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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, DEC. 16, 1917.

OUR FOUNDATION TROUBLE. The Salem Capital Journal is im-

ment; but it complains that no remedy is offered. It is not easy to devise a remedy,

which the public will accept. The the recall machinery as to one or more Oregonian is no pessimist, but it will of them. say frankly that it is hopeless about worth - while reform until an informed and intelligent public opinion demands it: and then, doubtless it will be forthcoming. Our idea of the of determined and experienced offi- dependent investigations by Army offi cials; second, their support while in ernment constantly offered by quacks and experimenters; fourth, no poli-tics; fifth, a rule that no citizen with terous. an ax to grind shall enter the Court- its act falls also on the Council. house, or the City Hall, or the State except at public hearings; sixth, that it shall be a crime to discuss public affairs with a public official on other than public occasions; seventh, renovation of the civil service.

Perhaps it may be said that these items, some of which are remote from people of Seattle want. any of the plans of reform devised and urged by our local publicists and statesmen, are offered in a bantering spirit; and it may be so. Yet The Oregonian will say in all carnestness that they reveal in themselves the essential trouble with our public servants, public service and the public The public gets the government it tolerates; it would get better government if it took the trouble to face its own problems thoughtfully and continuously, and did not dismiss them to the thrifty custody of the politicians without sufficient consideration. The public indifference is the politicians' opportunity; he seizes it. The public thinks of public problems a few minutes on election day; and then it translates its hasty opinions or conclusions into action that prefers candidate for office of its own po-

not at all. It is intended to say that fitness is no sufficient guarantee of will be no permanent improvement in officialdom, no lowering of taxes, no certainty that the public is getting a dollar's return on every 100 cents it

What is fitness for public office? I is not difficult to answer. It is adaptitude and taste for public affairs; knowledge of the requirements of particular branch of service, honesty, resolution, industry and diplomacy These things are self-evident. Bu But even then, such an officer may find it impossible to do good work.

What does he find when he is inducted into office, with the most ma tured ideas of what is needed, and the proper nerve to carry them out? He finds two employes where there should be one, and he finds that they are, at least in the city and in the schools protected by a civil service which mkes it next to impossible to get rid of an inefficient employe, or to pen-He must work with and through the tools he finds on hand. drops into the routine of the swivelthe system. tem but politics, he yields to the ceaseless importunities of friends and supjob-hunter.

with civil service as without it. it is impossible to put men and women out who ought to be put out.

other day had occasion to need an below 10 per cent, though even Secoffice clerk, who should look after retary Daniels pays a flat 10 per cent the telephone and receive the public, was by the higher authority given The official managed to reject them the Prussians laugh in ruthless glee. all, because each failed on trial and gave it up, and he asked for a second list. The place fell to a man 40 years community's useful citizens drops sud-of age whose chief work had been as denly from the ranks, it brings home the treasures of Vigo Bay and Cocos

The Oregonian is almost ready to government, and one man at the City and had been a practitioner of law in Hall and make him primarily respon- Portland since early manhood. He it knows that such public official, in Mr. Bauer's interests had be

to discuss and criticise his acts only thropic enterprise, that he was stricken, at stated intervals—at the end of his Mr. Bauer had been sorely afflicted trial term, for example, in assessment during the past two or three years have efficient government-if we had the right man.

AN ARMY CHAPLAIN. The need of chaplains for the new

National Army has inspired discussion in the religious journals of the qualifications which an ideal chaplain should possess, and there seems to be agree ment that all-around manliness, coupled with tact, is the chief requisite. Ability as a pulpit orator is not likely to count for much, and the men are likely to judge him less by the literary quality of his occasional ser-Sunday than to any other day. The waterholes. Passage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 fact is that being a chaplain is even more a seven-day job than holding a local pastorate, and the opportunities of the West in a transition state, and contains the center of the seven has tended to diminish production at postage, double rates.

| Materioles | Hence the present need of meat has found the stock industry of the West in a transition state, and has tended to diminish production at postage, double rates. greater in the Army than they were increased.

out of it. Church organizations are interested in the question because, while there is no lack of applications for commissions, it is believed that future usefulness of the church may be affected by

DOES SEATTLE WANT VICE?

Because of the short length of time office and the length of time required to institute a recall, the Mayoralty recall method of setting Seattle righ in the eyes of the country may not The Salem Capital Journal is im-pressed by certain recent observations Not having at hand information as to of The Oregonian on higher taxes and the individual terms of office of Seatcumbersome and inefficient govern- tle's Councilmen, The Oregonian cannot definitely say that the same obstacle confronts their case, but it is

There is always more or less con fusion in the public mind as to the impeachment process. The vote of the City Council was merely equivalent to dismissal by a court of a complaint process by which there will be an end without having heard the evidence. to the steadily ascending accumula- The charges in the impeachment reso tion of taxes—we have no thought lution were specific. Through investi-that there will be permanently lower gations and reports by the Fosdick taxes for a long time to come-is, Commission vice conditions in Sentile first, judicious selection by the public have become common knowledge. Incials have led to declaration of quaroffice; third, a refusal to accept the antine against that city. The argucure-alls of administration and gov- ment that the Mayor of Seattle did not know of these conditions, or if he did could not remedy them, is prepos-The culpability as result of

Seattle does not now have a reputation to lose; it has a reputation to retrieve. Upon what its citizens now do will depend confirmation in the public mind of that which has been suspected and sometimes charged; That Gill is giving Seattle the kind of city the

HOW NOT TO EXPEDITE SHIPS. The opinion is warranted, if not expressed, by William Hard's article or hipbuilding in the New Republic that the programme of providing ves-sels for transport of men and munitions would have been much farther along if the Shipping Board had never commandeered a single ship or shipyard and if the Emergency Fleet Cor poration had not let a single contract. The principal achievement of the Board so far has been to delay work on the vessels which were already under construction when it commandeered them and to prevent any other ships from being placed under contract except for itself ... Mr. Hard makes this direct statement and then gives evidence in its support:

a candidate for office of its own political party, or lodge, or neighborhood, or church, or social and personal group; and it does not uniformly select its officials with real knowledge of their qualifications, even where the knowledge is obtainable.

It is not intended to say that the people make always unfit selections;

This in substance is how he proves it: When the Fleet Corporation came into being, there were under construction in old yards, which were well equipped and well manned, and in boom yards, built for the occasion. 403 ships of 2500 tons each or over, composing a fleet of 2,800,000 tons dead weight. These ships were "our hope for this Winter." Corporation is building three great emergency yards in which standard ships are to be built, but "we may safely say that if any one of them gets to Europe in 1918, it will be to give sustenance to Europe and to our Army in Europe for the Fall and Winter of 1918-19.

Therefore orders were given to expedite work on commandeered ships, but instead of increasing the price to correspond with the increased cost of labor and material, as private owners, eager to profit by fat freight rates, would have done, the Fleet Corporation held them to their contract price. If the builders had expedited them by putting on second and third shifts, they would have become bankrupt so He becomes soon discouraged and he much sooner, so they continued to work one eight-hour shift. There is He has been conquered by no chance to recoup themselves or Or where there is no sys- other contracts, for the Government is their only customer. The Government by building emergency yards porters to take care of this or that draws away men from the old yards and, as Mr. Hard says, speaking as a Equally, it seems as hard to get shipbuilder, "steals from me my officers and good government means of speed." He raises wages, and so do his competitors. Then the the one instance it is possible to put Government through an adjustment men and women into public jobs who board fixes wages, but it refuses to ought not to be put in; in the other bear the added cost caused by itself. When the builder protests, the Government agrees to assume half of the A public official in this city the added cost if the profit should fall

The Government which thus drives admitting those persons who should into bankruptcy the men on whom it be admitted, and excluding the others. It is obvious that a person of activity getting its troops into the field is the and discretion was required. The same Government which some people place was under civil service, and he wish to operate the railroads. It acts was by the higher authority given so as to defeat its own ends as to three persons in the eligible list from ships. What reason is there to expect whom to make his choice. The young- that it would do any better as to railest of the three was 71 years of age. roads? The spectacle is one to make

When a man on the active roll of a to all a startling realization of the uncertainty of life's tenure. The death say that if it had its way it would put of Cecil H. Bauer, in the maturity of the Incas, and all the rest of them. one man at the Courthouse, and make his active professional career, was There is also waiting for some one, him responsible for the entire county such an event. He was 47 years old, on the Island of Luzon, in the Philipsible. It would give each of them a was widely known and as widely refixed period to make good, and then, spected. It is not likely, however, that the place in the eighteenth century if dissatisfied, would try another. But the loss would have been so great if Sir Francis Drake is supposed to have either case, would be subject to con-fined merely to the law. He was stant importunity and threats, express ready with help, personal and material, or implied, of the recall; and it would, in benevolent projects, and he had an therefore, further suggest that the intimate association with affairs and public be privileged to go there only people artistic and musical. Indeed, on its proper business, at proper times, it was while he was at Tacoma, visitand that the newspapers be permitted ing the soldiers' camp, in a philan- mountain to drain a lake, There is an organization reaching into every of the regular high school instructors, cially for the children,

and review of his acts. Then we might by the death of several near relatives, including his talented and muchlamented wife, Rose Bloch-Bauer; but he bore his misfortunes with great resignation, and appeared inspired on that account to do all the more for others. He was the trusted representative and counselor of many important concerns, so that his place as a lawyer will not be easy to fil. As a citizen and friend his passing is also much deplored.

OPEN THE LAND. Operation of the 640-acre grazing homestead law has been delayed by mons than by his behavior seven days the necessity of classifying and desigin the week, giving no more weight to nating land for stock driveways and fact is that being a chaplain is even of meat has found the stock industry Hence the present need

In anticipation of future surveys and of the issue of regulations, 60,000 "extra-cantonment" activities. This is filings have been made, covering 24,-000,000 acres, fees and commissions made by science in the past few years, to the amount of \$1,500,000 have accumulated in the land offices, and tion many settlers have gone on land before they have established a claim to Service with the Army Medical C it. Great areas have been withdrawn in this respect is explained by that there be no avoidable delay in opening grazing land to settlement, in increased to meet present needs.

The world's stock of cattle has been so reduced by the was that a be necessary for many years, and Euthe New World for new breeding stock as well as for current meat supply.

THE LURE OF LOST TREASURE.

An ocean bed strewn with wrecks every description, and modern progress in the art of reaching the depths of the sea, give promise of a revival after the war is over of the fine old industry of treasure hunting. Demand for ships to re-establish trade will furnish a powerful incentive for salvage operations and for the creation of machinery on a hitherto un-precedented scale. From the raising of ships it will be only a step to the recovery of gold, vast quantities of which, not all uncharted, lie in the bed of the deep. It would, indeed, be not in excess

of expectations if serious efforts were renewed to uncover the fabulous treasure of the Incas, which have been recently recalled by the adventures of an American, a Major Brooks, re-corded in a publication of the Royal Geographical Society of England. This treasure was collected to ransom Atahualpa, whom Pizzaro and his Spanlards held prisoner in 1532. Atahualpa had been captured by treachery and offered to fill the room in which he was confined with gold as a condition of his release. When the Spaniards pretended to accept his offer. Atahualpa's followers brought in the ran som. The Aztec's jailers broke faith again and executed him. But the Incas contrived to carry the treasure away. They dammed a river in the Andes and sank the gold in the' they thus created. The search for this lake has been prosecuted at intervals ever since then. Major Brooks believes that he almost found it, and is going to try again.

But there is a chance for almost as Spain, where Americans have also been among the searchers. The Spanish for three years prior to 1792 had been letting their treasure in America accumulate, and in that year set out across the Atlantic only after they had which it will probably never forget. obtained a convoy of twenty-three French warships to protect them from English and Dutch who scouring the seas. The glimpse the story gives us of the conditions of those times is as interesting as the in the restriction of disease that it is tale of the treasure itself. The Spanish "plate ships" were warned by scouts of the search for them, and were strongly advised by their French protectors to take refuge in a French port, instead of Cadiz. But kingly honor was not then above suspicion and the Spaniards seemed to fear that Louis XIV, once he got them in his territory, would find a pretext for keeping their cargoes. So they compromised found by the English and Dutch, untory defeated them all and sank the ships, gold and all, in the bay. There more than 27,000,000 pounds sterling. or \$135,000,000 in round figures, only the shortage of our allies. small part of which ever was re It was the richest flotilla covered. that ever reached a European port. Americans were searching for it as may be used in producing necessary late as 1904, with such comparatively rude salvaging machinery as was then

at their command. There are other millions waiting in the West Indies, although their location has not been so definitely ascertained. Cocos Island has become celebrated in songs and story because of last century. Somewhere in the cypress which makes everything dear. swamps below New Orleans there repose certain fabulous sums supposed to have been hidden by Jean Lafite,

seekers are not given to moralizing, or to the study of economics. lure of something for nothing has always been powerful, and it is for this reason that we may expect, when people equip themselves to recover the darin soon after the British captured concealed the loot of old Panama somewhere along the line of his retreat on the isthmus, not far from the site of our Canal. Somewhere in

no end of work for the treasure hunt-

Major Brooks, the enterprising American who nearly solved the mystery of the Incas' gold, it is interesting to know, failed because he could not go around a certain mountain in the direction of the hands of a clock. as a diagram directed him to do, and at the same time keep the mountain on his left hand, as commanded by the written instructions bequeathed As a by a dying adventurer to the King of is also Spain. Such are the perplexities of man who can solve this problem win the biggest reward in history, for all accounts, including those historian, Prescott, agree that never, even by the rajahs and moguls of the Far East, was gold ever piled so high as by the ancient inhabitants of Peru.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The effectiveness of the medical branch of the Army in preventing disease among the men is illustrated in no more forcible way than in its "extra-cantonment" activities. This is a striking example of the advance and also shows the value of organiza-

Co-operation of the Public Health Service with the Army Medical Corps Because of the short length of time from entry pending location of drive-Rupert Blue, Surgeon-General of the remaining in Mayor Gill's term of ways, including 136,291 acres in East-Army, in a recent letter to the Na-Rupert Blue, Surgeon-General of the ern Oregon. It is highly desirable tional Geographic Society. By a complete system of gathering data as to the presence of communicable disease order that production of livestock be in any part of the country, it has been made possible to prevent the entry of spidemics into camps that a few years ago would have been at their mercy. large increase of breeding stock will Civilians meanwhile have benefited by the measures taken to safeguard the rope must look chiefly to the United health of the men because their comlikely that opportunity is free to use States and other grazing countries of munities have been warned in time and have been assisted in curbing disease before it reached alarming proportions. Dr. Blue gives a concrete instance which illustrates the value of the service, saying:

It was reported, for example, that an

It was reported for example, that an epidemic of typhoid fever had broken out at a city from which 100 drafted men were about to depart to a cantonment in a neighboring state. There were about 15 new cases each day, and two cases occurred among the drafted men.

Immediately the laboratory car Wyman, with its full complement of officers and men, was dispatched to that point. All water, supplies, ice cream and milk were carefully investigated. The source of the epidemic, a leaky storage reservoir, was discovered, a chlorination plant was installed while repairs were being made, and the outbreak promptly snuffed out. In the meantime the Surgeon-General of the Army ordered the drafted men held until their vaccination against typhoid should have been completed. During this period it was possible to discover other infected individuals. Thus not only were measures taken for the prevention of the introduction of typhoid fever into a cantonment, but, what is perhaps even more important, infected individuals were prevented from traveling interstate and spreading the disease among civilian communities.

There was, last July, another typhoid fever epidentic in the immediate viof an Army post at which 12, 000 soldiers were stationed. A survey developed the fact that the sewage disposal system in the civil community was very primitive and the water supply extremely insanitary. There was no local health code; the milk was uncontrolled and the scavenging system extremely bad.

Operations were immediately begun. The bad conditions obtaining at the pumping station, settling basins and reservoirs were corrected; plans were put in force for the extension of the sewer and water mams; the food depots were put in a sanitary condition: the dairies were inspected; epidemiological investigations were mad rich a haul in the harbor of Vigo, 4000 persons were vaccinated against of the cases of typhoid fever; over the disease in the first week of operations; the medical inspection of school children was instituted, and the entire community placed upon a sanitary basis which it never knew before and

These measures which are the product of knowledge we have acquired almost within a decade, have so fully impressed upon those familiar with them the value of co-operation practically certain that we shall not return to our haphazard methods after the war. A strong public health sentiment for the entire Nation, predicted by Dr. Blue, is quite within the range of probability.

A DOLLAR TWICE SAVED,

the American people will contribute H. W. Foght, specialist in rural school on Vigo, where, eventually, they were to their own success in war far more practice of the Federal Bureau of than the amount they lend to the der Sir George Rooke, who in one of Government. Every economy they the most spirited naval battles of his- practice in order to save money for this purpose will be a double benefit. By saving food they both save money is said to have been a treasure of to buy certificates, and they add to the and colleges." Even if the entire supply of food which will make good number had taken positions in the

> save money to help win the war but sary quota. they save labor and material which war material.

In both cases by reducing the dereduce consumption they hold in check but it would seem that the systems the rise in prices and thus increase are not much more than makeshifts their savings. They also reduce the although they are superior to no sum which the Government must bor- an ideal society would dominate in the treasure supposed to have been row. They check the inflation which rural teacher instruction would be the buried there by pirates early in the is inevitable in financing war and

creates artificial prosperity, which requires not only academic and protempts to extravagance. There is a fessional preparation, but highly spewho achieved dignity by having an fundamental difference between war clalized knowledge and experience of expedition sent against him by the prosperity and peace prosperity. Peace modern agricultural life and rural United States in 1814. The keys of prosperity comes from increased earn-needs. It is conceivable that a teacher, Florida and the coast of the Caroings from use of accumulated wealth, so equipped and assured of a life work linas and the shores of Long Island commonly called capital; war pros- in the country districts at a salary and Massachusetts and Maine all have perity comes from spending accumutheir traditions and their treasure lated wealth. The more of it we of her, would prefer this work to hunters, the latter convinced that they spend, the poorer we are. If a man teaching in the city. spend, the poorer we are. would be made rich if they but had spends only money which he has facilities for prosecuting their search, learned during the year, he is no poorer energies to productive channels has had the money lasts, but he is decidedly of a nation which lives luxuriously on its government's war expenditures.

Every American has a personal inwar." That requires us to live in ac- not even excite comment. cordance with war needs. If we do, we shall cut off all unnecessary exson's savings in this way amount to ing force. w in pines, an incalculable fortune said to only 25 cents a week, they will buy He have been hidden by a Chinese manthree war certificates a year by accu- attacked the problem are providing

mulation of thrift stamps. At the end of October the British should buy the entire issue of two listed among the thirteen states

sh association of four million mem bers. This association should inspire commending this practice in general saving to provide war funds, by both and also as declaring that the course rich and poor, and should encourage investment in bonds as well as in cer tificates. It should propagate the idea that the well-to-do as well as the poor buyers of baby bonds to become buy-

ers of big bonds. In this manner the people could be deserve. It is not the business of the prepared to have bonds continuously teacher so much to help the pupil to the seekers after buried gold. The on sale as long as the war lasts. This accumulate facts, as Mr. Gradgrind would keep a continuous stream of would have him do, as to stimulate money pouring into the war chest and his mental development, and the way would avoid that dislocation of the of approach to the mind of the coun-money market which results from try child differs, by reason of his very sudden absorption of large sums by surroundings, from the pedagogical the Government in a few days. The methods which would be employed Nation would then develop a financial heroism corresponding to the moral reason for the special preparation of and physical heroism displayed by our teachers for rural school teaching as soldiers in battle.

THE SUBMARINES' TOLL.

Although the Germans sank twentysmall ships.

the danger zone, but that is no reason for not building slower ships for com- schools. merce outside of that zone. a wide field for wooden ships in the Pacific, Indian and South Atlantic to relieve railroads and to carry foreign commerce. .

RURAL SCHOOL TEACHING.

There are 350,000 rural school teachers in the United States. One-third of the number have little or no professional training for their work. The average rural teacher remains in her profession less than four school years of 140 days each. An average number of 87,500 new teachers must be provided annually to maintain the supply actually necessary to keep the country schools open. These striking figures are given by the United States Bureau of Education in a recent study of the educational situation, made timely by the growing demand for better school facilities in the country districts. Better roads, settlement of the farming districts, improved transportation fa cilities and frequent mails have left the farmer no longer isolated except people on rations. in the respect that he still must de pend upon schools, which, upon the whole, are inferior to those of the city, for the education of his children.

This ought not to be true in a period leading citizen, and when to be of their crews to cripple them. highest service to the country he and which the Teutons believed would re-his should have every possible facility quire years has been accomplished in for training. Demand for education weeks instead. It is estimated that in the United States is widespread, the tonnage of the ships taken over and any lack of it is reflected in the was about 1,100,000, which is considrural districts in two ways. It seri-erably more than the entire tonnage ously hampers efforts to hold farmers built in the United States in 1916 efficiency of those of the new genera- this country from our island possestion who do remain. The farmer has sions, and at one time no fewer than a greater measure of independence in 15,000 workmen were engaged in remerchant, clerk or factory worker; that bombs might have been concealed spect alone the residents of most coun- them in advance. Repair work and try districts suffer by comparison.

The per capita cost of teaching is quite obviously lowest where density of population permits reasonably large classes and where the primary cost of buildings and of supervision is divided among large numbers. This has enabled city schools to pay higher salaries, and, as a corollary, to set a higher standard and to obtain better service. But the growth of city schools has more than kept pace with the output of graduate teachers. 273 public and private normal schools in the country, and these in 1915 en rolled 100,325 students and graduated By buying war savings certificates 21,944. "It is quite certain," says Education, in a pamphlet on the subject, "that most of these found positions in the towns and cities, as did most of those who graduated from the schools of education in universities By avoiding luxury they not only only about one-quarter of the neces-

Various states have endeavored, i appears from the summary made by Mr. Foght, to solve the problem by providing some form of training fo mand for commodities of which they rural teachers in the secondary schools. cost of the war, and, consequently, the preparation at all. The factor that in need of special education, almost equivalent to the creation of a sepa One of the evils of war is that it rate profession. The rural teacher commensurate with the work required If a man teaching in the city. Under present conditions teachers

seldom remain longer in the country The fact that most of these men than he was at the beginning; if he than is necessary to obtain a certain could make more money than they sells a piece of property and spends amount of "experience," required by have made if they would devote their the proceeds, he has a good time while city superintendents and boards of education. The drift cityward is influence upon them. Treasure poorer at the finish. His case is that evitable at present, because of the allurements of better pay and more constant employment, and it is largely responsible for the movement of terest in shortening the war, but as people from the farm to town. "Going the British Premier, Lloyd George, to the city to send the children to said, "the way to shorten it is to pre- school" is so common a practice in ships and cargoes that have been lost pare as if it were going to be a long every state in the Union that it does It, too, operates as a double disadvantage by Island and of Captain Kidd and the we shall cut off all unnecessary expensions are the control of the elements of its financial support the money thus saved to buying war and by continuing to discourage longer bonds and war certificates. If a per-terms and permanency of the teach-

The twenty-one states which have county training schools, teacher-training departments in connection with people had invested nearly half a bil- high schools, or teacher-training de lion dollars in war savings certificates. partments as parts of the regular high In proportion to population and to school courses. Wisconsin is the only greater wealth, the American people state in the first class, Oregon is Colombia there is a fabulous store of billion dollars' worth of certificates have training courses as part of the wealth to recover which requires only already authorized in one year. That ordinary high school work, leaving all the driving of a tunnel through a they may do this, they should have except the professional work in charge

corner of the land similar to the Brit- It is interesting to note that Superintendent Churchill is quoted as strongly would be stronger if it were extended to a fifth high school year. The system in vogue in Oregon at least has the advantage of providing better can appropriately help by buying the qualified teachers than the old, hapbaby bonds," and it could educate hazard method. But no system in any of the states gives recognition to the special place which the rural schools successfully in town. This is an added a separate career.

It is quite generally recognized as an essential part of the duty of the teacher to inculcate patriotism in his students. It would be equally a duty one British ships in the week ending of the rural teacher to develop love of the soil, and of the calling of the rowing details of the torture of Ostlan teen in the preceding week, the ton- farmer, in the country pupil. This Christians accused of setting the nage was probably less because the need not be done in a narrow, or conflagration. The publication of such decrease of two in the number of parochial, sense. There is much to be matters in time of national crisis is large ships more than compensates for said truthfully on the score of the sternly rebuked by the Journal. crease of six in the number of dignity and the importance of agriculture. Teachers imbued with the spirit Calculating upon the accepted aver- of it, preaching the gospel of contentage of 4500 tens for large and 1000 ment and opportunity and progress, tons for small ships, the total for last could do much to check the drift week would be 70,000 tons against toward the centers of population. The 73,000 tons for the preceding week. people would be called upon to foot Apparently the Germans have better the bill, it is true, but recent events cess in killing off small, slow ships in the world ought to reconstruct our than in disposing of large, fast ones, sense of values somewhat. After we To defeat them we must build more have spent billions on war, we, perof the latter class for service in haps, will not begrudge a few more millions for improvement of country

> The Government is looking to the small creameries and to dairies in regions in which the dairying industry is as yet not developed for the larger of the increase in butter pro duction which is regarded as highly desirable. It is not generally known that slightly more than 60 per cent of a tyrant. How fortunate it is that we the total of \$0,000,000,000 pounds of live in an enlightened age of demomilk now produced annually is made into butter and that the remaining 40 per cent is divided in the production of cheese, condensed milk, milk powder and other products and also consumed raw. It is believed that the large creameries and the established dairy districts are already doing nearly as much as can be expected of them, and every possible effort will be exerted during the coming Winter to induce small farmers to increase their herds and to foster creameries on a smaller scale. The threatened shortage of fat in our diet is not minimized and unless production is in creased it may be necessary to put the

American mechanics have proved one of the 193 German and fourteen Austrian vessels interned at the begin n which the farmer is emphatically a ning of the war, despite the efforts of on the land, and it detracts from the Some of the vessels were brought to most respects than the city dweller pairing them. It is now revealed for he earns more than the average small the first time that the contingency but the urban wage-earner even of the on board some of the ships was met west capacity has access, for his by threatening the crews with extreme children, to all the educational advan-tages of the city schools. In this re-opportunity given them to remove reconstruction to fit the vessels for war purposes have cost \$30,000,000.

It would be a pity not to waive technicalities in letting all who want to volunteer do so. To shut out the boys who counted on being accepted any time before December 15 would be clearly unfair to them. not to blame for the Government's inability to make the necessary examinations.

Even if it has been held that Red Tross seals should go on the backs of letters, it will be observed that nothing is said about leaving them off the Every letter that letters altogether. goes into the mail should carry a Red Cross seal.

Someone is to blame, of course, but the fact remains that we still do not have guns enough to equip our men. Let us hope the arsenals are working country, they would have furnished full time, notwithstanding the investigation.

The only thing that seems to have more lives than a cat just now is the old falsehood about the Red Cross. Repetition of it brands the teller as either an enemy sympathizer or a fool.

One of the encouraging signs that

re are awakening to the situation is the total lack of friction that accompanies enforcement of the meatless It should be remembered that when

he eats Oregon cheese the citizen not only conserves meat, but gives a new lease of life to one of our most deserving and necessary industries.

annexation may be inspired by fear that Germany will gobble her, which is certain to happen if Germany should win the war.

Hungary's desire for peace without

It is a good plan to conserve sugar, ven when there seems to be enough of it. There will be plenty of tomorrows before the world is normal again. Bulgaria and Turkey have a few

weeks left in which to experience a change of heart before they, too, are included in the list of our enemies.

the history of the country. It looks as if Oregon would exceed Its "quota" of enlistments, having done more than was expected of it in almost every other direction.

Cuba's declaration of war on Austria shows her entire confidence in our ability to protect her, no matter what happens.

The Kaiser, with the help of Lenin and some others, is about to put a capital "P" in front of Russia.

Thrift stamps make the most prac tical kind of Christmas presents, espe-

The Peripterous. Peripterous A Structure Having Rows of Columns on All Sides Bictionary

(Synopsis of preceding synopses.) (Synopsis of preceding synopses.)

The Oregonian, a great morning newspaper, employs a distinguished literary architect to construct a peripterous, lie does it. It has rows of columns on ast, west, north and south.

The Peripterous becomes a Free Auditorium for the expression of incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial opinions, news, rerse and anecdotes.

The Peripterous discovers seven wonders

Professor G. Howe Mustie, curator of the museum of ancient literature at Guff University, sends in a marked copy of the Ostia Evening Journal of August 12, A. D. 64, It appears that the country-wide excitement over the burning of Rome

in the preceding month had not yet subsided. The article in the Ostia Journal seems to refer to publication It publishes from its Rome corresndent interviews with two Senators who witnessed the inquisition and who assert that they talked with the Chris-

tian martyrs and heard no word of

complaint about their treatment at the

hands of the Emperor Nero. The

Journal in rebuking its contemporary "Above all, there is full information that the Ostian martyrs had succumbed by the time, if not before the story was printed in Ostia, a fact which shows how wanton and foolish was the circulation of a tale that could serve no purpose than unduly to distress

the folks at home." Professor Mustie's researches will prove interesting to the student as revealing the habits of thought of an unenlightened people under the rule of tyrant. How fortunate it is that we cracy in which no one need knuckle to a ruler, and needless suffering is not ordinarily inflicted-but when it is, is not condoned or excused simply because news of it comes after the suffering has ended.

As having somewhat of a bearing spon the foregoing dry and learned discussion, the Peripterous is pleased to present the following pathetic little peom from that sweet synger of symphonious pseudonym, Alyce Rosa-The Shiverin' Soldiers.

I used some words not fittin' for the But anyway, I sot flat on the floor, While wood juice trickled out that old stove door. Las' night, I built a fire.

Las' night, I built a fire; The wood was so blamed wet, my ire Got raised up purty high;

'Fore long, I got pervoked, The front and back drafts all got choked-A paper laid right nigh-I aimed to cram it in, but then my eye Got sight of soldiers shiverin' in the muds. Their tent floor froze and short of beddin' duds!

Las' night, they needed fire. I quit my grouchin' then, When I thought of them soldier men, I hain't said nothin' yet. I'm glad I'm where it's rainin' now, you bet!

I'm powerful thankful that I've got a stove. Three blankets, lights and yes, a floor, by Jove! I didn't need that fire.

Now for an Interesting Referendum. Now that the Winter storms are upon is, the Oregon public is discussing on very possible occasion the propriety of Mr. U'Ren's donning a hat. Mr. U'Ren, known far and wide as the bareheaded statesman, has been called upon by several delegations of sympa-thetic friends but is still in a quandry whether to sacrifice principles for

comfort or defy the elements and take the consequences. The People's Power League, it is understood, has offered its vast organiza-tion and unlimited funds for the purpose of instituting a referendum on this fascinating yet complicated issue. It is known that thousands of voters are eager to vote on the question.

"We wish some of the poets who are making a mess of the cut-and-dried subjects would try their hand on a pean or two to fried corn meal mush."-Oregonian, December 9.

I sing, I sing! You warbler's wing Ne'er compass'd carol's flight, As fine as mine—nor vinther's E'er urged man to its height. No lady love, no sin-soiled dove, Nor silv'ry song of thrush

Ode to Fried Mush.

Cause this proclaim—O, sweet acclaim; "Tis Thou, fried cornmeal mush! sing, I sing! A tinkling thing, As whiskers whisk to blade— And in my soul, face in the bowl, There sounds a serenade. For what care I for Wint'ry winds— Beneath, the browning blush Of frying fire spreads o'er remains

Of yester-morning's mush! sing, I sing! Poor kecked Khayyam-Sweet singer of the wine; Unlucky him, in maple swim, Ne'er tasted Thee, divine.

O. love-lorn youth, before thy troth—
"Tween kneels and kisses' hush—
Ask maiden fair this question square,

'Cans't thou fry cornmeal mush? The Architect of the Peripterous does not know the name of the responsive genius who wrote the preceding poem, but regardless of the pangs of poetry

editors, he is not one to deny the war poets a chance. Therefore this slap-hang ditty from Walter Foster, of Somewhere in British Columbia The Kaiser on the Phone. The Kaiser sat at the phone, With a smirk upon his face. And called, "Hullo, Von Hindenburg,

How goes der merry chase?"
And Hindenburg he answer back:
"Der battle haf begun.
Und soon ve take our places in
Der middle off der sun!" The Kaiser sat at the phone.

The first day of the questionnaire has passed. It is also the first time anything of the kind has happened in But couldn't raise the place; He heard a thud, and then a bang, Which chilled him through and through; Then, "Kamerad! Kamerad!!"

And "Yankee-Donlle-oo-oo!" Right Up to Date.

It is opportune to state that any an-nouncements of news importance will be given promptly in this column. If any more stars in the firmament have a collision and knock each other into smithereens, the story will not be with-held 20,000,000 years. The Pacifist Board of Scientists, meeting exclusive-ly in the Peripterous, knew of the indent that that Lick Observatory professor announces immediately after it happened. If it were not for a short-age in its clerical force the Board would dig up and quote its records of the time to prove it.