

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON. Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1918. Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, established August 10, 1882. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918. Paid in Advance: One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$5.00; Three Months, \$2.50; Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Subscription rates: Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$10.00; Daily, Sunday included, six months, \$5.00; Daily, Sunday included, three months, \$2.50; Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$8.00; Daily, without Sunday, six months, \$4.00; Daily, without Sunday, three months, \$2.00; Weekly, one year, \$2.00; Sunday, one year, \$1.00; Sunday and week-day, one year, \$3.00.

Portland, Thursday, Oct. 3, 1918.

GERMANY'S NEXT MOVE.

What will be the effect of Bulgaria's desertion on German strategy? That is the most interesting question now arising in the matter of speculation, and it requires a statement of the situation as it exists in the west and as it will be created in the east by Bulgaria's agreement with the allies and possible attack on Turkey.

In the west the Germans are everywhere on the defensive and being driven back, losing heavily in men and material, and with their inferiority growing as the American Army grows.

Austria's last hope of a successful offensive against Italy vanished with her defeat on the Piave. The front that has already been weakened by detachment of troops to aid Germany, and it faces the threat of attack by a greatly strengthened Italian army, to which British, French and American troops have been added.

In the east the Germans are everywhere on the offensive and are advancing in superior force to meet him and to cut off the isolated bodies of Germans and Austrians which have been exposed to capture by Bulgaria's action.

Hard pressed as Germany is in the west, she dare not refrain from an effort to prevent the allies from reaching the Danube and the Save, for Austria is already clamoring for peace, her subject peoples are seething, and any American troops which might be sent to the border of the Jugoslav provinces would be the signal for action.

The allies would also strike a hand across the Danube to lift Romania from the east. Her men and put them in the field again. Unless large forces are sent to the Balkans, the war may soon be carried to the interior of Austria and Hungary from the south and east.

Germany's position in the Balkans is a most delicate one. The monarch might then succumb and accept the fate which the allies have in store for it—military occupation and dismemberment. The southern as well as the western frontiers of Germany would be open to attack, and the allied forces would be greatly augmented by addition of the emancipated peoples of Austria-Hungary and Roumania.

Stripped of the manpower and munition output of the Danubian monarchy, Germany could not long resist invasion.

There is but one way in which Germany can gain the forces to ward off this catastrophe. By withdrawing from France to a line running from Antwerp along the Scheldt, the Meuse, across to the Moselle east of Verdun, and thence to the Rhine, Germany might spare enough troops to hold the new line in the Balkans.

The small army in Finland might be withdrawn, also the troops which have penetrated to the heart of Russia might draw back to a line running from the Gulf of Finland close to the old line of trenches which was held from the Fall of 1915 to the Summer of 1917.

This would be to abandon the Bolsheviki front, and to accept the richly deserved fate of extermination, but they have served their purpose, and Russia is a liability rather than an asset to Germany in the present juncture.

utive power and the power of initiative in and veto of legislation would still be concentrated in the Kaiser and his princely and junker counselors, and the lower houses of both parliaments will be mere debating societies. Franchise reform would not become operative until an election had been held under the new law, and if the war party could deceive the allies into accepting it as genuine proof that Germany would be a sincere peace negotiator, could conclude peace while still in the saddle, the new law might never become operative, the constitution might remain unchanged and the militarists would be enabled to retain their power to prepare for the next war.

In the revolution of 1848 concessions to democracy were made in both Prussia and Austria, but the sovereigns no sooner got the upper hand than they were taken back.

No trust can be put in concessions made for the sake of expediency by devotees of divine right. The only sure way to establish the rule of the people is to take away the monarch's power beyond chance of recovery, and the surest way to do that is to depose his sons and their dynasties as the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, that require that the allied armies push on till they occupy Berlin and Vienna.

THE WILLFUL TWENTY-TWO.

Henry Ford, it may be inferred, accepts at full value the statement that "politics is adjourned." He has given the Democratic party leaders of Michigan the disheartening information that he will not campaign in the coming campaign. Also he makes the guarded pledge that he will "support President Wilson's war measures while he continues his present and past work in the automobile industry."

But the President appears to be confident that in the coming year he will be re-elected. He has personally requested Mr. Ford to become a candidate for United States Senator.

One may now be interested more keenly than ever in what constitutes support of the President in war legislation. In some of the Eastern states the Democratic campaign committee is urging the voters to uphold the President by electing Democrats to Congress. One in the Southwestern Washington district a Democratic candidate for Representative uses the slogan: "Uphold the administration by voting for McCroskey for Congress."

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curbing the spirit of restlessness. Soldiers in there anything to gain by moving from one job to another. The soldier is not permitted to hunt a new station every time he is plagued by the conduct of a top Sergeant or a Lieutenant, while the civilian worker can endure the comparatively minor slights that are his lot.

The worst that can befall a man in a safe job at home is nothing by comparison with the conditions which the worker can endure in the saddle, the new law might never become operative, the constitution might remain unchanged and the militarists would be enabled to retain their power to prepare for the next war.

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metal. These were actually seen, and Stefansen has spoken of other copper deposits in islands farther to the north. There is no reason, therefore, for believing that even this stupendous amount represents the end of Arctic copper resources. The fact is important because of its relation to our dream of developing the power resources of the country to their fullest extent. Long distance power transmission requires vast quantities of copper. The Arctic circle can furnish this if all other sources fail.

Spitzenbergen has been producing coal on a commercial scale ever since the beginning of the century—and the mines have been operated profitably notwithstanding a short shipping season and other difficulties. There would seem to be no reason for supposing that other coal veins will not be found in the uncharted regions, so that we have reasonable assurance of a continuous supply of fuel for many generations. There is some timber 150 or 200 miles within the Arctic circle, which may be important to the development of mining and the possibilities of finding other minerals than copper are as yet untested.

With development of a means of setting export war, in the way have to consider their labors will be turned to account. They may, indeed, become purveyors to the world of meat supplies, as well as of minerals and coal and oil.

Three days has been in at least two ways the day when the world will be one great economic family. Development of the airplane will make exploration a simple matter of routine, and perfection of social organization will afford the means for development. The treasures of the frozen North, no less than those of the tropics, have been placed measurably within our grasp by events which have occurred since August, 1914.

Reference was made recently to a newspaper account of an accident at Hartford in which William Gillette, actor, was the principal figure. According to the report, Gillette, while riding down to his houseboat on a motorcycle, took a header and plunged into the Connecticut River.

Frank Howe sent the clipping to Mr. Gillette, with the following note: "Don't let this happen again. To take such complicated and roundabout ways to reach one's houseboat carries needless risk."

To which Mr. Gillette replied: "There is some error. It must have been the razor man."

Lisa Lehman, distinguished singing teacher and composer, died recently in London.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is touring in the provinces of England in "The Thirteenth Chair." Ed rather see Vera Falgout, idea of how it ought to be done than Mrs. Pat Campbell's.

Irene Franklin and Burt Greene, with the others of the Over There League, Charles Frances and Tony Hunting, are at present entertaining troops in Paris, prior to visiting the camps "Redhead," by Mrs. Greene, is hugely appreciated.

Harry Lauder has arranged to visit the American troops in France shortly, his tour towards the trenches being mapped out by the Y. M. C. A. Lauder hopes to give several shows each day during the week he is in France.

Before Jack Lait left New York for Chicago last week he started on the story of "A Fat Chance," which William Morris will produce this fall, starring Sophie Tucker. Others engaged which our men have the show are Eddie Carr, Dave Ferguson and Joyce Fair.

Miss Tucker has been routed for a few weeks in vaudeville with herself and "Synopated Kings," receiving \$1000 weekly.

Sir Johnson Forbes-Robertson, strolling along Fifth avenue, New York, recently was recognized by an observing shop girl out for her lunch. "Look, Mamie," the girl said, as she judged her companion. "There goes Forbes-Robertson, the great actor. They say he's gone into the movies." The girl addressed as Mamie masticated her chawing gum unmercifully as she surveyed the dignified face and figure of the actor. "I've seen you in the movies," she announced critically. "I wish him luck, but he'll never hold a candle to Charlie Chaplin; that's my guess."

Muriel Worth, who left vaudeville when marrying "Dutch" Leonard, the ballplayer, is returning to vaudeville in a new act carrying three people. Her husband has been drafted.

Gus Kleinke, formerly musical director for Fritz Scheff and whose wife mentioned Fritz as correspondent when she got a divorce, is now a soldier. He is at Fort Hancock, Ga., and is a bandmaster.

The largest painted liberty loan sign in the United States is on the north wall of the new Keith Theater building in South Salina street, in Syracuse, N. Y.

Fly by \$0 feet of wall space is covered by a reproduction of the liberty loan poster that won the \$1000 prize in the New York Art League contest.

The late Senator Tabor built the Tabor Grand Opera-House at Denver some 30 years ago. He employed an Italian artist to decorate the interior, with the understanding that he (Tabor) was not to enter the theater until the work was completed. Over the center of the proscenium was a picture of Shakespeare. On a tour of inspection, in company with the artist, Senator Tabor said: "Whose picture is that?" The artist replied: "Shakespeare." "Shakespeare? What in hell did he ever do for Denver? You paint him out and paint me in."

Stars and Starmakers.

Margaret Illington, praising the close-to-nature existence, says, "In the woods one has time to live." Which is all very fine if one could live on time alone.

"I do not know what time is, nor any other existence, entity or thing whatever," says a scientist.

Had to read it twice before I believed some scientist said it. Sounds like the telephone information operator's replies.

I bet the German soldiers with those darned iron crosses could be boiled to make soup.

Alice Fleming suggests that the fleeing Germans have possibly stopped singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" for "Every Little Movement Has a Meaning of Its Own."

Guess a flock of late sleepers who used to cure the black-plank of the gentle radiator, will regard it as a sweetest melody, now that the landlord's are going to dole the heat out in thinblefisks.

Lettie Pickford, who is a film star on her own, aside from the sisterly relationship of the only Mary, is looking favorably at vaudeville. Miss Pickford is prepared to enter it if the managers will pay her \$2000 weekly as salary.

The managers if they have heard about it have expressed no opinion.

Maud Fulton, in association with George Fulton, recent manager of the McDonough Cakeland, has leased the Bishop playhouse, Oakland.

The name of the theater is to be changed to the Maud Fulton Theater.

Miss Fulton opened her season Sunday in "Mary, a String of Beads," and will follow with "The Brat," and other plays from her own pen.

At last George M. Cohan has completed the long-promised play for Chauncey Olcott. Its title is "The Voice of McConnell," and the piece will go into rehearsal Monday.

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Those Who Come and Go.

"You want to smoke a cigarette when you are going over the top, and you smoke one after another. Yes, I guess it is an indication of nervousness," said Private F. Stoley, U. S. M. C., who fought at Chateau-Thierry, Soissons and Belleau Wood, with the trench mortar before a machine gun bullet put him out of action. Private Stoley arrived at the Multnomah yesterday with Private F. Stoley, who had been a member of the soldiers registering from the U. S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

"They tell you now about 10 minutes before you go over," continued Stoley, "because no man, no matter how many times he has been under fire, can stand the strain if he knows several hours in advance what is coming. We went over once on five minutes' notice, with our officers carrying canes and smoking cigars and most of the boys puffing cigarettes. We advanced in low lines, in a medium walk, although sometimes a fellow wants to move faster."

"Germans are good long-distance fighters, but they're not much when you get close to them. The Prussian guard put up a better scrap at close quarters. I never saw such slaughter as in Belleau Wood. We simply mowed them down as they came on in mass formation until they lay three and four deep. It was awful. And the next morning they tried it again, with a large force, but they were scattered after riding 26 hours of motor trucks. They hiked about 20 kilometers and started fighting without taking a rest."

Two weddings in one day were staged at the Seward, and, by coincidence, all the contracting parties were from Salem. F. Pinnella and Miss B. Hebel were married in the hotel parlor, and a reception had their departure for A. G. Heineke and Miss Anna Freitas was made one.

Dr. C. L. Poler, of Moro, Or., passed through Portland yesterday.

William McCormick, interested in the shipbuilding industry at St. Helens, was a patron yesterday at the Benson.

Edward Holton, one of the leading actors in the orchestra of Tillamook County, is among the arrivals at the Benson.

Sergeant-Major Christie, of the Canadian forces, registered at the Seward yesterday. He has been on a speaking tour in Oregon for the liberty loan campaign.

Frank J. Miller, chairman of the Public Service Commission of Oregon, is registered at the Imperial.

F. S. Omsted, of the United States Forestry Service, is among the patrons at the Benson.

Sheriff W. L. Campbell, of Tillamook County, is here on business. He is registered at the Seward.

Judge C. B. Watson, of Ashland, one of the best-known citizens of that section of the state, is at the Imperial.

Mrs. Chester E. Murphy, Jr., is on a visit from Anchorage, Alaska, and is at the Multnomah.

Former State Architect W. C. Knighton, of Salem, is at the Seward.

Oscar Hayter, of Dallas, Or., is in the city on business, and is at the Portland.

Miss A. R. Boutin, of Minneapolis, who has been visiting in Portland a few days, accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boutin, was married in the city. The wedding breakfast was held at the Hotel Portland. The bridegroom secured a furnished home to Portland for the marriage.

Judge James Campbell, of Oregon City, was in town yesterday renewing acquaintances.

Spencer Wortman, state sealer of weights and measures, is registered at the Seward from Salem.

From Houlihan, on business, N. G. Blahnik, prominent lumberman of that city, in Portland and is a guest at the Benson.

In Other Days.

Fifty Years Ago. From The Oregonian, October 3, 1868. Salem.—The copperheads are making a lot of fuss with bonfires, torchlight, rockets, band music and a big spooney. The crowd of people in the streets is tremendous. The theater is already packed. Many hundreds are here from the fair grounds, out of curiosity. The spectacle will speak here tomorrow night at the Wigwam.

Among the measures which should be inaugurated as one of our police regulations is that of removing some of the great piles of rubbish which fill many vacant portions of lots right in the business part of town. A great many of our citizens are too careless in regard to this thing and allow quantities of rags, paper, loose boards and chips to accumulate in the rear of their buildings, both to the injury of their good health and enhancing the dangers of fire.

We learn that the Pioneers were beaten at the State Fair Grounds yesterday by the Clackamas baseball club by 12 runs in eight innings. The Clackamas boys are the champions of the state.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian, October 2, 1893. Washington.—President Cleveland has signed the proclamation setting apart a large tract of land as a forest reservation under the act of March 3, 1891. The reservation will be known as the Cascade forest reservation. Hereafter no settlements will be allowed within its boundaries.

Last evening the officers of the First Regiment waited in a body upon Colonel Beebe and Lieutenant-Colonel Summers at their residences and requested them to resign. Both officers were much moved by the earnestness of the men, and promised to reconsider the matter.

Fishermen are having fine sport out at the Sandy Bay fishing spot and young salmon. The salmon weigh from three to six pounds and look like young Chinooks, but the flesh is nearly white. Salmon roe is used for bait.

Governor Penneyer, on request of Irving M. Scott, manager of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, where the great battleship Oregon is being built, has appointed Miss Daisy Ainsworth, daughter of Captain J. C. Ainsworth, to break the bottle of champagne on the bow of the big ship. Mayor Mason expects at the next meeting of the council a young lady will be selected to press the button.

How to Ward Off Influenza. PORTLAND, Oct. 2.—(To the Editor.)—A neat your timely article regarding influenza, a few simple suggestions being given to guard against influenza.

Cut out all kinds of meat, for the time being, at any rate, substituting really nutritious fruits and vegetables. Eat fruit of all kinds—ad lib. (Fruit of all kinds is extremely plentiful and cheap right here in Oregon.)

Drink at least vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, etc. Take an hour's sharp walk daily, and if you perspire freely, rub down with rough towel and change damp underclothes.

Take if possible, a bath daily, cold or warm, according to preference. Rub down with rough towel. Don't take a bath when sweating or heated through by walking or other causes.

Wash your face with disinfectants when there is a drop in thermometer; also extra bed coverings at night.

Avoid crowded meetings. These common sense suggestions to which I would add: Take the old-fashioned basin of porridge and milk for breakfast instead of so much tea and coffee.

"COMMON SENSE."

Use of Autos on Sunday. BRIDAL VEIL, Or., Oct. 1.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please let me know right away if the rules governing Sunday automobile riding prohibit a person from using their car for carrying them to divine services?

We have been using ours on Sunday for some time, and once in a while drive in to Portland on Sunday for same. We have too far away for the smaller ones to carry.

A FAITHFUL SUBSCRIBER.

Up to the present, there has been no report by the Government of any mortality living west of the Mississippi river, refrain from driving on Sunday. The "sunless Sunday" regulations apply only to that part of the country east of the Mississippi river.

Englishman in Draft. PORTLAND, Oct. 2.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Kindly print how the selective service laws would affect a man classed as an Englishman. (2) How can a person from using their car for carrying them to divine services? We have been using ours on Sunday for some time, and once in a while drive in to Portland on Sunday for same. We have too far away for the smaller ones to carry.

CONSTANT READER. 1. Upon an acceptable showing of the conditions stated he would be placed in Class 4, by the terms of the American draft regulations. 2. Yes. Educational Foundation for Filers. PORTLAND, Oct. 2.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me where I could find out what schooling a person would have to have before he could get into the service as an aviator or flier, and if he could study at home, or could you tell me? A READER. To become a flier a man must have had a high school or preparatory school education. The needed technical education in addition to the foregoing cannot be acquired at home. In the aviation branches, however, are enlisted men who are not fliers. Woman Clerks in France. SEASIDE, Or., Oct. 1.—(To the Editor.)—I have read that 5000 college girls and women are needed as clerks behind the lines in France. How can I find out in detail about this? Where shall I apply for admission to this service? RUTH MINIER. We know of no announcement further than that contained in a dispatch from Paris stating that Miss Elsie Gunther had left for America to recruit woman clerks. Probably the details will be made known when ready. Treatment for Fits. JEFFERSON, Or., Oct. 1.—(To the Editor.)—Will you advise me if there is any specialist in epileptic fits. A READER. Any diagnostician or any good internal medicine man. Jobs in Spruce Camp. MONROE, Or., Oct. 1.—(To the Editor.)—To whom do I apply for a job in the spruce camps. A SUBSCRIBER. United States Employment Service, 247 Davis street, Portland.