

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1919.

TWO ALIENS.

One alien comes to America to make a home, rear a family and become a free citizen. He obeys the laws, he works for a living, he sends his children to the schools, he pays his taxes, he reveres the flag, and fights and, if need be, dies in war for his adopted land. He is a desirable citizen.

Another alien comes to America to escape poverty and, perhaps, persecution and oppression; to make a living at high wage, to put his earnings in his pocket, to pay as little tax as he may, to do nothing but loaf and work, to claim exemption when the call to war comes, and to live for himself always; or perhaps to go back to his native country and be a citizen there. He is a man who may pass his last days in plenty, a person of consequence among people of his own blood and kind.

Or perchance the other alien may have lived in his own country and been deported as an agitator, and he comes to America, where the agitator is welcome and agitation is not dangerous, and he promotes unrest, and preaches anarchy and abuses foully the privileges of residence here. When the call to war comes he refuses to respond through the simple device of enlisting in the United States army, and he has them, or by his outright declaration that he is not a citizen.

What privileges of immunity and asylum has the second named foreigner? He is not a citizen, he is bound to respect? He has reaped where he has not sown. He claims rights always and repudiates duties always. He will do nothing for a land which has done everything for him. He would see it perish rather than lift a disloyal finger to save it. He is an undesirable intruder, an insufferable and intolerable pest. He should be expelled.

The parasite who sucks the blood of America is not entitled to have America shed its blood in war for his protection and prosperity.

CREDIT TO THE ARMYMEN.

Difficulties which will confront historians of this war in their efforts to give credit where it is due for the results accomplished are indicated by a recent analysis of the work of the armyman on all the fronts made by Laurence La Tourette Driggs in his "Heroes of America." Collections of data was not easy for two reasons. The records were not always available, for one thing, but above this was the fact that the various Nations had different methods of keeping their records. In this, the "Heroes of America," the British were extraordinarily careful; the French were actually so conservative that at the risk of injustice to their aviators they refused credit for a victory in which they had been won within sight of an official observer. The Germans, on the other hand, adopted a liberal policy from the first.

Hence it will not do to take at face value the estimate that the German "aces" were nearly twice as efficient as those of other Nations. An "ace" is a fighting aviator with five or more victories. In the United States, the entente allies had 227 such aces, while the Central Powers had only 101, and that the aces of the Allies won 2595 victories, by comparison with 2105 for those of the Central Powers, an average of nearly 20 for the latter as compared with a fraction over 12 for the former. But before it is concluded that the German aviator was superior, allowance ought to be made for the victories won by the Allied flyers out of sight of their observers, and often within enemy lines. This was the German method, and the task of correcting the Allied returns to a "fair" basis is a truly gigantic one. The French are estimated to have brought down from 40 to 100 per cent more enemy planes than are shown by the official records, and the British have been declared by Mr. Driggs to have "exceeded by more than 100 the victories claimed by the best 20 aces of the Huns." There is no reason to believe that this proportion would not extend to all flyers on both sides, if the figures could be extended.

Considering the length of time that Americans were engaged in actual fighting, their showing in the air is creditable enough. We had 14 aces to 111 for Great Britain and 77 for France, but were only beginning to get into the game, and our handicaps in the procurement of equipment are a matter of history. There is nothing to indicate that we would not have done as well as others once we were fairly started. We are entitled to some satisfaction in the record of one of our men, Lieutenant David E. Fuhring, who brought down five Germans in a single day, a feat that was exceeded only twice in the whole war, once by a Frenchman and once by a Briton. American aces, who are credited with a total of 121 victories, actually sent down 167 German planes.

The common belief that the next war will be "fought in the air" makes the figures especially interesting. Since such a war would be won by actual victories and not by those accomplished within view of an umpire, we are entitled to a certain amount of satisfaction in the returns thus far gathered. Nothing in these returns, upon our personnel, and we need only

to profit by our shortcomings in manufacturing to view the outcome with equanimity.

POOR PORTLAND!

The Mail-Tribune at Medford emerges from the protracted silence of an appropriate moribund long enough to castigate Portland for its failure to finance various railroad projects in Southern Oregon and elsewhere in the state. Portland's only interest in the state is a railroad development, and it is concerned, it is said to be that of the junk-dealer.

It may well be asked if by the way to secure the favor of Portland capital is to hold all Portland responsible, by one or two failures, for the failure of unqualified liberal, for its acts of omission or commission. They say that money has no feelings, but it is a mistake. It has a lively regard for its own interest, and it is sensitive, besides, whether it comes from Portland, or Medford, or anywhere.

We wonder what the Medford paper would say, in the way of commendation or otherwise, if it were to find that Portland capital had invested—as it did—something like a half million dollars in a large industry employing several hundred men at the mouth of the Rogue river. It would approve, then, the wide vision and broad enterprise of Portland money? It would appear that it would do just that.

Or would it begin at the earliest time the campaign of detraction and destruction against the tenuous Portland capitalist who had ventured to pour his thousands into a part of Oregon, not near Portland, but nearer to the coast? It would be a good idea. It enlisted the sportsman of Jackson County in a scheme to legislate the fish establishment of the Portland man out of existence, and the scheme was ultimately successful. It is not a first-rate way to guarantee Portland capital fair protection, or reasonable opportunity to get returns. It is a most effective way to make it apprehensive and uneasy, and disposed to seek other fields.

SELF-DETERMINATION AT HOME.

There will be little opposition to the general proposition that the governments of the city of Portland and Multnomah ought to be consolidated. It is a matter of accomplishing that result that will create contention. In 1914 an effort was made to pass an enabling constitutional amendment. That measure would have permitted the people by initiative to create the city and county of Portland with boundaries co-extensive with those of the city of Portland. The remainder of Multnomah County would be divided into a number of counties, and the city of Portland would be a new county or annexed to other counties. The amendment was defeated.

The Legislature is now asked to submit a new plan to the voters. The plan would include the city and county of Multnomah County within the boundaries of the city and county of Portland. Thus all the municipal corporations such as Portland, Gresham, Fairview and Troutdale, all school districts, all road districts and other political organizations within the county would be merged. The drafting of a charter for the consolidated city and county would be left to a commission of twenty-one members, and its adoption would be left to the people of the city and county. Pending adoption of such a charter the several local boards, commissions and other agencies would continue to perform their present functions. The apparent difficulties of adjusting taxation are met by a grant of power to the consolidated municipality to classify urban and rural territory into zones and to impose varying rates.

If the proposed measure falls short of fairness it is in the off-hand manner with which the desires of that portion of Multnomah County outside of Portland are denied practical consideration. True enough, its residents have the right to vote on the amendment and later the right to vote on the charter, but they constitute an insignificant fraction of the voters in the state and approximately but one-tenth of the voters in the county. They hold no balance of power or substantial voice in the proposed plan. They are asked to consent to a plan regardless of their wishes. If the desires of the other counties of the state decrease it, and they are to have the form of government that the nine-tenths who reside in Portland desire.

The consolidation of Multnomah County outside of Portland would be happy to join this city in one municipal government. We do not know. But it would seem to be the part of justice to give it a voice in the matter. The amendment is accorded by the Legislature as now drawn.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

There is a bright side to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture that the number of milk cows in the State of Oregon decreased by 20 per cent in the year ending in 1918 to 222,000 in 1919, figures which compare with 225,000 for 1917, because they show that the decrease is not nearly so large as most persons believed it to be, and also because it indicates that there has been no more slaughtering of dairy animals, upon the whole, than would have been justified by a systematic effort to get rid of unprofitable stock. On the fact of the figures, the State has lost not only the difference between the number of cows reported in 1918 and in 1919, but also the increase which might normally have been expected. It is not easy to estimate with precision what the increase would have been. It is true that there was an increase of some 2000 in 1918 over 1917, but this, too, was made under abnormal conditions. The killing of stock already begun in 1917, the year in which we entered the war, and the normal increase probably would have been greater than 2000. It is probable, indeed, that the number of cows in the State would have continued to increase now by at least 240,000 milk cows in the State instead of 222,000, as reported.

Even this decrease, which is equivalent to about 8 per cent, is not particularly alarming if the weeding-out process has been intelligently conducted. The circumstances that the price of beef, by comparison with the price of milk, butchering and cheese, taken in connection with the cost of

dairy feeds, undoubtedly was the chief factor in accelerating slaughtering, but no one supposes that any dairyman who employed business-like methods sacrificed any but the poorest of his cows. That as many as 8 per cent of the average dairy herd could be spared with profit to their owners will be conceded by any observer.

There is an actual increase of dairy cows in the county of Multnomah. Figures are: 1919, 23,467,000; 1918, 23,310,000; 1917, 22,894,000. No doubt, however, this also represents a slowing up, by comparison with the increase which was to have been expected in normal times. It also points to some weeding out of herds on a business basis. The extent to which this has been true depends upon the progressiveness of individual communities. It probably is not altogether true that decrease in number of cows is shown in several localities in which cow-testing associations have been highly developed.

It is widely known by this time that the dairyman has been hard hit by advancing costs of both labor and feed, and sometimes by difficulty of obtaining either at any price. Public sympathy and understanding will be promoted by the showing that he is adopting up-to-date methods as his part of keeping production costs within measurable bounds. The unprofitable character of the "boarder" is more general than is generally admitted, and it may be that the industry will be gainer in the long run as the result of conditions which have sent a few million cows to the block in the past few months. It is such in the dairy business. It is such that determines.

CAPABLE OF EXTENSION.

The War Department's authorization of General Pershing to send home for immediate discharge any soldier who presents convincing evidence of distress in his family suggests almost unlimited possibilities, once the old notion is dispelled that men must be held in original units to avoid hopeless confusion in transportation. For discharging those whose families need them because of sickness, it ought to be no more than an easy step to ascertaining those whose jobs are waiting for them and giving preference to them over those whose immediate discharge would further complicate the unemployment situation.

Great Britain was measurably successful in its effort to discharge first the men in "key industries," whose return would be calculated to set wheels in motion which would furnish work for others following them. The principle is sound and its application is limited only by inability of bureaucracy to do things that have no precedent. The further order permitting discharge of men who "have good reason for leaving the Army and who waive any claim for sea travel" shows that the United States would remove need of defense and of defensible frontiers. France has learned at terrible cost that strategic frontiers and buffer states are a poor defense against aggression. All the European nations should have learned by this time that the presence under their rule of considerable masses of alien, hostile population is a source of constant friction and danger. But they are not ready to do this. They are precisely what they are going to do when they return to civil life were discharged without delay.

ELIMINATING WASTE.

Notwithstanding their undoubted enterprise in many matters of larger moment, Americans are unaccountably slow in adopting the dehydrated method of preventing food waste which was advocated by official agencies during the war and which was shown to present a practical solution of the problem of food shortage in which perishable fruits and vegetables can be consumed.

Denmark during the past season has set an example worthy of emulation. It is showing that the amount of preliminary preparation is rather small. The 1918 potato crop of that country was exceedingly large, and as soon as it became apparent that it would not be marketed normally before a large proportion of it would rot, drying plants of the dimensions of small factories sprang up on every hand. Several plants, however, already existed to serve as models. The result was that the entire surplus was dried and stored, and it appears later that there is a surplus of potato flour to be carried over into another season. Farmers will be advised to plant potato crops accordingly and to devote their land to other useful crops.

The potato problem in the United States is complicated by transportation. There often is a surplus in one section while others suffer shortage but are too far away to benefit of freight. The same is substantially true of other staple vegetables. Dehydration widens markets by making it unnecessary to pay freight on water, and also by reducing the weight of the freight car situation. Results are best obtained by co-operation, a lesson that American producers are only beginning to learn.

When the city and county of Portland is running the folks in Gresham and its vicinity will have a postoffice address of one million and something Powell street.

DIFFICULTIES OF WORLD LEAGUE.

From many quarters comes proof that the chief difficulty in the way of readjustment of European frontiers according to the principle that each nation has the right to unite under one government of its own choice will consist in finding doubt whether the League of Nations will be willing or able to guard all nations against military aggression or economic discrimination. The same feeling inspired the protests of Australia and South Africa against occupying the German colonies as mere mandates of the league, instead of as sovereigns. All want to be placed in a position of strategic strength against possible attack, which implies that they prefer to rely on their own resources rather than on that of a league which is not yet constituted, far less tested.

This idea prompts French proposals to extend the frontier to the Rhine or to set up a buffer state along the west bank, for the Rhine is a good strategic frontier. The right of France to safety from a nation which has twice ruthlessly attacked her is held to override the right of the Germans on the west bank of the Rhine to be united to Germany. They must pay the penalty of Germany's crime, by at least being formed into buffer states. The fact is overlooked that Belgium and Luxembourg were designed as buffer states, but that as soon as mili-

tary necessity demanded Germany smashed the buffers.

Italy on the same ground demands that her northern frontier shall extend along the mountain range pierced by the Brenner pass, because it is a natural military frontier, but the Tyrolese living south of the pass who are Teutons protest that they do not want to become Italians. Italy lived long in danger of Austrian invasion from the mountain bastion projecting into her territory in the Trentino that she claims that her safety should have prior consideration to the objections raised by a few people of the attacking and conquered race.

Strategy as well as racial claims enters into the controversy regarding the east coast of the Adriatic Sea. Under Austrian rule the naval stronghold of that coast was a constant menace to Italy. Dalmatia and Istria were Venetian—that is, Italian—territory for several centuries down to 1797, and Italy claims that the population were mainly Italian. It is still so in the principal ports, and the Slav majority in other sections is declared to be partly fictitious as the result of fraudulent census reports designed to belittle Italian strength, partly the result of stimulated Slav immigration, and partly the result of persecution of Italians by Austria. Italians say that to award this territory to the Jugo-Slav state would be more general than any class has extended over more than a century.

Italy's claim to Valona and the surrounding district of Albania rests on the fact that the Greek coast guard the east side of the Strait of Otranto, which is the entrance to the Adriatic Sea, and Italy wishes to hold it in order to control the sea. That the Greeks claimed Greece as being Greek in race or religion, and racially, it is not in either Greece or Albania. Italy has tried to strengthen her weak case by promising Albania independence under an Italian protectorate, but that would not meet the claim of Valona to be Greek if it wishes.

Another mixed problem has arisen in the Balkans. The boundaries of the old kingdom as it existed when annexed by Austria were well defined and followed the mountains bordering Saxony and Silesia, but Hapsburg rule has encouraged Germans to settle in the districts south of the border. The boundaries of the new kingdom as it exists when annexed by Austria were well defined and followed the mountains bordering Saxony and Silesia, but Hapsburg rule has encouraged Germans to settle in the districts south of the border. The boundaries of the new kingdom as it exists when annexed by Austria were well defined and followed the mountains bordering Saxony and Silesia, but Hapsburg rule has encouraged Germans to settle in the districts south of the border.

Friday, March 7.—Foreign and domestic fighting. Fighting the allies or any other party wanting to restore order. Demonstrations against various flags. Execution of the remainder of the day. Destruction of class rooms, bridges, and some of the good boulevards. Massacres of small groups of soldiers, and attacking force of Socialists who have taken refuge in barricaded streets. Afternoon: Mass meetings, accompanied by singing and shouting, followed by fighting in the streets with sawed-off shotguns, followed by general hulla-balloo, and fireworks in the evening.

Friday, March 8.—Continuation of hostilities, except for controversies among Bolshevik factions. In the morning there will be a grand parade of the army, followed by the usual restaurant raids at noon. In the afternoon there will be more party wanting to restore order. Demonstrations against various flags. Execution of the remainder of the day. Destruction of class rooms, bridges, and some of the good boulevards. Massacres of small groups of soldiers, and attacking force of Socialists who have taken refuge in barricaded streets. Afternoon: Mass meetings, accompanied by singing and shouting, followed by fighting in the streets with sawed-off shotguns, followed by general hulla-balloo, and fireworks in the evening.

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DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER NOW AT BOTTOM OF STATE SALARY LIST.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—(To the Editor)—The State Dairy and Food Commissioner is the smallest salaried officer in the State of Oregon except the State Librarian and the parole officer, but the latter has a house and keep to sell himself along. So, practically speaking, Mr. Mickie is the smallest salaried officer in the state.

Possibly the idea behind President Wilson's big Navy policy is that, if the other nations who have not yet disarmed, he will give them such a race at armament that they will soon be sick of the game.

BATTLESHIP FOR CITY MUSEUM.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—(To the Editor)—Portland has gone over the top for every demand made on her by the Government for the war. She ought to be entitled to a trophy. Let us ask that the largest and best of the captured German battleships, bring it to Portland, select a site for it near the city, and accessible to the public, and that a channel from the river to the site and when the water is at the high stage float it into position and erect a high water mark and bed it in concrete and pave the district about it and place the City Museum in it. The ship itself would be quite an addition to our museum and it would afford a suitable home for the entire museum at a nominal cost.

Retirement of Public Employees.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Feb. 3.—(To the Editor)—I am writing you regarding the request of a retiring pension, after a number of years service either for county or state? If so, how many years service entitled one to such pension? A SUBSCRIBER.

There is no such law.

PLAN OF BOLSHEVIK GALA WEEK.

Suggested Programme is Devoted to Russia's Present National Sport. BY J. E. BRUED. Sunday, March 2.—Religious fishing. Fighting against the established religion, and fighting against the establishment of any other religion. Morning: Destruction of cathedrals, libraries and other public buildings. Note: The burning of the White Palace advertised, will take place. It will be blown up with dynamite. Other fires will proceed according to schedule, except those subject to change on short notice. Afternoon: The afternoon instruction will start, in each quarter, from the near the stadium. Evening: General engagement of all forces regardless of race, sex, color, religious affiliation or previous condition of servitude.

Monday, Feb. 2.—Government fighting. Fighting against the present government, and fighting against any future government. Demonstrations against the police. Demonstrations against any effort to control matters. Bread riots and petty disturbances. Violent encounters among officials, and desperate attempts to unseat the government by force. Machine gun fighting, rioting and assorted arson. Report of the smaller villages. Evening: The usual confabulation, fighting close quarters with miscellaneous cutlery, and gang fighting with hand weapons of old-fashioned vodka bottles at 10 feet.

Tuesday, March 4.—Class fighting. Fighting against all classes above the Bolsheviks, and against any class below them. Settlement of personal differences. Sanguinary adjustment of old scores. Neighboring fighting and community disorders. House-to-house fighting, open-air battles and ordinary indoor house fighting. Afternoon: Execution of members of the royal family, and slaughter of inhabitants of the smaller villages. Evening: The usual confabulation, fighting close quarters with miscellaneous cutlery, and gang fighting with hand weapons of old-fashioned vodka bottles at 10 feet.

Wednesday, March 5.—Special interesting fighting against the war. Outbreaks, factions, institutions, enterprises, activities, associations, and any sort of organization. Morning: Fighting against the war. Afternoon: Extra added attraction. Destruction of all barber shops and public baths.

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OFFICER ENTITLED TO MORE PAY.

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Bakery Companies 348, 349.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Feb. 3.—(To the Editor)—I have a son in Bakery Company Q. M. C. A. P. 78. Can you give me any information as to when they will be returned? AN ANXIOUS FATHER.

First Field Signal Battalion.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—(To the Editor)—Will you please tell me if the First Field Signal Battalion has ever been to the front in action, also what part of France it is in now. ANXIOUS RELATIVE.

As a part of the Second Division the battalion served in several engagements. A. P. O. 719 is the Second Division postoffice and moves with the division. It was last reported at Heddendorf, Germany.

145th Machine Gun Battalion.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—(To the Editor)—Kindly tell me where the 145th Machine Gun Battalion, Signal Depot Division, Company D, is located. Is it in the Army of occupation? Is it slated for early return? W. J.

BOHUS PLAN IS DISCRIMINATORY.

Soldier's Father Protests Giving Officers Four Times as Much as Privates. RAYMOND, Wash., Feb. 3.—(To the Editor)—Press dispatches state that a bill pending in Congress proposes to give soldiers upon discharge: \$50 to privates; \$200 to officers. Such a proposal appears to be an indefensible discrimination. From the start officers have received far better pay and have enjoyed comforts and luxuries unknown to privates and non-coms.

The privates have borne far more burdens at all times. In action the private has been as patriotic and as brave as the officers. When work involving loss of life had to be done, the private has made for volunteers, privates as quickly, as willingly, as eagerly and as bravely leaped to the front. It is not to be given \$50, while officers, who may not have had more than a course in training, are to receive \$200. To satisfy the measure of a man's worthiness of reward for responding to his country's call. If so, it then, indeed, is a discrimination.

The father of a young man, who in the midst of battle, and without even side arms volunteered to go, and went without even side arms, over the top to establish an O. P. in No Man's Land, suggest to other fathers of soldiers to realize that they write our representatives in Congress in protest against such injustice as it would be to boost an officer into civilian life because he had killed a man, and a private into military life because he had saved a man's life. I am writing both Oregon Senators, also Congressman from my district. SOLDIER'S FATHER.

HOUSEKEEPER'S WORK PLEASANT.

English Woman Stranded by War Finds Real Home Here. PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—(To the Editor)—The letter Wednesday in The Oregonian, in which you state that you are greatly interested in my experiences have been so decidedly different. I came to this country four years ago on my way home to England, having traveled around the world. Owing to the outbreak of war, the wheat plan was to realize that they write our representatives in Congress in protest against such injustice as it would be to boost an officer into civilian life because he had killed a man, and a private into military life because he had saved a man's life. I am writing both Oregon Senators, also Congressman from my district. SOLDIER'S FATHER.

We all have problems to meet in every walk of life, but the great thing is to be contented, grateful and love your work. I am quite sure this is the only country where a woman can take a housekeeper's position and be respected and treated as a human being. There are many homes in America only too pleased to meet a woman of a position as housekeeper in a home where I could take as much interest as if it were my own and do the daily duties cheerfully and completely. We all have problems to meet in every walk of life, but the great thing is to be contented, grateful and love your work.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

Brooding. If one might slip away from what is dead, and leave all memory of by-gone things, Casting aside the errors, white or red, and all that is bitter hurt and burning stings; If one might keep one's forces fresh each day, and waste no single word in regret. This life were then a cheery, cheery way to those who now, alas, will not forget.

One third our mental strength we daily use to meet the needs that ever beset us. One third we give to speculative musing, which promises a sometime paradise. The other third we waste in pining over the hopeless days now gone beyond recall. Thus, without brooding, less or more, we manage to becloud life nearly all!

Hospital Patient Untraced.

DALLAS, Or., Feb. 4.—(To the Editor)—Enclosed is an envelope returned from France. You may use it to bear the notation, "Sick, C. P. Tours, 10.15." Kindly tell me the meaning of the markings and how I can get the man home. I was his last letter from him was written October 23, from a hospital, so we know he is alive and should get our letters. Please tell us what he is doing. MRS. GEORGE WOODS.

MISSING.

I see the flag a wavin', I hear the marchin' test. The cheers of the happy deep beat, The boom of the drum, I hear the band a-playin' The stirrin' martial air, Ere my heart is breakin', breakin', For my boy isn't there, I hear the trampin', trampin' On the treadin' marchin' by, The lads so young and happy, Erect and clear of eye, As I scan their faces, As I scan their faces, To know one face is missin' For my boy isn't there.

Retirement of Public Employees.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Feb. 3.—