchy of Soviet Government.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—An Associated Press dispatch from Retrograd of September 1, printed in the American press on September 10, tells that three Jews, Trotzky, Kamenev and Sverdiov, occupy important positions in the so-called Soviet government. This dispatch may produce a wrong impression as to the role of the Russian Jews are playing in the Bolshevik movement which brought the new democracy to the verge of ruin.

I wish to state that the Jews in Russia behaved most patriotically in the highest sense of the word, not only after the March revolution, but even before the revolution, while being oppressed and tortured by the Czar's government. Together with the best representatives of the Russian people they understood the historical sense of the great war and rushed into the Russian army, fighting bravely for democracy, even under the Czar's banners. After the March revolution the Jews in Russia took a definite stand, supporting the Provisional Government and opposing the Bolshevist adventure. Not speaking about the middle class, the well-known Jewish labor party "Bund" took such a definite stand, supporting the Provisional Government against the Bolshevik, that Lenine himself said once that "the Bund is even worse than the Cadets (Constitutional-Democrats)."

There is not a single branch of Russian culture to which the Jews in Russia didn't make valuable contributions. There is not a single liberal or revolutionary party in Russia in the ranks of which the Jews did not serve the great cause of Russia's liberty. In the ranks of the Constitutional-Democrats we find such names as Iollos, Professor Gertzenstein, Vinaver, and Sliosberg; in the ranks of the Social-Revolutionists we find the names of Gershuni, Gotz and Minor; in the ranks of the Social-Democrats the names of Deutsch and Axelrod. All of them were and are Russian patriots in the highest sense of the word. All of them proved their devotion to the cause of Russia's liberty. All of them, with the exception of those who died before the world's conflict opened, held up the allies' cause and supported it with all their authority as a cause of liberty and democracy.

The dispatch, while mentioning that Trotzky, Kamenev and Sverdlov are Jews, does not mention that Dora Kaplan, who shot Lenine and was executed by the Bolsheviki, is a Jewess. It does not mention that Kamkov, whose real name is Katz, one of the leaders of the Socialists-Revolutionists of the Left, who was executed by the Bolsheviki, together with Maria Spiridonova, for the assassination of the German Ambasador von Mirbach, was a Jew. And as far as we can judge from the name, the young man who assassinated Field Marshal von Eichorn was also a Jew.

The presence of several Jews among the leaders of the Bolshevik will indeed be used by reactionaries to stir up anti-semitic propaganda. Tens of thousands of innocent Jewish lives will probably be the payment for the mania grandiosa of Mr. Trotzky. But it should be stated before the civilized world, in the name of justice, that there are many Jews who fight actively against the Bolsheviki as a danger to democracy and that the Jews as a nation respond to the allied cause in Russia.

A. J. JACK,
Director Russian Bureau of Information.

Employment of Registrants.

CORVALLIS, Or., Sept. 19.—(To the Editor.) — (1) Is automobile repair work considered essential war work in a shop where although no direct Government work is done there is repair work and oxy-acetylene welding for sawmills, etc.?

(2) Will a man who is in class 4 be raised to one if he continues at this work?

(3) Where can one get a correct list of the essential and non-essential occupations? C. M.

1. You seem to have confused necessary occupation as a cause for deferred classification with the "work or fight" order. If an industry is held to be necessary and the registrant is necessary to the industry he is given deferred classification. A special ruling by the draft board would be required in the case of the shop employe mentioned, if he claimed deferred classification because of such employment.

2. A registrant placed in class 4 on the ground of dependency may work at any employment so long as it is productive. It need not be "essential" work or "necessary" work. But if it is non-productive, or not useful, he must seek other employment or be advanced to class 1. Repair work of the kind mentioned is not listed as non-productive.

3. There is no such list. There is a list of preferential employments and one of non-productive employments. Consult your draft board or an authorized legal advisor.

OVER THERE.

Amid the battle raging fast,
With shot and shell,
And fires like a furnace blast,
A blood-red hell;
And comrades call, while others fall,
And horses groan—
My heart is with you through it all,
My own! My own!

But when the battle cry is hushed,
And peace has come,
Our Yankee boys from "over there"
Are marching home,
The U. S. A. is brimming o'er
With freedom's cheer—
Oh, I cannot wait to welcome you,
My dear! My dear!

—ELVA PERRY.

Address Should Be Spelled Out.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to The Oregonian's excellent editorial on "The Soldier's Mail" and the necessity of sending of letters to the soldiers giving a clear address, may I suggest that instead of the letters "A. E. F.," the full words, "American Expeditionary Forces," be written?

"I have been informed that the Australian troops also use the letters "A. E. F." and from this confusion might arise. G. T.

Allotment to Soldier's Wife.

HOSKINS, Or., Sept. 18.—(To the Editor.)—1. Please tell me if a woman is able to work or is working can they take away from her her allotment as a soldier's wife.

2. How often does one get Government pay after her husband has gone?
A READER.

1. No.
2. Monthly.

Qualifications of Nurses' Aids.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 19.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me if there is any school where nurses' aids may be trained in a short period of time, as in three or six months, or if there is any training school where girls are trained to be aids, and if married women are eligible. ENQUIRER.

Write to Department of Nursing, Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Untrue Answers in Questionnaire.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—(To the Editor.)—What is the penalty for giving your age younger than you are in the last registration provided you are of draft age? SUBSCRIBER.

It is technically a misdemeanor punishable by one year's imprisonment, but the penalty would not be enforced for unintentional error.

LIKE GEN. GRANT AT APPOMATTOX

Every Newspaper and Soldier's Relative for Unconditional Surrender.

CANBY, Or., Sept. 19.—(To the Editor.)—The writer who is a constant reader of The Oregonian has been impressed with a number of your editorials and particularly "A Fabric of Falsehood." I think that we all can agree as to the answer of our great President to this peace insult of the Austrians. There is one matter that has for some time disturbed me, as I believe it has a large number. I fear the Central Powers peace offensive more than their military efforts. Now this idea has come to me: I am thoroughly wedded to the principle of unconditional surrender of the Central Powers before there is any peace. Would it not be possible to have every daily paper in the United States, every weekly paper great and small, every technical magazine, every publication have on its front page "Our War Aims—Nothing Less Than an Unconditional Surrender of the Central Powers"?

This, I believe, was the unanimous feeling among the G. A. R. who recently met in Portland. I believe this hammered into the people morning, noon and night seven times a day would have a strengthening influence on the faint-hearted and make the strong stronger. It would tend to smother the peace-at-any-price faction. And what I believe would be more, it would have a great tendency to break down the morale of the German people.

I believe there has been formed a society called the "Unconditional Surrender Society." This would boost the idea and would all tend to strengthen the heads of our Government.

I have talked to several wives with husbands over there and they are for an unconditional surrender as also are all of the parents that I have talked to. The continuous and relentless pounding home of an idea is the real way to advertise, it is the way to get the public imbued with a single thought.

E. G. ROBINSON.

Arms Embargo to Mexico.

COBURG, Or., Sept. 19.—(To the Editor.)—Did Mr. Taft make any rules or orders as to embargo on munitions or arms into Mexico before he left office? Had the United States or any other outside country any right to favor one party or the other in the revolution down there by interfering with entry of said arms or munitions or otherwise? And, as a matter of policy, would it not have been better to have allowed free ingress of all such munitions or other implements of war, this, of course, not referring to cases where interference would have been necessary to protect the right of foreigners under international law.

GEORGE C. SMITH.

Under authority of a Congressional resolution, President Taft placed an embargo on the exportation of arms to Mexico in March, 1912. Soon thereafter the regulation was so modified as not to apply to the recognized government of Mexico.

Sailor's Right to Vote.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—(To the Editor.)—1. Is a man enlisted in the Navy and at present in class 6 allowed a vote in the coming general election?

2. Also please state the meaning of the words, kamerad and kultur.
READER.

1. If he is a citizen of Oregon and is in Oregon on the day of election he can vote, but must be in his own precinct in order to vote for local officers.

2. Kamerad—comrade; kultur is the comprehensive term for the German moral, economic and political thought and action.

Meaning of Discharge Notation.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly let me know what the reason for a discharge from the Army is which is designated on discharge certificate "Par. 5, S. O. 7. Hq."
AN OREGONIAN.

The quotation means merely paragraph 5 of special order No. 7, headquarters. There is no means of learning what reason this cites without knowing what headquarters is referred to and the contents of its special order mentioned.

Men Overage in Draft.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Would a man 47, who registered as 45 September 12 be released by his board if his correct age were proved?
A READER.

He would be relieved of draft liability.

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian Sept. 21, 1893.

The event that is exciting the most interest in amateur circles is the coming Fall championship games of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, which will take place on Multnomah Field Saturday afternoon. The programme is the usual championship one and the winners will be entitled to the honors of champions for 1893.

President Cleveland yesterday appointed George H. Foster, for several years in the postal service in this city, postmaster at Baker City. Charles A. Foster, a well-known printer of this city, is a brother of the appointee, but is a stalwart Republican, however.

The improvement of Union avenue is completed as far as Highland and it is a fine thoroughfare for that distance. A movement will be made when the times get better to extend the improvement to Woodlawn, but nothing can be done at present.

Robert S. Farrell, of Portland, called at the New York office of The Oregonian on September 14. He left Portland a month ago and may return in about two weeks. He is taking in the World's Fair and all the leading Eastern cities.

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian Sept. 21, 1868.

Owing to the low stage of the river, considerable quantities of goods are now being hauled in wagons from Oregon City to Salem.

Last week the Salem mills received 10,060 bushels of wheat, for which they pay 70 cents.

A correspondent of the Advocate comes down on Fairs in the last issue of that paper. He feels aggrieved that Christian people should take part in them as they are now conducted. We confess that some things are done at fairs that are not right, but on the whole they are certainly promotive of the prosperity and wealth of the country and are great agencies in developing its resources and stimulating the enterprise and energy of the country.

Arrived.—The steamship George S. Wright, from Victoria, via the ports on Puget Sound, arrived at this city yesterday at noon. She reports the Active detained at the mouth of the Columbia River by fog and smoke. The Wright brought a cargo of lime rock for the Oregon Iron Works.

Dr. Boyd Issues Invitation.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—(To the Editor.)—William C. Covert, Y. M. C. A. worker in the spruce camps, is a speaker and writer of National reputation. His connection with the spruce industry has impressed him very deeply in that he sees a method of industrial co-operation and peace which accords with the highest social and Christian ideal.

I am anxious to have Dr. Covert give his ideas to a Portland audience, and, therefore, have invited him to occupy my pulpit on Sunday night, September 22, at 8 o'clock. I hereby extend a most cordial invitation to the Portland public to hear him.

JOHN H. BOYD,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Twelfth and Alder streets.

Women Clerks in France.

GRASS VALLEY, Or., Sept. 19.—(To the Editor.)—In the Sunday Oregonian was printed a short article about a woman leader in overseas service coming back to the states for 5000 college women to do clerical work, thereby relieving men for active service. Kindly tell me where I can obtain definite information in regard to this work. A READER.

We have no information other than that published. A letter directed to Miss Elsie Gunther, War Department, Washington, D. C., may reach the right destination, or The Oregonian information bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C., may be able to inform you. In addressing the latter inclose a 2-cent stamp for reply.

Not for That Purpose.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell how to find a man through the recent registration. I do not know what state he is in, but he is the right age to register and persons in Portland want to find him very much. His relatives refuse to tell where he is. SUBSCRIBER.

We doubt that the selective service machinery can be used as a private intelligence agency.

THE STORY OF A LIBERTY BOND—TOLD IN

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

It is the pledge of the Nation to freedom—the registered vow, translated to terms of militant money, that the Hun shall not possess the earth and sully it past the desire of decent folk. How was it made, that crinkly bit of paper, with its attendant coupons? In the Sunday issue, Frank G. Carpenter answers with an interesting story of the genesis of the liberty bond—from the time it leaves the flax fields of Europe and the mulberry trees of Japan, until your Government sends it forth to you.

AMONG US MORTALS—Step forward, folks, and meet a number of old acquaintances, as delineated by the graphic graphite of W. E. Hill, famous illustrator, whose feature page of crayon sketches appears in each Sunday issue. They are bits from the album of war, at home, and the artist has with inimitable cleverness mixed smiles and thought in their portrayal.

IN PORTLAND SCHOOLS—Edited by student staffs, and replete with real and interesting news from classroom and campus, the Sunday page of Portland school notes is always of timely interest to parents as well as pupils. Discussion of war problems and the fourth liberty loan are taking prominent place in the councils of pupils nowadays.

HE WROTE "THE TRIUMPH OF DEATH"—Exemption for poets? The fields of Flanders have answered with many a splotch redder than their poppies. But Gabriele D'Annunzio, who sang in Italy, is an emphasis to the answer. Austria fears the swift flight of his battleplane. The armies of the allies and the enemy alike ring with his fame as a soldier unafraid, peerless, daring, dauntless of death. In the Sunday paper is the life story of D'Annunzio, poet and patriot and paladin.

WITH THE CHURCHES—Here is a Sunday page which marks the progress of Portland churches. It is up-to-the-moment in announcements of hours of worship, of sermon themes, of the patriotic trend of church topics. It is your directory of the churches of the city. Always accompanied by a special sermon. Tomorrow you will read the expose of Germany's peace proposals, by Rev. W. B. Hinson, of the East Side Baptist Church.

WITH THE FIGHTING FLEETS—"Periscope!" Every man at quarters as the American destroyer wheels in her own length and dashes at the dwindling ripple where the iron shark plunged for depth and escape. The bombs splush downward on their deadly mission. A hit! Wreckage and oil and a sullen swirl where the big bombs sought their target. Zeebrugge will wait in vain for the return of one of the sea pariah-pack. Read the Ralph D. Paine serial story of the American fleet in service, now appearing in The Oregonian, daily and Sunday.

THE LOAN IN PORTLAND—First in all manners of patriotic service, Portland and Oregon have turned their purpose toward a new and loftier record in the fourth liberty loan—to announce complete victory by Saturday, September 28. Follow the campaign through the columns of The Oregonian, where daily information of progress is given to the public.

ALL THE NEWS OF ALL THE WORLD
THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN
Just Five Cents