

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.
 Entered at Portland (Oregon) Postoffice as second-class mail matter.
 Subscription rates, payable in advance:
 (By Mail.)
 Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$10.00
 Daily, Sunday included, three months, 3.25
 Daily, Sunday included, one month, 1.00
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 Daily, without Sunday, three months, 2.50
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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

INCREASING DIVORCE.

It is easier to view with alarm the increasing predominance of divorces in our social statistics than it is to prescribe a remedy applicable to all cases, yet thoughtful observers will agree that something is wrong somewhere and that the subject is worthy of respectful attention. The news headline, "Portland Reno's Rival," somehow conveys a shock. So do the figures which show that in the first three months of 1919 there were filed in the courts of Multnomah county 401 suits for divorce, by comparison with 241 for the corresponding period of 1918. In the first quarter of 1918 applicants for marriage licenses exceeded petitions for divorce by 201; in the corresponding period this year the excess was only 125. Divorce would seem to be overtaking marriage; "Cupid" is running a losing race.

It will be conceded that the statistics are misleading as to some details. The true ratio of divorces to marriages, for example, is partly shrouded by the reprehensible practice, persisted in by many couples, of traveling to a Gratin Green in an adjacent state to be married, while they take their domestic troubles to the courts of the state in which they hold their residence. But this is no more than a detail, after all, although it does reflect a certain contempt for a law enacted for the protection of the marriage relation which is disturbing enough. The fact stands that divorces are increasing. There are not many who will subscribe to the doctrine that divorce is so good a thing that we cannot have too much of it. We would like to find the cause of the disease and eradicate it. For every shattered romance in a moral and spiritual travesty, and nothing less; doubly tragic when divorce involves the breaking up of homes in which there are children, who deserve the opportunity for development which is possible only in the atmosphere of a placid and well-ordered home.

Because the life of the family is so vital a part of the life of a people, statistics of marriage and divorce, and the essential details of them, are and always will be "news." Fursal of almost any single fact or first step which will reveal the extent to which these subjects are being considered. On one page the other day The Oregonian printed an account of the proceedings of a society which is deeply concerned with improvement of the morals of the people, and also a brief summary of the issuance of some eighteen divorce decrees and the filing of a disturbingly large number of new divorce suits, while on another page a correspondent attempts to explain away the unrest therein depicted with the statement that it is due to economic conditions and that employment of women in industry is responsible for it, and so on. One of the speakers before the rescue society in question holds that mothers should instruct their daughters how to avoid pitfalls. No doubt there are some economic causes for unhappy domestic life, and also no doubt mothers can do a good deal toward the moral education of their daughters; but these are not all, or even a large part, of the main issue. How tenacious must be the thread that binds the young couple together, that many that blow sends them straight to a divorce court! And how long will mothers be qualified to teach their daughters how to avoid pitfalls if they do not themselves learn how to avoid them?

It may be that laws permitting easy divorce are no more to blame for conditions which we all deplore than are the custom and law which make marriage so easy that it loses much of its sanctity. The two ends of the string are hopelessly tangled. Because we know that we can sever the bond almost at will, we accept it unthinkingly, and because we marry without due reflection we presently fly to the divorce court for relief. A husband pleads in his bill of complaint that shortly after his wedding he was called upon to meet a girl, where she had been sent on a charge of bootlegging. A wife says that her husband wore his boots to bed—a most reprehensible practice, as all will agree. Another woman's husband is a slacker, still another husband "made her work to help support the children," there are too many cases of plain "inertness" to enumerate; and so the sad story runs. But we cannot help wondering whether the kind of woman who would get herself into jail, and the kind of man who would wear his boots to bed, might not have betrayed themselves in the course of a reasonably extended courtship. Not all, but some of the most obvious disqualifications and incompatibilities would be revealed if aspirants for matrimony were "acquainted" in even a superficial sense prior to the wedding day.

"Marry in haste and repent at leisure" has proved itself a sound proverb. The old-fashioned requirement for publication of the banns was a wholesome recognition of the principle that marriage is serious enough to warrant thinking over, and that the time to change one's mind is before and not after the ceremony. It would be at least worth trying again. If the candidate were required to give reasonable (and perhaps confidential) notice of intention to apply for marriage license, one prime cause of mismatching, which is too hasty marriage, might be removed. But this would hardly suffice unless it were supported by uniformity of laws in the several

states. Nothing is to be gained if couples are to be permitted to evade a wise law by crossing a state boundary, as they now do shamelessly enough, to evade the provisions of a law which really possesses no terrors for any bridegroom fit to enter into the marriage relation at all. It is a superficial view that holds that "economic conditions" will frighten young men and women who truly love each other; it was not so in an earlier day when they married in full knowledge that life was a struggle but both were willing and determined to help. Marriages are too light-heartedly entered into, just as divorces, perhaps, are too easy to obtain, and much will be accomplished if a way can be found to educate young folks of both sexes in the gravity of the marriage compact. It is true to say that marriage is not a summer excursion but a long voyage in every sort of weather, but there is plenty of evidence that it is being "reiterated." Propaganda against growing divorces should be addressed to those who are about to wed.

A LEAGUE BY ULTIMATUM?

All Americans who are for a League of nations are willing to accept THE league covenant with amendments. All thoughtful Americans who are for THE league of nations concede that there should be certain amendments.

All patriotic Americans who are for THE league of nations earnestly hope that the differences between the proposals may be reconciled and that President Wilson may return with a league covenant which they may join in asking the senate to ratify.

The differences center for the most part about:

- (1) The Monroe doctrine.
- (2) National control of all domestic questions, including the tariff and immigration.
- (3) Foreign domination of the league council.
- (4) The right of withdrawal after due notice.
- (5) Compulsory arbitration and enforcement of decisions.
- (6) Limitation of time during which the ratification status of the subscribing nations shall be guaranteed.

The present covenant either ignores, or does not make sufficiently explicit, any of these great questions. The demands for their consideration come from the United States senate, which is furiously denounced by the advocates of THE league as reactionary, or from statesmen like Root and Taft, or political leaders like Bryan, or from other citizens who are sincerely concerned both about world peace and America's sovereignty.

It is well to ask the American people to consider whether they prefer THE league by ultimatum of President Wilson alone, or a League by consent of the whole American nation, acting upon information and after consultation and deliberation among themselves.

CHICAGO'S WAY.

William H. Thompson has been re-elected mayor of Chicago by a plurality of 17,000 over Robert Schweitzer, whom he defeated four years ago by a vote of nearly 150,000. Thompson, a national democratic misrule and has given a vote of confidence in republican management.

It must be true that the voters of Chicago intended by their verdict to say and do something other than in half-and-half Americanism (or worse), demagogic class hatred and political partnerships with the vicious and criminal elements. On his record and reputation, Thompson could not have for a moment got the vote of any self-respecting American citizen. Evidently Chicago held its nose and voted the republican ticket, in the vague thought that it must sacrifice itself somehow on the altar of national and international issues.

The explanation is, however, possible. It is that the candidate, Thompson was intimately related to the prohibition question. Chicago went wet with great enthusiasm on the specific question as to whether the saloons should be abolished. Chicago went dry on the general question, and never will return to keep the saloons, naturally it also voted to keep Thompson.

Another theory may be that Chicago, flattered by Thompson's definition of it as the "sixth German city," and remembering his offensive refusal to invite the Kaiser to make a visit there, and similar outbursts of Thompsonian pro-Germanism, felt in Thy to pound live up to the record. No American city, of course, would elect Thompson mayor. The most potent reason against this pleasant idea of the Germanization of Chicago is that his leading opponent was some one named Schweitzer. However, the rumor was widely circulated through Chicago, doubtless upon the inspiration of the astute Thompson management, that the real name of Schweitzer is Roche. Thus the great assembly possessed by the democratic candidate of a German name in a German city was neatly offset.

Having settled the saloon problem to its own most satisfaction, and having elected Thompson for four more years, Chicago is now free to perform a great service for itself by further vindication of its anti-Americanism. Let it submit to the referendum the following question:

"Was America right, or wrong, in entering the war and defeating Germany?"

FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY.

One of the benefits derived by the Pacific coast from the visit of the naval committee of the house is that the committee has seen the great shipyards which made a better record for war production than those of any other section of the United States. The committee has seen that many ways are empty, that many contracts are idle and that many contracts have been offered, but that an order of the shipping board forbids acceptance of the contracts and thereby keeps the workers at their place than the emergency of the blunder strikes them. They know that the whole world cries for ships, and they condemn as wasteful the enforced idleness of so much labor and capital which might produce ships. Their summons to the shipping board to release the shipbuilders from the veto on contracts is an indorsement of all the appeals to the same effect to which the board has been deaf.

We should be over-anguine to expect that the board will comply with the naval committee's request, it has

already been intimated that the veto was placed on foreign contracts by direction of President Wilson. But the board cannot fail to make a direct reply to a request coming from such a source. If that reply is that it has followed orders from the president, we shall know positively where the responsibility lies.

IN WHICH WE EXPLAIN.

The Oregonian is obliged to explain in self-defense against a multitude of inquiries that its recent discovery of two grammatical errors in the following paragraph from an article by Henry Watterson was entirely valid:

"It was a good dinner. There sat at table a gentleman by the name of Trudell and another by the name of Mill—of neither I had ever heard—but there was still another, of the name of Penelope. Penelope must be a literary man, for I recalled having reviewed a clever book on Education some four years ago by a writer of that name; a certain Herbert Spencer, whom I thought I judged might be he."

In a community where all are highly educated, and every body has, it is entitled to have its opinion about grammar, it is not necessary to say that "whom I fancied might be a literary man" should be "who I fancied might be a literary man"; the same with "whom I rightly judged might be he."

We fear, alas! that some puzzled critics wondered if the final "the" should not have been converted into "him." The writer of the paragraph scrupulously preserved the grammatical niceties of the original, but offered a lapse by making an objective of "whom" when it should have been in each case a nominative, since it was the subject of a verb.

The Walla Walla Bulletin, ever on the alert for grammatical and rhetorical imperfections in the public good, hints that there is even another blunder against the rules of correct English. We suspect that the Bulletin refers to the sentence "of neither I had ever heard." Being no purist, the Oregonian leaves it to the Bulletin to explain how a sentence grammatically correct (apparently) may yet achieve a phrasological impasse of anatomical impossibility—if that is what the Bulletin means and thinks needs to be explained.

THE ELEVATOR WILL STAND.

Alarm caused by the settling of the grain elevator and adjoining buildings at the St. Johns terminal will be quieted by the preliminary report of the board of engineers appointed by the dock commission to examine the buildings and to recommend a remedy. The settling has not been such as to destroy the buildings or their usefulness. They can be made strong and sound by strengthening their foundations in one of the manners proposed by the engineers, and no additional expense, but the work can be done in time for the elevator to receive wheat of this year's crop.

Decision of these points will clear the air of doubt as to the wisdom of building an elevator, which will furnish a solution to questions as to the style of construction to be adopted with buildings of great weight on the river front. A rock foundation would no doubt have been ideal, but it could not be found at any point fronting on the river within the limits which commerce fixes. The elevator, which is the character of the ground at St. Johns is as good as that of any other site, and the site chosen has merits which others cannot match. The error was that of the designers of the elevator, who were reported to be among the best in the country. As the dock commission now knows the nature of the ground and the weight of such heavy structures as the elevator, it will be able to avoid risk of another similar experience.

Portland is now well started on provision of all the harbor facilities needed for its commerce, and the work is in the hands of as able and public-spirited a body of men as can be found. It will not be doubted by such a slight setback as it has had, that it will finish the elevator, and will construct other terminals as the growth of business requires.

ROOT BUILDS THE BRIDGE.

Arrangement should be made in a hurry this morning that all school children from 10 or 12 up be taken to see the trophy train. The object of the exhibit is to stimulate interest in the victory loan, but why not also to stir patriotism in the citizens of the future?

The sultan talks the way Turks always talk when they have been beaten. Then he is always the most humane, tolerant, beneficent ruler in the universe, and he cannot understand how anybody can think he could be otherwise.

The man who complains he spent a "horrible" night with roaches in his apartment is deserving of sympathy. The roach has no business away from the editorial floor, where he is the harbinger of luck.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's entry into politics gives the republicans and democrats a Roosevelt each and evens things up. Between them the two Roosevelt should keep politics interesting.

The reason why Bulgarians fear Greek rule in Macedonia and Thrace is that they have given the Greeks a severe dose of Bulgarian rule during the last few years.

Re-election of William Hale Thompson as mayor of Chicago goes to prove that one of the greatest works of reconstruction before the country is to Americanize Chicago.

A woman was given her decree the other day because her husband went to bed with his boots on. He was considered to an extent. Suppose he had worn spurs!

If the German and Magyar armies concentrate on the plains of Hungary, that will simplify matters for the allied army.

As Easter is near, we should all like to know whether that Hood River hen laid any eggs during her eighteen-day fast.

The police force has taken the automobile bandits, as all but a few expected they would.

The tie that binds, bind Douglas to the Pacific northwest is the Prosperity fir article.

If Japan is big enough to back up a Monroe doctrine for Asia she will have it.

The trillionth smelt passed Troutdale yesterday.

Stars and Starmakers.

By Leone Cass Baez.

It has become plainly apparent through the Lodge-Lowell debate, through Mr. Taft's expressions of respect for defects in the league constitution and through Mr. Root's criticism and suggestions that Mr. Wilson and the senate can get together on a league of nations which would accomplish all that all well-meaning nations desire. All that was needed at the outset was recognition by both parties of the other's rights and good intentions. Mr. Wilson needed only to cease delivering eloquent generalities about the yearning of the nations for some league to prevent war, and about the duty of this nation to join such a league; he needed only to recognize that he alone could not commit the United States to such a league and that he must enlist the cooperation of the senate and get down to particulars with it.

The senators who have shuddered at the prospect that the United States might become party to European quarrels or become mandatory for some country in Asia needed to realize that aid, through a league, in preventing war in Europe had become a condition of peace for America. They needed to study means of reconciling this condition with American control of American affairs, in order that the United States might do its duty by the world and at the same time its duty to the United States, which is no less than that which caused men to forget party for the sake of country two years ago, demanded the broadest Americanism untainted by party feeling, but Mr. Wilson's conduct of affairs threw the whole question into a controversy. It was necessary for Mr. Root to come out of retirement and bring his broad vision and deep knowledge to bear in order to lift the question out of that atmosphere.

All of this goes to show what deep injury is done to national interests when international affairs become the subject of party action and when small men attempt big things.

The peace conference will not have done its work if it fails to demand production of all secret agreements which Japan has made with China and which Japan coerces China to keep secret. The secrecy of these agreements is presumptive evidence that they should be annulled. China should be freed from all restraints on freedom of action. Unless this is done there is grave danger that it will become the source of another war.

The words and acts of the Germans tend to create an impression that they do not ally with the war. They talk of what they will accept as though they were making terms. They turn loose a bolshevik outbreak with significant regularity, and it is suspiciously well timed to influence decisions at the peace conference.

Do not forget that there are thousands of French people who have used to be in what is now man's land and will remain so until that region can be made productive. It is America's part to help these people in making new homes, for they were sacrificed to stop the Hun horde.

Ruth Chatterton's newest play is called "Moonlight and Honey-suckle." It was originally announced under the title of "In the Merrie Month of May." Henry Miller is its producer.

The following is clipped from the New York Evening Telegram of March 31: "Here is a gem from the story of a recent motion picture thriller: 'One day Jack becomes a mother—the mother of Jack's child. Vandevere, who does not suspect his wife, is so joyful at being a father that he takes the drink cure.'"

Oliver Morosco has definitely decided to open the next season at the Morosco theater with "Mme. Sappho," the new play he has acquired from Frederic and Fanny Hatton for Grace Valentine. The play will be first out at Los Angeles the first week in July and will be brought to Broadway early in September.

Little by little Mrs. Vernon Castle is attaining the record for "reported engagements." Now there comes a dispatch from Ithaca, N. Y., according to definite report in that city, she will soon announce her engagement to Captain Robert E. Treman, son of Robert H. Treman of Ithaca and director of the federal reserve bank in New York.

At various intervals Mrs. Castle has been residing in Ithaca during the last three years. She has been there working at a motion picture studio originally operated by the Whartons, and her first big social was produced there. Young Treman is a member of the leading family of the town. The Treman family has always been identified with every big civic movement in that part of the country and has played an important part in its political affairs.

Mrs. Castle is at present reported to be in Cuba. During her absence her secretary in Ithaca laughingly made light of the reported engagement. Robert H. Treman, the father of the reported prospective bridegroom, was non-committal.

"Do not think it proper to announce an engagement of Mrs. Castle," he is reported to have said. "If such an engagement there be. On the other hand, I do not think it right to deny it."

"Considerable color has been lent to the rumor," continued the report from Ithaca. "By the fact that Captain Robert E. Treman is reported to have bought a home on Cornell Heights for Mrs. Castle. Mrs. Castle's secretary admitted that Mrs. Castle had inspected the Cornell Heights home and that Captain Treman was in some way involved in the purchase of the home, but what way—in the same piece of property."

"Also, after considerable hesitation, she told of frequent visits made to the Treman home by Mrs. Castle. Captain Treman has often called on Mrs. Castle, but as far as an engagement is concerned it is simply rumor at work again."

Those Who Come and Go.

By Leone Cass Baez.

Day and night large caterpillar tractors are plowing the wheat fields of A. B. and Charles Davis. These tractors plow between 75 and 100 acres every 24 hours, the powerful lamps on the machines enabling the work to proceed without interruption at night. Where the machinery needs looking after the son of A. B. Davis, who is at the Imperial, attends to the details, for he has just returned from service abroad as mechanic for the aerial forces. The Davis ranch consists of 1600 acres on North Powder, 12 miles from Haines. With wheat guaranteed by the government at \$2.26 a bushel A. B. and Charles Davis will make a fortune this year. There is no labor shortage on the ranch and the help is paid \$60 a month and board.

"It was a wonderful trip," said Arthur C. Spencer, discussing his journey with the trophy train through southern Oregon. Mr. Spencer came in ahead of the train to attend to private business and will probably travel with the train through eastern Oregon. "We had great drawing cards in the Oregon boys on the train, these having been in the heavy fighting and each one of them severely wounded. Immense crowds turned out at every stop. As an advertisement for the victory loan the train is a decided success."

Sergeant Dave Finkelstein has received his honorable discharge from the United States army and has returned to the city of Portland. He was a member of the 81st division, but was on detached service when the division left and since then he has been superintendent of the camp Oregon exchange at Camp Lewis. He saw almost 13 months' service at Camp Lewis and before joining the colors was with the Meier & Frank company.

Mrs. Louis Lachmund of Salem is at the Hotel Portland. Mrs. Lachmund is the wife of Senator Lachmund, who served the first half of his term in the 1919 session. Senator Lachmund was formerly mayor of Salem and is interested in the fruit industry in Marion county.

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To attend a lawsuit now being tried in the federal court, Roy Yates, former president of the Multnomah hotel association, is in the city and is registered at the Multnomah. The suit is with the city of Portland, which constructed the Multnomah.

He looks after the wandering tourists of the city that they do not get lost in interest in Portland and Seattle, says C. R. Brimacombe, who registered yesterday from Seattle at the Seward. Mr. Brimacombe represents a large agency operating in the west.

One of the strongest prohibitionists in Oregon was in the city yesterday. He is W. P. Elmore, who recently represented Linn county in the legislature. Mr. Elmore is a democrat and his home is at Brownsville.

W. W. Kolfeldt, formerly manager of the Majestic theater and also former manager of the Pathé office in Portland, is in the city yesterday from Seattle. He is now with a feature film concern.

Madame Frances Aida, the celebrated singer who is making a concert tour of the west coast, arrived at the Multnomah yesterday morning. She is on her way to Puget sound from here.

Joseph E. Roman, a banker of Astoria, is in the city yesterday from the legislature from Clatsop county, was in the city yesterday and registered at the Imperial.

Judge Alfred Bugge, justice of the supreme court of Idaho, will be a visitor in Portland for a few days. He is expected to arrive at the Hotel Portland today.

Norman Lang, interested in various paper-making plants in British Columbia, is among the arrivals at the Benson. He is in Portland on a business trip.

On a tour of inspection, C. H. Whitmore of the state highway engineering force, was in the city yesterday and registered at the Imperial.

J. W. Flanagan, accompanied by Mrs. Flanagan, is at the Benson. Mr. Flanagan is a banker at Marshfield.

Mrs. Robert Eakin and Miss Gertrude Eakin of Salem and Robert S. Eakin of La Grande are at the Seward.

Timbermen from Clatskanie who were at the Perkins yesterday, were George H. Graham and J. O. Holman.

J. C. Fairchild of Tacoma, in the tax department of the Northern Pacific, is at the Imperial.

Sheriff J. W. Lillie of Condon was on his way to Salem yesterday and stopped at the Imperial.

Leading lumberman of Gardiner, Or., M. H. Jewett, was at the Hotel Portland yesterday.

Daniel H. Welch, a cannery man of Astoria, is among the Seward arrivals.

George Domeyer, a business man of St. Helena, is at the Hotel Oregon.

A. M. Standish, a sheepman from The Dalles, is at the Perkins.

In Other Days.

By Grace E. Hall.

Forty Years Ago.
 From Morning Oregonian, April 2, 1880.
 Washington.—The house committee on foreign affairs has agreed to report a joint resolution declaring the sympathy of Americans with the Cubans in their struggle for independence and pledging support to the president whenever he deems it expedient to recognize their independence.

Letters from the east often reach Montana by way of Portland.

The cavalry company at Fort Klamath has been ordered to march to San Francisco and a company of infantry is to replace the cavalry company at that post.

Contracts have been awarded for the material to be used in building the United States branch mint at The Dalles, including the contracts for building the building on the site. The first section of the foundation has been built.

Twenty-five Years Ago.
 From Morning Oregonian, April 3, 1894.
 Yesterday municipal elections were held in several of the states, with results generally favorable to the republicans. In Ohio and Connecticut, where national issues were prominent, the republicans made enormous gains.

Washington.—Three bills are now before congress looking to the collection of \$20,000,000 from the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies.

Washington.—Senator Carey is encouraged over the prospects for the passage of the bill to cede 1,000,000 acres to the state of land states, to be reclaimed by irrigation.

Paris.—A report is current here today that Germany is to issue a loan of 167,000,000 marks, the money to be devoted to the extra expenses of the army and navy.

Freedom.

By Grace E. Hall.

I read a tale which all my soul enthused.
 How one wild horse upon the western plains
 So bitterly all man-control refused,
 So scornfully disdained the touch of reins,
 That he at last, pursued by greedy men,
 Stood on a mountain peak and, looking o'er,
 Saw far below the rocky canyon, then
 Looked back and saw what he but dreaded more—
 Sensed degradation of those splendid powers
 Which made him king within his vast domain.
 Seemed to recall the joy of vanished hours,
 Comparing it to what must ere re-appear
 If man should win today; and with one look
 He chose the course of freedom in the end
 And leaped to death! I sobbed and
 Closed the book.
 (I've told that tale of freedom since
 A child.)

Within my heart that self-same love
 (If blame there be for such, I gully
 plead),
 I'd rather take the lonely path astride
 The rugged heights than find my
 daily bread
 With rattle, who would blindly harness me
 With hated reins, and ask me to give
 My mental freedom, and in thought to
 be
 A mawkish mankin forevermore.

No! I would live, and I must be complete
 Within myself; and though my earth-
 born
 life may lead to sweet success or defeat,
 May lead o'er mountain top or
 through the valley
 I'd rather live in wild, free bliss one
 day
 Than years on years and tyrants' rule
 obey.
 This shall thin is nature's truest voice,
 And I, responding, wondrously rejoice!

IF WAR WERE PAID FOR IN GOLD
Metal Would Pay Boulevard From Portland to Silverton.
 SILVERTON, Or., April 2.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian recently contained a statement that the cost of the war was \$2,000,000,000 and that this sum represented a cube of gold 8 feet 8 inches in all dimensions, plus 632 pounds. I have been doing a little figuring and find this amount to be \$246,245,440. It would take about 860 of these cubes to pay off the war cost, and each cube would make a road, would make a block of gold 8 feet 8 inches square and nearly one and one-fourth miles long. This chunk of gold would pave the road from Silverton to Portland (48 feet in inch thick and 16 feet wide and there would be enough left to make a nice start on the Mount Hood loop. This gold would make a cube of about 89 feet I can figure correctly.

While toying with big figures I wish to cite another instance. A column of gold worth \$1,000,000,000 in silver were used for ornamenting the inside of the temple, besides many precious stones and much, oh yes, wood. The gold would make about 14 cubes similar to those representing the war debt and the silver would be sufficient for 325 more cubes the same size; 215 of these cubes would make about 14 cubes to the roof. We would still have 114 cubes left to stow away in the basement.

OSCAR REDFIELD.

THE CARTOON.

Dear Woodrow's long chin
 Has caused many a grin
 That relieved from serious tension;
 And Lincoln's kind face,
 Surely in his grace,
 Ye pedagogic quotes in dissemination
 'Gainst cartoonist bold
 Who the power does hold
 To swing the vote up all classes;
 Pray is not a smile
 More than all else worth while,
 When tragedy strikes the masses?
 Were there no go-ets,
 No tin can or post-
 Or no humorous slant in features
 Of loyed face, to convey
 In an instant for us, after which
 We'd be sad and sorrowful creatures,
 JANETTE MARTIN.

When Old-Time Store Was Established.

PORTLAND, April 2.—(To the Editor.)—Recently an item appeared in The Oregonian regarding Shanahan's store, in which it was stated that Lawrence Shanahan, now deceased, established the business 25 years ago. I desire to state that I established the Shanahan store in Portland in 1897 at 133 Third street, under the name of David Shanahan. Subsequently, about three years later, my brother, Lawrence Shanahan, came from San Francisco, and for a time worked for me, after which we formed a partnership, which continued until 1899. My brother, Lawrence Shanahan, now deceased, was married in June, 1918, and died in August of the same year, at the age of 73 years.

D. SHANAHAN.