

# The Oregonian

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Portland, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1918.

other important port in both the new and old worlds. This will require action by the Legislature and probably by the voters of the city. When it is effected, care should be taken that places on the new commission will be filled by men who have strong convictions in favor of the rights of the port and who are ready to join in an aggressive fight to obtain and maintain them.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT TO CONTINUE.**

Determination of the War Department to insist upon continued enforcement of local regulations for the protection of our soldiers implies no distrust of soldiers as a class, but only recognizes the fact that there exists as much necessity now as there existed while the war was at its height for adopting measures for their protection. The twin temptations, liquor and the social evil, require regulations now if they ever required it. Secretary Baker expresses this idea when he suggests that government proposes to leave no measure unused in continued repression of social evils and sale of liquor from now until such time as demobilization is fully accomplished.

There are at least two reasons for this. One of them is that, whether in peace or war, the people as a whole have a right to expect that the soldiers shall be returned to civil life as strong morally and physically as they were when they left it. The other is that abundance of caution requires us not to regard the war as ended until order has been finally restored. There will be eighteen months of adjustment at the front; there should be none at home.

Many things may happen between now and the final ratifications. For any eventuality we shall be prepared if we continue the measures which have been so successfully employed in the past eighteen months. And it is worth noting parenthetically that the manner in which the law has been enforced under pressure of necessity has been a warrant of what can be accomplished if we only try.

**RECKLESS MASSACHUSETTS.**

Massachusetts, by a small majority, appears to have joined the family of states that more or less enjoy the privileges of the initiative and referendum. This citizen by signing a petition for an amendment to direct legislation will agree that Massachusetts goes into the family by a scratch. Those who look upon direct legislation as a pestilence will likewise agree that Massachusetts has endured merely a successful vaudeville.

As regards amendment of the constitution several of the fundamental rights enunciated in the old document, which is said to be the oldest written constitution in effect, are preserved from the operations of the new system. The provisions that are open to be amended are on a few devices. One citizen by signing a petition for an amendment may obtain official blanks. When to these 25,000 names have been subscribed the amendment goes to the Legislature. The two houses sitting as one body consider it. If one-fourth are willing that the amendment shall go to the people the amendment is preserved for action by the next session. If one-fourth again express a willingness for its submission the amendment goes to the voters. The amendment is adopted if it receives an affirmative majority of those voting on it, provided that majority is 30 per cent of those who go to the polls.

The Legislature may also submit constitutional amendments. After a member introduces an amendment a majority of the members of either house may call a joint session for its consideration. Majority approval gives it life until the next session, when another majority may order it submitted to the voters.

Initiated bills also go first through the Legislature. Again ten petitioners with 20,000 names may start a bill on its way. If the Legislature does not act favorably on the precise measure submitted the original ten may then alter it by adding ten amendments and by securing 5,000 additional names insure its submission to the voters. The Legislature may at the same election submit a substitute.

The referendum is the only quick and easy process of the three. Fifteen thousand names are required to submit an act of the Legislature. There are certain laws excluded, including emergency measures. Were it not for the exceptions made of laws subject to referendum, the Massachusetts referendum would be almost the equivalent of the Oregon process. Fifteen thousand names are required to constitute about 2 1/2 per cent of the total vote of the state. The Oregon referendum requires the signatures of 5 per cent of the legal voters, but the number of legal voters is determined not by the registration but by the Supreme Court in the preceding general election. Probably less than 50 per cent of the legal voters cast ballots for Supreme Justice in the recent election in Oregon.

**LOOKS SIMPLE, BUT IT ISN'T.**

What does it cost to produce a bushel of wheat? At first blush it would seem a very simple question, yet the answer is not as simple as it seems. The day's news report from Washington, which on its face shows no evidence of humorous intent, says that Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, in a communication to the Senate in response to a resolution calling for information on the cost of producing farm products, reports that after an extensive investigation the department was unable to give any tangible data on the subject.

Of course, the only tangible data on that subject would be the mere statement that the problem—which the Senate doubtless intended out to the Secretary—was a very difficult one to solve. In the meantime, the department is working on it, and will report back to the Senate at a later date.

The notice of next civil service examination (the 13th) says that only men will be admitted, yet the women substituting seem to be doing well.

Legal contests for public offices are one sign of return to normal conditions. A few months ago there was a dearth of candidates.

"Turn loose" is now the word for all postponed enterprises, and the Globe flour mill is only the first of many.

The draft evaders will find the war going on in their case if they do not show up for fifty years.

Senator McNary spent only \$70. There are things money cannot buy, like loyalty in a crisis.

The Kaiser would be known as Count Wilhelm Hohenzollern. He took the count all right.

Watch Mexico go good, while her neighbor has a few millions armed and not very busy.

The Crown Prince got away in an airplane, it seems. Nobody looked up there for the bird.

Why not continue the open windows in cars? Nobody has suffered because of them.

With the coming of peace will also come the Chinese eggs.

Tomorrow is go-to-church Sunday.

Portland reopens with a bang.

Going downtown tonight?

of wealth. Lippe is traditionally pro-Flemish in his sympathies. It took the side of the Legislature and probably of 1856 and joined the German confederation in 1871.

It may be that Count Leopold was influenced in his decision to quit his office by the fact that there has been an immemorial row in Lippe over the succession between the houses of Lippe-Biesterfeld and Schaumburg-Lippe. Incidentally, it may be noted that the ruler of the latter county also has resigned his place. Counts are rated rather cheaply in those little German states nowadays. The Altmanns do Gotha as well as the altases and encyclopedias will require a lot of revision following the coming congress of peace.

**NOT THE TIME TO STOP GIVING.**

Abatement of certain of the food restrictions, if it touches a responsive chord in the breasts of Americans, ought to be followed by increased subscriptions to the United War Work Fund. We have something to be thankful for, and the fund presents an opportunity for showing our thankfulness in a practical way. No longer content to make the sacrifice of white flour and sugar, let us "stop, look and loosen," as the posters phrase it, that we may continue to do our share toward winning the war until the war has, in very fact, been won.

Work of the organizations which are caring for American soldiers abroad and in the camps will not cease for months to come. It is plain, from the turn of events in Germany and Austria-Hungary, that an army of occupation will have its work cut out for it. We are not through yet with Russia. Even should we begin to demobilize tomorrow there would not be ships enough to bring our expeditionary forces home within a year and at the same time transport the supplies which will be needed to support a working Army and a hungry world.

American people are so familiar with the work of the organizations which we are now called upon to continue to support that a review of their claims upon them would seem to be superfluous. Suffice it to say that the same high motives which prompted the leaders in the beginning still prevail, and the initiative and referendum "drives" into one has so far eliminated all waste that the subscriber is more than ever assured that his dollar will give a full 100 per cent of service. And it also is to be remembered that the success of all is necessary to the success of any one.

**PEACE MAKES THE NEED OF CONTRIBUTIONS.**

Peace makes the need of contributions to the war work fund not less, but more, for it opens the gates for America to send help to millions who could not be reached while the war was on. The only other change is that peace brings nearer the day when all will be able to provide for themselves and when, therefore, the call for help will cease.

Ex-Emperor Karl can make one valid plea in extenuation. Unlike William of Germany and Ferdinand of Bulgaria, he inherited the war and long ago tried to get out of it. But his dynasty was bad as those of the Romanoffs and Hohenzollerns, and few except those whom it enriched will mourn its passing.

In excluding the bourgeoisie from any part in the new government, the German Socialists follow the bad precedent set by the Bolsheviks, though the German working men are educated and, therefore, less incompetent, to rule than the Russian workmen.

Not even war could break the deadlock in Congress on water power legislation, and it may now be tighter than ever. Possibly not until all the coal and all the oil have been burned will Congress permit water power to be used.

After fighting for nearly four years and a quarter, the British army got back to Mons just before the armistice stopped hostilities. John Bull is slow, but determined and deadly sure when his mind is set on a thing.

Sugar restrictions are relaxed just in time for the mothers to make the good things for Thanksgiving and Christmas. What a Christmas they will have in Europe, using their food cards to start the fire!

Americans are not unanimous in joy that the war is over. There are several hundred thousand young men in khaki who feel that they have been cheated out of a trip over there.

The crown Prince of Germany wept at losing his title to the crown, but it is not recorded that he shed a tear for the hundreds of thousands whom he sacrificed at Verdun.

That husband who alleges he was relegated to an attic room, cold and cheerless, says he gave his wife half his wages. Only half? Most men will think he is served about right.

Young women misled into answering advertisements of raffishly men should report to brother or father. Judges and juries are easy on relatives in such cases.

It is the really poor who buy fuel in small quantities and need every stick. It is proper, therefore, that the "short" dealer be fined heavily when caught.

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wheat in one field this year might have been \$1.50, while in an adjoining field on exactly the same kind of land the cost might have been 81 or 75 cents. And in both cases he might have shown the Senators that production costs this year might have been 25 or 50 per cent above or below those of last season.

A farmer could have shown the Senators that in addition to land and cultivation differences there are twenty-seven or more other factors that enter into the cost of wheat production, and that the grower sometimes makes a greater expenditure to produce ten bushels of wheat than at other times to produce twenty.

The great mistake that Senators and secretaries, agricultural experts and economists continually make, and have been making for fifty years, is in assuming that the business of agricultural production can be reduced and made subject to the cold, accurate calculations of mechanism industry. For a manufacturer to figure the cost of producing a bar of iron, a plow or a harvesting machine is a relatively easy thing, for he can very closely estimate the cost of all that goes into the making of those things. With agriculture it is far different.

Farming is a productive industry, the greatest of productive industries, but it is something more than a mechanical industry. It is one where there are hazards and uncertainty all along the line, from the time the seed is put into the ground until the crop is harvested, and an industry where the human element enters very largely, and the divine element as well, and to the end of time the farmer's problem will still be a problem.

Crowns are falling so fast that the ex-Kings of Europe are being demobilized tomorrow there would not be ships enough to bring our expeditionary forces home within a year and at the same time transport the supplies which will be needed to support a working Army and a hungry world.

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## Those Who Come and Go.

**Admiral H. V. Rousseau**, of the United States Navy, was one of the distinguished visitors at the Multnomah yesterday. He had breakfast with J. W. Hall and Samuel C. Lancaster, of the Emergency Fleet office. The Admiral is a keen-eyed fleet and most modest in bearing.

Russell Hawkins, of Kilches Point, Tillamook County, is in the city taking an interest in the meeting of lumbermen today. Mr. Hawkins is at the Portland.

I. N. Fleischer bought a ticket for Tillamook yesterday morning, and equipped with his fishing outfit, headed for Batterson Station. A brakeman informed Mr. Fleischer that the train was muddied and Mr. Fleischer left the train before it pulled out of the Union Depot.

The Camp Lewis football players were quartered at the Multnomah last night and today will be tendered the use of the big hotel bus in going to Multnomah Field, where they are to clash with the players of the M. A. A. C.

Thorpe Babcock, general manager of the Northwest Lumber Company, of Hoquiam, arrived in the city yesterday to attend the meeting of lumbermen in Portland.

James Corbett, of La Grande, a well-known railroad man of Eastern Oregon, registered, with Mrs. Corbett, at the Imperial yesterday.

P. Kougji, a Japanese importer of New York, was among yesterday's guests at the Benson.

W. J. Raymond, a well-known Pacific Coast newspaperman, arrived from San Francisco yesterday, where he has been doing welfare work in a big camp. Mr. Raymond is housed at the Oregon.

Ross Farnham and W. P. Myers, of Bend, are at the Multnomah.

Nesmith Ankeny, of Walla Walla, is visiting here, and is a guest at the Hotel Oregon.

W. H. White, of San Francisco, registered at the Multnomah, is here to try to place his line of non-destructive laundry machinery among the washers of Portland. He carries with him a linen collar has a chance for its life in his machinery.

Rev. Andrew J. Graham registered from Boston at the Hotel Portland last evening.

M. M. McCoy, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is at the Imperial.

A. S. Fulton, Immigration Inspector, stationed at Tacoma, is a visitor. He is registered among the Imperial guests.

Victor Agnew, of Chicago, who handles glass paperweights, disclosed a trick suit, which he uses. Mr. Agnew, who is at the Multnomah, has about two suitcases in his closet, and carries his samples in them out of sight. This dodge enables him to get close to his prospect without causing alarm.

## United States Government Presents Four-Minute Men.

**BY JOHN H. STEVENSON.**

The United War Work campaign is no less necessary now than it was before our fighters had won. In fact, its necessity has increased. America's and the world's defenders have passed through the fiery rector of war, in which all their time and energies have been enlisted. Now comes the relaxation and the reaction when help and the touch of home are vital, if they ever were.

These boys risked all that nationalized brutality and barbarism should perish and men remain free. Their job is done, or nearly so. Ours can never be done until the last of them is back home safe. We promised to protect them when they were away. Our reputation for fair play is at stake; likewise, the simple expedience of decent square dealing. It is unthinkable in the light of every thing that is American, that we shall call them now.

The debt we owe to those who fought and sacrificed for us can never be paid. They have given us victory, peace, security and peace. Now we are asked to contribute something to keep the fires burning brightly in France, somewhat by way of gratitude, as it is suggested. Shall we contribute? This isn't war work we are talking about now; it's Thanksgiving!

**A DAY OF REJOICING.**

Hell, heaven or Hoboken. Were the words so fitly spoken. By our great Commander Perkins, so they say.

And our Christmas had a notion. They'd be sailing o'er the ocean. On their way to good old U. S. A.

And we folks at home are weeping. At the time so slowly creeping. 'Tho' we sent them over there without a tear.

But they'll cheer us with the story. How they fought their way to glory. And won the cause to them and us so dear.

So cheer up fathers, mothers. Wives, sweethearts, sisters, brothers. For Hoboken it is sure to be. They have had their share of hell. Now in heaven they'll rest a spell. Though some of them remain across the sea.

How will they cheer them when we meet them? Will they cheer us back to meet them? For there's naught too good for Uncle Sammie boys.

To our homes we'll proudly take them. And our heroes we will make them. And share with them our pleasures and our joys.

Still there's some will turn in sadness. From this day of joy and gladness. For to them, it leaves them sad and lone.

But to theirs will be the honors. And we'll gladly be the donors. For, but for them we never should have won. ADA M. YOUNG.

## In Other Days.

**Twenty-Five Years Ago.**

From The Oregonian, November 14, 1903.

Ukiah, Cal.—The overland stage was robbed five miles north of here this morning by a lone outlaw named "Red." He had on blue overalls, a cotton mask and carried a double-barreled shotgun. No one was injured. The amount taken is unknown.

The tenth anniversary of the organization of Company G, Oregon National Guard, was being celebrated last night at 8:30, 85 of the 107 members assembled at the Armory, from which they marched in formation to Baum & Brander's restaurant, where the banquet was given in honor of the "tin wedding."

Berlin.—The Reichstag was opened today by the Emperor in person. In his speech in opening the session the Emperor expressed the hope that the members would not deny him co-operation in developing army institutions.

On August the 8th the British bark Alexander Blake sailed from Panama for this city. She is outwards today, and nothing has been heard from her. Panama Bay is often a difficult place to enter, but it is felt that if she came to anchor there she would have been spoken. That anxiety is shown for her is proven by the fact that 7 guineas have been paid in England to reinsure her.

## THE SLOGAN FOR PEACE-TIME.

The time has come for American business to change and adopt the Kuro-pak style, but into the field of peace instead of that of war. As Judge Gary said at New York, this requires prudence and deliberation, but, as he also said, it requires courage. That quality has been displayed in industry as well as on the battlefields of the last two years. Its exercise should be continued through the time of peace.

Certain distinct gains have resulted from the war, and they should not be lost by any relaxation of effort, any loss of courage, now that the necessities of war seem to have passed. The greatest gain of all is the spirit of cooperation springing from realization that we are one people working for a common end, and that energy expended in strife is waste, which prevents or delays attainment of that end. By co-operation we have accomplished great things, which have gratified our National pride, earned the admiration of our allies and contributed in large measure to victory. Like co-operation can accomplish as great things in peace.

We have learned that, for war, there is a gain to the Nation in a degree of combination among corporations engaged in the same industry which does not impair their separate identity, nor tend to selfish monopoly. There is also a gain in co-operation for a common purpose between employers and workmen, as has been splendidly proved by the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen and the lumber manufacturers and by the various devices for settling industrial disputes without cessation of work. There has been great gain from aid of able business men in the work of the Government. That which is good in time of war is surely in some measure and with some modifications good in time of peace. If the American people do not thus apply the lessons of the last two years, they will throw away one of the most valuable compensations for the losses of war.

Viewing our problem in this light we shall see no cause for apprehension and we shall treat talk of depression as the rankest folly or as the deliberate mistatement of fact and a trouble-maker. There is abundant work for every pair of hands, every brain and every dollar in the world. The sole problem is to divert their energy from the things they have been doing in the work of destruction to those which they must do in the work of construction.

The work of destruction they have wrought an absolute loss. In freeing the world from absolutism they have torn down obsolete structures which had outlived their usefulness, if they ever had any, and have cleared the ground for new structures, more solid, more enduring and more useful. There has been much destruction of useful things, but that has been unavoidably incidental to wrecking old structures and will be amply compensated in time by the peace, order and renewed energy of the future, if we rebuild aright. The work before us may be likened to the turning of a machine which has been making an article to the making of another. As that would take a few minutes, so adjustment of the world's huge machinery to the works of peace may take a few months, but thereafter production should lead with the greater efficiency and in greater volume for our having cleared away the imperial trash which has cumbered the earth.

Then the slogan which should guide the American and every other nation at this great turning point of history may be courage; pull together; go forward.

## MARSHAL ALL FORCES FOR THE FIGHT.

Portland faces the necessity of a hard fight in order to gain the commerce which is its right, provided it asserts and enforces that right. In order to win that fight, all its forces should be united to win. Pacifists and slackers cannot be tolerated in the fight for just railroad rates which are an essential condition to commercial progress, any more than they could be tolerated in the war.

The first to move in the matter have been the Chamber of Commerce and the Traffic and Transportation Association, and they will doubtless be joined by the Oregon Public Service Commission, but these bodies should have the active co-operation, not merely as auxiliaries but as principals, of both the Dock Commission and the Port of Portland Commission. It is the function of the former to do more than build docks and elevators, dry-docks, macks and shops, and coal bunkers; of the latter to do more than maintain the navigable channel to the sea and provide pilots and tugboats. They should initiate and actively promote a policy which will bring business to the harbor facilities and bring ocean-going ships to navigate the channel and to employ the tugs and pilots. If they were not to make every legitimate effort to attract business to the port, they would be in the position of a man who built a great factory and then sat in his office waiting for somebody to set the wheels turning and to employ the product.

Consolidation of the two commissions would materially aid vigorous and harmonious action, as is proved by the experience of practically every

## LEARNING GEOGRAPHY.

We are learning geography fast. It is safe to say that prior to about the day before yesterday, for example, not more than one inhabitant in a thousand could have answered the question, Where is Lippe-Detmold? Then one fine day we read that the ruler of this state, one Count Leopold, has renounced his job, and that the people are struggling with the forces of an order of set-up, a republic. Then we hasten to our encyclopedias and learn that Lippe, sometimes called Lippe-Detmold, in recognition of its chief city, covers an area of 469 square miles, which makes it eighteen sections larger than Multnomah County, which it further resembles in being heavily wooded over at least a fourth of its area, in possessing a climate which is "moderate and healthful," and in being distinguished for undeveloped manufacturing resources.

A dozen different ways of handling land, and that the reasons are forever variable. A farmer could have made it clear that the cost of producing a bushel of

## MODERN NOT OUR BETSETING SIN.

**Mr. U'Ren Indorses Mr. Moore's Caution Against War Braggadocho.**

PORTLAND, Nov. 15.—(To the Editor.)—Please allow me to express my thanks for C. B. Moore's letter advising Americans not to brag of our part in winning the war. I think the Yanks have done well, and they have done their duty fully and honorably, but we had only a small part in the battles. We are the last of the sufferers. France, England and Italy have each suffered more casualties in any one of many months than all of ours for the last century. We at home have endured nothing that should ever be mentioned. All the American suffering is the 100,000 casualties at the front.

Modesty is not the besetting National sin of America. We have a world-wide reputation for bragging about what we have done and from what pockets in the Americas abroad I think it is deserved.

In this war we have done so little—we have suffered so little in the cause of freedom though we have helped to do so much, that it is most devoutly to be wished that all Americans will take Mr. Moore's lecture close to their hearts and that we may never again look back on the war with any little to justify it as the cry that "the Yanks did it." It is glory enough that the job is well done and the Yanks helped. America's greatest glory in this war will be shown in the most generous appreciation of what the allies have done.

W. S. U'REN.

## NEGRO MINISTER TO HAITI.

**MOUNT ANGEL, Or., Nov. 14.**—(To the Editor.)—(1) What negro slave at the age of 28 years was invited to lecture in Great Britain where money was handed to buy his freedom and in 1835 became United States Minister to Haiti? (2) Who was called the father of wood carving?

RUTH MCCONNELL.

## Second Oregon at Manila.

**GRESHAM, Or., Nov. 14.**—(To the Editor.)—(1) Who was the commander of the Second Oregon Volunteers? (2) Did the regiment see any active service? (3) Was the regiment among the first to go to the Philippine Islands?

T. O. MARTIN.

## Colonel Owen Summers.

1. Participated in capture of Manila from Spanish August 13, 1898, and in number of engagements in the Philippine insurrection.

2. The Second Oregon was one of three regiments in the first expedition from San Francisco, and some of its men were first to land at Cavite, opposite Manila.

## Lost War Savings Stamps.

**PHILOMATH, Oct. Nov. 14.**—(To the Editor.)—I have lost 100 worth of war savings stamps. (1) Can the finder cash them? (2) Is there any record of them or way of telling where they were purchased? (3) Why is it necessary to give a postoffice 10 days' notice before they can be cashed?

A. L. MARTIN.

## Cook Gets Surprise.

**The Spur.**

Mrs. Marlingdale (after the war)—How do you like my biscuits, Henry? Fine, but I don't like 'em. I like what the Army cook used to make.

## Losers by Going Out.

**Exchange.**

"He's but a good fight, I hear." "Yes, he was last night. I won a hundred from him."

## THE FIVE PROVINCES OF TURKEY.

**Descriptions Given of the Divisions Within Fallen Empire.**

In a war geography bulletin the National Geographic Society gives a brief account of the five provinces or districts into which Asiatic Turkey may be roughly divided. Here is a case which is based upon a communication to the Society from William H. Hall, says:

"Anatolia (the name is from a Turkish word, meaning 'the dawn') lies between the Black and Mediterranean seas. This district is the home of the greater part of the Turkish population, and in it live the people who are called where the people can be distinguished from the government. Even the so-called subject races have suffered but little from the hands of the governing officials that the common Turkish people.

"When one remembers that all government of the empire lies solely in the hands of a group of not more than 300 men, and that they impose their selfish will on Turk and Christian alike, one readily understands how a constitution can be made, without people and government. In spite of a constitution having been proclaimed and a parliament summoned, the people, whether of Turkish or other race, have absolutely no voice in the affairs of the nation."

"Armenia, east of Anatolia, extending to the region of the Caucasus and the Persian border, is the site of the ancient kingdom of Armenia—in fact, even before the war, the majority of the people were Turks and Kurds—but in the bulk of the Armenian race was found.

"It is a rugged land, a succession of mountains and valleys, where the people have a group of not more than 100,000. It is the home of the Armenians for the establishment and maintenance of their homes; but, like all highland countries, it has been the means of producing a religious, freedom-loving people.

"They were the first nation to embrace Christianity, when, in the latter half of the third century, their King, Tiridates, accepted the faith, and most of the nation followed him. Throughout all the succeeding centuries they have remained steadfast against Islam, and have been persecuted, until this last storm of hate and fanaticism has swept the greater part from their homes and has destroyed at least a million—two-thirds of the entire population."

"Kurdistan, a hill country north of the Tigris River, is the home of a brave, virile, largely illiterate series of tribes and clans known as the Kurds. They are the descendants of the Scythians, who gave Xenophon and his 10,000 so much difficulty on their march across these same hills on their way to the sea."

"Nominally they are Moslem in religion, but they have retained many elements of heathen worship. Some of their tribes are of old world origin. They are home-loving, frugal and capable of enduring great hardships. They practice strict monogamy and their women occupy an equal place with their men in the family life.

"The Kurds have furnished at least one great man to history, for Saladin, the chivalrous leader of the crusades, was the compeer of Richard Coeur de Lion, was from this people.

"Mesopotamia, upper and lower, vies with Egypt in claiming the honor of being the home of ancient civilization. It comprises the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Here flourished the Chaldean, Babylonian and Assyrian empires. The city of Bagdad, with all its glamour of mystery and magic, is in the heart of Mesopotamia.

"This was the richest land in the world, the granary of the ancient; yet, in spite of all that it has been, it today lies largely waste; the desert sands have encroached upon the fertile fields, while the clogged canals have turned other portions into swamps and marshes.

"What population there is—not more than 200 million—is of Arab origin, and the Arabic language is spoken throughout. There is, in fact, a very distinct dividing line between the Arabic and the Turkish-speaking portions of the Ottoman Empire. This boundary corresponds with the line of the Bagdad Railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. In the exploitation of this rich land of Mesopotamia that the famous Bagdad line was built."

## LET'S CELEBRATE APPROPRIATELY.

**Solemn Recognition of Fallen Heroes Should Not Be Omitted.**

PORTLAND, Nov. 15.—(To the Editor.)—Another opportunity will soon be given Portland to commemorate the greatest event in all history. It is to be held on the day that a nation will lack some of the raw elements which accompanied Monday's outbreak.

It is far from likely that had this Nation been engaged in the great war since its outbreak, with losses proportionate to those of the allied nations, a whole day would have been given over to mourning, to nation and individual. It is certain that those who have sustained the greatest loss were least in noise evidence last Monday. Some part of our coming organization should be given over by this entire community at an appointed interval to silent commemoration of those brave men of all nations who have given their lives in our defense.

There is plenty of time to perfect a programme for the exposition of heartfelt patriotism unaccompanied by evidence of desire to parade for the credit of any effort or agency except the fighting men of the allies and America. They won the war. Why should we then celebrate the work of us who help them from behind the lines in safety?

Some have helped at \$10 per day of eight hours; countless others have helped in the way of buying a listening day or night, or both, as occasion demanded. On Monday last one of the former variety of helpers, taking advantage of the fine weather, announced that the fact that he was accompanied by hundreds of his associates, formed part of an advance guard preceding a splendid American flag carried in a horizontal position by a number of shipyards workers and which was being desecrated by being made the pretext for insults to many loyal American citizens who are patriotic in sense and appreciation to a volunteer government helper, who, with hands necessarily on the wheel of his slowly moving motorcar, was being overtaken by the fact that he was accompanied by hundreds of his associates, formed part of an advance guard preceding a splendid American flag carried in a horizontal position by a number of shipyards workers and which was being desecrated by being made the pretext for insults to many loyal American citizens who are patriotic in sense and appreciation to a volunteer government helper, who, with hands necessarily on the wheel of his slowly moving motorcar, was being overtaken by the fact that he was accompanied by hundreds of his associates, formed part of an advance guard preceding a splendid American flag carried in a horizontal position by a number of shipyards workers and which was being desecrated by being made the pretext for insults to many loyal American citizens who are patriotic in sense and appreciation to a volunteer government helper, who, with hands necessarily on the wheel of his slowly moving motorcar, was being overtaken by the fact that he was accompanied by hundreds of his associates, formed part of an advance guard preceding a splendid American flag carried in a horizontal position by a number of shipyards workers and which was being desecrated by being made the pretext for insults to many loyal American citizens who are patriotic in sense and appreciation to a volunteer government helper, who, with hands necessarily on the wheel of his slowly moving motorcar, was being overtaken by the fact that he was accompanied by hundreds of his associates, formed part of an advance guard preceding a splendid American flag carried in a horizontal position by a number of shipyards workers and which was being desecrated by being made the pretext for insults to many loyal American citizens who are patriotic in sense and appreciation to a volunteer government helper, who, with hands necessarily on the wheel of his slowly moving motorcar, was being overtaken by the fact that he was accompanied by hundreds of his associates, formed part of an advance guard preceding a splendid American flag carried in a horizontal position by a number of shipyards workers and which was being desecrated by being made the pretext for insults to many loyal American citizens who are patriotic in sense and appreciation to a volunteer government helper, who, with hands necessarily on the wheel of his slowly moving motorcar, was being overtaken by the fact that he was accompanied by hundreds of his associates, formed part of an advance guard preceding a splendid American flag carried in a horizontal position by a number of shipyards workers and which was being desecrated by being made the pretext for insults to many loyal American citizens who are patriotic in sense and appreciation to a volunteer government helper, who, with hands necessarily on the wheel of his slowly moving motorcar, was being overtaken by the fact that he was accompanied by hundreds of his associates, formed part of an advance guard preceding a splendid American flag carried in a horizontal position by a number of shipyards workers and which was being desecrated by being made the pretext for insults to many loyal American citizens who are patriotic in sense and appreciation to a volunteer government helper, who, with hands necessarily on the wheel of his slowly moving motorcar, was being overtaken by the fact that he was accompanied by hundreds of his associates, formed part of an advance guard preceding a splendid American flag carried in a horizontal position by a number of shipyards workers and which was being desecrated by being made the pretext for insults to many loyal American citizens who are patriotic in sense and appreciation to a volunteer government helper, who, with hands necessarily on the wheel of his slowly moving motorcar