LETTERS FROM READERS DISCUSS EVENTS IN THE NEWS

BEER AS STIMULANT FAVORED

Doctor Quotes Authorities to Show Value of Beverage.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Your correspondent from Eugene, Or., August 4, writing under the caption of "Mother Ridicules Suggestion That Beer Aids Nursing," calls forth our greatest admiration for the revelation she gives us of those typical characteristics of our splendid American womanhood.

She censures "physical grossness" and is concerned about "the arrest of mental development." We would be disappointed if she did otherwise.

"Proud mother" that she is, she dotes upon "as healthy a pair of kiddies physically and mentally as any proud mother could wish for." She is ironical and severe in her arraignment of any who advocate "beer for nursing mothers." This mother does not have a tinge of the English Chesterton's "vice of impartiality." We cannot mistake her position. She is tremendously partial to the exclusion of beer, as antagonistic to all physical and mental development, but when one or both of the "pair of kiddies" to whom she refers, return from Harvard one of these days and speaks of the athletic traditions of their Alma Mater, of that great game of 1908 when Harvard played Dartmouth and lost on an average of seven pounds a man, it would be a cruel rebuff to speak of the bottle of beer allowed each man at the football evening dinner. William F. Garcelon, the graduate manager of athletics at Harvard University, speaks of the habitual and temperate use of beer at the training table.

T. C. Flanagan, the famous athlete and founder of the Irish-Canadian Club, says: "I do not advocate beer-swilling any more than I do over-eating; but I do hold that beer will stand by a man, and keep him from getting stale and tone him up.

"Nearly all trainers of note prescribe beer. In fact, every single American athletic record is held by men who follow this principle. Martin Sheridan, America's all-round champion, uses beer in his training, and so do John Flanagan, that weight-hurling brother of mine; Matt McGrath, also a strong man; Melvin Sheppard, champion middle-distance runner; Ralph Rose, the great weight man; Alf Shrubb, the world's best distance man; Will Sherring winner of the Marathon race in Greece; Fred Cameron, winner of the Boston Marathon; A. F. Duffy, the champion 100-yard runner of the world; Tommy Conneff, M. Sweeney, Johnny Hayes, Tom Longboat, and a host of others I could name."

The writer can remember the recuperative glass of bitter beer at end of many a hard grind on track and football field, and neither to the exclusion of some mental grinds cum laude.

When C. H. Ebbetts, of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, accepted an invitation to dinner on behalf of his team from the New York Evening Journal, he wrote:

"I accept with pleasure for my team. We would request a simple dinner with light beer and no other stimulant. This is our idea of the proper drink for athletes in training."

May we not suggest to our correspondent that milk and cocoa—good as they are—are not the alone and last words for "physical fitness"? Her "two kiddies," if boys, will probably respond to their "country's call" later on, and learn that Dr. J. E. Pilcher, secretary of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, "is of the opinion that there is a certain amount of nutriment contained in beer."

Should they win a Rhodes Scholarship, they will learn of some English opinions that will not cause them to love mother the less, as they smile tolerantly at the memory of mother's opinions. Mr. Gladstone said: "How can I, who drink good wine and bitter beer every day of my life, in a comfortable room and among friends, coolly stand up and advise hard-working fellow-creatures to take the pledge?" The words of a mental and physical giant.

Canon Hensley Henson: "There is real danger of associating Christianity and total abstinence so closely as to throw into revolt against Christianity that large volume of reason and of custom in our countrymen which repudiates the habits and policy of total abstinence."

Professor W. E. Dixon, M. D., Cambridge University: "In moderation it is a food, because it yields the body useful energy."

Arthur Shadwell, M. A., M. D., L.L.D., member of the Council of Epidemiological Society, author of "The London Water Supply," of "Industrial Efficiency," of "Drink, Temperance and Legislation," who has spent years in the study of the drink question, says: "The existence of a broad relation between superior vigor and an inclination for alcoholic drinks, was founded years ago by the writer; drinking people are noticeably more energetic than non-drinking ones. The absolute condemnation of drink has never been indorsed by public opinion or by the medical profession, because it is contradicted by the general experience."

J. GAILBRAITH, M. D.

BURNING DAHLIAS HELPS

Expert Declares Many Growers Are Giving Too Much Water.

ILWACO, Wash., Aug. 11.—(To the Editor.)—A woman dahlia grower writes me that she has had great success selling dahlias as a cut flower. To add keeping quality to the varieties that are good-keeping cut-flowers, she burned the tip of the stem over the gas stove, not just blackening the tip of the stem, but by burning them until they glow and burn. I was very glad to know this and am sure that other dahlia lovers will be glad to know how to make their dahlias keep better.

But it must be borne in mind that while we have several thousand varieties of dahlias, the dahlias that have all the good points of size, freedom of bloom and good keeping qualities are as yet rather few.

Of the medium size flowers we have now quite a few that are free bloomers and are good keeping cut flowers. But in securing dahlias for the home yard there is always more or less disappointment unless varieties that have these good points are selected. It is always best to ascertain the qualities of each variety before purchasing.

Unless the description of the dahlia names these good points it may be taken for granted it falls short of just what a good dahlia ought to be and that it will be more or less of a disappointment.

Dahlias have been shown on flat boards, but the time has come in dahlia culture that if a dahlia has not stamina enough to be exhibited in a vase it may be almost considered more or less of a fraud. Dahlias lose favor because such are sold to the unknowing.

For large flowers of any variety we must disbranch and disbud. Disbud two of the buds of the cluster of three, leaving the center one. Disbranching means breaking out the side branches with the point of a pencil or sharp stick that show where the large leaves join the stem. From the top of plant disbranch at one or two, even three joints for the close-jointed varieties and only one for the long-jointed varieties.

This disbranching causes branches to sprout out down nearer the ground and lessens the height of the bush and its danger of breaking. But all dahlias ought to be staked and tied securely. Most dahlias, like fruit trees and roses, make more growth than they can bring to perfection of bloom. Hence good flowers are secured by disbranching and disbudding judiciously.

Most persons water their dahlias far too much. The dahlia is not an aquatic plant. Where there is reasonable rain they should not be watered at all until the buds appear. After that a good soaking of the ground once a week, raking the top soil loose the next day, will give strong, sturdy plants, while constant watering may rot the tuber and if it grows it will be a thin and scraggly plant.

After the plant starts to bloom it will absorb more water, but it is not best to water oftener than a good soaking once in four days if very hot and dry. Instead of water, rake the top soil every other day or so, keeping the soil loose and mellow.

Many commercial growers of dahlias sell flowers and never water at all during the entire year. The average person rather tries to kill his dahlias with water.

If tips of stems cannot be burned, placing the stems in three inches of hot water until it cools will add to the keeping quality of the dahlias.

After the stems are burned, using water with a teaspoonfull of salt to a quart will help to keep the flowers.

Very late in the evening after sunset is the best cutting time, very early morning next best.

Dahlias if wilted (not too bad), may be revived by burning the stems.

These are a few facts that may be of service to dahlia lovers and some not generally known.

WALTER SEABERG.

"DRYS" HELD RESPONSIBLE

Writer Says Some of City's Bad Conditions Due to Prohibition.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I have read the different opinions as expressed by drys and wets as to the effect of the "great drouth" on the city of Portland, and while I do not blame all the depression in business to the fact that Oregon is dry, I do know that there are more empty stores and houses than there were last year, and that the population of Portland has decreased at least 20,000. I also know that the rents are lower and the taxes are higher.

Undoubtedly there is more money in the banks, also there is less in circulation. Hoarding of money is what causes all hard times.

The drys also state that being dry does not hurt the tourist traffic. A tourist is a person on a vacation, and a person on a vacation is not the same person that we know in every day life. He does lots of things that he is not in the habit of doing in his home town and taking a few glasses of beer is one of them. And it is a fact that a dry town is a dead town.

I am not in favor of saloons, far from it, but I do believe that if a person wants a glass of beer he should be able to buy it without making a traveling brewery out of himself or perjuring himself.

Getting back to what is the matter with Portland. The whole thing in a nutshell is the lack of manufactories, and the lack of manufactories shows the absence of the booster spirit among the Portland capitalists. There is too much inherited money—too many estates.

A new industry, trying to secure a location in Portland, instead of getting a site donated to them, is immediately held up for more money than was ever asked for the property before. It seems to be a criminal offense to start anything new in our city.

For instance, what better investment would there be for local capital than a tannery. We have the hides, unlimited quantities of hemlock bark (the western hemlock is twice as valuable for tanning purposes as the Eastern), yet the hides are shipped East to be tanned and manufactured into shoes, etc., and then reshipped to the Coast.

Personally I know of two big timber deals that fell through on account of the bankers advice to the effect that timber was not a good investment at present. What made Portland if it wasn't the lumber industry?

I think Kipling was thinking of Portland capitalists when he wrote the following:

"The lamp of youth is utterly out.
But we shall subsist on the smell of it,
And whatever we do, we shall fold our hands
And suck our gums and think well of it.
With all our work we shall be perfectly pleased,
And that is the perfectest hell of it."

C. L. ELLIOTT.

POLK COUNTY NATIVE POSITIVE

He Is Sure "Rickreall" Is Corruption of Original "La Creole."

ST. HELENS, Or., Aug. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I have been a very interested reader of the articles by various correspondents in regard to the name La Creole and I cannot agree with Mr. Ford, of Dallas, in asserting that Rickreall is correct. From the earliest advent of the white man and for generations after, they called it La Creole, pronounced La Cre-ole or Lah Cre-ole, with accent on last syllable. All of the old maps of which I have any knowledge gave it as La Creole. Some of the old settlers' among whom were Lyle, Shelton and Robb, donated land and founded La Creole Academy in the early '50s, naming it for the stream, no other name for the stream being known in the early days.

If my memory serves me right Lyle and Shelton settled on the La Creole in 1844, where Dallas is now located. They were the most noted and highly respected men of their time and had every opportunity to know the original and correct name of the stream for which the school was named. My father settled on the banks of the La Creole in 1851, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the early history and traditions of the community, and he, with the rest of the early pioneers, has passed on, not knowing that a modern Josephus would rise up to shatter our idols.

I was born on the banks of the La Creole and grew to manhood there; La Creole Academy is my Alma Mater and the stream contains the "old swimmin' hole" of my boyhood days; those scenes and names are sacred and when I see an effort made to substitute a meaningless name it gives me a feeling of sadness to know that the beautiful and universally known name of La Creole is being assailed and in time may be supplanted. The word is supposedly of French-Canadian origin and was perhaps given to the stream by the early Hudson's Bay trappers; La Creole means "the maiden" or small stream.

I wish to take issue with Mr. Ford on another point; there never was a native Indian tribe that dwelt on the banks of the La Creole since the advent of the white man. I would suggest that Mr. Ford brush up his memory on this point. It is true numerous Indians camped on the stream, but they were from the Grand Ronde Indian reservation and not indigenous to the stream. From these Indians I learned to talk the language when a boy.

The word Rickreall is a corruption of the word La Creole and is of comparatively recent origin; about the year 1855 it came into use and after the name of the town of Dixie was changed to Rickreall it came into general use. For Mr. Ford to claim it is an Indian name is a beautiful fairy tale. History is history and if Mr. Ford changes history I wish to warn him, with due respect, that he will have a big job on his hands.

A. L. SHREVE.

CENSOR METHODS RIDICULOUS

Pictures Not Improved From Moral Standpoint, but Butchered Ruthlessly.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—A cry has been raised against the present mode of censoring motion pictures in Portland. The motion picture exhibitors, hard headed, inartistic business men that they are, contend that the present censoring methods have put in jeopardy their investments totalling more than two million dollars and caused Portland to lose payrolls and rentals in favor of Seattle. They point out that Portland is geographically the logical distributing point for the entire Pacific Northwest and that were it not for Portland's frivolous censors, many thousand of dollars yearly would circulate through Portland's banks that now go to swell the clearing-house sheets of the Sound city.

Many clubwomen of the city, who do not move in the realm of dollars and cents but who have the morals of the city uppermost in their minds, have said to the picture men that the present mode of censoring the city's pictures is hopelessly ridiculous, absurd and ineffective. They have told the picture men that the present mode of censoring has not improved the city's pictures from a standpoint of morality, but instead has butchered them ruthlessly, ruined their artistic qualities and subjected them to the measuring sticks of personal likes and dislikes of captious censors.

From the preceding statements only one conclusion can be drawn, namely, that the present mode of censorship in Portland censors the motion picture industry and not the motion pictures.

Such a condition demands relief. If the censorship of motion pictures is selected as the method of protecting the morals of the people who like motion picture entertainment against unscrupulous exhibitors, then let a censorship ordinance be promulgated that will have that effect and at the same time protect this popular form of the people's entertainment against unscrupulous censors. We know that reformers, too, have become unscrupulous and tyrannical when they are clothed with unlimited authority.

The voice against the present mode of censoring pictures in Portland has been heard since the very first day that censorship ordinance number 36,154 was passed. The motion picture men say they have pleaded with the Mayor and have made concessions to effect a compromise. Their efforts have brought only promises of relief from the Mayor, they say, promises that have never been fulfilled.

The picture men have not been content with making an outcry. They have proposed a remedy, an ordinance which, they say, will relieve the situation. Their ordinance provides for a censor board of 15 members, selected by the entire City Commission, and pictures shall be permitted to be shown in Portland that are within the bounds of decency and measure up to the general standards of morality. The board is made accountable to the courts and to municipal and state statutes if an appeal is desired, and no film can be condemned, if the condemnation is objected to, except through the due processes of the law.

Censorship, meaning pre-publicity inspection is not an American institution. It savors of the star-chamber rule of the Eliabethan period of English history. The only excuse for tolerating it at all at this time is because the motion picture industry is young and still adjusting itself in the general plan of things. Eventually unclean pictures will censor themselves as do unclean men and unclean things.

PIONEER'S CLAIM DISPUTED

Mr. Moores Says Judge Thornton Was Not Robbed of Honors.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian of Sunday last there appears a letter from W. P. Keady in which he declares that a distinguished Oregon pioneer, Judge Thornton, has been unjustly deprived of honors due him for his part in an important event in Oregon pioneer history. Judge Thornton claimed, and Mr. Keady indorses the claim, that he was entitled to the credit of having secured for the public school system of Oregon a grant of not only the 16th but of the 36th section of every township in the Oregon Territory. Mr. Keady credits Judge Thornton with having originated the legislation that has given to the common school fund of Oregon and other states afterwards admitted the additional 16th section.

The law giving Oregon a territorial government is known as the act of August 14, 1848. Mr. Keady quotes Judge Thornton as using the following words in an article written in 1874:

"I framed the 29th section of the act of August 14, 1848, which enacts 'that when the lands in the said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the Government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered 16 and 36 in each township in said territory shall be and the same is hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory and in the states and territories to be erected out of the same.'"

In the same article Judge Thornton is further quoted as saying:

"Daniel Webster once said in one of his great speeches that he would rather go down to posterity as the recognized author of the policy of appropriating the 16th section of the public lands to the support of common schools, than to commit his name and fame to all else by which he would be known in the history of his country. And I will not dissemble when I say that when to this section the 36th was added by the passage of the bill, the reflection that providence had permitted me to be the humble instrument of conferring so great a boon upon posterity filled my heart with emotions as pure as is permitted to man. So, also, when I confess that I could not, and, indeed, did not wish to shut out from my mind the thought that when I rested from my toils and had bequeathed my name to the generations my labor herein had blessed, I might be recognized as a benefactor and friend, other reasons will be seen why it was that I regarded the time of the passage of this bill as the supreme moment of my life."

If the claim of Judge Thornton, above set forth, is well founded, then is he entitled to all the honors Mr. Keady would bestow upon him; but his claim to any credit whatever for this work was, in his lifetime, hotly contested by Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor, the well-known author of "The River of the West," and other publications.

In at least two long letters given to the press she quoted from various sources evidence to show that the claim was without foundation. Space will not permit any extended reference to the evidence she submitted. Among other things she gives to Congressman Rockwell, of Connecticut, the credit of originating the proposition to give the 36th section to the support of common schools in an amendment relating to legislation asked in behalf of the State of Wisconsin. Mrs. Victor quotes from the Congressional Records to show that in August, 1846, a bill was before Congress to enable Wisconsin to form a state constitution. On February 9, 1847, Douglas, as the chairman of the committee on territories, reported the bill for the admission of Wisconsin. When the question of engrossing the bill was put Rockwell moved an amendment covering the proposition to include the 36th section for common schools. The bill failed to pass.

On March 20, 1848, a bill was introduced for the admission of Wisconsin as a state, and on May 10, 1848, Rockwell gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution granting Wisconsin the 36th section. Judge Thornton claimed that he persuaded Rockwell to introduce this amendment, but Mrs. Victor quotes an extract from "Oregon and California," a work written by Thornton, showing that "he arrived in Washington from Boston and his voyage around Cape Horn, a stranger from the wilds of Oregon," on May 11, 1848. This was the day after Rockwell had suggested his proposed amendment, and probably a year at least after Rockwell had offered his amendment to the bill of August, 1846.

According to Judge Thornton's own statement he reached Washington May 11, 1848. The Oregon bill became a law on August 14 of that year.

Judge Thornton, in a letter to Rev. Dr. George H. Atkinson, published in the report of the proceedings of the Oregon Pioneer Association for 1882, declared that he secured the amendment to this bill, including section 36, and that the original bill included only section 16. He even says Rockwell told him in advance that he would not succeed in getting his amendment through.

Upon this point Mrs. Victor says the original Oregon bill covered both sections 16 and 36, and was thus printed in the Oregon Spectator on September 16, 1847, eight months before Thornton reached Washington to urge Rockwell to offer his amendment including section 36.

She further clinches this point by quoting a letter from Thomas H. Benton to the people of Oregon, dated March, 1847, more than a year before Thornton reached Washington. Among other things this letter of Benton's says:

"The House, as early as January, had passed the bill to give you a territorial government. This is the bill I referred to in my former article, which has in it the grant of the 16th and 36th sections, the transfer of the cases in the Oregon courts to the United States District courts, and the promise of the privileges of the ordinance of 1787, and in that bill had sanctioned and legalized your provisional organic act, one of the clauses of which forever prohibited the existence of slavery in Oregon."

Mr. Keady is authority for the statement that Judge Thornton came to Oregon in November, 1846. Senator Benton's letter says that the Oregon bill, including section 36, had passed the House as early as January, 1847. That happened in Washington only two months after Judge Thornton first came to Oregon.

In the quotations of Mrs. Victor are correct the claim of Judge Thornton is utterly spurious. Mr. Keady may have evidence to controvert them. If so, it should be produced for the truths of history are of more importance than the reputation of any single individual.

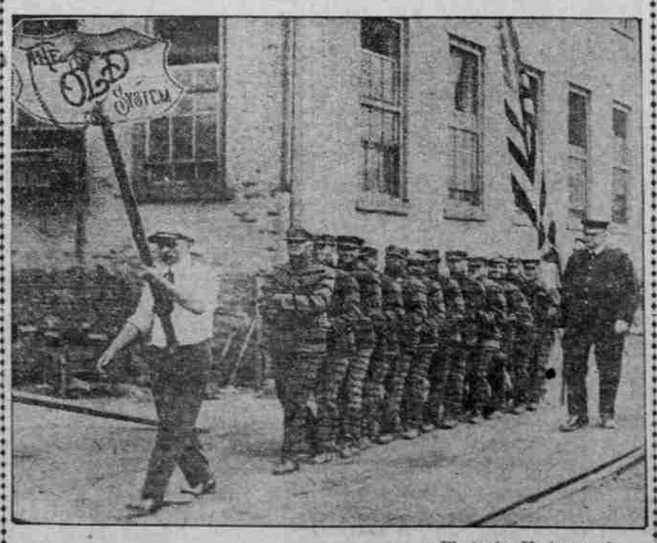
CHARLES H. MOORES.

Love of Ease.

Philadelphia Record.

What is there about "love of ease" that makes the strenuous one so wroth? Love of ease is a universal human trait, and has been so from the beginning of time. It is the incentive even of war. Barbarian tribes and nations fight for slaves, and even the civilized city-states of ancient Greece made war in order to reduce their captive enemies to bondage and compel them to do all the work, so that the conquerors might enjoy lives of leisure. Love of ease is the mainspring of nearly all human activities. Men labor to obtain comforts and luxuries. If the hope of enjoying the fruits of one's work were gone no man would labor except under compulsion of law or of necessity. He who vociferates against love of ease assails all mankind, including himself.

SING SING PRISONERS WELCOME BACK FORMER WARDEN OSBORNE.



—Photo by Underwood.

PORTION OF PROCESSION OF CONVICTS.

When Thomas Mott Osborne returned to Sing Sing prison to resume his former position of warden, convicts in that institution to the number of 1500 formed a parade to welcome him. The chief feature of the exercises was the showing of pre-Osborne methods of handling prisoners. Upon the warden's arrival, the prisoners gave a great cheer, and the official knew that he was welcome home again.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT CITED.

Hood River Man Believes There Is Much of Value in Brief.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Aug. 11.—(To the Editor.)—As the time is fast approaching when the children will begin their new school year I would like to make a suggestion to our teachers, especially those who will teach the advanced classes in our high schools throughout the state. I keenly appreciate the splendid work of our very able and highly competent corps of teachers of which I think Oregon has as able a number as any of the sister states.

Having myself been born and reared in that part of the country where the public school system all dates many years after the Civil War and the slaves made free, then the next decade gave to us the first public school in my native state.

I contend that education in its real usefulness does not extend to the text book alone, but applies to all useful knowledge which not only benefits the student but will be beneficial to the entire body politic, morally, mentally and financially.

I think the school of today is far ahead of the schools of 30 years ago. We have many useful branches taught now that were not dreamed of then.

I would like to make a suggestion to our teachers in the higher grades where economics and civil government are taught. I think that the final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations could be adopted as a text book and taught with profit in connection with these subjects.

I am reading this book very carefully. I find that it is ably written, it gives information about a subject which is the paramount issue of the day, a subject on which the stability and future life and hope of this Government rests.

The first knowledge I had of this splendid effort of the Sixty-fourth Congress to put the plain facts before the American people was a brief summary of the report in one of the 1915 issues of the Literary Digest. The many sources of industrial unrest were summed up in the following cardinal finding: "Unjust distribution of wealth and income. Unemployment and denial of an opportunity to earn a living. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication, and in the administration of the law. Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations."

We are hearing a great deal of late through the newspapers about our industrial resources and their strength, as pertaining to our National defense in case we should have war with some foreign country. Mr. Professor, if you have any doubt in your mind in regard to this subject suspend your judgment until you can get a copy of the Commission's findings. The man who wrote this report was no doubt a scholar.

The main object of higher education is conceded by the educated themselves to be primarily to teach men to think right, and when they think right they will be quite apt to act right.

These are a few thoughts from one who gets all of his compensation from bodily labor, and one who wants to see right and justice to all classes of men prevail in all the rank and file of life. "And ye hall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."—St. John, vill chapter 32d verse.

ROY D. SMITH.

WASHINGTON'S WORDS ARE CITED

Irish Sympathizer Makes Appeal for Memory of Roger Casement.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—It has been repeatedly charged that the "spirit of 1776" is dead or at least in a state of suspended animation, and if we consider the little interest that was awakened in this country over the execution of the Irish patriot, Roger Casement, there appears to be considerable substance to the above charge.

The cause of Ireland always has been and is today the same as the cause of the American Colonists of 1776. Ireland is today fighting for the same liberty and independence that America fought for, and the foe is the same. Washington, Jefferson, Paine, Hamilton, Franklin, and the other heroes of our Revolutionary War, fought the same tyranny and oppression that Casement and Pearse fought. Washington and his followers were successful, but Casement and Pearse drank the bitter cup of defeat. The failure of the latter cannot dim the glory of their heroism for they made the big sacrifice that must always command the applause of every true American. They gave their lives for the cause of liberty, and no greater sacrifice can be made by any man.

In his day, Washington had the deepest sympathy for the struggling Irish patriots, and the message he sent them 130 years ago sounds today like a voice from the grave speaking to the followers of the martyred Casement and Pearse:

"Patriots of Ireland! Champions of liberty in all lands, be strong in hope! Your cause is identical with mine. You are calumniated in your day; I was misrepresented by the loyalists of my day. I triumphed. Had I failed, the scaffold would be my doom. But now my enemies pay me honor. Had I failed, I would have deserved the same honor. I stood true to my cause even when victory had fled. In that I merited success. You must act likewise.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Before we pass judgment upon Casement and his followers, all Americans would do well to reflect upon the words of the immortal Washington.

FREDERICK GRONNERT,
641 Pittock block.

MARXIAN SOCIALISM DEFENDED.

Mr. Baritz Explains Theory of Value and Refutes Mr. Fraser's Attack.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I asked for the authorities that had discredited Marx. But Mr. Fraser has remained discreetly silent. He says that he has read "all the Socialist writers of authority," yet he does not know what the theory of value is. The statement he says is Marxian is not so at all. I challenge Mr. Fraser to give me the chapter and verse for the statement that he makes as being the "theory of value."

The Marxian theory of value is stated by Marx on page 6 of "Capital." (I refer to the English edition) is . . . . "the value of any article is the amount of labor socially necessary, or the labor time socially necessary for its production." The rate of exchange has nothing to do with it at all.

Having first misstated and misquoted Marx, he proceeds to demolish the figment of his own brain. In the next sentence he says: "This sweeping statement is evidently untrue, for demand (with its correlative supply) is the cause of value. . . Obviously demand and supply determine value and not labor."

If, as Professor Marshall puts it, supply and demand determine value, what determines value when supply equals demand? Professor Sombart admits in his last book upon Marxism that "Marx's theory of value may perhaps be refuted, but that has not yet been done." Professor Sombart's book has been translated into 17 languages and is perhaps the most exhaustive analysis of the Socialist movement in existence. Tugan-Baranowski is the only one attacking the Marxian theory on the economic side that deals with the development of capitalism. Yet Professor Sombart, admitting that Tugan-Baranowski is the only one attempting it, also states that he does not convince him upon the matter. Each Marx critic comes up and invariably states that no one else has shown Marx wrong. Their puny mental efforts have been wasted. If we are to judge by Professor Skelton's latest outburst. Again, I ask, what determines value when supply equls demand?

How does Mr. Fraser explain panics? How do they arise? Why is it that panics always appear at a time when the supply always exceeds the demand? Why are workers unable to buy those commodities at that time?

Mr. Fraser says that prices decrease because of the increased supply. How, then, does Mr. Fraser explain the fact that the supply of gold has increased beyond all proportion to all other commodities, yet gold does not change in price? If value is determined by supply and demand, how does Mr. Fraser account for the variation of prices in all commodities except gold? It is up to him to explain that if he can.

Mr. Fraser's reading of "authorities" is woefully lacking, as evidenced by his statement that the theory of value has no connection with the materialist conception of history. If he will read Marx's own preface to the "Critique to Political Economy" he will find that they are inseparable. If he will read Engel's "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific" he will find that, too.

The thory of value arises in an explanation of capitalist production. It explains the relation of the wage laborer to the process of production. It indicates his status as subject to the rule of the class of capitalists. Capitalism, however, is a growth arising from a previous system. The materialist conception explains that growth. It shows that society is always in a process of change. Systems arise, flourish then fade into oblivion, after giving birth to the new system. The theory of value is bound up with capitalism and cannot be explained except by the materialist conception of history. Logically, the theory of value is inseparable from the other elements of the Socialist philosophy, i.e., the class struggle and the materialist conception. That is just what is stated and explained by Marx and Engels in the works I have mentioned. Most of those who have sought to attack Marx have attacked the materialist conception, because if that is unsound the rest of the Marxian position falls.

It certainly needs some "nerve" to tell me that I ought to read my "authorities," when Mr. Fraser's own statement of the Marxian theory is not in accordance with what Marx actually says! Just fancy quoting the Rev. Charles P. Vail? That "authority" actually gives a false interpretation of the term capital. He does not know what Marx called "capital." See the "Modern Theory of Colonisation." ("Capitalist Production," last chapter, Marx.)

As to my attack upon the Socialist party, I might point out to Mr. Fraser that that party has as campaign manager the "Rev." Carl D. Thompson, who, when asked if the Marxian theory of value was correct replied: "Some say it is and some say it isn't." The local Socialist party has members who openly use the term "Jew" in a debased manner. They actually attack the Jew. Marx, however, was born a Jew. I think that Marx's phrase may be changed to suit the State Secretary of the Socialist party here, to read as follows: "Workers of the world unite—except Jews."

Let Mr. Fraser answer my questions as here written, and he'll have enough to do for a lifetime.

MOSES BARITZ.

TEN QUESTIONS FOR DEMOCRATS

Pilot Rock Man Submits Posers He Would Like Answered.

PILOT ROCK, Or., Aug. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Some noted writers have asked Candidate Charles E. Hughes some very interesting questions. If permissible I would like to ask some of our Democratic friends the following:

1. Why have we a $100,000,000 war tax?

2. Why has there been nearly a third more business failures in the United States in the last three years than for any three years previous?

3. Why has not this Administration reduced the high cost of living?

4. Why is it that we have had less prosperity in the last three years with wheat at the war price of $1 per bushel than we had in years before with wheat at the normal price of 70c?

5. Admitting that the banks have a greater reserve and with all the banking laws that this Administration boasts of, why is it that money is more difficult to borrow than ever before?

6. If free trade has helped the State of Oregon why has the different fraternal organizations shown a loss in new members and a gain in members dropped for non-payment of dues?

7. Why is it that there has been more money borrowed on life insurance policies in the United States in the last three years than ever before during the same period?

8. If the 7,611,050 people that voted for Taft and Roosevelt in 1912 were protectionist, did Wilson carry out the will of the majority when he caused to be inacted the Underwood tariff law?

9. Why did this Administration discharge the Republicans that held responsible positions in the Philippine Islands and fill the vacancies with inexperienced Democrats?

10. Don't you believe that if it had not been for the European war that has swelled our exports to over $2,000,000,000 that the business depression that struck this country in 1913 would have been worse than 1893?

E. B. CASTEEL.

BEER HELD BAD FOR MOTHERS

Writer Cites Instances to Show Drinking Is Harmful to Race.

CRESWELL, Or., Aug. 11.—(To the Editor.)—It looks very much as though the brewers have a staunch agent in C. E. S. Wood, who would re-establish the brewing of suds for mothers who wish to bring babies into the world.

In Bavaria, the heaviest beer-drinking country in the world, 300 babies of every 1000 born are stillborn, and this was the experience of Norway until they awoke to the true inwardness of the situation. It is on record that every baby born of drunken parents comes into the world handicapped and this is more than true where the mother is a drinker.

How about father?

Near a town in Wisconsin where the writer lived there lived a well-to-do farmer, the father of eight children. Six of these children were fairly normal, but two of them were abject imbeciles. This farmer was in the habit of getting gloriously drunk occasionally. The wife of this farmer confessed that when those idiotic children were conceived the father and husband was drunk.

Now, this was perfectly natural, as like begets like. Man, when he is drunk, is an animal.

The doctor who today recommends beer for a mother is a back number and belongs to the class who has to take from you a quantity of your heart's blood to restore your health.

The more eminent a physician is today the more he condemns the use of alcoholic drinks for the ailments of humanity.

The whole civilized world today is making a fight on drink and the day is not distant when this curse will be eliminated for all time.

W. W. BEARBY.

Somewhat Exaggerated.

Washington, D. C., Star.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I have good news." "What is it?" "The bank sent me word that my account is overdrawn. I looked in the synonym book and found that 'overdrawn' is the same as 'exaggerated.'"

"RICKREALL" ORIGIN DEBATED

Word Is Believed to Have Been Derived From "La Creole."

ROSEBURG, Or., Aug. 11.—(To the Editor.)—The article of J. T. Ford in The Oregonian purporting to give the origin of the name "Rickreall" is so far at variance with anything in my experience that it came near knocking me off the perch. Residing as I did in Polk County almost continuously for 30 years, from 1845 to 1880, it would seem that anyone endowed with common sense should learn something in that length of time about the Indians of those pioneer days, their language, customs and tribal relations.

When I first saw Polk County there were two tribes or parts of tribes of Indians in that part of the Willamette Valley, viz., Klickitats and Calapootias; and yet, to quote Mr. Ford, "Each stream was the hunting and fishing grounds, the 'illihee' of some petty tribe. The little tribe inhabiting the environs of the streams on which the Fords had located was called the 'Rickrealls,' the Indians themselves designating their tribal relations."

That this is a mistake I am in a position to affirm from personal observation. My father, William Sebring, took up a section of land on the South or "Big" Luckiamute not far from the present town of Airlie, in 1845, and while the family still continued to reside in the vicinity of the site of the present City of Dallas, I frequently accompanied him on his trips to the claim.

There was a fine spring on the place, where my father planned to build in the near future, and which was also a favorite Indian camping ground and where it was no uncommon thing to find those same "Rickrealls" encamped. They may have been "Rickrealls" while on the Rickreall or Luckiamutes while on that stream, but they were Calapootias all the time. I knew every one of those Indians by sight as well as I knew my own folks; and as to old Steve's assertion that his tribe claimed that part of the country, they at one time claimed the whole Willamette Valley.

In a former article I expressed the opinion that "Rickreall" could not be an Indian name, for the reason that no Indian could pronounce it.

I am at a loss to understand from what source our friend obtained such a store of second-hand Indian lore. He tells us that they pronounced Rickreall and Luckiamute with a "guttural accent on the first syllable" and that "there seeems to be a linguistic connection between the two." Now, the fact is, until they learned it from the whites the Indians had never heard of Luckiamute. They called the name of the stream "Luckiamute," with the accent on the last syllable; and many of them never did pronounce the word in any other manner. So much for the "linguistic connection" between two American-coined words.

Now as to that "guttural" accent. I have conversed in jargon with a great number of Indians in Polk County and I have worked with whole boat crews of them at the Cascades of the Columbia, and with the exception that they substituted l for r and ts for ch, I have never detected any notable peculiarities in their speech, more than that of one white man differs from that of another.

As stated before, I never, to the best of my recollection, heard an Indian sound the r; and if there is a single Indian name of any person, place or thing on the Pacific Coast in which the r sound occurs, I am not able to recall ever having heard it.

It was noted above that they substituted ts for ch. Instead of saying "chee" and "chahco," they said "tsee" and "tsahco," etc. Of course an Indian who had been educated in the use of the English language would be able to articulate these sounds quite as well as a white man could; but it was quite beyond an uneducated one.

The Willamette Valley Indians had no local habitation. They remained in a place until the supply of wild food ran short or until the camping place became so dirty as to be uninhabitable, when they would decamp for another locality. They were a degraded outfit even for savages and filthy in their habits. Finally the last remnant of them, consisting of two or three dozen souls, built themselves log cabins on the south side of the South Luckiamute, but how long they continued to reside there I am unable to say, as I finally lost track of them altogether. The Klickitats being, as they were, entirely off their own ground, at the breaking out of the Yakima War departed for their own country east of the Cascades.

Finally, in writing as I have, I wish to explain that I do not aim to question the veracity of any white man or woman whose name has been mentioned in this discussion. As to "Old Steve" being a Calapooia Indian, he was, no doubt, a consummate old liar. It was a characteristic of those old savages to give just as plausible an answer to a question or subject that they knew nothing about as if they were ever so well informed concerning it; and it is quite evident that he did just that when talking to Mark Ford.

As for the real name of the stream, it is only a short step from La Creole to Rickreall, and instead of perpetrating a witticism when conversing with Colonel Ford about the name, Dr. McLoughlin was probably stating a fact. As to the way in which the best scholars of pioneer days regarded the name I will refer the reader to the letter of Mrs. Harriet Lyle Veazie in The Oregonian, and Mark Ford himself, accomplished scholar though he was, probably wrote the name "Rickreall" in conformity with a general custom.

FRANK M. SEBRING.

LA CREOLE FIRST NAME KNOWN

Pioneer Tells More About Origin of Rickreall's Title.

WARRENTON, Or., Aug. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I read in your columns arguments as to the names Rickreall and La Creole for the stream running through Dallas, Polk County. As a pioneer of '56, locating at Ellendale, having started from England especially as a wool grader for the woolen mill, I wish to say that "La Creole" was always considered to be the proper and original name of the stream. The word means "the native," and it certainly has as much right to be "La Creole," as "Rickreall," for it is a native river. Anyway there is nothing artificial about it, as would be the "Rickreall," which certainly has no meaning at all, and is only a corruption of "La Creole," being pronounced by most of the settlers as "Layreole," which would be an easy matter to corrupt to "Rickreall" by early Western settlers.

"La Creole" in French and also Southern, for there one finds the "Creoles," and it may be that the "Creoles" were an Indian tribe, for what would be more natural since they would be "natives" of the place and likely called that by early French Canadians which one found located at the Grand Ronde reservation.

"La Creole" is far more euphonious, musical and has a definite meaning and should remain for all time.

As to the corruption of names by the early settlers you will find many of them in this state, for instance, "Pudding River," (absurd name) in Clackamas, for "Put-in River, which was the name given it years ago. Note the names of places that miners have given to discovered creeks. Note "Horsehaven," supplied by the early emigrants because it was a rich feeding ground for the starving settlers' stock on their arrival in this country.

ALBERT O. YATES.