Morning Oregonian

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THE RAVAGED CITY OF SMYRNA.

Smyrna, the greatest city of Asia Minor, which is being wrecked by the barbarous Turks, traces its history into misty antiquity, having been founded by the Lelegians, then colonized by the Greeks and earlier than the seventh century before Christ admitted as the thirteenth state in the Ionian confederation. It lies at the head of a gulf which reaches far inland, to the sea end of one of the great trade routes of Anatolia, which descends the Hermus valley. In ancient times it was rivaled for commercial supremacy by Miletus and Ephesus, but they have long ago disappeared, and its supremacy is undisputed. The river Meles, which flows by the city, is connected by tradition with Homer, who was said to have composed his poems in a cave near its source. A temple in his honor was built on its bank and coins bore his image.

The city has been by turns the prey of a succession of oriental conquerors. It was captured by the king of Lydia in the sixth century B. C. and lost its Greek character until Alexander restored it three centuries later. It regained its splendor, and under the Romans became the seat of a governor and later of a bishop, Bishop Polycarp being martyred there in 155 A. D. When the Roman emperors made Constantinople their eastern capital, Smyrna declined in wealth and importance, and was ravaged and almost reduced to ruins by the Turks. Emperor John Ducas Vatatzes rebuilt it about 1222, but it was still half ruinous when the Turks again conquered it a century later and made it an emirate. The Knights of St. John for a time held all but the citadel, but in 1402 the Mongols stormed the city and massacred its people. It then passed into the hands of the Seljuk Turks of Aidin, and remained in Turkish hands until the Greeks occupied it under mandate from the allies in 1919.

With a population that is half Greek and with a considerable European and American colony, Smyrna exports great quantities of figs, tobacco, carpets, raisins and silk, has been visited by as many as 7000 ships in a year, and has two railroads to the interior. It was the chief prize for which Turks and Greeks have fought during the last three years, and the Turks may excuse their massacre of Christians by recalling the slaughter of 2000 to 4000 of their people when the Greeks landed in 1919. The port owes its prosperity to Greeks, Armenians and other Christian inhabitants, and is liable to suffer decadence without them, for the Turk has no capacity for business.

GORKY DESPAIRS OF EUROPE.

Maxim Gorky can see no hope for Europe. He pays tribute to its "prodigious brain, which has conceived the great creative ideas of humanism and of socialism and has endowed the world with an admirable technical equipment," but he sees in Europe an "extremely numerous class of men for whom nothing remains sacred, nothing is uplifting, and whose servile labor and humiliations and hunger—the natural result of the obsolescent and detestable class system of Europe—dull and destroy their minds." He makes this dark prophecy:

> All this drives me to the belief that, as formerly in the days of Rome, the end of Europe will result from the pressure of foreign races and the detonation of the explosives accumulated within her frontiers by rapacity and envy and ill-will and vengefulness.

True, Europe has experienced a reaction from the devotion and heroism that were displayed at the Marne, Verdun, Ypres, the Somme and in many other battles, but the spirit there displayed still lives among the people. There have been other crises when the civilization of Europe seemed doomed—when the continent was torn by religious wars in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when all Germany was laid waste by the thirty years' war, when all the nations were set at each other's throats by Frederick the Great and Napoleon. But after each of those outbursts of destructive passion there were new advances in things spiritual and intellectual as well as material.

In his woe over the aftermath of the war Gorky forgets what it gained for Europe. It ended the three cruel, faithless, grasping despotisms of Germany, Austria and Russia and with them military monarchism. It set free and united nations that had been subject and divided. It caused prodigious progress in the arts of aviation and radio communication. It forced the nations to combine in the interest of peace. Through the agony of Russia it exposed the fallacy that progress lies along the road to socialism. Perhaps Gorky's despair is due to the decided revulsion from that delusion that is apparent in both old and new worlds, for he calls it a "great creative idea," though it cultivates the class system that he abhors. But we must not judge harshly one who has been through the horrors of bolshevist Russia.

We are too near the war's convulsion to judge whether it started civilization in permanent decay. Older civilizations have been a long time dying. The democracy, art and colonizing energy of Greece, the glory that was Rome, did not die by a single war or in a single generation. It is less than five centuries since the renaissance marked the dawn of modern civilization. Though stained with fresh blood, its late achievements inspire confidence that it will rise to greater heights.

A PLAIN CASE.

The suggestion is occasionally seen in the up-state press that once authority is granted Portland to bond itself for an exposition and Portland takes that step, the state will be invited to participate by erecting a building and providing exhibits representative of the whole state. State participation would cost money, and this forecast of what will happen is presented as though it were a darkly concealed purpose.

Nothing could be plainer than the fact that without state representation the exposition would be a failure. Other states will of course be invited to erect buildings and install exhibits. But it would be a temerarious exposition board that would invite other states to take part when their own state had not been invited or had failed to accept an invitation.

Nor can we imagine the up-state counties casting approving eyes on an exposition in Portland wherein Washington, Idaho, California and other states were represented and Oregon was not. Such a situation would in fact be an injury to Oregon.

There has been no effort to conceal the obvious and there will be none. Either there will be participation by Oregon as a state or there will be no exposition. It is a matter for Oregon as a state to decide.

ANOTHER WONDER OF SCIENCE.

The reported discovery of a method of making a non-intoxicating alcohol from petroleum fumes may have larger possibilities than superficially appear. The statement that the new product is "useful for all purposes for which ethyl or grain alcohol and methyl or wood alcohol are employed" may well be accepted with reserve until it has been verified by a long series of experiments, but it is something to be assured that it can be used as a preservative and as a fuel and to keep automobile radiators from freezing. If we are able to procure a commodity as useful as alcohol for these purposes without the restrictions made necessary by the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act we shall be rid of a phase of prohibition that has caused much friction. The new alcohol, which is called isoprophyl, will be worth having been discovered if it does nothing more.

A much larger field lies before it, however, if it shall be determined that isoprophyl is in fact, as is claimed for it, a perfect substitute for grain alcohol in other respects. It is unfortunate from the administrative point of view that no substance is known that in all circumstances serves the purpose of ethyl alcohol as a solvent and preservative of certain medicaments. The problem of legalizing the manufacture of alcohol for these legitimate purposes without opening the door to its fraudulent employment is one that has given law enforcement officers a good deal of concern. Nothing in all probability would do more to promote harmony among the interests which assent to the principle of prohibition but which are excessively harassed by restrictions on the use of non-beverage alcohol than would discovery of a vehicle such as isoprophyl is claimed by enthusiasts to be.

A true and yet a jagless alcohol may prove to be the century's triumph of science in the service of man. It would remove at a stroke a number of the most vexatious aspects of law enforcement and would make it possible to put the manufacture of intoxicants under an all-inclusive ban. Is it too much to hope that its manufacture out of hydrocarbon fumes which have heretofore been a dead waste would at the same time permit a reduction in the price of gasoline?

FOLLY OF THE CENSORS.

Of all the restrictions on freedom that are practiced in war, the one most senselessly administered and most perverted from any legitimate purpose is the press censorship. The censorship on news of the Turkish victory over Greece is an example of suppression of unwelcome truth by the allies in the hope that its effects might be destroyed by later news of an opposite trend. As the allied forces in Constantinople are weak, there may have been some cause for withholding the truth from the Moslem population of that city lest there be an outbreak of violent fanaticism, but no good end was served by keeping it from the outside world.

On numerous occasions during the world war the censors injured the cause of the allies by suppressing bad news in fear of its effect on morale. This was proved by the fact that news of disaster caused the people to brace themselves for a new and greater effort. For example, the collapse of Russia in 1915 aided powerfully in reconciling the British people to conscription in the following spring, and the news of the German assault on Verdun and of the heroic resistance of the French nerved the entire French nation for new sacrifice. Secrecy was used to conceal the blunders of governments and generals and to gain for them opportunity for fresh blunders. This was notably the case with the diplomacy by which Bulgaria was driven into the ranks of the enemy, Serbia overrun and Greece alienated from the allies, and with regard to shameful mismanagement of the Mesopotamia campaign. The censors did not protect allied interests; they only shielded the guilty.

Publication of adverse facts in defiance of the censors on some occasions did great service to the allies. This was notably the case with regard to the British shell shortage. Publicity drove the British government to re-organize and to enlist the entire industry of the nation in munition production, but for which Germany would soon have crushed the allies. If the worst had been published about sinking of ships by submarines, all the allied nations would probably have fought harder and practiced more self-denial, but censors, or those whom they serve, assume that their people are cowards and quitters and cannot be trusted with bad news.

We had experience with the pernicious activity of censors or their counterpart, official publicity agents, in the United States. These partners in official mendacity or truth-suppression concealed the unpreparedness and bungling of our officials behind a smokecloud of braggadocio about their achievements, which prevented a well merited outburst of indignation until long after it was due. These methods were useless for their intended purpose—concealment of facts from the enemy—for it frequently happened that facts about war activities were concealed from the American people only.

THE SECOND WHEAT PORT.

Portland's rise to second place among wheat-shipping ports of the United States is the logical result of its position as the natural outlet for export of products of the Columbia river basin and of the increase of grain production in that region. For many years the flow of traffic down the natural channel to this port was obstructed by the artificial parity of railroad rates with those to the sound ports. That obstacle having been removed by the differential to which this port's position entitles it, the bulk of the traffic comes this way.

While Galveston has been rising to first and Portland to second place, the great ports of the Atlantic coast have fallen to inferior rank, and wheat now constitutes a negligible part of their commerce. That is a consequence of development of the prairie state grain belt, from most of which the shortest, most direct route to the sea leads to the gulf, and of the Columbia basin, which pours a steadily increasing stream of wheat into Portland.

Portland's primacy among Pacific wheat ports establishes its superiority for handling all exports and imports of this region, therefore its claim to the best shipping service to all parts of the world is well founded. The field of its foreign trade is extending into Montana, for business draws more business, the presence of ample facilities to handle it being an attraction. Having in grain and lumber a broad basis for cargo, this port cannot be snuffed out by discrimination. If denied the use of American ships, it would draw foreign ships with the magnet of its large tonnage.

THE WRONG WAY TO VINDICATION.

Because the officials of Williamson county, Ill., did nothing to bring the perpetrators of the Herrin massacre to justice and because Governor Small did nothing to stir them to action, private citizens of the state, but outside of that county, subscribed a moderate sum to defray the expense. Before it was known who would be indicted A. C. Lewis was retained for the defense and before he could know who his clients would be he set to work to create prejudice in their favor by publishing a statement that, in order to create prejudice against them, "the organized wealth of the nation has been conducting a very extensive and expensive campaign" and has been spending "fabulous sums" with the intention to seek victims.

It is quite proper that the indicted persons should have good counsel to defend them, but who is so interested as to retain a lawyer for that purpose before their identity was known? Who can have been so interested in preventing the indictment and conviction of the guilty that he sought to cultivate the impression that, whoever they might be, they would be innocent victims? Any man or body of men who desired that the law be vindicated would have at least waited until indictments were found before employing counsel, and a lawyer with a right conception of his duty to aid the cause of justice would not have taken for granted that any person who might be indicted would be a victim of those who sought vengeance, not justice; he would have awaited evidence of such a purpose before speaking as Mr. Lewis has spoken.

The fact is notorious that about twenty murders were committed. No move to discover the murderers was made till private citizens raised funds—a proceeding somewhat akin to the action of the vigilance committees that sternly suppressed crime in the west during pioneer days. Common report in the vicinity attributed the murders to striking miners. The most effective way to clear them of this suspicion would have been for the officers of the union to aid in discovery and prosecution of the actual murderers. The employment and language of Mr. Lewis do not contribute to this end, whoever his employers may be. The good name of the miners' union is at stake. It cannot be cleared by retaliating for the suspicion cast upon it by making a countercharge against those who move to bring the murderers to justice. More positive action is needed.

WATER POWER AS COAL'S COMPETITOR.

Though the coal production of the Pacific coast is unimportant, the effects of the coal strike have an interest for the people of this section, for coal is used chiefly to produce power, this region is richest in another source of power—falling water—and any cause affecting the cost or the continuous supply of coal will affect the demand for water power.

The settlement of the bituminous coal strike reached at Cleveland is hailed as a victory for the miners by their president, for it continued the scale of wages that ruled before the strike and it left the way open for renewal of that scale by providing for another conference before April 1, 1923, to make a contract for the next year. The wages thus established are war wages, having suffered none of the post-war deflation that has fallen on other industries, especially farmers. As labor and transportation are the principal elements in the price of coal, war wages for miners and railroad men would maintain its cost out of proportion to the prices of other commodities, for the manufacture of which it produced power. The effect, so far as the steel industry is concerned, was well described in an interview with several newspaper men by Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel company, in these words:

> Living costs have fallen 50 per cent since 1920. Men in other lines of industry have accepted wage cuts; it is only fair that they should. And yet the miners refuse to accept any readjustment.
>
> I'd like to ask you boys why the steel industry has prospered since the war. Here's the answer: Because we cut costs to the bone. And as we cut costs we cut prices. And as we cut prices business boomed.
>
> Now what is going to happen? When coal goes up steel must go up. It increases our costs. Simple, isn't it? And when steel goes up our orders will go down. And the steel business will suffer.

Will the steel business be content to suffer? Will it not seek some other way out? Steel manufacturers who have established their plants where they must depend on coal for fuel and have no waterpower available may turn to fuel oil, but the general range of price for oil has been rising, and it must bear freight charges. Other men may see in the high cost of production imposed on steel men by the high price of coal an opportunity to engage in the same business by use of hydro-electric power in the west, where the rivers do not go on strike and where few men are needed to keep generators running and "juice" flowing to the consumer. Though there is little iron ore on the Pacific coast, development of the vast iron resources of China might enable manufacturers in the west to import ore or pig iron from China and to make steel at prices with which eastern manufacturers could not compete in this market. Not only the high price, but the uncertain supply of coal, due to strikes and car shortage, is a handicap to the eastern manufacturer.

What is true of steel applies also to other industries. Woolen mills consume coal to produce power, and the price and uncertain supply of that fuel for eastern mills may incline new investors in the woolen industry to come to Oregon, where a number of mills already are flourishing, and where they would have unfailing electric power, pure water and moist air, which is highly favorable to production of woolen goods. The present time is peculiarly propitious for location of industries on this coast. The government is granting permits and is ready to grant leases on powersites, capital is cheap and abundant, and many plants already are under construction.

As a reason for high wages, the six-hour day and the five-day week coal miners cite the excess in capacity of all the coal mines over the demand. Miners are employed only about two-thirds of the possible working days, and it is contended that high wages are necessary to a living wage in face of this lost time. But industry cannot pay the extra cost of keeping in two-thirds operation more mines than are necessary to supply fuel, and of paying for full time all the miners who work only two-thirds of the time. The policy of the miners tends to reduce the demand for coal, so that there will be less work for miners. In order to give all the miners full time wages it would then be necessary to raise the wages for the days that they actually worked, to raise the price of coal in proportion and to drive more consumers to use oil or electricity as substitutes. That process gradually might transfer the center of industry from the coal region of the east and middle west to the waterpower region of the Pacific coast. The miners' policy tends to put more of them out of a job the longer they cling to it.

A copper still lined with silver, an elaborate affair, was captured here the other day. The owners purposed making a product worth while, but were stopped before the first run. Such enterprise should go into legitimate lines.

The president of the state federation of labor of Arizona has been indicted for having bombs in his possession while traveling on a train. He no doubt is innocent of evil intent, but shows lack of good sense.

It appears, according to her statement, that a minister, who also is her stepfather, is father of the child born to a 10-year-old girl in Ohio some weeks ago. Probably he will say he is sorry.

Latest exchange rates quote one American dollar as worth seven million Russian rubles. The bolsheviks get out to abolish capital and it looks as if they had just about done it in Russia.

That's right, Beavers; lay into them! You can play ball to attain a worthy end. Put the Seals on the bum, and the grounds will not hold the crowd to see you keep it up Sunday.

A world series between the Giants and the Browns will have a greater thrill than between local clubs, not to mention the idea of St. Louis going mad.

Rev. Neal Dodd, Hollywood pastor, puts up a good story for the movie colony, and he is not a man to overlook the worst side of life if such is visible.

"Say, are we downhearted?" asks the Astoria Budget, with a million-dollar municipal fire loss on its hands, and its clarion answer is: "No!"

Hope at the Argonaut mine again is deferred. It may be Tuesday before a rescue. There are some who believe the men are alive.

Texas women have formed "an invisible empire," and Texas men must reform their habits and morals.

The freak hobo limit is reached in the arrival in Oregon of a couple from the Atlantic on roller skates.

A town in Westphalia, Germany, is invaded nightly by a flock of 300,000 storks. "Dot's goot!"

Doc Linville says Dave Lightner "errs." Now, will Dave use such gentle language in rebuttal?

Fall activities at Smyrna are not great. Only a thousand Christians were murdered by the Turks.

PETITION METHOD TOO LOOSE.

Official Depositaries Where Bills May Be Signed Are Advocated.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—The number of loosely circulated initiative petitions makes one wonder sometimes whether or not the initiative is really a democratic and desirable device to retain in our government. But, we do need to pass laws occasionally which our lawmakers fail to pass for us, and this we can do by means of the initiative; and petition signing seems to be the best means for starting the movement and testing its popularity. Loose methods of exercising this privilege, however, are as unwholesome when followed by the individual voters themselves as when followed by the "politician." Possibly worse, for loose methods of exercising a governmental privilege are bound to lead to loose standards of public morality. If the high ideals in our democracy are contaminated at the source, that is, in the voters themselves, where can we look for improvement in government?

Our papers are full of instances of irregularities in regard to the methods used in procuring signatures on the initiative petitions. If the initiative is worth while, is it not worth the trouble of attending to in a proper manner? If a petition is worth signing at all, is it not worth a little trouble to the voter? Present methods do not produce the signatures of the proper voters, for by the use of ruses many people who seldom vote are induced to sign. A person who, thinking merely that he may lower his gas bill thereby signs without perusing the petition, is not worthy of the privilege of signing. Yet as long as we allow petitions to be circulated among the crowds, irregularities are bound to result, for they cannot be properly supervised.

No notary or public officer, or even a street gadder, can be personally acquainted with all the voters who not only may desire to sign, but who have the positive right to sign the petition he holds. He should not be held accountable for the verity of the signatures if he uses the proper precautions in obtaining them under oath.

But, the exercise of these precautions needs to be supervised to see that the petition officers act uniformly, and to see that the signers have an opportunity to read carefully the petition they sign without the distractions of street traffic. These precautions are impossible unless the petitions are kept in some advertised central places, preferably indoors, where a notary or some public officer may ask the proper identification questions and record the answers. Opportunity might even be given for the attendance of an opposition representative at each such place, if the opposition were organized. Voters who are interested will go to these places, either voluntarily or at the suggestion of a "runner." The probability of unqualified persons signing is reduced to a minimum. The voter who is not that much interested has no right in the name of democracy to sign a petition.

Of course, some little demagogues will complain that by such a method the people never would get any measures initiated, but what they really mean is that their own poisonous fangs would be drawn. It is true that people are not interested in the detailed technicalities of government which the demagogue plays upon, but never yet have real voters failed to respond when a large issue has come before them. Every voter is interested in his government, but he is sick of dirty sheets of paper being shoved into his face in the market places when he has no assurance that signing them will be of any governmental importance. He feels that his privilege has been cheapened. We want to retain the initiative and its petition, but let's stop every Tom, Dick and Harry from worrying us into disgust. Let's put the petition where its worth will be protected for the use of honorable petitioners.

Furthermore, protecting the privilege of signing is the more democratic way. For, if we knew that each sheet of the petition were in a safe, convenient place, and if we knew that it was in charge of an officer who would ask the proper information from and give the proper warnings to the signers, we could safely lower the required number of signatures. Lowering the required number of signatures makes the initiative more easily used, more accessible, and therefore, more democratic.

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LABORER'S RIGHT TO WORK

He May Quit, Too, But Another May Take His Place.

Weston Leader.

One's sympathy is quite naturally extended to the workingman. His indispensable place in the social scheme is realized, as is also the fact that his few dollars are often earned by hard and cheerless toil.

But in times like these the question arises as to whether one's sympathy should be confined to the union workingman. More often than not the nonunion worker, although stigmatized by the term of "scab," is a useful and industrious American citizen and as such entitled to respect and consideration.

The union craftsmen have chosen not to work in the railroad shops at the wages and under the conditions prescribed by the government labor board. Such is their indubitable right. It is their privilege to quit work if they want to, and no man should say them nay. But does it follow that the "scab," if you please, has no right to work at the job the striker has vacated? Is he to be oppressed and humiliated and intimidated—struck down and beaten in lonely places—without protection from the society he is striving to serve by keeping open the arteries of the nation's commerce?

The answer is obvious, and is embraced in the injunction obtained by the attorney-general. The union man may work or not, he may hold lawful meetings if he chooses, but he may not interfere with the nonunion worker in the performance of his essential task. The country's needs and welfare are paramount to the interests of the striking shopmen, and of the big rail brotherhoods. Their constitutional rights will be respected, but they must respect the constitutional rights of others.

Meaning of Words.

ILWACO, Wash., Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly state correct usage of the word "previewed." Is it identical with "reviewed"? A sentence recently read in part "until he previewed the film." Do a board of censors preview or review a film? Also is the word "tonsilar" correct in referring to an operation for removal of tonsils? Some papers use the word; others do not.

INTERESTED.

"Preview" is to view beforehand, as when a group of persons is specially invited to view a film before it is exhibited to the public. "Review" is a better word for the critical inspection made by censors. "Tonsilar" is an adjective meaning of or pertaining to the tonsils.

Those Who Come and Go.

Tales of Folks at the Hotels.

Around the world in 15 months, George C. Walker of Melbourne, Australia, arrived at the Multnomah yesterday. He left the hotel a year ago in July and since then has been in Japan, China, the Phillippines, Australia, New Zealand, Java, the Straits, around to South Africa, Europe, the British Isles, across Canada and British Columbia. The main trouble about traveling, he explains, is the packing and unpacking. Mr. Walker reports that conditions in Java are bad. Business is at low ebb. The sugar crop, while good enough, is unsatisfactory for the price is low and the cost of production is high. In the old days the Javanese planters knew how to keep down the costs, but the overhead is now so heavy that the sugar is far from profitable. In South Africa, however, business is booming and everything is humming along. Europe is filled with people who lived in America and returned there to live on the interest of their securities. The securities have so depreciated that the former retired capitalists have been forced to go to work. In England there is so much money that big companies are being floated and old companies are increasing their capital. There is so much money in England that the banks are offering a very low rate of interest and many banks do not care whether new deposits come in. There is a growing sentiment in England that the best way to do is to cancel war obligations. France and Italy owe Great Britain millions of pounds and Great Britain is inclined to wipe the slate and start afresh if the United States will fall in with the idea. Mr. Walker declares that Uncle Sam has the whip hand in this situation and England is wondering what the United States will do in the premises.

"Sheep are coming up, but the cattle business is rotten," asserts William Pollman of Baker. "I sold some yearling wool ewes recently for $10 and some 6-year-old ewes, with coarse wool, for $7. And lambs are bringing 10 cents. But the cowman is up against it. At the prices cattle bring, the producer cannot get the cost of production. I don't know what the cowmen are going to do, but they will hang on as long as they can, for people want to eat beef. Then the farmers, too, are not getting for their wheat and barley what it costs to grow the grain, so they are not cheerful. It takes three farmers to get as much money as the average man on the railroad, and yet the city fellows are asking for more money. I suggest that farmers send their children into the cities to work at the high wages while dad and mother remain on the farm, producing only as much as they can, and letting the rest of the farm go to pasture. Sounds like a farmers' strike? Yep, why not?"

A few miles north of Redmond there was, in a geologic age, a lake of fresh water. In those days the Deschutes canyon hadn't been created nor had the various volcanic cones of that region made their appearance and squirted out lava and ash. In time the bed of the lake became deeply covered with diatoms and in the process of nature, when the lake evaporated, the diatoms formed a thick deposit. This is now known as diatomaceous earth. The siliceous remains were, before diatoms were understood, called infusorial earth. Because this deposit is valuable the townsite is now known on the railroad maps as Terrebonne and the principal export of Terrebonne is the diatomaceous material. Mrs. W. F. Galbraith of Terrebonne is registered at the Imperial.

"China pheasants are plentiful in our section," observed Dr. E. H. Smith of Hillsboro, "but there are more pheasants in the residence district of the east side than there are in all of Washington county. Of course, the game birds on the east side are protected by law while those in the country are not, but if the time ever comes when an open season is declared on the city-bred Chinas, there will be more sport than can be found in the country fields." Dr. Smith, as a boy, lived in South Portland and is as familiar with Marquam Gulch and Robinson hill and the old sawdust pile at the foot of Lincoln street where the boys used to try to be gymnasts, as anyone else.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hutchinson of Marmot, Or., are at the Imperial. Marmot is on one of the roads to Mount Hood, leading out of Sandy. There was a strong demand that the Mount Hood loop be located via Marmot, but this was unsuccessful. During the summer rains, when the new grade on the loop between Sandy and Brightwood was almost impassable, the traffic took the Marmot route, which is a succession of up and down curves. When the loop is surfaced little traffic will use the Marmot road. The contractor having the Sandy-Cherryville section of the loop for surfacing has practically quit and the highway commission is looking around to see what can be done about pushing the work.

Bartlett pears are selling for four-bits a box in his section, says J. F. Fairfowl, registered from Dee, Or., at the Hotel Oregon. Dee is in the Hood river country and is on high ground. Mr. Fairfowl says that because of the elevation, apples from his orchard keep hard until the following June. The pear situation is bad, but the pears are not. Even at 50 cents a box the producers are glad to get rid of their Bartletts, although this price does not pay the cost of spraying and picking the fruit. The trouble is with the railroad conditions, the growers being unable to get cars, presumably on account of the strike.

After the recent rains of a few days, summer has staged a return engagement at the beaches. E. N. Hurd, mayor of Seaside, Or., who is willing to be a dark horse for speaker of the house in the 1923 session, was in Portland yesterday and reports that there is a large population of visitors still remaining at Seaside to enjoy the beautiful weather.

When R. J. Rankin left Astoria recently for a trip to California, the Hammond sawmill, of which he is manager, was turning out lumber in great quantities and everything looked serene. Mr. Rankin returns to Astoria to find the mill reduced to ashes and scrapiron.

L. L. Paget, a Seaside banker, was in Portland yesterday and so was J. E. Oates, also of Seaside. Mr. Oates probably makes as much or more money than the bank because he has the natatorium, which does a land-office business.

A. J. Ousley, furniture dealer and undertaker of Lakeview, is in Portland, accompanied by Mrs. Ousley.

W. A. Barrett, Albany business man, is among the arrivals at the Hotel Portland.

Address of Hospital.

ST. HELENS, Or., Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—Would it be possible to secure from The Oregonian the address of the Catholic hospital in San Diego, Cal.? READER.

Answer.—Mercy hospital, San Diego, Cal.

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

THE DESTROYER.

Now doth the busy little moth
Within the closet lurk,
Nor give himself to idle sloth
But spends his days at work.
And when our bran new evening suit
Is taken out next fall
It won't be worth a single hoot
And can't be worn at all.

No poets sing this insect's praise,
Though busier is he
Throughout the balmy summer days
Than any busy bee.
No hour of respite does he seek,
No moment of repose.
A mite he is, but in a week
He eats a suit of clothes.

Try as I will I always fail
To understand aright
How one so fragile and so frail
Has such an appetite.
I cannot guess how he contrives
So fast his jaws to ply,
Or how the creature ever thrives
On meals of wool and dye.

Yet undismayed by camphor balls
Each passing summer through
Among my winter clothes he crawls
And eats a suit or two.
And though no poet up to date
Has ever spoke him fair,
I think it's only right to state
That I think he's a bear!

* * *

Too Late Now.

There seems to be a general impression in Germany that losing the war was quite a mistake.

* * *

Lucky.

Russia never need worry about a coal famine. She can always burn roubles.

* * *

What Could He Say?

We should like to know what General Sherman would have said about peace.

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Burroughs Nature Club.

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Can You Answer These Questions?

1. Do birds die with eyes open or shut?

2. How much white pine seed should I buy to plant an acre of ground?

3. For past two seasons my tomatoes have been damaged by nests of destructive ants that chew at the stem at its lowest part and weaken it. What can I do?

Answers in tomorrow's nature notes.

* * *

Answers to Previous Questions.

1. What is the best honey plant?

Probably the western irrigation-grown alfalfa, though clover used to rank first. Honey made from alfalfa nectar is thick and rich in flavor, recalling clover honey, but slightly aromatic in taste.

* * *

2. What sort of creature is the sea-anemone?

It is a polyp of the genus Actinia, a creature somewhat suggesting coral, but soft-bodied, with no power to secrete a bony skeleton. The "petals" are tentacles that reach out and capture food that floats or swims past, the outer ones passing it along to inner tentacles until it reaches the stomach at the center. When alarmed this animal draws in its tentacles and looks shrunk into a ball.

* * *

3. We have a wren box in an apple tree in our yard, and recently I saw a small bird near it I thought was a wren, but it sang more soft and pleasing, like a canary, and this morning there were two of them going over the tree fluttering almost like hummingbirds, inspecting every place a bud or blossom shows. They go upside down, pecking as though they were picking off bugs. About color of wren, but dirty white underneath.

Probably a warbler, the fluttering flight being characteristic. From the date and situation, early May, Iowa, we guess a Nashville warbler, more vocal than most warblers. Male has a whitish line running through the eye.

In Other Days.

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian September 16, 1872.

Paris.—Rochefort is reported dying in exile.

Dublin.—An indignation meeting is to be held in this city on the 22d to protest against the course of the British government toward the press of Ireland.

Immense lace collars such as our grandmothers wore are coming into fashion again.

A reporter announces that the "receipt of a large invoice of blackberries created a perceptible ripple in the toothpick trade."

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian September 16, 1897.

Augusta.—Augusta has quarantined against all yellow fever points, and also against Atlanta.

In every large city there is certain to be found some central point where men congregate for pleasure, business, or interchange of ideas. In Portland the Hotel Perkins is recognized as such a center.

In spite of all the recent rich mining strikes, the best ore continues to be Portland, Ore.

Morris and Olds, who are building the bridge over Bull Run are getting along very well with their contract, and if they meet with no unforeseen mishaps, they will have it finished in good time.

Information on South America.

TIMBER, Or., Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—I am wishing to obtain some information as to South America in connection with the cattle business and also the living conditions there.

There are two of us and we have had previous experience in this business and are wanting to get into that business in that country.

We are short of funds, so would like to ship as ranch hands and would be satisfied to start at a small wage if we could get our transportation there.

If you could give me any information as to where I could get into connection with some ranchers there it would be much appreciated.

E. O. VARNER.

Possibly the director-general Pan-American union, Washington, D. C., could give you the desired information. Or write to U. S. consul at the chief city in the country to which you wish to go.

Opening of University.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly tell me what time this month the University of Oregon opens. AN OREGONIAN.

October 2.

Bathing Suit Divorces Are the Latest

Judges called upon to decide whether the dainty feminine swimming suits are made for mere swimming or likewise for vamping masculine bathers, according to illustrated feature article to appear in The Sunday Oregonian.

All Episcopal Convention News

Illustrated articles telling of the activities of the visiting churchmen in tomorrow's paper.

Samuel Gompers Discusses Labor

Phase of present situation related by labor head in another of his articles in the Sunday paper.

IN THE MAGAZINE

Science Makes the Dog Safe

Needle provides cure for hydrophobia and dogs may run unmuzzled.

Songs Sung in the Sixties

Old favorites of Civil war days are among treasures in library of congress.

Uncle Sam Curbs the Wily Woman

Interesting little tales of doings of department of justice officials.

Typewriter Champions Made in Portland

This city annexes more than half of national honors during year just passed.

Flivvers With Sails Latest

One-man sail boat has appeared at French resort at Trouville and now is the rage.

"Young Men" Is Sketch Subject

Another of those pages by W. E. Hill showing people in intensely human attitudes.

Cinderella's Shoes Were Too Tight

Expert says flat shoe of flapper is best one to develop perfect arch.

Hunting Game With a Camera

One needn't go to Rockies for big game, particularly of the human kind.

OTHER FEATURES

Clothes for the Fall Wedding

September now popular wedding month, declares fashion section, which gives latest mode.

Portland Schools Resume Activities

Various activities of schools related in illustrated department in tomorrow's paper.

World Doings in Cartoon

Page of cartoons by Darling presents current happenings pictorially.

Home Arrangement and Construction

Old-fashioned house possessed of all modern requisites proves delightful.

Pa Puts "Mar" in Marvel

Doings of Polly and her Pals, the Gumps and other fun makers in the comic section.

The Big News in Sporting World

Doings of society, the world of business and finance and amusement news handled in departments.

Coast Scenery Is Superb

Lincoln county section of coast highway will be remarkable for beauty.

Madame Richet Solves Problems

Questions of matters of dress and the mode are answered by expert.

Features for All the Family

The Sunday Oregonian has such a variety of departments that it is the favorite of everyone from the wee tots to the grownups.

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