MERCIER PLEADS FOR AGED PRIEST HELD IN COLD GERMAN CELL

Cardinal Asks Lancken, "Can You, in the Name of Humanity, Justify the Detention of an Octogenarian?" Also Appeals for Wom an Locked in Cavalry Barracks in Malines.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S STORY
Including his correspondence with the German authorities in Belgium during the war, 1914 to 1918, edited by Professor Fernand Mayence of Louvain university and translated by the Benedictine Monks of St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, England.

Explanatory Comment by Professor Fernand Mayence.

FROM the late summer of 1916 until the end Baron von der Lancken, chief of the political department of the German administration in Belgium, signs most of the letters in answer to the cardinal's protests.

Evidently the Teuton authorities were convinced that the Prussian autocrats at the head of the regime in Belgium were unequal to intellectual combats with the courageous primate. Von der Lancken seldom lost his temper, and although his hypocrisy and alleged "subtlety" were quickly exposed by the cardinal, the baron usually preserved the outward forms of courtesy, which permitted the continuation of the correspondence.

Von Bissing, moreover, ceased to be a factor in the government of Belgium in November, 1916. His health failed rapidly. During the Christmas holiday season he was taken to Wiesbaden and given the "cure" treatment. But the phase proved ironic. The governor-general was doomed. He died in April, 1917.

His name in Flanders has been linked with that of Alva, but although Von Bissing represented a tyranny he was not on the whole a perfect embodiment of it. Occasionally the monstrous plans of the brigands in Berlin offended his instincts of justice, defiled and warped as they were.

The hideous blot upon his name is the murder of Edith Cavell. It is to his credit that he quarreled with Hindenburg concerning a new policy of ruthlessness and that an insensate government once or twice suspected him of being "too mild."

Von Falkenhausen, his successor, was a thoroughly brutal, egoistic, piteously despotic satrap. He informed the cardinal at once that no protests from Malines save those which strictly concerned the church would be considered and that he would reply to no letters which departed from that rule.

Mercier, however, refused to alter his course of action. He spoke out fearlessly whenever the occasion demanded. The new governor-general signed five replies. The balance of the letters from the headquarters in Brussels were written by Van der Lancken.

(Continuation of chapter 32—Mercier pleads for priests.)

The cardinal asked Von der Lancken for details and took advantage of this opportunity to intercede in favor of some persons detained under peculiarly cruel circumstances.

"Archbishop's House, Malines, January 16, 1917. To his excellency Baron von der Lancken, chief of the political department, government general, Brussels: Dear Baron—For a long time I have wanted to revert to the governor-general's esteemed letter, dated November 25, 1916, in which he complained of certain demonstrations, unseemly beyond all reason, which, according to reports made to him, took place in several Brussels churches. In this letter his excellency mentions the signing of the "Brabanconne," national flags being unfurled and waved and other secular melodies rendered in church, etc. He invited me to prohibit them, to save him the trouble of forbidding them himself. I have received information from reliable sources and have not succeeded in finding a single church, either in Brussels itself or in the surrounding district, where the above mentioned abuses are or were prevalent. I am aware that Baron von Bissing is absent and that is the reason why I have put off till now the present correspondence; but possibly he took you into his confidence before leaving and you would therefore be in a position to specify the churches he had in view.

"I embrace this opportunity of bringing to your notice certain events you are interested in, or in which you would be perhaps willing to interest yourself.

"The chaplain of Luttringhausen prison induced Canon Loncin to petition for the remission of the last three months of his sentence; Canon Loncin writes to his family that his appeal has been rejected.

"Again M. l'Abbe Herman, cure and dean of Orple-Grand, a venerable priest of 63 years of age and an invalid, has undergone, first at Rheinbach, then at Kahn (Rhid) 13 months' imprisonment for humane acts which every man who is not absolutely heartless and, still more, every priest devoted to his country was obliged to perform; you had raised my hope of his release and even the holy father deigned to interest himself in his case. So far the wretched captive has, so he informs me, not a gleam of hope. Shall I be compelled to tell him that he must serve the remaining nine months of his sentence? The Abbe Bernaerts, too, who is so indispensable for his parish and the social work of which he was director at Antwerp, is still interned. I endeavored to visit him on the 7th inst., but was denied access to the prison. You will remember that a woman of mysterious character, certainly without a search-warrant, examined in the presence of an officer Abbe Bernaerts's confidential papers—an incident I have already brought to your notice. May I ask you whether the inquiry has been fruitful of results?

"You must have heard that the mayors and leading citizens of several communes in the province of Antwerp are interned at Malines, because some workmen in their respective communes have evaded deportation. Among those interned is an old man of 80. I do not wish to reopen the discussion of deportation itself for the present, but, the temperature being what it is, can you, in the name of humanity, justify the detention in an icy cell of a venerable octogenarian?

"But there is something else even more inhuman than this. A poor woman named Madame Wilputte, who is about to become a mother—according to the doctors within the next fortnight—is lodged in the cavalry barracks in Malines and notwithstanding her condition, the local authorities have made known to her their intention to have her carried off to Germany immediately.

"Is such conduct conceivable? Can you do nothing to put a stop to it?

"Please receive the assurance of my sincere esteem.

"(Signed)
"D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER.
"Archbishop of Malines."

The chief of the political department contented himself with replying as follows:

"Political department of the government general of Belgium, Brussels, Jan. 17, 1917.
"S. No. 1,597.

"To his eminence, Cardinal Mercier, archbishop of Malines. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 16th inst. The governor-general will still be away for some time. Nevertheless, I am able to give the desired information about the patriotic demonstrations which were made in churches. The incidents mentioned in the governor-general's letter, dated December 15, occurred on December 3 at St. Mary's church at Schaerbeek. During the 11 o'clock service a procession was formed inside the church in which the Belgian flag was carried around. This ceremony was repeated in the same church on January 7."*

*These so-called demonstrations consisted in a procession which took place regularly inside the church on the first Sunday of each month. Even before the war the national flag figured prominently therein.

"These particulars will suffice to guide your eminence in seeking supplementary information, I should like, however, to add that if these demonstrations continue, their authors must not be surprised if they incur severe penalties, for it is a proved fact that the leniency we have hitherto shown has given rise to an increase in ceremonies of this kind in church, the tendency of which is obviously political.

"As I am on the point of going on a journey for a few days, I am sorry I can give your eminence no exact information as to the other matters dealt with in your letter. I hope, however, to be able to obtain the necessary authority for you to visit Abbe Bernaerts. Moreover, I have taken certain steps in favor of the Cure Herman and the Malines people under arrest, and on my return I shall be able to give your eminince fuller details.

"Please receive the assurance of my sincere esteem.

"(Signed.) LANCKEN.

"N. B.—I have just this moment heard that the leading Malines people who were arrested with a view to their undergoing an urgent examination have been set at liberty."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The German authorities, not content with despoiling the Belgian factories of all their machinery, went so far as to carry off certain tools used in the instruction of apprentices at St. Lambert's technical school, Malines.

"As soon as he became aware of this new encroachment on the right of private property, the cardinal commissioned one of his vicars general to lay a protest against this unjustifiable act of commandeering before the competent German military authority, but he was too late, for on the arrival of the cardinal's delegate the material was already loaded in railway wagons labeled for Germany.

"The cardinal hastened to complain to Baron von Bissing in these terms:

"Archbishop's house, Malines, December 11, 1916.—To his excellency Baron von Bissing, governor-general, Brussels.—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that this morning an engineer, engaged in the Rateau works at Muysen-lezMalines, advised me that 39 engineer's twin vises, forming part of the apparatus of St. Lambert's technical school, were commandeered by a German officer.

"St. Lambert's technical school is a free school, under the patronage of the archbishop of Malines. It trains workmen, ironworkers among others, who attend a practical course, in a section reserved for them at the Rateau works, using tools and other apparatus made by their own hands. I at once sent one of my vicars general to protest against the taking away of these tools and to insure their retention for the use of our apprentices. When my delegate arrived the iron vises were already loaded in trucks, at the station at Muysen, and tomorrow they will be dispatched to Germany.

"The officer, Lieutenant Buchler, had already gone back to Antwerp, but the vicar general called at his office in the afternoon and asked him to postpone their dispatch. The lieutenant excused himself on the plea that he was obliged to obey orders.

"I have ventured to place these facts before your excellency in the firm conviction that you will admit my claim by restoring to our young workmen equipment doubly dear to them, because it is not only forged by their own hands, but also insures them a means of livelihood.

"Accept, sir, the assurance of my sincere esteem.

"(Signed.)
"D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER,
"Archbishop of Malines."

Baron von der Lancken received orders from Baron von Bissing to reply to the cardinal's protest. He made no attempt to justify the commandeering of engineers' vises and even implicitly acknowledged the illegality of the proceedings taken by the military authorities. Moreover, he declared that the occupying power would do its best to repair the damage done to St. Lambert's school.

"Political Department of the Government General of Belgium, Brussels, December 15, 1916.

"To His Eminence Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines:

"As soon as I was informed over the telephone by Monseigneur de Wachter, auxiliary bishop, of the removal of engineers' vises from St. Lambert's school, I exerted myself to the utmost to settle the matter. The next day the governor-general, after perusing your letter, seemed very anxious to comply with your request. It has not, however, been possible to prevent the transport of the articles in question, but the governor-general has given orders to return as many vises to St. Lambert's school as have been taken away.

"According to information received, only three of the vises belonging to the school were parallel or twin vises; the others were of the common type. I am sorry to have to warn your eminence, however, that the parallel vises will be very hard to procure; the stock with which we are going to replace them will not comprise this special kind.

"I offer to your eminence the expression of my sincere esteem.

Signed) "LANCKEN."

The assertion that the military authorities had only taken away three parallel vises was untrue. Moreover, Baron von Lancken himself acknowledged as much in a letter to Mgr. Legraive, the auxiliary bishop. "It was my mistake," said he, "when I said that all the vises requisitioned were not parallel vises."

In spite of the governor-general's promises, the articles taken away were neither replaced or paid for by the Germans. The school, at its own expense, had to purchase a new stock.

(To be Continued.)

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A Corner Of The Once Pretty Little City Of Dixmude

Wreck And Ruin Of A Church And College In Moorslide.

All That The Germans Left Of A Beautiful Church At Ypres

AUCTION BRIDGE

By Lt. the Blanche Shelby.

THE rules for the raise of a partner's suit bid, as given last week, apply equally whether the original bid calls for two tricks or but one. For instance, the dealer bids a spade and his lefthand adversary (your partner) "2 hearts." The third bidder calls "2 spades." You, fourth bidder, hold two hearts (the requisite number of trumps to a raise), the ace of spades (a trick), the guarded king of diamond (a raiser) and a singleton club (another raiser). Having a trick and two raisers you are justified in raising your partner's bid, if necessary, twice. To the first round you therefore call "3 hearts" and in case the adversary goes "3 spades" and your partner passes, you go to "4 hearts." Should the dealer overcall your "3 hearts" with "3 spades," your partner himself go to "4 hearts" and third bidder to "4 spades," you must absolutely go to "5 hearts," thus announcing your second raiser. Your failure to do so would mislead your partner and often cause him to relinquish a bid which, with your help, he would have had little difficulty in making good.

By the very nature of the case the principles governing the raise of your partner's no-trump bid are appreciably different from those governing the raise of his suit bid. Singleton and missing suits, which are often an important factor in the raise of a suit bid, are of no value; in fact, more often than not they are a detriment to the hand. At a no-trump declaration no one suit has any advantage over another so far as trick-taking properties are concerned, so in calculating as to the strength necessary to a raise you include any guarded honor as a trick and any other guarded honor as a raiser. Therefore if you hold two guarded honors you hold a trick and a raiser and are justified in one raise; if you hold three guarded honors, you hold a trick and two raisers and are justified in two raises, and so on, provided one of your securely guarded honors is in the adversary's suit.

This, in fact, is the sine qua non to the raise, and just as at a suit bid, you must hold at least two of the suit to justify a raise, regardless of your strength in other respects, so at a no-trump bid one of your securely guarded honors must be in the adversary's suit, regardless of your protection in other suits. Lacking this protection, your raise would be unwarrantable and frequently work havoc to the hand. The reason of this is clearly apparent: The adversary, not your partner (the declarer), is the player who leads to the first trick and unless you (or your partner, and as to this you take no chances) have the power to stop his suit, your contract easily can be defeated before your side gets in the lead. Because of this reason the honor you hold in the adverse suit should be unusually well guarded, such card as insures not merely the possibility but the certainty of securing a trick in the suit. It should be preferably ace, king guarded by queen, or by jack, 10; or queen guarded by jack, 10, etc. All such combinations insure at least one sure trick and may safely be counted upon as stoppers.

King guarded by card other than queen or jack, 10, does not necessarily insure a trick, though it is a guarded honor and you so reckon it in your estimate of the strength necessary to a raise. The same is true of queen when guarded by other cards than jack, 10, though if guarded by any two cards it is a guarded honor and has an important bearing upon your estimate of the strength essential to the raise. The number of cards necessary to guard an honor card depends upon the rank of the honor card. A king, which is second only to ace, is guarded if accompanied by one other card. A queen, which is third in rank, needs two cards; a jack three, and so on.

Going back to the statement that you must have a stopper in the adverse suit in addition to certain other strength to raise your partner's no-trump bid, I would explain that if, lacking protection in the suit, you have passed on the first round of bidding and your partner himself has raised the bid, thus showing that he has protection in the suit, you may raise on the second round, if pushed to it, if you have the needed strength in other suits. Suppose, for instance, your partner calls no trumps and second bidder "2 hearts." You are without protection in hearts, though you hold ace, king and two small of one suit and guarded king of another. You have a trick and two raisers, but you may not raise because you are unprotected in hearts. Your partner goes to "2 no trumps," thus showing that he is protected in hearts. If, then, second bidder calls "3 hearts" it is your duty to call "3 no trumps." Your pass on the first round and your raise on the second, after your partner has shown protection in the adverse suit, will enable him accurately to estimate the condition of your hand. This situation may develop somewhat differently, as, for instance: Your partner bids no trumps, second player "2 hearts" and you, with the holding as above given, pass. Your partner calls "2 no trumps" and second player passes; you also. Fourth player, however, goes to "3 hearts." Your partner, the original no trump declarer, passes; likewise second bidder. Now is the time to call "3 no trumps" and inform your partner as to the special make-up of your hand. This you are justified in doing, and should do, for the reason as in the above mentioned case, that your partner has shown protection in hearts and you in other respects have an assisting no-trump hand.

If the principles and rules governing the original bid and the raise be consistently and strictly observed, the two hands will practically serve as one and it will happen but seldom that a bid will go wrong.

No more concise or better rules governing the original bid and the raise can be given than the following from Miss Irwin: "Let the bidder bid legitimately and then count his losers—not his takers. The assisting hand need not trouble to count losing cards; he must simply announce all his legitimate 'raisers.'

"Let the making hand count all losing cards; let the assisting hand announce all 'raisers'; then let the making hand deduct his partner's announced takers from his own losers, and he will know how high to bid."

Referring to card games in general, it is quite universally believed that the principles and rules governing games played without a trump are simpler and more primitive than those governing a trump. This leads to the deduction that when cards were first invented all games, whatever their nature, were played without a trump. This meant that one suit was as good as another and that the ace of any suit could always be counted upon for a trick of the suit to which it belonged when such suit was led; in other words, that it could never fail to a small card of another suit. As cards grew in favor a suit known as the trump suit was introduced and given a value in excess of that of the other suits. So great, in fact, was the value given it that its smallest card had a trick-taking power above the highest card of any of the other suits. The games thus acquired a zest and interest which at first were lacking.

Not long ago I devoted a paper to the importance of all players, the adversaries equally with the declarant, paying strict attention to the dummy hand and as far as possible profiting by its disclosures. At the time I spoke particularly of the obligations of the adversaries in this respect. I will now speak briefly of a few of the many ways in which declarer can often turn to his advantage and that of his silent partner the many valuable hints which the hand frequently affords.

Among the many important things which declarer should note in the dummy hand and consider in connection with his own are the chances of the hand bringing in a suit; the number of re-entries the hand contains or should contain; the possibility of making or building re-entries, as needed, in the hand; the necessity of leading and providing for such lead from one hand rather than the other in order to finesse in the hand which insures the least risk; the importance of unblocking and of leading from the hand containing the fewer number of cards of a suit to the hand containing the greater number; the importance of establishing a ruff in the dummy hand, when possible, a cross ruff, etc.

Building or making re-entries is an exceedingly pretty play that develops in a number of forms which declarer should be always on the alert to recognize and improve. Among the most effective of these methods are the Des Chapelles' coup (which has recently been explained), overtaking, unblocking, trumping with a higher trump than is necessary in one hand in order to throw the lead to the other hand with a trump of less value, etc., etc.

Overtaking consists in taking a trick which is already one's partner's, or in winning a trick with a card higher than is necessary, when in so doing one raises to command a smaller card of the suit held by the partner. An example will best illustrate: The dealer bids no trumps, which holds the bid. Adversary leads fourth best heart. The dummy hand shows as follows:

♥ Q J
♣ K 8
♦ K J 8 7 5 3 2
♠ 8 6

Declarer's hand is:

♥ A K 4
♣ A J 7 5 4
♦ Q
♠ A J 9 7

In estimating the possibilities of the two hands, declarer at once sees that the diamond suit is the one which insures the greatest number of tricks and the suit which he must try to establish and bring in. He, however, holds but one card of the suit, queen, and he knows it is most unlikely the ace will be played to the first round. In this event dummy will need two re-entries in order to bring in the suit. As his hand stands it contains but one, the king of clubs. In order therefore to provide it with another, declarer overtakes the jack, which dummy plays to the trick, with the ace and the desired end is attained. Dummy's queen becomes a re-entry. At the next trick declarer leads the diamond queen, and, as he expected, ace does not fall. He then leads his small heart, dummy gets in with the queen and takes another round of diamonds. Whether or not ace is played to the trick, does not now affect the result. Diamonds are continued until it does fall, and then, no matter what is led, declarer at once recovers the lead, and leads a club; dummy gets in with king and makes his remaining diamonds. Dummy thus makes every diamond trick save one. Ignorant or careless play by declarer to the first round and but one or at the most two diamonds would have made.

Players must not run away with the idea that a re-entry card must of necessity be a high card. Any card which enables a player to regain the lead, be it ace, king, queen or a three-spot, is a re-entry card.

It develops occasionally that one or more tricks in the dummy's suit must be won adversely with card or cards other than the commanding card. When this situation makes itself apparent, if the dummy hand be without the needed re-entries to bring in the suit and declarer has not a sufficient number to throw it the lead after the suit is established, the first, and at times the second round also of the suit should be thrown to the adversary. This is known as "ducking." As an example: The dealer gets the bid at no trumps. The lead is a fourth best diamond. Dummy reveals:

♥ 9
♣ A K 8 7 6 4 3 2
♦ 7 3
♠ 6 2

Dummy undoubtedly should have made the overcall of "two clubs." Since he did not, the only thing, however, is to make the best of the situation. Declarer's hand is well provided with re-entries, among them the ace-queen of diamonds. His hand also contains two small clubs and at first sight it looks to him as though every club would make. To the first club round, however—he, of course, leads a club after winning the diamond trick—his left-hand adversary renounces, thus marking the remaining adversary with queen, jack and 10 of the suit. One of these cards is bound to make, so declarer sees the only possible way to bring in the clubs is to force it to win while he still remains with a card of the suit. He therefore plays a small club from the dummy hand, fourth player wins with the 10, and returns his partner's diamond lead, which declarer wins with ace. Declarer at the next trick leads his other club, dummy gets in with king, and makes his remaining clubs, in all seven tricks in the suit.

In this case again careless play on the part of declarer to the first club round would have lost every club save two.

Ribbon Strap Slippers Are Returning to Style.

Many of New Dancing "Pumps" Are Criss-Crossed Over Instep and Around Ankle.

MANY of the new dancing slippers have narrow ribbons criss-crossed over the instep and around the ankle in the quaint 1830 fashion that makes a feminine foot look so particularly dainty. When the slippers are of silver brocade the narrow crossed ribbons are silver too, and tinted satin slippers are matched by ribbons of the same shade—and by silk stockings too. Some of these dancing slippers have the funny little short toe that prevails in Paris, but the best models, from authoritative slipper shops are long and slender of toe—a much more graceful style and a more correct style in this country. Quite as pretty as the dancing slippers are afternoon boots with high curved heels and tops of smoke gray suede. Such tops are buttoned and fit neatly over instep and ankle. The buttoned style is the accepted style this winter for formal and semi-formal occasions.

ENVIABLE CHARACTERS BRED IN OREGON'S DAMP CLIMATE

Cosmopolitan Observer Notes Many Interesting and Unusual Facts as to Life and Environment in Beaver State.

BY COLONEL JOHN M. LEADER.

THE present Oregon winter happens to conform to the national predilection for drought, but the unwary traveler who visits Portland for the first time in the winter season is apt to suffer from a peculiar hallucination—the fellow thinks it is raining. If, however, he criticises the weather in any way to a native son, the latter plants his feet (tenebrous ligatures and all) firmly on the sodden ground and tells you it is the first wet day of the winter. If this statement is queried he says that it's a good thing there is something in the country wet, and on further criticisms he points to the complexion of his roses and his women—undeniable arguments in favor of a damp climate. Deep down, however, he rather resents his wet winters, because when he hears of a hurricane in Texas or 50 degrees below in Dakota he chuckles over it and points out to all and sundry that we don't have that kind of thing in Oregon, anyhow.

The caste line is very clearly defined in Portland; the aristocrats have automobiles, the plebeians have not, and, speaking as almost the only member of the proletariat, I find the game of dodging the innumerable sons of Nimshi a thrilling and sparkling exercise. These Jehus are a crowd of real good sports and generally give you a run for your money.

Rules of Game Explained.

The traffic in the Portland streets is heavy and impetuous and affords considerable excitement to the stranger until he learns the rules of the game. On all the more crowded street crossings parallel white lines are drawn and the pedestrians have to pass between them. If an auto runs over you while you are between these lines it doesn't count, and you are in no way to blame, but if you venture outside these parallels, every driver with an ounce of sporting instinct has a go for you. The stranger pedestrian is a good deal handicapped by the fact that the street names are not on the corner houses but on the lamp posts along the curb, so that to fix your position you have to advance warily into the middle of the street and then read. However, no good sporting driver will bag you under these circumstances. It would be like shooting a sitting bird.

The city father of Portland is a big man in every sense of the word. He is proud of his city, for which he has done so much, but his whole personality is tinged with a certain gentle melancholy because he did not happen to be the chief executive of Seattle on a recent notorious occasion. There are many other most interesting celebrities in Portland whom I would gladly describe were it not that the present prohibitive price of barbed wire makes it almost impossible to put my residence in a state of defense.

Portland has all the germs of a mammoth city, but I hope it will not fulfill its destiny for a few years, anyhow, because under such circumstances the Portlander will lose that distinctive personality which marks him out so clearly from the citizens of any other part of the world. The Portlander—the Oregonian—is accused of being slow moving. I always used to think an elephant a slow-moving beast until one day I was riding at a Durbar in India bolted with me, when my views underwent a radical change. If an elephant wished to catch an express train he would do it—the same applies to the man of Oregon—I do not refer to the express trains of Oregon. I saw a good deal of the Oregonians who were learning the art of war in 1918. It is possible that they are not all of them of the class of troops who break the smoke of battle with a thousand sabered charges, but then battles are not won that way, and if the Oregonians ever do lose a battle they will be found lying in their grim unbroken lines with all their wounds in front. A bulldog has not the same spring and dash as, say, a birddog, but if you match the two, it is better to put your money on the bull—he wears better. In the late war Oregon played her full part, but I never heard of any Oregonian or of any Oregon paper declaiming that she won the war, with, perhaps, the help of a few allied soldiers. Kipling might have been describing the men of Oregon when he wrote of men "slower to bless than to ban, and little used to lie down—at the bidding of any man."

About the women of Oregon I can say no more except that it has been a source of perplexity to me how the ancient cult of Mormonism was confined to Utah.

No Late Slumbers Here.

Oregon has lost few of its pioneer characteristics and the old Puritan spirit still regulates much of its life. The ancient American vices permeate all classes; business men, however wealthy, sit in their offices all day and direct their businesses themselves. Oregon still spurns Harry Lauder's advice that "it's nice to get up in the morning, but it's nicer to stop in bed." The old pioneer spirit of good fellowship is the prevailing temper of the land and it may well be largely owing to that spirit that Oregon labor, during the war, under sound and sane leadership, set a standard of loyalty and patriotism that might have been followed with advantage to all classes in the rest of the English-speaking world. Oregon is pre-eminently a country of homes, a country of solid, sane people, who mind their own business and take every man as they find him. Flunkeyism is as impossible in the state as is bolshevism, and if the red tide of communism ever were to sweep over this western hemisphere, the people of Oregon would offer as stout a defense against it as did their prototypes, the people of La Vendee, nearly 130 years ago.

In summer there are few fairer sights in the world than the City of Roses. Tokio in the cherry blossom season in April is the only city I know of that can compare with it favorably, and Tokio has not the same ideal summer weather. Portland may not be quite as quick off the mark as some places, but once she starts going she makes good; whatever be the failings of the Oregonian, the atmosphere there breeds no quitters. The Rose Festival in summer is now one of the great world shows, and anyone who took part in the home guard movement of 1918 can testify to the bulldog characteristics which appear to permeate all classes. The longer one lives, the more one appreciates that it is the people of a place that make that place, and I know of no better home country than that fair land lying between Washington and California, a country which under one head combines the hospitality of the south, the tenacity of the English, the courtesy of the Celt, and the scenic beauty which except perhaps in British Columbia has no equal in the world.

Japanese Demand Reforms.

TOKIO.—Mass meetings are frequently held in Tokio and other cities for the purpose of demanding reforms, more especially the granting of universal suffrage.

A group of young men who formed the Young Men's Reconstruction association called on Premier Hara and asked his views on the question of universal suffrage. Mr. Hara replied that the question was so important that he could not give an off-hand opinion.

Your Hair Needs Danderine!

Let Danderine save your hair and double its beauty. You can have lots of long, strong, thick, lustrous hair. Don't let it stay lifeless, thin, scraggly or fading. Bring its color, vigor and vitality back. Get a 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter to freshen your scalp; check dandruff and falling hair. Your hair needs this stimulating tonic, then its life, color, brightness and abundance will return.

BE PRETTY! TURN GRAY HAIR DARK

Try Grandmother's Old Favorite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Almost everyone knows that sage tea and sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and luster to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, at a small cost.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy and attractive.—Adv.

Rupture Kills 7000 Annually

Seven thousand persons each year are laid away—the burial certificate being marked "Rupture." Why? Because the unfortunate ones had neglected themselves or had been merely taking care of the sign (swelling) of the affliction and paying no attention to the cause. What are you doing? Are you neglecting yourself by wearing a truss, appliance, or whatever name you choose to call it? At best, the truss is only a makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall—and cannot be expected to act as more than a mere mechanical support. The binding pressure retards blood circulation, thus robbing the weakened muscles of that which they need most—nourishment.

But science has found a way, and every truss sufferer in the land is invited to make a FREE test right in the privacy of their own home. The PLAPAO method is unquestionably the most scientific, logical and successful self-treatment for rupture the world has ever known.

The PLAPAO PAD when adhering closely to the body cannot possibly slip or shift out of place, therefore cannot chafe or pinch. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. To be used whilst you work and whilst you sleep. No straps, buckles or strings attached.

Learn how to close the hernial opening as nature intended so the rupture CAN'T come down. Send your name today to PLAPAO CO., Block 374, St. Louis, Mo., for free trial Plapao and the information necessary.—Adv.

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GIVE QUICK RELIEF