

The Oregonian

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Portland, Monday, Oct. 14, 1918.

A GUARANTEE.

There are disquieting phases of Germany's apparent acceptance in full of President Wilson's peace programme. The German armies, military authorities agree, have not yet been in the remotest of a large area and they are suffering constant and increasing losses of men. But it is not yet impossible that they can retreat in fairly good order to the German frontier. There they would be protecting the fatherland from invasion; their line would be greatly shortened; they would be nearer their own base of supplies.

The boche is a last-ditch fighter in a limited sense. In the field he inflicts the greatest possible damage before he quits the possible cry of "kamerad." He shoots and shoots again until no more shooting will save his hide. Not until then does he surrender. That position has not yet been forced upon the German arms. There is still vast damage the Hun can do. Why does he now propose an armistice and submission to the President's terms of peace?

Has there been an overthrow of the military power in Germany? Or does another Winter at war mean actual starvation for many of his people? Or are the necessary military materials of war depleted? Or does he have in mind another form of the treachery of which he is so fully capable?

There is only superficial evidence that the military power has been displaced. Prince Max, the new Chancellor, represents the antithesis of militarism and pan-Germanism. His accession is as remarkable as that of Senator La Follette in this country. Yet the end of frightfulness, as might logically have been expected, has not come. Passenger ships are ruthlessly torpedoed and waste and destruction of abandoned territory continues.

It may be reasoned that those atrocities are the final gasps of militarism within the state—that they are the independent effort of a still uncontrolled element so to incense the allies that they will demand ignominious terms of peace and thereby turn the country once again to military leadership. But such a theory leads to the conclusion that Max stands on an uncertain elevation. Democracy is not yet in full control. Or if it is in control, German democracy is as vile as German imperialism. The peace we would not make with the authority that instigated and directed the war we cannot make with its unworthy successor with expectation that it will be a just and lasting peace, unless there be adequate guarantees.

The frightfulness committed while the civil authorities of Germany are in a yielding mood discounts the sufficiency of a withdrawal from occupied territory. It absolves the President from implied obligation to urge upon our allies an armistice upon the withdrawal basis alone. Either the prostration of Max that he speaks for a majority of the Reichstag and voices the will of the German people is insincere, or else the German people, rather than the military power alone, are confirmed in the doctrine of ruthlessness and recognize no laws of humanity.

Treachery and lack of full power to accept the terms of peace are equally feared. There are means by which both security and authority to make peace can be gained. But mere withdrawal without loss to more advantageous position for the German arms is not such. Let there be a real guaranty, unless the President knows more of the interior condition of Germany than he has made known to the public.

SOME ORCHARD PESTS.

It is a mistake, as has been previously pointed out, to suppose that the average orchard will maintain its productivity in Oregon without thorough and timely spraying, and that somewhat delayed but still timely warning of the Oregon Agricultural College experts should be regarded seriously by all owners of fruit trees in the Northwest. Professor Bars, who finds in the classical Bordeaux mixture the "key to the situation" in the maintenance of the peach orchard, is in line with the best thought and experience on the subject and will find fewer champions of lime and sulphur to quarrel with him in these times of labor shortage. The Bordeaux certainly is easier to make and pleasant to apply, but there is still no royal road to spraying; this must be thorough and repeated, and not be wasted. The professor points out that the peach pests most destructive of the peach are the peach blight, die-back and peach curl, and that Bordeaux will "get them all." The first

apray should have been applied nearly a month ago, but an application in October will be an advantage, to be followed by a stronger Bordeaux in November and another in the January or early February, to control the leaf curl, which earlier applications do not often reach. It is well to remember that there is economy in the use of a soap or resin spreader in the spray, for this incurs greater thoroughness. The really serious menace of the apple orchard of the Northwest at this time is anthracnose, which some horticultural scientists prefer to call black canker. It is important to know that we have not yet found a spray which will conquer it when it has found a hold upon the tree and that control is based upon the principle that the new generation must be prevented from finding a hospitable host after the old generation has died. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture in the Fall, with repetition as long as danger of infection exists, is always effective, and copper sulphate alone probably will accomplish the same end. The Bordeaux mixture, however, which is not coated is liable to reinfection, and, as Professor Bars says, "work with the spray outfit should be in accordance with this knowledge."

Delayed beginning of the rainy season has been favorable to orchard owners who have neglected this important matter, but they ought not to continue to put it off. Completion of the harvest should be followed immediately by spraying with Bordeaux. This will pay, because in the business of fruitgrowing an ounce of prevention is literally worth a pound of cure.

FRUITS OF FERRIS OBSTRUCTION.

So great is the demand for power to operate the munition factories of the East that there is a serious shortage, which causes men to lie idle for two or three days a week in some plants. To transmit power from state to state. These are extraordinary powers to give the Government, but they are justified by the greatest emergency in the history of the Nation. While Congress is considering this bill, the Federal Reserve Bank is busy with the development of water power in navigable streams and on the public domain. Such a bill could have been passed years ago, but for the obstruction of a kind of political intrigue so alarmed Congress with the old cry of trusts, and the power might have been developed in the West to produce all the munitions of war. In a large measure supplanting the production of munitions, a shortage of fuel which now limits production. But Representative Ferris still objects and makes his objections heard as one of the conferees.

In view of the disastrous results of the influenza epidemic, it is not surprising that there is no water power in his Oklahoma district, it is about time that he was deprived of any opportunity to obstruct and was generally suppressed. This is no time to delay remedy in this situation. The bill should be passed immediately after the war.

FRESH AIR.

It would simplify the fight on influenza if streptococci could be required to keep their windows open until the danger is past. Similarly, it would be an advantage if householders could themselves plenty of ventilation. The lowering of the temperature can be atoned for by wearing more clothing. Air which is not vitiated is essential to the conquering of this disease. It is especially important where numbers of persons are crowded together.

As a class Americans insist upon having their dwelling houses too warm. This is always remarked by foreigners visiting us. They always complain of our men and women who block off first and end by adopting our system, for there is nothing else for them to do. But the nearly hermetically sealed room is not now excusable, even on the ground that it conserves fuel. It measurably weakens resistance to disease in a time when we need to be strong.

Open the windows, and the doors, if necessary, and enlist the free fresh air in the war on influenza. With such an ally, the battle is half won.

THE GERMAN PEACE OFFER.

Germany's reply to President Wilson's inquiries as to the meaning of and authority for Chancellor Max's peace proposal has the appearance of acceptance of the President's conditions, in fact, it is a conditional surrender. But the impression created by Foreign Secretary Solov's words does not correspond with that which is created by the facts, particularly by the acts of Germany at the present time, when the note was being drawn, transmitted and read by the world.

Dr. Solov says: "The German government has accepted the conditions of the President's peace offer. It is in a position to make peace on the basis of the President's peace offer." One of the conditions of peace laid down by the President in his Mount Vernon speech on July 3, was:

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its own will, make war upon its neighbors; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence."

The imperial government of Germany is such an arbitrary power. Has it been destroyed or consented to its destruction? To believe so implies that the Kaiser has recanted all the claims of divine right to rule, all the aims of conquest by might in defiance of right, all the methods of secret treaty, intrigue and conspiracy which he has hitherto practiced. Or it implies that he has handed over the powers of government to the German people, or has been compelled to surrender them. Acceptance of the President's principles involves repudiation by Germany of these principles by which her conduct has hitherto been guided in the methods of carrying on war, for his third Mount Vernon condition requires: "The consent of all nations to be governed by the same principles of honor and respect for the law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states."

While the German Chancellor was professing acceptance of this principle, which binds nations to make war only in self-defense, and to substitute one dominating class for another. The law of political equality, which at the same time left opportunity for free individual development, has not permeated the mind of the Russian

proletariat. The intelligentsia, however, had much to do with the early success of the Socialist party, for in their nature they were not bound to a political programme, and once an effort was made to combine them into a party of their own. This failed. The Constitutional Democrats of 1906 accomplished nothing. Only a few of the real intelligentsia gathered under the standard. Education proved itself non-partisan. It was impossible to crystallize it, although Russia would have benefited if all of its people who sought the truth through education could have been organized upon a platform of free national education for all the people.

It is difficult for an Anglo-Saxon people to visualize this aspect of the Russian situation. It would have seemed natural for the Czar and his ministers to oppose educational measures, and for the people to demand them. It was the rulers who fostered them, and it is the Bolshevik element of the people that is trying to stamp them out. After an educated class had been established, the Czar found that the spirit of liberalism was growing, and that the people were growing more and more discontented. The fire which he started ultimately consumed the throne. "Science, the arts, and especially literature and journalism," says Maxim Gorky, "have saved them very strong tendencies for liberation." All that the commoners of Russia have obtained in the way of liberty was due to the intelligentsia. The pan-Slav movement is the result of the liberalism of the intelligentsia, and it has at the same time been a movement away from Czarism, yet the Bolsheviks have turned upon their liberators. The intelligentsia, as Mr. Yakovlevich observes, "is a stepchild for everybody." It was perhaps the most important factor in furthering all the movements that have developed in Russia, including Socialism, but its members are now threatened with extinction. It is as if the American people at one period in their history had risen and destroyed their Phillips, Brookings, their Garriens and their Emersons and all their kind. This precisely is what the Russian Bolsheviks are now seeking to do.

The offer to evacuate invaded territory seems to be evidence that Prince Max is sincere, but the conduct of the retreating armies and the whole military situation constitute far stronger evidence to the contrary. If the German and Austrian armies were permitted to withdraw unmolested, they would arrive on their own territory undiminished in numbers, armament and material, they would have opportunity to recuperate, reorganize and again occupy far shorter lines with a friendly population in their rear, as regards Germany at least. We know already that words and principles do not mean the same thing to the German as they do to the allies. In the peace negotiations the allies were to insist on their interpretation and were to strive to apply it, the cry of "The Fatherland in danger" might be raised and war to the death might be threatened in order to induce moderation of the allies. In the absence of proof that governing power has been definitely transferred from the Kaiser and the military caste to the Reichstag as representative of the people, the President would have justification for rejection of the overtures in one passage of his New York speech of September 27, which is one of the "subsequent addresses" mentioned by Dr. Solov. The passage reads:

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central empires, because they have not already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to the present peace negotiations. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend to observe any covenants, accept no principles but force and their own interest. We cannot do terms with them. They have made it impossible."

Standing on that ground, the President would force the German people to make peace on the terms that he offers. It would be to be only a shield behind which militarism may escape the punishment which is its due. He owes it to our dead soldiers that "these dead shall not have died in vain."

TRY THE INTELLIGENTIA.

The reported reply of the Bolsheviks to the protest of neutral nations, that the slaughter of Russian bourgeois is purely a matter of internal concern, and not the affair of any other nation, calls attention to the pitiable plight of that class of Russians known as the intelligentsia. They represent a class which at the beginning of the war was comparatively young, but still was powerful, and seemed to hold promise for the reorganization of the country. But the present results of the war have worked their undoing. It is the way of Bolshevik doctrine to level down rather than up. It sees in education only an instrument to make one man superior to another, which is inconsistent with the writer's conception of "democracy." And so the intelligentsia are being mowed down with unprecedented barbarism. Fortunate are they who are able to escape from the country, and fortunate are those who have managed to get numbers of them to succeed in making their escape, for it seems reasonable to suppose that Russia will long remain in darkness without them. The thing which Russia most needs is the intelligentsia, the intelligentsia represented the spread of education through the masses.

A. Yakovlevich, who writes on the subject in the Russian Review, says that the intelligentsia of his country were not to be confused with the so-called intellectuals of neighboring countries. They do not constitute what might be termed an "educated class," for they are not, strictly speaking, a class at all. They are called them to a "broad river," flowing through the whole desert of Russian life, irrigating and fertilizing it. They differ from the German professors, artists and scientists, for example, in the respect that they are not bound to the present political order, while the Russian intelligentsia were called into being for the purposes of the state itself. They were artificially created by the will of Emperors and Emperresses, and they are now being destroyed by the will of the masses.

The Prince of Denmark, who will be with us tomorrow, has an abundance of medals and decorations, but he is not saying much about them. Not enough fourth loan buttons are in evidence. This week each buyer must display his little medal of patriotism.

With theaters closed and no church collections to consider, there is no place to put spare cash except in liberty bonds.

Cowlitz County bears are said to be bolder than usual, and cannot somebody find therein a sign of a hard Winter?

Meanwhile the Hun is burning everything he can get his hands on. That's his way of showing desire for peace.

Many will agree with Roosevelt that there should be no peace that leaves a Hohenzollern in being.

The woman who jams into a bargain-seeking crowd may live just long enough to be sorry.

Better get your raincoat now. Government is commanding all the stocks.

When the fourth loan is put over be early enough to talk peace.

They are not called Fall suits because the women "fall" for them.

The man who eats plenty of fresh fish need not fear the influenza.

LET SURRENDER BE DEMANDED.

First Step Toward Peace Should Be Taken on the Battlefield.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Your correspondent having been in service with the Army of the United States in the capacity of an officer of the general staff headquarters, Army of the Potomac, from 1861 to 1865, through all the engagements of that army from Bull Run to Appomattox, save Gettysburg, feels at this time that the experiences acquired in that service and the opportunities for observation qualify him to express publicly his opinions in regard to conditions of the contest now on, in a military way between the entente and the central powers of Europe.

When war is on, who represents the power and authority of the masses of peoples interested in the contest on either side? The standing armies now facing each other on the fields of northern France, Belgium, Italy, Macedonia, Palestine and Russia answer the question, and their officers in supreme command of those armies in the logical and only spokesman for the various countries such armies represent.

It is not to be expected that they can ever be ended honorably, save upon the surrender of the one or the other upon such terms as the commanding officer of the supreme command of the prevailing army shall dictate. At this time, if Germany and her allied countries are opposed to what they propose, the question only which concerns the peoples of the countries of entente nations, has the army of the German Emperor and his allies surrendered? Until such question can be answered in the affirmative and carried out to completion, the spirit of the thousand men, women and children whose bodies lie in the hull of the steamship Lusitania at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, will be with the German Emperor and his allies whose lives were sacrificed in like manner and of the hundred of thousands of brave men whose bodies are scattered in the mud of the battlefields in the history of the world that such condition shall never again occur among men.

Let the enemy surrender. JOHN H. WOODWARD, Bvt. Maj. U. S. V.

MUSEUM OF DEPOSED MONARCHS

Writer Would Establish Zoo and Use Proceeds to Aid War Orphans.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian has lately printed an article on "What to Do With the Kaiser," which seem to fall away short of the results that should be attained. One letter signed "American" would have us go through the courts and if the Kaiser be convicted, then have a delicate kid-glove hanging affair.

There is no death that is horrible enough to do the Kaiser justice and the very thoughts of resorting to barbarism in the punishment of a man, so a sensible resolution would be to compel the Kaiser and his followers to assist the orphans they are responsible for, and to use the proceeds of the sale of the Kaiser's property to put him to death, and in my opinion we would do much better by erecting a building in the city for receiving the children of the Hohenzollern family, the Hapsburg family, the Turkish ruler, all their leading generals and, perhaps, a few of the leading statesmen, and put them on exhibit.

What traveler from the four corners of the earth that would not be glad to see a museum to see such an exhibit of monstrosities, and especially so if they knew that the money was going to relieve the suffering of the orphan with eyes gouged out and hands cut off?

It is evident from the speeches of President Wilson and Mr. Lincoln that they are fully convinced the war has developed into a case serious enough to be settled in a thoroughly civilized manner, and that the present is not to be left in the hands of diplomatists whose idea of serious business is scraping their feet and howling.

There should be a life-sized likeness made of the Kaiser and each one captured for the exhibit, and another one made immediately after death, to keep the exhibit a drawing card for centuries to come. In order to increase the revenue an admittance of \$1 might be made, and all residing within 100 miles of Paris. Of course, it would be necessary to protect the exhibit and compel every one admittance to see the exhibit, change clothing and wear only what the authorities allowed, and also to have the monstrosities caged and guarded, so nobody could get within striking distance.

If the Kaiser and his followers had a spark of manhood left they would immediately enter into their own selves. B. I. RUSSELL.

Let Hun Peel Iron Heel.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Doubtless as peace may be the millions of souls sacrificed to crush autocracy will never rest if Germany's proposal to accept President Wilson's terms is immediately after death, if Germany itself experiences some measure of the treatment accorded Belgium and France.

Peace now will leave Germany materially intact; its cities as substantial as before the war. Germany will be ready for business, whereas years ago Belgium and France were ravaged and looted by the Hunnish hordes. In effect it would give Germany a great advantage, and she will not be punished if peace comes now. Germany must be made to feel the iron heel of war; Germany must be made to take a dose of her own medicine before there can be a peace which will satisfy the dead who sleep in Flanders fields where poppies grow.

I have written the poem "Crossing the Bar" and who is the author? A SUBSCRIBER.

"Crossing the Bar" is one of Tennyson's poems. It was published on the "Old Poem Page" of The Oregonian, February 13, 1915, and again on October 15, 1915. Partial and complete collections of Tennyson's works are obtainable at any bookstore or for reference and reading at the Public Library.

Ten weeks to Christmas and do the buying early.

WONDERFUL WORTH IN FISHWAY.

Oregon City Ladder Insures Perpetuation of the Finest of Salmon.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I noticed in The Oregonian a few days since a news item to the effect that on the headwaters of the Willamette the take of salmon spawn had this Fall been wonderful, that somewhere in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 eggs had been secured and that for many years no such numbers of spawning fish had been observed. These eggs are practically as secure from the early run of Chinook salmon, without doubt the finest food fish that swims. It is said by those who have the matter in hand that within a short time the fish ladder at the Oregon City falls will be still further improved, and that next year we may look for even larger numbers of fish in the waters above that point.

The writer had the pleasure last Spring of watching the fish ascending this fishway, and it certainly was a wonderful and thrilling sight. It surely brought to the mind of the viewer the thought that, after all, perhaps all of the trouble that the golden eggs are not to be immediately converted into food without thought or care for the future of the children and grandchildren's children, but that some were to be helped and preserved, that their race might not perish, but increase and multiply, and that the children of the future might not be without the care of the fish and the artificial propagation of this grand fish is a wonderful work and a most praiseworthy one.

I trust that those in authority will continue their work of care and restriction and propagation that the river will be a source of pleasure and profit to the people of Oregon, and we should have them here. J. H. BARRETT.

WHOSE DUTY TO PROMOTE UNITY?

Writer Cannot Conceive of Laxty Alone Causing Church Consolidation.

NARCATON, Wash., Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—One of your correspondents states that "preachers rather than the laity should correct the divided condition of the church." Also that theologians should be more diligent in their efforts to prevent making sectarian preachers. A noted evangelist told his great audience in a city where there are several churches, by a man named T. J. Jones, who was the business of the state to educate her people and not the work of the church. But neither the management of the colleges nor of the churches which support them gave heed to this statement. Instead they have made campaigns whereby they raised thousands of dollars to clear up their many deficits, etc.

If the evangelist's statement is true, why all this waste of money? Why do we have four or five churches in one town? Why do we have four or five more schools would have made one fairly good university. To me, one might as well pray the Lord to abolish the church of our Army. We pray for church unity while working against it. Why should it be such a difficult thing for good, honest, sincere, loving people to do that which they so much want to do?

Friends, there is something wrong and, until rightly diagnosed, no proper remedy will be known. When people rise up against their leaders I believe it is unkind a revolution. It is almost unthinkable that any individual should bring about a Christian union independent of the ministry. "Like preachers, like people." AGNES B. MUNSELL.

Peace Terms Met.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I have noted with pleased surprise the general apathy and cold indifference recorded the most gratifying news of the war, and the acceptance of our terms of unconditional surrender.

What more can be as'ed of an enemy once he has accepted our terms? The 14 conditions, which are, or should be, too well known to require repetition, are all within the grasp of sufficient guarantee for the future.

In view of our President's utterances "we desire no material compensation for the services of our soldiers, but merely for the good of mankind." In the face of those statements we should not be so ready to demand internal or domestic affairs of Germany.

That Germany has sinned there is no question, but because she has been unnecessarily cruel and barbarous is no reason why our superior Nation should desire to emulate her. Her gods are dead, and she has no religion to inspire one to wish to continue fighting an enemy who has accepted our own peace terms? A. M. MORRIS.

What of Reparation?

NEWPORT, Or., Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I see no mention in President Wilson's 14 articles of any demand for indemnity or reparation from Germany for the gross and wicked devastation which the Hun rulers have inflicted upon Belgium and France.

Does not the President intend to insist upon proper reparation and punishment for the hideous crimes which the wicked rulers of Germany have committed since August 1, 1914, and to receive none of their husband's pay nor the allowance from the Government? A. H. FEILER.

Close of Filling Stations.

TIGARD, Or., Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Can I have a permit to fill gas tanks for business and sell gasoline and oils before 6 A. M. and after 6 P. M. and on Sundays, or is this prohibited by law? If so, what is the penalty? A SUBSCRIBER.

The week-day closing hours you mention have been requested by the director of the oil division of the Federal Fuel Administration. The State Council of Defense has asked that the sale of gasoline and oils be discontinued on Sundays. Neither request rests on law.

Poem In Wanted.

MENLO, Wash., Oct. 11.—(To the Editor.)—There is an old school piece of song that I would like very much to have if anyone can send me a copy of it I would be very much obliged and will reimburse him for his kindness. Part of the piece is as follows: "I was a boy of seventeen, unguinely, dull and tall; As green as any goading, but thought I'd try to be a chief, to prevent the war I went to school at Plano, I chopped up wood and chored For Zeffie Wilkinson to pay him for my board." VICTOR MONAHAN, Boston Globe.

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From the Oregonian of Oct. 14, 1903. Omaha.—At noon today announcement was made of the application for the appointment of receivers for the Union Pacific. The application was made by executors of the estate of Frederick L. Ames, Oliver Ames, Samuel Carr, Edwin F. Atkins and Peter Wycoff.

The largest shipment of Oregon butter ever made has just been received from Tillamook by Ogden & Townsend. It consists of 10 tons of first-class creamery butter.

The last carload of steel for the Burnside bridge has arrived. In the lot is over 40,000 pounds of away rods and lateral rods, the lack of which has delayed work for some time.

Manager Scott of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, on behalf of his company, sends an invitation to pioneers of Oregon to attend the launching of the battleship Oregon.

William Liddicott, a harness-maker of 131 Eleventh street, a patient of the German Remedy Company, attempted to climb down the side of the three-story Reid bank building. He lost his grip at the second story and was dangerously injured by the fall of 18 feet.

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of October 14, 1868. Prague.—Political tumults in this city have been suppressed by Austrian troops. It is reported that various assemblies of the people.

Philadelphia.—Great preparations are being made for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National convention to be held here. This will be attended by a host of Governors and distinguished Generals, and by delegations from nearly every state.

We learn that the Wilkins bridge, about 12 miles west of Portland on the Hillsboro road, has been entirely destroyed by the fire raging in that vicinity.

The "Greelan bend" which seems to be the latest and most popular freak of fashion, and now, by a means of the ladies who go on this bend, are simply copying the attitude of the well-known Shaker dance.

The East Side Railroad Company has received a steam boiler for its new road. It is a 12-foot diameter boiler to be employed in making steam gas cut ties for the railroad.

The Active sails at 6 o'clock this morning for Victoria, and the Orliflamme at 4 this afternoon for San Francisco.

THE HOUSE BY THE ROADSIDE.

Fair house, by the roadside, I beg, Come tell me the secret you hold; Though calm in your splendor you dwell, Does happiness reign in your fold? Do voices and faces within, Or words in work or in play, Or do you as caverns of ice, Freeze hearts which you shelter to-day? Do youth and old age at your hearth, Confide all their sorrows and joys? Do smiles and fond promises enhance The mirth of your girls and your boys? Do naught but the future's bright hopes, And yesterday's hours so well spent, Have you no cause for rejoicing? Thus leaving no cause for repent?

Fair house, though we smile or we weep, While passing before your strange door, No sighs from those portals betray, No signs of a heart's welling love. —ALICE ROSALEE RUSTUNG.

Linn County Knows How.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I read The Oregonian's editorial on the subject of used clothing for the Belgians. The writer happens to be a member of the Linn County Red Cross chapter, and while our quota was only four tons, it was long since filled and then some.

Why do you say that in March and filled our quota and a ton or two more, so we are up against the same proposition Portland people are. While I have no complaint as to the president of the Linn County Red Cross chapter, I have no doubt he will be very glad to lend Portland people his working organization. I feel confident we could give you valuable tips on "how to put a good thing over."

Metal in Munition Factories.

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Please state why munition workers in this city are not allowed metal on their persons, such as hairpins or corset steels. (2) Is there a new ruling that the wives of soldiers who have married since August 1, 1918, are to receive none of their husband's pay nor the allowance from the Government? A. H. FEILER.

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