

The Oregonian
PORTLAND, OREGON.
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trast with the mode to which we are accustomed. It is a new thing, and it is only because we think it is new that we are so surprised by it. When we can save twice as much as formerly by going without one, we are likely to think twice as long before indulging in the luxury. At least it is likely that we shall call for a haircut only half as often. The barbers of Brooklyn are treading on dangerous ground. The safety razor is far too well established ever to be displaced by a mere powerful enough to stem the tide if continued hair should come into vogue.

was removed. All beds and most of the clothing of the people were requisitioned. A mattress was even taken from under a sick man, 64 years old. The retiring troops also carried with them most of the provisions provided for the civilian population by the International Commission. This represented the German army on its good behavior. After the experience of the Belgians and of other Frenchmen in the invaded districts, it is no wonder that the inhabitants of St. Mihiel considered themselves fortunate. Perhaps the Germans already have begun to look forward to invasion of their own country. Either this, or they were too busy getting away to commit the atrocities that we associate with their military procedure. It cannot be that the Prussian character has undergone a transformation overnight.

Money From Home.
By Marian D. Merry.
It's forts and it's ships and it's shinning guns; it's squadrons that sweep the sea; it's all of the circling bands of steel that keep the home shores free. It's grub and it's warmth for the sailor lad, far out on the cold, white foam; for the brave jack tar as he fights afar, it's the good old "Money From Home." HAVE YOU BOUGHT THAT BOND YET?
It's rifle and bullet and bayonet; it's shovel and shrapnel and shell; for our soldier boys in their olive drab, out there on the edge of hell. It's the soaring of the wings of the planes that battle on high alone; for the lads who dare their all "over there," it's the good old "Money From Home." BETTER GET RIGHT OUT AND BUY THAT BOND.
It's succor and life for a bleeding world; it's the glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel; it's the gleam of a great sword drawn. But, more than that, it's the pledge we owe to the lads that we can't own, the boys that we can't see on land, sea or above, it's the good old "Money From Home." DON'T WAIT ANY LONGER! BUY THAT BOND NOW.
M. D. M.
—218 East Fifth Street.

Those Who Come and Go.
Five inches of rain fell in two days in Lake County and the water covered the ground, according to Virgil Conn, of Paisley, Or., who is at the Imperial Hotel. "Conditions were pretty severe out our way," continued Mr. Conn, "until the rain came. And it was some rain. Now, however, there is the prospect of plenty of grass and the country looks more green than it does around Portland."
Last 23 years Mr. Conn was postmaster at Paisley. He retired when Mr. Wilson was elected. He also retired when Cleveland was elected. Incidentally, he served two terms as legislator, one being in the celebrated hold-up session.
"Seattle must be going crazy, the way prices are over there," declared W. H. Hanson, of Los Angeles, who motored through Portland yesterday. "I am acquainted with a business man who was paying \$5 a month for an apartment until the landlord notified him and the other occupants that they would have to move out, as the building was to be renovated. After the people moved, a vacuum cleaner was shoved over the floors and the work of the renovating accomplished. Next the apartments were placed on the market at \$10 a month.
"A 2-bone steak costs \$1.50, and it is almost impossible to buy anything to eat for less than 65 cents. The hotels are crowded and the charges are fancy. A shipyard worker told me that men he is working with are drawing down \$10 every two weeks, and yet each Saturday they have to borrow money and pay a heavy interest rate for it. I met a man earning \$7 a day who asked me if I could find him a job, even at 10 cents a day, where he could earn enough to live on."
"Big wages are being paid in Seattle, but Seattle is getting the money right back."
W. A. Fannon, of Seattle, connected with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is here to see about shipping in the Portland harbor.
Dr. C. A. Macrum, formerly a practicing physician in this city but now living on his ranch in the Mosier (Or.) section, is among the arrivals at the Portland.
Judge John S. Coke, of Coos Bay, is at the Imperial.
Captain W. C. Sorenson, of Seattle, is at the Oregon. He came to Portland to take over the duties of almost completely ready and for delivery.
M. L. Bugbee, a civil engineer of Spokane, is at the Benson on a business trip.
Mrs. Vernon A. Forbes, whose husband is a prominent member of the Legislature, was drowned a few weeks ago, arrived in Portland yesterday from Bend and registered at the Seward.
Robert A. Booth, of Eugene, of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, came to Portland yesterday on business. With Mrs. Booth, he is a guest at the Imperial.
James J. Gorman, of Seattle, superintendent of activities of the Knights of Columbus for Washington and Oregon, passed through Portland last evening. Mr. Gorman is arranging for the construction of a new camp at Newport spruce camps at Newport and Waldport.
Managers of the J. C. Penny Company stores of the Northwest held a conference yesterday at the Benson. It was attended by H. R. Penny, of New York.
Hotel men from various Oregon and Washington towns have been in Portland for the past few days looking for help. One proprietor offered \$140 a month for a night clerk, which will give some idea of the low salaries are jumping.

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In Other Days.
Twenty-five Years Ago.
From the Oregonian, Sept. 25, 1893.
Washington—The compromise silver measure, prepared by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was today introduced in the Senate by its author.
Allotting land in severity to the Indians on the Umatilla Reservation has evidently proven a success and there is no reason why the same move should not be like successful an ever reservation in the state.
Ellensburg, Wash.—George B. Mackie, who was president of the Ellensburg National when it closed, was yesterday and met a number of the deponents.
Trading in the Portland market moderately active, as farmers are offering quite freely and there are a large number of ships now in to be loaded. Local quotations are given at 87 1/2 cents per cental for Walla Walla wheat and 97 1/2 cents and \$1 for Walla.
C. O. Blakely has invented a gasolin wood-sawing machine. Quite a number are being used on the East Side.
Fifty Years Ago.
From the Oregonian, Sept. 28, 1868.
Corvallis.—The O. C. R. E. East Side Judge Chenoweth informs us, will place a gang of hands on the grade from the place south next to the creek.
Corvallis.—The population of Benton County is about 6000 and that of Corvallis about 700. The total taxable property last year was \$1,000,000. Our taxes, state, county and school were 1 1/2 mills on the dollar.
A great many of our citizens star for the State Fair this morning—some by water, some by land. We predict there will be a large crowd. Attendance should be the weather continues propitious as now.
Probably the dirtiest backguard ever attempted to make a speech in Portland was a fellow from Idaho who spoke at the Democratic meeting of Saturday night. For coarseness, obscenity and blasphemous language he has never been equaled in Oregon. But master is an ornament to his party.
"OVER THERE."
"Over there" the guns are sounding. And the ponderous cannon pounding. "Over there."
A mass of human souls are wedging And to the border edging "Over there."
"Over there" the life blood's flowing And a mother's son is going "Over there."
A precious life he's freely giving And in a heliote he is living "Over there."
"Over there" we are not facing Where the shot and shell are racing "Over there."
Here we live in peace and quiet, Knowing nothing of the riot "Over there."
"Over there" our money's needed And the call it must be heeded "Over there."
Then those who are so quick at writing That's the way to do your fighting "Over there."
So shuffle up, a bond be signing— Forget your hoarding and your whining— Into the dust the Hun be grinding. Around "Old Bill" the cord be winding. "Over there."
—REBECCA LUSE WILSON.
Loyalty Not in Issue.
PORTLAND, Sept. 27.—(To the Editor.)—This morning I noticed a call on the street for a method of appealing to women to vote for Pierce for Governor on the ground that such a vote would support the Administration, and that if we did not do so, the view of Governor Withycombe's extreme activity in all affairs concerning the war, such a method of campaigning is unfair, unparliamentary and un-American. Even were it contended that Mr. Withycombe is not an ideal executive, it is not his business to indicate that Mr. Pierce is any better, or even as good? Also, what has he done to indicate a higher plane of patriotism?
O. M.
Chestnuts Not Used for Gas Masks.
PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 28.—(To the Editor.)—Please state for general information whether the horse chestnut contains any of the ingredients for gas masks, for which we are asked to save peach and other fruit pits. If they are, bushes of them can be gathered at this time by the children with little labor.
C. H. S.
He Leads the Running.
Washington (D. C.) Star.
"Why did you put the Crown Prince in charge of the army?" asked one Prussian general. "He couldn't lead any fighting." "We didn't expect him to," replied another. "We wanted him to lead the running."

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1918.
BULGARIA'S MOVE FOR PEACE.
Plea for armistice from the Bulgarian Premier marks an epoch in the history of the war, for it is the first move by one of Germany's confederates to break away from her. It is a confession of defeat and of no longer being duped, a proof that the spell of German military invincibility is broken. As such it is the beginning of the end of German supremacy in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, for no long time can elapse before Turkey also will confess its spell, confess defeat and plead for peace.

Events have been moving to this consummation in Bulgaria for some time. When King Ferdinand committed the country to the cause of Germany there was opposition, which he ruthlessly suppressed. At that time, in October, 1915, the Germans were driving the Russians before them, the last attempt of the allies to take the Gallipoli Peninsula had failed, the campaign in the west was checked, Bulgaria had made progress against Austria, the Greek people had been estranged by the blunders of the allies and were ruled by a pro-German King. Bulgarian jingoes backed their King in extorting the best terms from the side which seemed likely to win. He won cession of a railroad to the sea and of adjoining territory from Turkey, a loan from Germany, and he went to war to restore the ancient Bulgaria which extended from the Black Sea to the Adriatic on the west and to the Aegean on the east, repeating the campaign of 1916 to prove final.

But events did not work out according to programme. The allies began to win in the west, Russia came back in a victorious campaign until the coalition forces were broken, an allied army barred the way to Saloniki, Greece remained neutral and Monastir was won by the Serbs. Roumania joined the allies, and, though she was beaten and an opportunity was given Bulgaria to reoccupy the Dobruja, and to fight another campaign for which they had not bargained. Disillusionment seems to have begun when the United States intervened, to have been hastened when King Constantine was deposed and the speed when the bogus peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest were signed. Greed and bad faith caused Germany to blunder once more precisely when doubt of her final victory and when war weariness were growing among the dominating peoples. The deeds of her officers were arousing popular hostility. German military forces were stationed in Bulgaria and established their own postoffices, commissariat and soldiers' hotels, and every Bulgarian military bureau was placed under supervision of a German officer; in fact, Bulgaria was under German military occupation.

Worse still, food was requisitioned in such quantities by the German army and was shipped so freely by individual Bulgarians that the grants by their commanders that famine existed in a country which normally produces a surplus for export, and poor people in Sofia actually died of hunger. Germany probably piled up the last gains when the peace was imposed on Roumania, she denied Bulgaria a frontier on the mouths of the Danube, keeping control of the navigable ship channels for Roumania, which means Austria, and, ultimately, Germany. A condition approaching revolution seems to have caused King Ferdinand to offer the Premiership to M. Malinoff, who had been pro-ally before Bulgaria became an ally of Germany. A soldier who deserted from the Bulgarian army the Serbs is quoted in a London Times dispatch from Saloniki as having said that Malinoff demanded as conditions of his acceptance the withdrawal of all German units from old Bulgaria. The same man said that a secret meeting of Bulgarian soldiers was held one night in June, and discussed proposals to raise the white flag and surrender, or to quit the front and return bodily to Bulgaria.

An army pervaded with this spirit ripe for the vigilance and discipline seem to have been so cut out that the Serbs were able to haul big guns to the top of mountains 6000 feet high unknown to the Bulgars, who were surprised and routed when the guns opened fire. The whole nation seems to have realized that it had become a tool in the hands of Germany, and a credit need be attached to the Berlin statement that Malinoff acted alone in asking for an armistice, since the request is said by French advisers to have had the approval of King Ferdinand and to have been made through military commanders. It is not to be expected that the allies will suspend hostilities pending negotiations for peace, for that would give the Bulgars time to recover themselves and to obtain the approval of Germany, while continuance of their victorious advance would hurry Bulgaria in coming to their terms. Nor is it likely that the separate peace terms will include any definite territorial adjustments, for Balkan affairs are in such a tangle that the Bulgars can only be unraveled at the general peace congress in accord with the principles of national rights. Any person who hopes that Bulgaria will join the allies against Germany and Austria must take into account the bitter hatred which prevails between the Bulgars on the one side and the Serbs and Greeks on the other.

Whether Bulgaria comes over to the allies or is merely eliminated as an enemy, peace with that country will profoundly affect the course of the

OPEN THE MARKET TO LUMBER.
The action of the War Industries Board in giving priority to fir lumber for aircraft and ships is good as far as it goes, but the Government needs to clear the way for marketing lumber which is produced in this country. Aircraft and ships are accumulated in such quantities as to be an obstacle to production of that which is urgently needed in war, and it is a financial burden beyond the means of the country to carry. In commercial mills cutting aircraft spruce, 80 per cent of the product is side-cut, much of which would normally be used in building, but the practical embargo on building, except for war emergencies, has closed this market. The Government need not assume the financial burden mentioned. It need only open the market, and it can provide one directly connected with the war. There is no better lumber than spruce for aircraft and ships, and it is used to make airplanes and munitions, and the Government could use hundreds of millions of feet for these purposes. Spruce also is better adapted for food containers than any other wood, for it is odorless and tasteless and can be cut as thin as occasion requires. There are many other uses for spruce which must continue, though not directly connected with the war. That which is true of spruce applies also in large measure to fir. The Government should encourage the use of large quantities of lumber that is not marketable through the acts of the Government.

No special favor is asked by Pacific Coast lumbermen. They only seek the aid of the Government in relieving the demands of the war. The consequence of meeting its demands. There is use for all the lumber now being produced if the Government will use it or let it be used.

AN EDUCATIONAL STEP FORWARD.
Royal assent to the British education bill, which advances the minimum age of exemption from compulsory education from 12 to 14 years, marks a step forward in education in that country. The bill is a recognition of the value of education as a "reconstruction" measure after the war. The foundation of public education in England was laid by the act of 1870, which required school authorities to provide facilities for instruction, and "permitted" the parents to send their children to school. Formerly the attendance of children, but this was not made compulsory upon the boards themselves until some years later. Payment of tuition fees in elementary schools was not abolished until 1899. But certain exemptions from school attendance were granted under the Factory Act, and, as the new law is now interpreted in this country, these exemptions are abolished until in every instance the pupil has attained the age of fourteen. Formerly exceptions were made among other grounds, for having attained a "required proficiency" ahead of time. A bright pupil, by making haste, might graduate into factory employment at a relatively tender age. Under the new system the age of fourteen is made still more valuable to society by being kept at his books. Those best fitted to profit by education will receive the most of it.

The "half time" system also goes by the board in England and Wales. This was a system of part-time education which is now seen to have been of doubtful value. It did not parallel the "school and shop" method of instruction tried with some success in this country because there was no co-ordination between the school and shop, and no effort in the latter to give practical experience in the branches taught in the classroom. It simply deprived the child of a certain number of hours a day of schooling at an age when he should have had it. But the new act provides for "continuation schools" which ought to accomplish results. The pupil who leaves school at the age of 14 to take industrial employment is required, unless he is being otherwise instructed, to attend these schools. The school is maintained in the employer's time, up to the age of 18. Their curriculum need not be entirely vocational or technical, but self-interest is expected to dictate to employers that the course be designed to increase the efficiency of the worker as much as possible. In this interests of the employer, of the employe, and of the state will be nearly identical. It does not appear at this distance what are the reported exceptions to the operation of the act, but the main features is not to go into effect until the end of the war. But the one thing which is clear is that the British nation is wide awake to the value of education in the new times of peace. It is realized that the individual may profit by exploiting the labor of the very young, the community as a whole is made stronger by extension of the school age. It is said that many administrative changes are made by the act, but these are of minor concern. An Anglo-Saxon principle can be depended upon to adjust the details of its governmental system to its needs. The point of real value is that the appetite for education is being whetted by the revelations of the war.

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One who is reported to have good behavior is a relative term by the standards of a French officer, recorded in a cable dispatch, that the Germans "behaved well" in their evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient. They murdered no babies, crucified no aged civilians and mutilated no one. It is true that the retirement was made rather hurriedly about a week in advance of the time calculated by the high strategists, but the generous Frenchman is willing to give them the benefit of every doubt. However, they did pilfer every house in the town of St. Mihiel, they stole all of the money they could find. They took hostages and demanded half a million francs ransom for them. Another half million francs was exacted after the first demand had been met and this was raised on bonds of the commune. Then they made another search and found more gold, and kept it. The part of the town nearest the river was entirely demolished. In other houses, nothing was left but the woodwork. Every kitchen utensil

was removed. All beds and most of the clothing of the people were requisitioned. A mattress was even taken from under a sick man, 64 years old. The retiring troops also carried with them most of the provisions provided for the civilian population by the International Commission. This represented the German army on its good behavior. After the experience of the Belgians and of other Frenchmen in the invaded districts, it is no wonder that the inhabitants of St. Mihiel considered themselves fortunate. Perhaps the Germans already have begun to look forward to invasion of their own country. Either this, or they were too busy getting away to commit the atrocities that we associate with their military procedure. It cannot be that the Prussian character has undergone a transformation overnight.

HOPE OF THE TAX SLACKERS.
Bold abandonment of pretense to newspaper truth and accuracy in order to foster the political hobby of its publisher still characterizes the commission on the delinquent tax public. In a news article it publishes figures showing the cost of delinquent publications in Baker County covering a period of seven years, and represents that these costs were incurred under the present publication statute enacted in 1917.

The present publication statute was enacted in 1917, and there has been but one publication thereunder, and that at a cost greatly reduced from costs of former years. In commercial mills cutting aircraft spruce, 80 per cent of the product is side-cut, much of which would normally be used in building, but the practical embargo on building, except for war emergencies, has closed this market. The Government need not assume the financial burden mentioned. It need only open the market, and it can provide one directly connected with the war. There is no better lumber than spruce for aircraft and ships, and it is used to make airplanes and munitions, and the Government could use hundreds of millions of feet for these purposes. Spruce also is better adapted for food containers than any other wood, for it is odorless and tasteless and can be cut as thin as occasion requires. There are many other uses for spruce which must continue, though not directly connected with the war. That which is true of spruce applies also in large measure to fir. The Government should encourage the use of large quantities of lumber that is not marketable through the acts of the Government.

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The "half time" system also goes by the board in England and Wales. This was a system of part-time education which is now seen to have been of doubtful value. It did not parallel the "school and shop" method of instruction tried with some success in this country because there was no co-ordination between the school and shop, and no effort in the latter to give practical experience in the branches taught in the classroom. It simply deprived the child of a certain number of hours a day of schooling at an age when he should have had it. But the new act provides for "continuation schools" which ought to accomplish results. The pupil who leaves school at the age of 14 to take industrial employment is required, unless he is being otherwise instructed, to attend these schools. The school is maintained in the employer's time, up to the age of 18. Their curriculum need not be entirely vocational or technical, but self-interest is expected to dictate to employers that the course be designed to increase the efficiency of the worker as much as possible. In this interests of the employer, of the employe, and of the state will be nearly identical. It does not appear at this distance what are the reported exceptions to the operation of the act, but the main features is not to go into effect until the end of the war. But the one thing which is clear is that the British nation is wide awake to the value of education in the new times of peace. It is realized that the individual may profit by exploiting the labor of the very young, the community as a whole is made stronger by extension of the school age. It is said that many administrative changes are made by the act, but these are of minor concern. An Anglo-Saxon principle can be depended upon to adjust the details of its governmental system to its needs. The point of real value is that the appetite for education is being whetted by the revelations of the war.

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NO CALL FOR FURTHER PATIENCE.
Writer Would Have Example Made of I. W. W. Strike Extorters.
"DEER ISLAND, Or., Sept. 28.—(To the Editor.)—How long, O Lord, will the strike continue to permit those pro-German sympathizers to carry on? Only today I read in the Oregonian where 100 Plans went on strike because of the I. W. W. call. Why in the name of common sense don't the authorities take every I. W. W. and every man that patterns after them and stand them against a wall facing firing squad and make an example of them? They are no less a traitor than a soldier disobeying orders on the battlefield. Every day we read of the activities of the I. W. W. How long would Germany stand for them?
Haywood, Debs and Mooney were all found guilty by a court of justice and if guilty should pay the price. Any man who will stop work for either of them ought to be sent to the trenches. But the I. W. W. is allowed to carry on and burn our mills, warehouses and schools and seem to go free. If they are after trouble let us give them what they are looking for.
Every loyal American is giving his sons or going himself to fight for his country like a man and not prowling around trying to stab some one in the back.
F. H. USHER.

Brave Mother Decides.
Gordon Snow, in the Atlantic.
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