Morning Oregonian

ESTABLISHED BY HENRY L. PITTOCK

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LLOYD GEORGE GOES DOWN FIGHTING.

Fall of the Lloyd George coalition cabinet in Great Britain sends into retirement from office the only remaining war premier of the allies. The wonder is that this change has been delayed so long, not that it has come so soon. Lloyd George in pre-war days said things of the lords, who are the backbone of the unionist party, which they can never forgive; he was the chief instrument in curtailing their power in the house of lords, he has maneuvered them into granting dominion government to Ireland, rendering the very name of their party obsolete. They had long chafed at the bond which forced them to accept him as their leader, and one after another has broken away until they have at last cut the bond.

Only the supreme necessity of war induced the tories, for such in fact are the members of the unionist party, to support Lloyd George as premier. His humble origin, political opinions and record inspire them with instinctive aversion for him, and as a member of the Asquith cabinet he had heaped scorn upon them, imposed new taxes on them and reduced the influence of the lords in the government to a shadow. But the proved incompetence of the Asquith coalition brought their country face to face with the prospect of defeat by Germany. Lloyd George's splendid record in organizing munition production and in keeping restless labor at work pointed him out as the one who could win victory, and rather than submit to a German kaiser they chose to be ruled by a Welsh radical. War perfected him in the art of compromise, and the tory leaders learned to admire and respect him, finding him not so difficult to work with after all. After Germany was beaten the great task of peacemaking and domestic reconstruction was used as an argument for continuing the coalition and the prestige of victory gave it a tremendous majority at the election in December, 1918.

From its formation two years earlier, the coalition had been the object of attack. Though Lord Northcliffe had been one of the chief engineers of the change from Asquith to George, on the very morrow of the latter's elevation he betrayed enmity arising from some quarrel connected with selection of the new cabinet. Conduct of the war was attacked by the irreconcilable tories and by the little group of liberals that had stood by Asquith. After the armistice the peace conference led to a protest against too great leniency to Germany. The labor party upheld the attempts of the labor unions to impose socialism on the country, to retain war wages and to force recognition of the Russian soviet. A strong demand for economy arose, and rebellion in Mesopotamia, Egypt and India supplied the independent liberals with political ammunition. Ireland was in revolt, and the government was accused by turns of too great severity and too little energy in fighting the Sinn Fein, while the London Times and other leading newspapers proposed sweeping concessions to win peace. Handling of the reparation problem was condemned on the one hand as too harsh with Germany and as injurious to trade, on the other hand as alienating France from the alliance which was considered essential to fulfilment of the Versailles treaty and to the peace of Europe.

Lloyd George has come successfully through a succession of crises, thanks to his readiness in meeting any situation without regard to principles, as his critics have said. He has staved off revolution at home and has removed that danger. He has given India, Mesopotamia and Egypt home rule, he has reorganized the empire by making the dominions equal partners, he has improved relations with the United States by joining in the naval limitations treaty and by ending the Japanese alliance, and he has brought about at least a beginning of industrial activity. But the back of his coalition has been broken on two rocks—Ireland and Turkey.

In Ireland he followed the policy of force until the situation was regarded as intolerable by both parties to the conflict, though he was sure to have a remnant of diehards to reckon with among both the independence and the unionist Irish parties. He then used the logic of events to induce his unionist colleagues to renounce their principle by not only consenting to but by actively promoting a settlement. The free state treaty is more liberal than any that Gladstone dreamed of, but the son of Joseph Chamberlain, who led the liberal unionist revolt against Gladstone's home rule bill, was one of the negotiators. Lloyd George doubtless realized that the sentiment for independence would remain strong so long as British force was used against it. By granting the substance of independence while retaining Ireland as a member of the empire he made it to Ireland's interest to crush the Sinn Fein die-hards and remove the cause of anti-British sentiment in the United States and the dominions. But the Ulster die-hards fought the treaty relentlessly, and have worked without ceasing to break up the coalition.

Turkey's victory over Greece and its consequences gave them their opportunity. Lloyd George massed British forces in the Dardanelles to retain the control of the straits and to prevent war from spreading into the Balkan peninsula. He knew that the Turks would halt before superior force, but nothing else, and that France and Italy would not be willing to let Britain alone acquire the credit of having won freedom of the straits. He guessed rightly, for those two powers fell in line with him and he won without firing a shot. But the die-hards and the pacifist liberals and laborites raised the cry that he was involving the country in a new war and provoked a panic about more war taxes. Disintegration of the coalition proceeded rapidly, Lloyd George's Manchester speech failed to stay it, and his enemies have triumphed.

It may prove to be a hollow triumph. The strongest men among the unionists—Balfour, Chamberlain, Birkenhead and others—stand by their former chief, thus forcing Bonar Law to choose new material for a cabinet where it does not abound. The new premier's first task will be to call an election for a new parliament, and it is not in good position to win a majority. The ousted premier excels on the offensive and may carry many unionists with him to join his liberal followers in forming a new party. The Asquith liberals are under the shadow of their failure in war, and the labor party is so branded with socialism that the brand will not come off. Lloyd George may spring a new popular cry like reform of the house of lords to weaken the tories. If Bonar Law should lack a majority, he would have to form a new coalition in order to hold power. The allies with whom his party has just broken would be out of the question, the independent liberals are averse to coalitions unless they control, and only the socialist laborites would remain. The latter are now second in strength in parliament and may return reinforced. What combination will be possible to form a working majority without including the laborites is a puzzle for British politicians.

All the world will watch, for developments in British politics will deeply influence international affairs. That Lloyd George will fill a large part in the drama is certain, for he is never so happy as when fighting and, being relieved of official responsibility, he will now fight with a freedom that will leave some scars.

SHUT OUT RED AGITATORS.

There are big gaps in the immigration net if Jean Longuet, leader of the French communists and grandson of Karl Marx, can get into the United States. He is coming to reunite the revolutionary forces in this country with those in Europe, and he calls the bloody tyranny that rules Russia "the first great socialist government the world has ever seen." A protest against the visa of his passport has been made by Miss Mary G. Kilbreth, of the Woman Patriot, who says that his mastery of English and his relations with the reds of England, France and Russia would enable him to accomplish much for revolution in this country.

The same reasons that lead the government to refuse recognition to the soviet government should lead it to exclude agitators who aim to set up that form of government in America. Certainly the reds won many recruits through the activity of Trotsky, Bukharin and Alexandra Kollontay, and the Germans did much to weaken the national spirit through Rosika Schwimmer, the pro-German agent, during the period of neutrality. All of these were admitted by the Wilson administration, who put a radical in charge of the immigration station at New York. The reds seem to have scored on the present administration when they admitted Isadora Duncan, for she talks of uniting the red blood of Russia with the red blood of America as she waves a red banner before her audience.

The work of combating the revolutionary element and of Americanizing the immigrants will be doubly difficult if red lecturers are permitted to come from abroad and neutralize it. The new supply of red sentiment from Europe should be cut off, while we eliminate that which is already here.

BUDGET SYSTEM IN DANGER.

Warning of Charles G. Dawes that attempts might be made by cabinet officers to go over the head of the budget director and obtain from congress larger appropriations than he had approved had a sound basis, according to an article by William F. Helm Jr. in The Budget. He says that cabinet officers and heads of independent bureaus were told by President Harding that, if they did not keep their estimates for 1924 within the revenue, they would be cut. Nevertheless their estimates exceeded those for the present year. General Lord, the budget director, then cut them $600,000,000 by allocating a certain sum to each department and each cabinet officer protested, but to no purpose. They then revised their estimates to conform to General Lord's figures, but each of them prepared a list of supplemental estimates in the hope that it would pass congress.

The situation proves the absolute necessity of a budget director who has the unflinching support of the president in order that government expenditures may be kept inside the revenue. The budget director being the agent of the president for control of expenditures, it is inconceivable that the president's cabinet would go to congress for appropriations which he had not approved, for that would be insubordination in his official family. But the habit of asking congress for as much money as they would like to spend is so strong with heads of departments and bureaus that it seems hard to break. A strong-willed president alone can break it.

Revenue for the next fiscal year is expected to fall $600,000,000 short of expenditures for this year, and expenses must be reduced by that amount in order that the government may live within its income. This is a new situation to which the spenders do not easily adapt themselves. Formerly there was a surplus of greater or less amount for year after year; the cost of the Panama canal was largely paid with surplus revenue. President Cleveland during his first term based his demand for reduction of the tariff on the fact that the government collected more revenue than was necessary to meet its expenses. The years of surplus revenue are gone. The time for happy-go-lucky methods of national finance has also gone. The effort of each department should be to retrench in order that the government may not spend more than it receives; then again to retrench in order that we may reduce the national debt. If increased prosperity should create a surplus, it should be applied to reduction of the debt. Interest each year is now about equal in amount with the principal of the pre-war debt. The sure way to relieve the people of the burden of taxation is to reduce that interest charge by reducing the principal of the debt.

"PERFECTLY PROPER TRANSACTION."

Will you, Mr. Pierce, as governor, being chairman of the state land board, approve of loans in similar circumstances to the grant of a loan to Walter Pierce in 1903—viz.; through fake transfers of property, dummy ownerships, false affidavits?

The Oregonian has so far been unable to get an audible syllable out of the fluent mouth of Mr. Pierce on the above question. We are left to assume that his notion of his duties in the administration of the school fund is to be as liberal to his friends as to himself.

But we hear from the Portland Journal that it was a "perfectly proper transaction." Thus we see that a "perfectly proper transaction," in the Journal's eyes, is the service its candidate for governor performs for himself in false representations, under oath, involving several of his friends and relatives, and designed to fatten his own pocket with money borrowed from the state on easy terms, in violation of law. To the Oregonian this "perfectly proper transaction" has every aspect of a thoroughly dishonest transaction.

Now that we have the Journal's definition of a "perfectly proper transaction," it may be well to solicit further light as to that pure newspaper's attitude on other questions of state concern, and to that end we respectfully address to the Journal several questions:

When did you discover that taxes in Oregon are too high?

What specific proposal to levy taxes did you ever oppose on the ground of its cost to the taxpayer?

When did you find out that the administration of Governor Olcott is not worthy of commendation, and that Mr. Olcott is not a good administrator?

When, where and how did you learn of the superior virtues of Mr. Pierce and the inferior virtues of Mr. Olcott?

A SACRIFICE TO ALLIED DISUNION.

The allies congratulate themselves on a fine demonstration of unanimity when they induce the Turks to give the Greek army fifteen days for evacuation of Thrace, the province to be policed during that period and another month by Turkish gendarmerie. That is a complimentary name for the irregulars who do the dirty work of massacre and deportation for the Turkish army, the officers of which are taken into fellowship as polished gentlemen by the officers of European armies. Seven battalions—probably 7000 men—of allied troops will occupy Thrace during those six weeks to supervise the transfer, but the number of gendarmerie is to be unlimited.

Reduced to cold facts and to the certainty of what will happen, at which we may arrive through knowledge of past conduct of the Turks, what does all this mean? Simply that Kemal may send over a large body of troops under the guise of gendarmes—troops intoxicated with victory and fanaticism and enraged at the devastation wrought by the Greeks on their retreat to Smyrna—enough of them to swamp the allied contingent. We may expect these Asiatic barbarians to begin robbing and killing Greeks. The allied troops will probably have orders not to intercede forcibly except on orders from their governments, especially not to shoot, and the French and Italians may receive a secret order to look another way if they see a Turk killing a Greek, while the British may be warned to avoid any "untoward incident." That is one of the smooth phrases which diplomats use to describe civilized soldiers killing a barbarian caught redhanded in the act of murder. Such interference is considered highly indiscreet by the men who call themselves statesmen and whose bungling causes the victors in the war to reinstate the vanquished in territory won from the Turk twice in ten years.

What this armistice means is well understood by the Greek population of Thrace. Since the first Balkan war began, the people of Thrace have been on the move. When the Bulgars took possession, the Turks fled. When the Turks went back during the second Balkan war, they massacred, deported or terrified into flight about 300,000 Greeks, for, as a correspondent of the London Times puts it, "it was by then realized by those principally concerned that racial minorities were undesirable in the Balkans and they settled the country with Turkish refugees from Macedonia." Thus the Turks created the majority by virtue of which they claim the territory as theirs in accordance with the grand principle of self-determination. In 1920 the allies handed the province over to the Greeks, and the fugitives returned in swarms, taking not only their old homes but much land that had been occupied for centuries by Turks and Bulgars, many of the latter having become Mohammedans. So the Greeks know what to expect. Minorities are "undesirable," the Turks will secure unanimity by massacre and deportation, which is merely another form of massacre, and the retiring Greek army will be accompanied by a host of civilians, old and young with their goods and their flocks, once more on the move.

Responsibility for this handing back of the fruits of victory to the race of wholesale murderers that without cause attacked the allies in 1914, prolonged the war for at least two years, did its worst to exterminate an entire nation, added millions to the war's deathroll and contributed to the ruin of Russia, must be distributed among all the allies. By their sordid intrigues for territory and concessions, they broke the unity which alone could have forced the Turk to submit to proper terms. Bound in honor not to make a separate peace, France made a treaty with Kemal in October, 1921, which, in exchange for commercial gains, abandoned Armenians in Cilicia, Greeks in Anatolia, to Turkish fury. Italy then dickered for a slice of Asia Minor to be developed under Turkish rule. Britain had estranged France by the Mosul oil deal and by its course with regard to German reparation and, though opposed to giving Thrace and Smyrna back to the Turks, was embarrased by the outspoken sympathy of its Moslem subjects for the Turks, by its heavy taxation and by its people's exhaustion. If its allies had stood firmly with it, Britain might have withstood the Turks and have saved Thrace and Smyrna for Greece, but it would not fight alone.

By their success in enforcing the neutral zone on the straights and freedom of the straits, the allies have proved that, when they stand together, they can bring the Turk to heel. Then they must be held culpable for dividing when the interest of civilization is at stake. They are not establishing peace in the Balkans, but a truce. Greece has proved that it has great recuperative power and will bide its time until the incompetence of the Turk makes circumstances favorable for recovery not only of Thrace but of Constantinople. It has learned the folly of devotion to royalty and of estranging the great powers. If it places Venizelos at the head of affairs, it will come back.

AN ALIBI FOR SPEEDERS.

Formerly we supposed that the temptation to travel at a high rate of speed on a smooth highway to which so many automobilists give way was but one of the phenomena of the fast age in which we live, and which we are repeatedly warned is taking us downhill as fast as it is possible to go. Not so. Men speed up at certain points because of certain forces which just naturally cause the motor to pick up. So says the oracle—in this instance the editor of an automobile magazine.

Plants, this savant of the science of alibi reminds us, give off oxygen. Motors run more smoothly when there is plenty of oxygen in the air. No vast capacity for logic is required to place these facts in their proper association. "The increased amount of oxygen diffused in localities where vegetation is profuse" constitutes the reason for increased speed. We gather that the smoothness of a pavement and the consequent decrease in tractive resistance may have something to do with it, though not much. Dense vegetation, oxygen in the air, do the trick. What a motorists' paradise a road through the jungles of central Africa ought to be!

The theory, so we are told, has been tested out in the laboratory of the physicist. Obviously this is the wrong place for the most conclusive of all tests. Let it by all means be tried first on some hardboiled speed cop or bucolic justice of the peace. If these accept it there are possibilities of value; otherwise we fear that these neo-physicists are wasting their time.

It is a significant fact that among many of the persons appointed to bureau of departmental offices during the Olcott administration men formerly employed on these newspapers have been given such appointments.—Marshfield News.

The Oregonian knows of two men only from Portland newspapers who have been appointed to lucrative postitions under Governor Olcott. One was from The Oregonian, the other from another paper now actively supporting Mr. Pierce. It was no service to The Oregonian that a call to public employment deprived it of an efficient correspondent. Does The News think The Oregonian should not have permitted it; and, if so, does it know how it could have made its objection effective?

Advice about marriage is waste of space. If she cannot cook and wash, don't take her, says one. If she does not have a child in two years, divorce her, says another. Very good when we become a nation of sheep dippers and stock breeders; but the boy and girl who see themselves in each other's eyes will unite, if they never eat and wash, and the per cent of philoprogenitiveness will remain about the same.

Wholesale arrests of clerks at the Council Bluffs postal terminal for stealing show a bad state of affairs in one spot of an otherwise excellent service. Men who handle mail are exposed to great temptation and it is to their credit that so few offenses occur.

A burning liner on the Atlantic from which passengers disembark safely does not arouse as much interest as when it happens on the Pacific. The Atlantic is much of a shipping lane.

An ex-minister in jail in Ohio admits to having forty wives in thirty-two years. As his activities did not extend to Oregon the ports of missing men hold hopes for some deserted wives.

The upward movement of the cost of living is not balanced by the reduction in the price of flivving, though the latter figures are tempting, even in the rainy season.

The goal has been set at twenty years' prolongation of life in the next fifty by an eastern health association. Only real old fellows will try for it.

Boys of a neighborhood generally know whom they can haze on Halloween and do so. Sometimes they make a mistake.

When men with authority in their own lines of endeavor become reckless drivers, what can be expected?

An ex-president should be allowed to vote anywhere. He gets little enough honor as it is.

POSE OUGHT TO BE ABANDONED

Pierce as Tax-Reducer Is Incongruous, Says Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Oct. 20.—(To the Editor.)—The explanatory telegram which ex-Governor Chamberlain sent to the manager of the Pierce campaign in which he sets forth the method employed to circumvent the rules of the state land board regulating loans from the irreducible school fund does not in the least degree exonerate Pierce but plainly yokes up Chamberlain in what was plainly a confessed conspiracy.

Chamberlain says he "arranged with Pierce and four or five relatives and friends to loan $5000 to each if title to the lands was in these parties individually." It follows, then, that the governor knew that a transfer of title was a part of the programme to be followed, though it may be claimed he did not know that it was the understanding between "Pierce and his relatives and friends" that the lands involved were to be re-transferred to Pierce within the following two weeks. That was what was actually done and a large part of the money thus fraudulently secured from the school fund at 6 per cent was re-loaned, not by his relatives and friends, but by Pierce to his fellow dirt farmers—at 8 per cent interest.

This is not merely a campaign charge but is what the records of the state land board show happened as a result of this "arrangement with Pierce and his relatives and friends."

If Chamberlain didn't know that this land was to be transferred back to Pierce it would lessen his direct culpability but would in no degree excuse Pierce from his successful effort at plain fraud.

Incidentally it might be remarked that this is the only instance on record of Mr. Pierce's undertaking to reduce taxes—his own taxes.

Taking this raid on the irreducible school fund in connection with his legislative record which shows his support of every effort to increase the tax burden of the dirt farmers, one is amazed that he continues his appearance before the Oregon public in his pose as a tax reducer. The farce would only be paralleled by the vigorous campaigning of the state by W. S. U'Ren asking for the immediate repeal of the initiative and referendum laws and the restoration of the "old convention system."

By the way, Mr. Pierce has not yet answered the question, twice asked by him in The Oregonian, whether, if as governor of Oregon, he would approve loans from the school fund under the same circumstances as those which characterized his raid in 1903. The people of Oregon would like to know if, between weeps, he finds time to give the information.

INQUIRER.

FURTHER BANS ARE ADVOCATED

Public Welfare Would Abolish Tobacco, High Heels and Corsets.

COVE, Or., Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—If some one kills another instantly or slowly poisons him he is convicted of murder. If a manufacturer puts poison on the market it is labeled "Poison" with cross bones —except the tobacco poison. Tobacco goes unlabeled and any one or every one who wants it can have it, although use of it slowly but surely undermines body and mind. The use of it soon calls for moonshine and other vice. He who deals in the tobacco drug goes not only unpunished but encouraged.

Why does an intelligent nation permit manufacturers to put out shoes with high heels and to induce people to buy them? It is slowly and surely injuring woman's physical health for they are directly the cause of many spinal troubles and other illnesses.

Why does an intelligent nation permit manufacture and sale of corsets with tight waist lines, which are slowly and surely killing mothers, sisters, wives, daughters and sweethearts. Women will follow style and every intelligent person knows what tight lacing does to lungs, heart, stomach. All are hampered and pushed out of place and motherhood becomes more difficult than ever.

Some of these things look like ours is not an intelligent nation or it would not allow and encourage the output of such things which it knows will injure mind and body and slowly but surely kill.

Let there be a ban put on the manufacture, sale and use of the tobacco drug, also of high-heel shoes, tight corsets and long skirts. Let women be able to develop as God intended and save the hospital bills as well. Let us spend more time developing our minds.

MRS. LOGAN E. ANDERSON.

Nurse Commends St. Vincent's.

PORTLAND, Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—It is with mortification and indignation that I read the vicious harangues by one Elizabeth Schoffen against St. Vincent's hospital. I am a nurse and, though not a Catholic, have been doing special for several years at St. Vincent's, so cannot but feel that those slanderous allegations are a reflection upon myself.

I most certainly would not seek or continue to work in such an institution as St. Vincent's is depicted by that Schoffen woman. To the best of my knowledge the charges are absolutely false. I have worked in many hospitals in several states and in all fairness must say that I find the conditions in every way at St. Vincent's as good as or better than in any other hospital I have worked in.

As to the sisters in charge it seems to me that their years and years of faithful, efficient service should render them immune from any such unwarranted attack and I'm quite sure that all right-thinking people will frown upon such maleyolent propaganda as is being carried on by that so-called ex-nun.

EMMA A. MILLER, R. N.,
684 Glisan street.

Living Costs in Germany.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—A says the German mark in Germany is equal to the American 22 cents in buying power. B says the German mark is not worth any more in Germany than in the United States in proportion.

A SUBSCRIBER.

According to Thursday's quotation you could buy 100 marks for 3½ cents. The par value of 100 marks is $23.81. Although living costs are much cheaper in Germany than here, you cannot take 3½ cents, exchange it for German marks and then buy in Germany commodities that would cost you $23.81 in the United States. The difference in living costs is variously estimated by returned travelers whose observations extend primarily to commodities and services purchased by tourists. Their estimates are that last summer an American dollar would buy two to four times as much in living necessities in Germany as in the United States.

Good Measure.

Life.

Tait—As you didn't catch anything I suppose your fishing trip was a terrible disappointment? Bait—Not by a jugful!

Those Who Come and Go.

Tales of Folks at the Hotels.

"Alaska hit bedrock during the war but is now coming back," says C. H. Flory of the forest service, now in Portland. "The days of the stampede saw placer miners skimming the cream in the creeks. Now there are gold dredgers which are recovering every particle of gold under the most approved methods. The railroad between Seward and Fairbanks is a great help. There is a 24-hour train now between those points which is operated all the year —yes, winter included. Formerly it required two weeks to make the trip in dog sleds. The railroad also enables coal to be shipped into Fairbanks. Heretofore wood was used for fuel and it cost from $12 to $20 a cord. The coal is laid down in Fairbanks for $4.50 a ton. The railroad has made possible the sending in of heavy mining machinery and furnishing fuel for the plants. This coal comes from Healy, about 50 miles from Nenana, and is virtually on the railroad, for a three-mile track has been built from the line to Healy. There is plenty of coal and it isn't necessary to dig for it. There is one seam exposed which is 46 feet and 6 inches thick. Drilling for oil is progressing at Gold Bay on the Alaska peninsula and they'll get oil there, too, some day." Mr. Flory has the direction of selling logs for the forest department to the consumers on the Alaskan coast. All of the timber used along the coast is supplied by this bureau of the federal government.

Stranded in Death Valley, with night approaching and nothing to eat and no water bags. Such was the adventure of Phil Metschan, who returned to Portland yesterday. The car in which he was traveling ran out of gasoline, the car getting but four miles on a gallon, which upset the calculations of the driver, who supposed he had enough to cross the desert. Mr. Metschan got out and started walking and after 2000 steps —he counted them—he found an old-timer camped near a little spring. The "desert rat" was frying bacon and cooking coffee and he cordially invited the Portlander to share the meal. Mr. Metschan being large and hungry and other companions of the hotelman being in a similar condition, the 40 pounds of bacon carried by the old-timer looked sick when all had had supper and breakfast. Before leaving Barstow to cross the desert, Mr. Metschan had told the superintendent of the works there that if the Metschan caravan wasn't heard from in 24 hours to send out a searching party. Sending relief expeditions is a common occurrence at Barstow, where desert men bring in the dead and dying desert victims every once in a while. Well, the superintendent made good, for the Metschan outfit was overdue reporting and the relief car swung up with flashlights and six-shooters about the time the Portlanders had been salvaged by another car.

To buy 64 miles of 2 by 6 and 32 miles of 6 by 8, W. B. Grant is in Portland from the edge of Death Valley. He is at the Multnomah. Mr. Grant is chief engineer of the American Magnesia company and the lumber is required for that concern, which is building a monorail railroad and erecting a reducing plant. The California market draws its supply of lumber from Oregon, chiefly, so instead of going to the California market, Mr. Grant came direct to the source of supply. He says that the magnesia company is building the first freight monorail railway in the United States. This is an easy type of road when grades are considered, for the monorail road has a grade ranging from 1 to 14 per cent. The steepest grade on any Oregon state highway is 5 per cent. On this monorail will be operated trains consisting of a motor and five trailers. These cars are to carry the material which the company is to refine. The monorail extends from Searles to Wingate Pass, on the edge of Death Valley, and the company has secured mountains of the crystals used in its production plant, which will be moved over this unique transportation system.

On his way home from attending the bankers' convention in California, H. H. Bemis arrived in Portland yesterday. Before proceeding to Boston, Mass., his headquarters, Mr Bemis was taken to the lower harbor and shown the terminals of the port. Although an I. W. W. strike is in progress on the waterfront, the Boston bond broker saw nothing exciting, but he was impressed with the modern facilities which have been provided by the port authorities for water-borne traffic. Mr. Bemis is registered at the Multnomah.

"Moonshiners are as thick as dandelions in Baker county and like dandelions, when you get rid of one, two more spring up," observed George Herbert, sheriff of Baker, who is at the Imperial. Baker county is mountainous so that it offers a wealth of concealment for the operators of forbidden stills.

Mrs. J. E. Beekman and Miss Carrie C. Beekman are at the Hotel Portland from Jacksonville, Or. The name of Beekman is interwoven with the history of Jacksonville from the early days when that was a gold camp and the Beekman bank was one of the strongest institutions in the Oregon country.

Years ago Clay Shown migrated from Little Doe, Tenn., and came to Oregon, settling east of the mountains. Mr. Shown is a stockman with a ranch on Mountain creek near Waterman flat. He is at the Imperial for a few days.

Mrs. George Streeter and children are at the Multnomah from Bunker, Wash., where Mr. Streeter is looking after the interests of the Hill Lumber company.

Josephine Corliss Preston, superintendent of the department of education for the state of Washington, is registered at the Hotel Portland from Olympia.

Postmaster Bolton of The Dalles was in Portland yesterday bringing news of the accidental shooting of Judge Adkisson while the latter was hunting.

Leslie Butler, banker emeritus of Hood River and one of Oregon's original good roads advocates, is registered at the Benson from the apple country.

W. M. Peare of La Grande arrived in Portland yesterday to attend a special meeting of the state board of optometry, of which he is a member.

F. J. Griffin, a tennis player of San Francisco, is at the Hotel Portland.

Ford Hendricks, attorney of Fossil, Or., is in Portland on business.

A Touching Recital.

Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Are those fish fresh?" asked the young wife. "Less than 24 hours ago, mum," replied the veracious dealer, "them fish were playing about in the water, just as happy and full of life as any fish you ever saw." "Dear me," exclaimed the young wife with a shudder, "Don't talk about them that way. You'll make me so sorry for the poor things I won't be able to eat one."

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

Something Must Have Happened to Him.

Time was when a Persian who wanted a fight
Had no weary distance to seek;
He sailed to the westward and turned to the right
And picked on the slumbering Greek.
A number of armies from points to the south
At this tough little land took a crack.
And returned badly beaten and down in the mouth—
If indeed they could ever get back.
The centuries passed, and the countries around,
Whenever they wearied of peace,
Conspired with each other until they had found
An excuse for a raid upon Greece.
They wildly swooped down on the little domain
With savage and horrid acclaim,
But they presently hied themselves homeward again—
Exceedingly sorry they came.
And even the Turk, when he crossed the divide,
Announced he would soon name the date
When he'd lightly run over and humble the pride
That had puffed Alexander the Great.
He started this project with several wars
But as soon as the battle was done
What Turks there were left on the enemy's shores
Were headed for home on the run.
But now when the Turk, or when anyone else,
Throws a couple of bellicose fits
And lands on the Greek a few wallops and belts
The Greek puts his hands up and quits.
The poets proclaim that the Greek still can fight
With his oldtime belligerent jazz,
And for all we can tell they may have the dope right.
But we do not observe that he has!

* * *

Too Dreary.

It is suggested that telephone booths be made more atractive. Inasmuch as the average man spends about a quarter of his time in them this suggestion ought to receive a warm welcome.

* * *

A Literary Secret.

Any book that makes one-half of the people look down contemptuously on the other half is bound to be successful.

* * *

For Obvious Reasons.

Women's skirts will be worn longer this winter. So will men's suits.

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Burroughs Nature Club.

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Can You Answer These Questions?

1. Why do they always put the green turtles in market upside down?

2. We have a nice oak tree on our lawn that seems healthy, but it has a lot of dead branches at the top. What ails it?

3. How long have starlings been in North America?

Answers in tomorrow's Nature Notes.

* * *

Answers to Previous Questions.

1. Is the Canada goose a brant? I thought the brant was a different bird.

The Canada goose's Latin name, Branta canadensis, is taken from a Greek word signifying indefinitely a water bird. The one you call "brant" is probably Branta bernicla, 25 inches or less, against the Canada's 36 inches or more. The black neck of Canada ends abruptly like a stock collar; the brant's dark neck extends into breast and shoulders. Canada has a sharp white mark under chin and on cheeks, like a bandage. Brant has a white striped patch on the sides of the neck.

* * *

2. How old do elephants live to be?

Supposed to be very long lived, and statistics of captive specimens seem to bear out this theory. Westall, an English naturalist, states at least one captive is known to have lived a century, and he believes that under favorable conditions—avoidance of accident and hunters—a wild one might live longer.

* * *

3. Do the trees in sections where climate is mild all the year round, lose their leaves in autumn the same as elsewhere?

It depends on the kind of tree. Some broad-leaved trees, like live-oak, shed gradually; but other broad-leaved trees (as opposed to the "needled" trees, like pine, etc.) shed normally when fully ripe. An "abscise layer" forms at the base of the stem, cutting off the sap, and they then fall. The white pine keeps its needles a year and a half—they come out in spring, persist in good trim for a year, and gradually get ready to fall, dropping their second November. Certain evergreens keep their needles 20 years.

In Other Days.

Fifty Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of October 21, 1872.

The locomotive James P. Stephens, the first locomotive which awoke the slumbering echoes of our hills and valleys with its shrill whistle, will soon be able to take the road again. This locomotive was badly damaged by the recent collision near Roseburg.

Thirty years ago the place where Portland now stands was a wilderness. Now it is a city of nearly 12,000 inhabitants.

Three new street cars will soon arrive. The city is badly in need of them and also of several sturdy horses to draw them.

Paris.—Sumner visited Gambetta yesterday and expressed the warmest sympathy with the new French republic. Gambetta was deeply impressed by the interview.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of October 21, 1897.

Madrid.—Marshal Blanco made a violent verbal attack upon the United States, published in the Madrid journals today, based on the alleged departure from American ports recently of filibustering expeditions for Cuba. Blanco urged the Spanish government to ask explanations of the United States.

Wiesbaden.—The czar arrived here this afternoon on a visit to Emperor William. They met at the railroad depot. The emperors cordially embraced and kissed each other.

Shanghai.—Reports from Corea indicate that there is not much doubt but that Japan and Russia are preparing for a war in the near future. The Japanese are surveying the southern coasts of Corea, while the Russians have obtained a small island off Fusan as a naval coaling station.

Is the Glider Coming Into Its Own?

Remarkable records made with these motorless editions of the aeroplane at recent meet told of in illustrated article to appear in The Sunday Oregonian.

Oregonian's New Radio Under Way
Work started on high-power station, which it is hoped to have completed in time for election day, says article in tomorrow's paper.

IN THE MAGAZINE

Beauty Peril of Playing With Fire
How romance, which began to thrill Anna Q. Nilsson when she was child star, took calamitous turn that interrupted her career.

Rabbit Hordes Strip Ranches
How thousands of pests are slaughtered in drives and by poison to stop heavy losses.

Why Pick on Jazz?
Correspondent bobs up with defense of kingdom of syncopation.

News of World as Seen by Camera
Persons and events in the news illustrated in full page of pictures.

Intensely Human Sketches of People
"Strictly Business Men" is title of full page by W. E. Hill, famous artist.

Love Code of the Fan
How gay dons and charming senoritas are proficient in unspoken language of the heart.

"Self-Assembled Edward Bangs"
Fiction feature tells how a leopard, if he is college bred, may change his spots.

Flying Sea Serpent Appears Once More
Officers of Greek liner tell story of monster hunted with rapid-fire guns by men in motorboats.

Painter of Princesses Comes to America
Man made famous by painting of "The Sleeping Venus" to interpret the American beauty.

OTHER FEATURES

Even Flappers Don Long Skirts
New silhouette is burning question now with all feminity, says illustrated fashion department.

Methodist Ministers to Exchange Pulpits
Forceful message of Willamette university campaign to be presented to all congregations of that denomination.

Dramatic Critic Writes Clever Book
Publication is echo of a thousand and one first nights Alexander Woollcott has attended.

Shrimps and Oysters Hold High Place
How tasty dishes may be prepared told by Evelene Spencer, fish cookery expert.

May Carry Voice Across Oceans
Giant vacuum tube, recently developed, is expected to revolutionize radio telephony.

Franklin High to Stage Concert
"Karnival" at Lincoln high is great success. Benson June class organizes.

Now Is Time to Plant Gardens
Information on planting many beautiful flowers and shrubs told in garden department.

Husband's Pajamas Soaked in Storm
Another installment of interesting series, "The Married Life of Helen and Warren."

Following Byways From Highway
Many beauties discovered adjacent to Columbia river drive in trip of motorist.

The Oregonian Is Paper of Features
Amusements, sports, business news—in fact, the entire realm of world activities, handled in departments in The Sunday Oregonian.

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