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others has been stopped for lack of funds.
If a lump sum were appropriated yearly to be expended by a commission this anomalous situation would be avoided.
The commission would apply funds where they were needed and where they could be expended to advantage.
If some unforeseen contingency arose which required suspension of work on one improvement the funds appropriated would not be counted against the work on some other project on which operations could be pushed. There would be continued operation at all points where this was possible and no funds would lie idle unnecessarily.
This is one more evidence of the waste and inefficiency which inevitably follow the pork barrel method, or any method whereby Congress attempts to legislate in too great detail.

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Yet there is a candidate for United States Senator in Oregon who seeks to disguise the fact that he is a Democrat and to put his party and his own partisanship in the dim background. He is supported by other partisans who are similarly timid about their party. They seek, however, to make themselves supreme in their own party, and to procure party success by dividing and demoralizing the opposition party with appeals to the spirit of non-partisanship.
It would seem that the Republican party, having nominated its candidates at a fair primary, is entitled to the call upon all its members to support the ticket chosen through the Oregon system.

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Of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas which are to be produced here this week "Trial by Jury" and "Iolanthe" are the most popular. The former was the first extensive piece prepared by Gilbert and Sullivan jointly, though they had co-operated fitfully before. It originated casually, as works of genius so often do. D'Oyley Carte was at that time managing the Royalty Theatre in London. He had written and written short pieces he asked Gilbert to write something for him. The poet thought the matter over for a few moments and then told Carte that he had an idea. It was to put upon the stage the machinery of a British trial with all its pomp and solemnity and ritual. The judge was to be a sentimental lover, the lawyers poetic creatures of comedy, the criminal a victim of mock misfortunes. The British, like the Americans, are so deeply reverential for their legal institutions that they would not like to mock them as a joke. In lands where law was less loved such a play as "Trial by Jury" would fall to be understood or liked because its satire would have no psychological basis.
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so brutally scientific and so bereft of all romance that the correspondent with his pathos and eloquent descriptions would seem a little out of place even if he were tolerated. The world no longer believes in the glory of war, while, as far as its horrors are concerned, we hear quite enough about them from the reports that leak through the censorship.
When a college student needs money he needs it then and there. A supply in the far future will not meet the issue, for in the meantime he must forego his studies and lose the best educational years of his life. Those who contribute to the funds of the Student Brotherhood of the Young Men's Christian Association have the satisfaction of knowing that their gifts go immediately to help deserving young men when help will do them the most good.
The esteemed Condon Times opines that "a sober and industrious man is seldom bossed by his wife." This is a fearful blunder. We daresay the Times man is a bachelor or he would not have made it. The sober and industrious man is always bossed by his wife. That is what keeps them straight. It is the other kind who are not bossed and sad are the consequences of their rebellion.
Everybody's mind is fixed upon "the soldier" just now and will be until the war is ended. The soldier is the hero in literature, the soldier in society—the soldier everywhere shines and shimmers. But it is not the common soldier. He does very little shining. His business is to march and die. The artist and the literary man soldier is mere "filling," as he is for the grave.
Peter the Great founded the first newspaper in Russia. Nicholas, the present czar, spends a great deal of time reading newspapers. Peter did all he could to encourage "German culture" in Russia. Now there is deadly strife between the Teutonic and Slavic cultures. If Nicholas' policies are right, what a terrible blunderer Peter must have been.

RECOMMENDATIONS OFFERED ON MEASURES

- Condensed Titles Given With Reasons in Brief For The Oregonians' Opinions as to the Merits or Demerits of the 29 Bills and Amendments on the November Election Ballot.
The Oregonian presents herewith its customary list of recommendations on its initiated bills and amendments.
Because of space considerations the titles have been condensed, but in each instance the first few words and the ballot numbers are given in order that each measure may be readily identified. They are also compiled in the order they will appear on the ballot.
The recommendations and the reasons therefor are commended to the serious attention of the voters of Oregon.
For an amendment of section 2, article 2 of the constitution relative to voting qualifications. 300 Yes, 301 No.
Makes final citizenship papers necessary to qualify an alien-born resident for voting franchise. Precautionary measure in anticipation of large influx of immigration due to completion of Panama Canal. Alien now being required to acquire the right to vote one year after landing in Oregon ports. Vote 300 Yes.
For constitutional amendment to create office of Lieutenant-Governor. 302 Yes, 303 No.
A simple proposal heretofore rejected by the people in a manner to leave no doubt as to their will. It is an unjustified "repeater." Vote 305 No.
For an amendment of section 8, article 15 of the constitution to permit city or governing municipality to be bonded upon vote of the people interested. 304 Yes, 305 No.
Simple grant of authority the enactment of which can do no harm and may lead to economy in municipal and county government. Vote 304 Yes.
For amendment of section 7 of article 9 of the constitution authorizing state indebtedness for irrigation and power projects. 306 Yes, 307 No.
Would release wise restriction on state indebtedness and encourage bonding abuses. Vote 307 No.
For amendment of section 22, article 1 of the constitution modifying the uniform rule of taxation. 308 Yes, 309 No.
This is third submission of an amendment which has been rejected. It is impossible for it to receive adequate consideration because of organized raids on taxation system embodied in numerous other bills. Vote 309 No.
For amendment of section 1, article 9 of the constitution. 310 Yes, 311 No.
Another proposed modification of uniform rule of taxation heretofore twice defeated. Vote 311 No.
A bill for an act to levy annually a tax to re-establish the Southern Oregon Normal School at Ashland. 312 Yes, 313 No.
Rejected in principle in 1910. The question is whether the people desire to levy a tax to improve the qualifications of teachers in the state schools. It matters not that each voter can readily decide for himself. No recommendation.
For amendment of article 9 of the constitution permitting enactment of a general tax law authorizing adjoining cities to combine in a vote of their electors. 314 Yes, 315 No.
A needed authority, cities not now being able to merge when to their advantage. Vote 314 Yes.
A bill for an act to levy annually a tax to re-establish the State Normal School at Weston, Umatilla County. 316 Yes, 317 No.
Similar to the Southern Oregon measure. Also rejected in 1910. No recommendation.
For an amendment of section 29, article 4 of the constitution raising priority of public debt. 318 Yes, 319 No.
Third submission of a measure twice rejected. An unjustified "repeater." Vote 319 No.
Universal constitutional eight-hour day amendment. 320 Yes, 321 No.
Defines legal day's work as nine consecutive hours with one hour off. Applies to every kind of employment. "Consecutive" principle involved menaces life of farm and many other industries. Vote 321 No.
Eight-hour day law for female workers. 322 Yes, 323 No.
Schools to observe consecutive principle. Undertakes to apply rigid regulations and goes over the head of legally constituted board now in existence and makes a new kind of school. Vote 325 No.
Non-partisan judiciary bill. 324 Yes, 325 No.
This amendment would remove selection of the judiciary from the influence of party politics. Vote 324 Yes.
\$1500 tax exemption amendment. 326 Yes, 327 No.
WAR.
BY JONATHAN C. ROYLE.
(Reprint of a poem first published more than 20 years ago. The author was father of the late John Royce, the dramatist.)
Fling forth our banner in the van,
Upon the battlefield as large,
To strike our foe with sword and spear,
Left into line—draw sabers—charge!
The words are spoken—and the tread
Of iron hoofs now beat the plain,
And the harvest of the field is reaped
In plashed where should wave but grain.
How many hearts in all that host,
In that mad charge, raised up to God,
And nations' destinies are lost
Between the saddle and the sod?
Accused war! by demons led
To greet the swiftly coming day
And widen out the gates of hell!
Nay! tell me not that we must fight
To break the empire's iron yoke,
The Prince of Peace finds no delight
In scenes of carnage such as these.
God smites the wrath of man to praise
Himself, even where that wrath is sin,
But needs no human arm to slay
The strength or victory he would win.
War is no theme for idle sport;
If ever comes with poisonous blight,
Save as the vendic' reaper,
To slay the nations battling for the right.
The battling hosts may waste in gore,
Or swim upon its crimson foam,
But 'neath the spot which man can home,
Comes nearer the eternal throne.
For every soldier that is slain,
Some household mourns for dreary years,
And the wife and mother grieves,
And woe's rivers spring from tears,
And what is glory, tell me, you,
Who touch the harp in loudest strain?
The "Oh, that I could be a man"
A "charge" swept 'er the Crimean plains?
But of them all, I bid you name
A dozen of these heroes brave,
And if you can not name a name?
Sleeps it not also in the grave?
Do justice to thy fellow man,
To all who have been slain,
Adopt the never-inspired plan,
Unspotted from the world to live.
And you a better fame shall find—
And when you leave this earth behind,
Upon eternal glory start.
Julius Caesar's Hard Luck.
Exchange.
Julius Caesar's hard luck is so ancient you shouldn't let it crush such ambitions as you may have.
A PEACE PRAYER.
While passion at its foulest,
Controlled by the fiercest,
They plow their earth with shrapnel
And sow their lands with hate;
And the flower of their genius,
The best the centuries breed,
Are driven to the shambles
To sate the god of greed.
We search our own hearts, Father,
And find that proud, strong-willed,
The brother war we have hated
Already we have killed;
That, bruised for our transgressions,
They take our own sin's scar—
Because from their we've gone astray
They bear the cross of war!
Forgive thine erring children,
Lift scales from blinded eyes—
Oh, save our warring brethren
From further sacrifice.
Oh, send those stricken nations,
Soothing war's vain sting,
From out thy throne the dove of peace
With healing in his wings.
Oh, grant thy troubled footstool
To share thine holy calm,
And send, O God, one shepherd,
The lion and the lamb. A. T.
Advice as to Good Fishing.
Small Boy (with a fine string)—
Good fishin'? Yesir; ye go down that private road till ye come to th' sign that says "No Fishin' Allowed." Th' fishin' th' bull in it an' you'll see a sign "No Fishin' Allowed"—that's what the words mean.
After the Club Meeting.
Toledo (Ohio) Blade.
Mrs. Brown—I saw Mrs. Jones at the club meeting yesterday and we had the liveliest, confidential chat together. Mrs. Smith—I thought so. She wouldn't speak to me this morning.
His Wife's Wedding Ring.
An Atchison man had some words in Latin printed in his bride's wedding ring and here he had been married three years both had forgotten what the words meant.

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ANTWERP'S FALL.
The civilized world has been thrilled again by one of those momentous events which, happening today, will take high rank in history and be talked about in the human family through the centuries to come. Just how important the fall of Antwerp will prove in its relation to a final settlement of the great European war, time alone will tell. But that it will mark the beginning of a new phase in the Western conflict cannot be doubted. It is only doing the falling of Antwerp serves to unmask northern France with its scores of rich cities, but it takes the Germans into easier striking distance of their mortal enemies, the Britons, and thus the city may eventually become an important base for operations against Great Britain.
The most significant fact that presents itself immediately is the inability of the second strongest fortified position in northern and western Europe to withstand a siege. Fortresses of the first class, and not of the second, little more than a week. A staunch little army has been shot and bayoneted out of its trenches and either isolated or put to rout. The world has prepared to hear of the fall of Antwerp, but not at this time. The fall of Antwerp reveals what might easily become the fate of Paris should the French armies be unsuccessful. Paris, it is true, has a more elaborate system of fortresses. But Paris has no forts more powerful than some of those which have been reduced by the new German 42-centimeter guns. Against them steel and concrete walls fail to stand. These giant pieces of German artillery, requiring thirty-six draft horses for transport, have rendered the domes of modern fortresses. They are the surprise of the war, for the French gunners had thought that the twenty-one centimeter gun was the last word in heavy artillery.

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THE VANISHING WAR CORRESPONDENT.
Just now war correspondents are classed with the vanishing races. If they are not extinct, they might as well be. Military commanders do not let them come anywhere near the scene of action. A hermetical censorship prevents them from sending out an interesting piece of news, even if by chance they should happen to find any. The first to disappear was the American Indian and the buffalo, the last survivors of the disappearing race are surrounded with a melancholy halo.
A pathetic interest attaches to them which F. Lauriston Bullard, of Boston, has captured in a new book, "The Vanishing War Correspondent." He gives more or less sketchy accounts of the men who have won renown by relating what happened on the bloody fields of many a war, from George Washington's battle of the Clouds to the American Civil War. He was one of the pioneers among the war correspondents, not the first of the tribe.
In the Civil War Edmund Clarence Stedman, who made a name for himself in American letters, was a correspondent for the New York World. Henry Villard was correspondent for the Herald when the war began, but he changed his newspaper allegiance afterward. At Bull Run he climbed a tree like Zachariah, though not for the same purpose. He wanted an unobstructed view of the action. While he was gazing from among the branches Stedman and two or three other correspondents took notes on the ground beneath him. We may suppose that it was a simple matter with only room for one man in its top.
Probably the most famous of all the war correspondents was Sir William Howard Russell, of the London Times, who also reported the battle of Bull Run for his paper. He did not expect to be gone long and his superiors promised him an easy and pleasant trip. But before he had traveled far the Crimean war broke out. He went on to the neighborhood of Sevastopol and did not return for three years. His letters, written in the meantime from the seat of war had made Russell himself famous and greatly increased the prestige of the Times.

There are no such opportunities for correspondents now as there were in Russell's day. Military authorities do not suspect them because they are supposed to disclose campaign plans prematurely. Modern war has become

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One bad result of the present happy-go-lucky method of river and harbor appropriation was pointed out recently by Senator Burton. Although about \$7,000,000 was appropriated for these improvements by the sundry civil bill in July and although the river and harbor bill reported to the Senate appropriated \$3,000,000, there were unexpended balances on the river and harbor fund on June 30 aggregating about \$45,000,000. It has not been possible to expend the money on some improvements as fast as it was appropriated, while work on

force needed behind treaties.
The present war proves the utter worthlessness of treaties as a guaranty of the safety and rights of nations, unless there is behind them a force greater than that of any nation which may desire to violate them. The treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg and the Hague peace treaties have proved of no effect because there was no such force. When a treaty, unsupported by superior force, stands in the way of a nation's accomplishing its aim and when that nation considers that imperative military necessity outweighs the stigma attaching to violation of the treaty, it declares war. As the German Chancellor said, merely "a scrap of paper."

Paris, it is true, has a more elaborate system of fortresses. But Paris has no forts more powerful than some of those which have been reduced by the new German 42-centimeter guns. Against them steel and concrete walls fail to stand. These giant pieces of German artillery, requiring thirty-six draft horses for transport, have rendered the domes of modern fortresses. They are the surprise of the war, for the French gunners had thought that the twenty-one centimeter gun was the last word in heavy artillery.

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Paris, it is true, has a more elaborate system of fortresses. But Paris has no forts more powerful than some of those which have been reduced by the new German 42-centimeter guns. Against them steel and concrete walls fail to stand. These giant pieces of German artillery, requiring thirty-six draft horses for transport, have rendered the domes of modern fortresses. They are the surprise of the war, for the French gunners had thought that the twenty-one centimeter gun was the last word in heavy artillery.

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