PUBLIC QUESTIONS OF ALL SORTS DISCUSSED BY VARIOUS WRITERS

Foreign and Domestic Problems Are Considered From Different Angles by Numerous Correspondents Who Present Interesting Views on Current Events Which Have Appeared in News.

FURLONG IS CRITICISED

Attack on Greeks Declared Wholly Unjustified.

PORTLAND, Aug. 6.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian of July 26, 1921, on page 20, under the caption, "Turkey Held Victim of Subtle Enemies," you report portions of an address made by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Furlong, whom you describe as "noted globe trotter, war observer and author of a new book, entitled, 'Let 'Er Buck.' The address was made before the members' forum of the Chamber of Commerce on the July 25, and you state that Colonel Furlong made a survey of the world situation in general and the Balkan states in particular.

You quote the colonel as saying that "There is and has been, ever since the armistice, a gigantic effort on the part of certain nations to make capital out of the world-wide war scourge." And then the colonel goes on to say, under the heading "Massacres Not One-sided," that "we have the half-truth when we hear that the Turks have massacred Armenians, and we will have the other half when we get the facts about Armenians and Greeks slaughtering large numbers of Turks—innocent, peace-loving peasants." And then he declared "that very large numbers of Turkish peasants in Asia Minor were driven into the hills with inadequate food, shelter or clothing by Greeks, while allied ships of war lay silent under direct orders, hundreds of Turks being killed in an attack at Smyrna."

The very evident purpose of Colonel Furlong's address is to try to make the public believe that Greece is waging a war of retaliation on Turkey and that Greece and Armenia are doing equally as much in the slaughter of innocent Turks as Turkey did in the slaughter of innocent Greeks and Armenians, while the allies stand by and direct their ships to permit the slaughter by Greeks and Armenians and not to interfere.

What an indictment Colonel Furlong has brought against Greece and Armenia and the allies! What a picture for a man like Colonel Furlong to present to the public! If he has traveled in the Balkans, and made any study of the peoples and conditions there he knows that what he says is not true. He knows, as every intelligent citizen of this country knows, that Greece is incapable of committing the barbarous acts and ordering the merciless massacres of innocent women and children as has been proved against the government of Turkey.

Inasmuch as Colonel Furlong has brought his indictment before the bar of public opinion, we demand the right to make defense of our mother country before the same tribunal. The members of the Hellenic Commercial league of Portland are men who were born in Greece, but who are now American citizens, and who are identified with the business of this city and community. And we, as a body, and individually, resent the false charges made by the "noted globe-trotter, war observer and author," against the land of our birth, as well as against the land of our adoption. Seventy-five thousand youths of Greek origin fought for the stars and stripes in the world war, and we are proud of it, but we cannot sit idly by and allow any Turko-propagandist to blacken the name of Greece and the allies in the manner attempted by Colonel Furlong.

Our attention has been called to other statements made by Colonel Furlong in other places, which are of like character to those you report. The San Francisco Journal of March, 1921, reports a lecture delivered by him before the students of the University of California, under the heading, "Greeks Violate Armistice." The Hellenic post, No. 230, American Legion, department of California, through its executive committee, published a denouncement of the colonel's statements and a denial that the Greeks have in any way violated the terms of the armistice, or have acted contrary to the policies of the allies, and the executive committee of the post challenged the colonel to a debate on any date he wished, and offered to prove to him that the statements he made before the students of the University of California were baseless and without any foundation whatever. But the colonel does not seem to care for a debate of the matters he so freely speaks of when he can have the platform alone. He prefers to preach his pro-Turkish propaganda at a time when his hearers must listen and not embarrass him by questioning the veracity of his statements. Hence we must resort to the public press as our means of combatting the false impressions which Colonel Furlong gives of Greece and Balkan conditions.

Greece! Turkey! What names in the history of the world! Can anyone with the slightest knowledge of the world's history believe that Greeks and Armenians are equally as guilty as the Turks in the merciless massacres that have taken place in the Balkans? Does anyone today believe that Greece is waging a war of conquest on Turkey? If so, let that one read the treaty of Sevres and examine the records of Greece and Turkey, and he will become convinced that Greece is only fighting for what is hers and, above all, is only striving for that which is right and just and which will advance the cause of civilization and christianity. Through the armistice and the treaty of Sevres, Thrace and a portion of Asia Minor, whose population is Greek, were allotted to Greece. But Turkey refused to recognize the rights of Greece under that treaty and hence Greece is forced to the use of arms to protect her rights.

Greece is not fighting to establish an empire, but to set free the Christian people who look to her for mercy. During the world war alone over 500,000 Greeks were exterminated by Turkey through torture, starvation and deportation. Has Colonel Furlong any records to show that the Greeks and Armenians have exterminated over 500,000 Turks? Does the eminent (?) colonel believe the propaganda he preaches when he says that "we have the half-truth when we hear that the Turks have massacred Armenians—and we will have the other half when we get the facts about Armenians and Greeks slaughtering large numbers of Turks—innocent, peace-loving peasants?" Why does he not "get the facts" first and tell us what they are?

The Literary Digest for July 30, 1921, gives some most startling proof of the fact that the wanton slaughter of Armenians, men, women and children was by official order of the government itself, and not due to the mere brutality of certain officers who carried out the orders of deportation. One has but to read the official dispatches printed in the Literary Digest, dispatches which were introduced in evidence in a trial in a German court, to learn the truth about Turkey and to wonder why the allies permit such a country to exist.

It is well known to every student of history that after establishing the Greek kingdom in 1832, as a consequence of the struggle for independence on the part of the Greeks, moaning under the Turkish yoke since 1453, the still unredeemed Greek population was many, many times larger than the population of the new Greek state. And since the foundation of the new Greek state it has always been the desire of all Greek governments to free our brothers still remaining under the barbarous Turkish rule. This was the policy of Mr. Venizelos when he was premier, and it is the policy of the present premier, Mr. Gounaris. But this policy has always been carried out in a legitimate and proper way and the Greeks have never been guilty of the merciless massacres that have characterized the rule of the Turks.

In the light of the facts, how any man who calls himself an American and claims the title of lieutenant-colonel, "representing the United States in the Balkans" can state publicly that "we have half the truth when we hear that the Turks have massacred Armenians and will have the other half when we get the facts about Armenians and Greeks slaughtering large numbers of Turks" is incomprehensible. The only explanation that we can suggest is that for some reason best known to himself Colonel Furlong is preaching a pro-Turkish propaganda without regard to the truth and without regard to the true facts. Greece is not today, and never has been, guilty of wanton massacres such as have been proved against the Turks, and Greece has not in any sense of the word violated the terms of the armistice. And we, as a commercial body, and individually, as American citizens, who in our infancy drew our nourishment from the breasts of Greece, resent the uncalled-for attack upon the land of our birth and denounce the attempt of Colonel Furlong to create a false impression in regard to a country which has done so much for the advancement of Christian civilization in the world.

HELLENIC COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
By G. S. Ganopulos.

VOCABULARY TEST APPLIED

Six-Year-Old Girl Does Good Job at Defining Words.

PORTLAND, Aug. 5.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian's editorial, "A Test of Vocabulary," which gave your readers an opportunity to apply within their own homes the "Terman test," no doubt not only amused but interested many from an instructive viewpoint.

It may be of interest to know the result of applying this test to an average child of 6 years of age, inasmuch as the youngest age for which you gave figures in your editorial was that of 8 years. The average number of words correctly defined at that age was placed at 20.

The definitions which follow were without prompting and are in the exact words of my little daughter Jean, who was 6 years old in May, 1921. She never has attended school nor received any special training:

1. Orange—Fruit.
2. Bonfire—Pile sticks together and burn.
3. Roar—Noise.
4. Gown—Dress.
5. Tap—Knock.
6. Scorch—Burning things.
7. Puddle—Water and mud.
8. Envelope—Sealing things.
9. Straw—Dead grass.
10. Rule—Principles; you have to do whatever the rule says.
11. Haste—Have to hurry.
12. Afloat—Floating on the river.
13. Eyelash—Hair around your eyes.
14. Copper—Yellow iron or tin.
15. Health—Keeping in good condition.
16. Guitar—Musical instrument.
17. Impolite—Not being nice.
18. Plumbing—Fixing bath tubs and wash basins.
19. Outward—To go outside.
20. Lecture—Making speeches.
21. Dungeon—A place where robbers live.
22. Noticeable—Noticing people's clothes and everything.
23. Southern—Down south.
24. Muzzle—Thing to put over the face of a dog or cat.
25. Treasury—Gold.
26. Reception—Where people go as guests.
27. Misuse—Misuse things.
28. Insure—Like life insurance; so if there was a fire your furniture would be insured.
29. Regard—Guarding things, maybe; I got it wrong though, I think.
30. Nervous—You get mad at people and that's something to you and you say they have their nerve.
31. Juggler—A man who juggles things up and down—on his foot and on his knee and on his leg and head and hands.
32. Brunette—Some person who has dark hair.
33. Hysterics—Oh, everybody cries.
34. Forfeit—When you are playing a game and you lose you have to give something, and that's a forfeit.
35. Priceless—Oh, lots of money; something that costs awfully much.

MRS. L. F. BISHOP,
781 Glisan Street.

ROSS ISLAND IS SUPPORTED

Location Said to Have Many Advantages as Fair Site.

PORTLAND, Aug. 6.—(To the Editor.)—In the matter of the site for the 1925 fair kindly permit me to offer some suggestions in favor of Ross island and its environs.

This appears to be the only site sufficiently large which is really close to the heart of the city and from a business point of view by far the most attractive, as the receipts will certainly be much greater than that of any other site suggested.

The fair being a large one visitors to the city will expect to spend a number of days viewing its attractions and while doing so can vary the programme by trips to the business district patronizing the stores, restaurants and theaters, and becoming better acquainted with our city and its merchants and their wares; whereas if a more distant site were selected these visits would be more infrequent. This will naturally be a get-together period between the merchants of the city and their prospective customers and the closer the fair site the closer the relationship and the greater the business resulting.

Naturally, also, many more people would attend during the evenings and the novelty of a cool ride on the river would be an additional attraction.

Consider also the setting, a fairy island rising out of the water bejewelled with the many lavished charms of art and nature and in the evening resplendent with a myriad of colored lights. What a beautiful sight this will present from the bridges and other points of view!

And these beautiful attractions may be in a measure preserved by landscaping the site with a view to its retention by the city as a permanent park and leaving some of the buildings for purposes of a natural history museum, botanical and zoological gardens and other features, and in addition the opportunities of boating, bathing and other aquatic sports would make of this isle of beauty the most attractive pleasure ground in the city and an untold blessing to future generations.

The flats to the eastward could be filled in, creating ample room for all manner of athletic sports.

The southern districts of the city have long needed a bridge. By a choice of this site a bridge would be necessary crossing the west and east channels about midway of the island and connecting with a boulevard to the Sellwood district.

As for parking purposes during the fair there would be ample room in the flats on both sides of the river. It is not necessary that parking space be all in one area and many detached parcels of vacant property can be found available. E. H. COLLIS.

SAFETY NOT WELL GUARDED

Minister Cites Lack of Precautions at Bathing Resort.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 5.—(To the Editor.)—As the bathing season advances the toll of the rivers and beaches increases in an appalling and saddennig degree. Nearly every paper contains from one to three or four accounts of death from carelessness of some one or more at some resort.

While it is true that some of these cannot be prevented except by the individual involved using greater caution, in many cases these fatalities could and should be avoided through a little more caution on the part of those in charge of these resorts. I am convinced by some incidents which I have recently witnessed and by others, the facts of which have reached me through reliable sources, that human life is being valued altogether too lightly by those who are in charge of and are profiting from our bathing resorts.

While I do not want to be known as a howler, and do not desire to injure any man's business or that of any company or resort management, I feel constrained, in the interest of public safety, to relate two incidents which occurred recently at Coulmbia beach.

Tuesday, August 2, I went with my family to this beach for a day's outing and I had not been there more than 30 minutes until I was called upon to assist in the rescue of two different ones from drowning in the deceiving current of the Columbia, and that in the very middle of the day when it was known that many would be in the water.

These were two distinct incidents in this short space of time, and though I called again and again for help, fearing that my own strength would fail me before I succeeded in reaching shore with the one in danger, there was not, either in the case or in the one immediately preceding, in both of which the cries were loud and long continued, a single official response, and when men who could not swim reached the only boat on all the long stretch of beach, it was not equipped, having but one oarlock.

Later in the day some one who seemed to be connected with the management came to the shore and took that one pair of oars away entirely and when I remonstrated with him, said that there were lifeguards provided for the resort and that was all that was necessary.

It seemed to me that this was unpardonable, inasmuch as a lifeguard simply by swimming, could save but one at best in a single effort, when by use of a boat several might be brought to safety. It seems to me that it is not demanding too much to say that there should not be fewer than two well-equipped boats at such a place where so many are bathing and that lifeguards be always on the ground to give caution to strangers as well as to rescue those who get beyond their depth. It was the deceiving current and the suddenly increasing depth at this point, with an inviting barge with slide boards upon it at the opposite side of this treacherous current, which gave rise to both of these serious incidents.

Later in the day this barge was removed.

I have no other motive in writing in this manner than to make a plea for greater caution in the interest of human life and to suggest that these resorts be inspected more frequently to this end.

(REV.) C. C. CURTIS.

Identity of "Don't Worry" Suicide.

THE DALLES, Or., Aug. 4.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian was an editorial headed "Worry," in which a reference was made to the suicide in Indiana, of a lecturer on optimism, whose admonition to the public was "Don't Worry."

The account of this suicide escaped me and this is the first mention of it that I have noticed. Can it be possible that this person was Col. William C. Hunter, who wrote "Pep," "Think," "Brass Tacks" and other books, or could it be Fletcher who wrote "Happiness in Forethought Minus Fear Thought"?

W. H. WILSON.

The person referred to was Dr. W. E. Armstrong of Greentown, Ind., a lecturer. The subject of one of his addresses was "Why Worry?"

Tourists Need Weather Assurance.

PORTLAND, Aug. 5.—(To the Editor.)—I would like to make a suggestion, that I think would be a help to the large number of tourists from all over the United States, camping at our municipal camping grounds.

I was told by the gateman, that a great many tourists do not stay long enough to see our city. When they see a cloudy, cool morning, they think we are going to have a rainstorm, and immediately roll up their tents and off they go.

Why not have placards put over the gates with motto as, "Welcome tourists to our city,"

"Please do not leave until the clouds roll by,
And you will be rewarded by a clear blue sky.

A PORTLAND BOOSTER.

CONTRADICTS DR. STANSFIELD

Writer Declares "Freeing Humanity" Not Object of Late War.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 5.—(To the Editor.)—The writer greatly admires Dr. Stansfield and is surprised to find his position on the object of the late war, as given in The Oregonian of Monday. The utterances of our foreign representative may not have been in the best taste, considering all the circumstances; but the statement that America went into the war ostensibly to "free humanity" is certainly is an error. It was President Wilson's afterthought. The doctor's statement under the subheading "Unselfishness Is Keynote" is not a new statement, but a mistaken one, and the paragraph under the subheading "Humanity Held Object" fits the reverse of the doctor's statement more perfectly than the side he takes on this question. Who ever heard any real discussion of the object of the war, before war was declared, in which the keynote was stated to be that "America entered the war for humanity's sake"? Unless the writer of this article is greatly mistaken, everybody who cared to hear was told by the whole press of the country, and it was clearly made plain in congress, that if war touched America it would be only because she was drawn into this European muddle by some act of an enemy, and it was generally demanded that this country should remain neutral. So decided was the administration in this direction that the few who, like the lamented Roosevelt, continued to clamor for preparation for a coming war were ignored. When war was declared, everyone clearly understood the cause was Germany's attacks on and destruction of our shipping. After the war was over, as the writer recalls, President Wilson first brought this new "humanity" statement to the front. It was central in his "14 points," and contributed to European discontent and disappointment. Had that statement been made before the war began, thousands who volunteered would not have done so. Such a statement would have been like a wet blanket on a fire.

The answer to a single question should forever settle this controversy. If no enemy had attacked this country would congress have declared war to free any nation? If that has been the universal sentiment of this country, talked about and indorsed as a "pre-war" subject, surely for years the murderous Turk has been a most inviting field for a beginning. This nation would never have mixed in the European war on such a basis. Everybody understands that today, and so understood the situation before war was declared.

America's relation to this much-worked "humanity" interest during the late war was precisely that of the civil war toward the southern system of slavery. The north hated slavery, but she did not fight the south to destroy that system. This was repeatedly charged, during and immediately after the war, but it was untrue. The north fought the civil war to maintain the union—to uphold the integrity of the nation. The destruction of slavery was not an object but an incident of that war; and it is true now. To save humanity was not an object of the late war; but after President Wilson's statement, which included this idealism, it was caught up more as a partisanship eulogy of a doubtful administration than anything else; but our brave soldier boys did not go to Europe under this slogan, and they are not defending it now. They fought to preserve the interests of America, and went only after America was attacked, just as we boys half a century ago went into the civil war, and precisely for the same reason. But they fought in a humane spirit—gloriously!

It is greatly to be hoped that out of this struggle may yet come "freedom and self-government for all nations, great and small"; but to the writer of this article the prospect is not yet in sight. J. H. ACTON.

Loans to Buy Livestock.

KERRY, Or., Aug. 4.—(To the Editor.)—Please let me know if one can get money through a bank to buy cattle for one's farm and pay for them later, or is there a United States law similar?

READER OF MANY YEARS.

Borrowing of money from private sources is dependent on security or personal integrity and ability to repay. Purchase of livestock is often financed by banks or private investors. First mortgage loans on farm lands at low rates for the purchase of livestock can be obtained under either federal or state rural credits system. Concerning federal farm loans write to Federal Land Bank, Spokane; concerning the state loans write to State Land Board, Salem, Or.

Tragedy Recipe Is Furnished.

Wallace (Ga.) News.

Take one reckless, natural-born fool.

Two or three drinks of bad liquor.

A fast, high-powered motor car.

Soak the fool well in the liquor, place in the car and let him go. After due time, remove from the wreckage, place in black, satin-lined box and garnish with flowers.

The Citizen Veteran

THE poem that appears hereafter will arouse memories in the minds of nearly every enlisted man who served in France. During the war it appeared in the Stars and Stripes under the title of "Hommes 40, Chevaux 8," and was later reproduced in "Yanks."

Roll, roll, roll, over the rails of France.
See the world and its map unfurler, five centimes in your pants.
What a noble trip, jolt and jog and jar,
Forty we, with equipment C in one flat-wheeled box car.
We are packed in by hand,
Shoved aboard in 'teens;
Pour a little oil on us
And we would be sardines.
Rations? Oo-la-la! and how we love the man
Who learned how to interne our chow in a cold and clammy can.
Beans and beef and beans, beef and beans and beef;
Willie raw, he will win the war, take in your belt a notch.
Mess kits flown the coop,
Cups gone up the spout.
Use your thumbs for issue forks
And pretend it's bull about.
Hit the floor for bunk, six hommes to one homme's place;
It's no fair to the bottom layer to kick 'em in the face.
Move the corporal's feet out of my left ear;
Lay off, sarge, you're much too large; I'm not a bedsack, dear.
Lift my heels up, please,
From this bag of bread:
Put it on somebody's chest,
Then I'll sleep like the dead.
Roll, roll, roll, yammer and snore and fight.
Traveling zoo the whole day through and bedlam all up the night.
Four days in the cage going from hither hence.
Ain't it great to ride by freight at good old Uncle expense?

* * *

American Legion members who attend the annual convention in Kansas City October 30 and November 1-2 will have little difficulty in locating old "buddies" who are in attendance. Arrangements have been made whereby within 30 minutes after the arrival of a delegate he may locate anyone registered. Six railroads have gained special permission whereby they may make a rate of 1 cent per mile to delegates to the convention. One of the big features of the convention programme will be the aerial derby participated in by many of the country's leading aviators, and staged under the auspices of the Kansas City Flying club. Prizes totaling $25,000 will be awarded.

The Oregon men who are designated to attend the convention are: George A. White, Salem; H. C. Gildea, McMinnville; Guy D. Moshier, Eugene; Walter L. Tooze, Dallas; R. H. Hoskins, Astoria; Earl Blackaby, Ontario; Harry L. Kuck, Pendleton; J. H. Carnahan, Klamath Falls; Guy F. Sifton, Hood River; Francis V. Galloway, The Dalles; Earl R. Goodwin, Prescott Cookingham, Arthur A. Murphy and Oliver Huston, Portland; C. G. Schneider, Gresham; Lane Goodell, state commander, and Edward J. Eivers, state adjutant.

* * *

In the absence of National Commander Emery, who is in France as a guest of the French government, J. G. Scrugham of Nevada, national vice-president, is in charge of Indianapolis headquarter of the American Legion.

* * *

The McMinnville Commercial club has voiced its willingness to back the American Legion in a three-day carnival and celebration, which will be held in McMinnville, September 22, 23 and 24. The committee in charge for the legion is headed by Commander Howard C. Gildea and has members from the posts of Yamhill, Sheridan, Amity and Newberg.

* * *

Plans for the establishment of a comfortable club room for Capitol post, No. 9, of Salem were discussed at the recent meeting of the organization. One of the schemes to be used to raise funds for the club rooms is an automobile contest, culminating at the end of state fair week. An A. E. F. circus will also be held. Its talent will be composed of members of the post and French currency will be the medium of exchange.

Due to the resignation of Glenn W. Campbell as post adjutant, Max Page was appointed by the executive committee. Miller McGilchrist, Allan Kafoury, Jacob Fuhrer and Allan Bynon were appointed on the entertainment committee and Carle Abrams and Rex Stewart on the publicity committee.

* * *

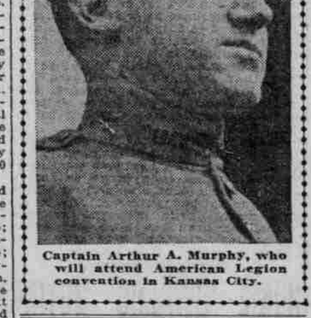
The 102d American Legion post in Oregon has been organized in Westfall and its charter has been issued by state headquarters. The post will cover a territory extending over 45 miles in Malheur county and aside from Westfall and Harper six other towns are included. The officers of the new post are: Estis L. Morton, commander; Clint Hill, vice-commander; Morton C. Sells, adjutant, and Benjamin Starling, finance officer.

* * *

A company with capital stock of $6000 has been formed in Lebanon for the purpose of erecting a hall for the use of Leo Sturtevant post, No. 51, of the American Legion. The incorporators of the company are Roland B. Miller, post commander; Glen P. Wallace, Roy E. Poe, John R. McKnight, Macy Pweherer, Fred Kerr and Joe C. Booth.

* * *

Officers of the 148th field artillery, who are scattered throughout the United States, will be organized if the plan of Captain Canton O'Donnell of Denver is carried out. This plan, however, does not meet with the approval of Deputy United States Attorney Thomas Maguire, who was also a captain in the 148th.



Captain Arthur A. Murphy, who will attend American Legion convention in Kansas City.

"The war is over and rank should be laid aside," he said. "If there is going to be any organization of the old outfit I want it to include everyone from the colonel down to the lowest 'buck.' There are a lot of fellows who served during the war without a stripe or a bar with whom I would rather associate than a lot of officers who were with me in France."

* * *

Lieutenant R. E. Daniels, formerly with the 148th field artillery, who has been engaged in business at Wendling, Or., for the last two years, has returned to Portland, where he plans to remain.

* * *

Lieutenant-Colonel (Dr.) J. Guy Strohm, who for the last three months has been in France and Austria doing research work in medicine and surgery, will arrive in Portland August 17. During his stay in Europe, Dr. Strohm visited the old haunts of the 91st division, of which he was division surgeon.

* * *

Hardly a week passes but that someone bent on making an easy living at the expense of the generous public appears in Portland soliciting for magazines, books or games of some sort that are alleged to be for the benefit of the "ex-service men" or "disabled veterans." Many of these men or women assert they have the approval of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars or other recognized service men's organizations. However, in most cases this is an assertion and not a fact that can be proved by documentaary evidence. Persons solicited by these people should learn before making subscriptions or contributions whether the solicitors have the approval of any of the veteran organizations.

* * *

The slacker, Jubowitz, who last week was sentenced to serve one year in a military prison for evading the draft law, probably realizes now that he would have fared better to have obeyed the mandate of his country. His case was heard in New York and he is the first slacker under federal classification who has been sentenced for draft evasion. The military courts will be busy and the military prisons soon will require expansion if all of the draft evaders are tried, found guilty and punished with the same justice that was dealt out to Jubowitz.

* * *

The proposal to issue $10,000 worth of promissory notes to retire the debts that have been incurred by Portland post No. 1 of the American Legion, was discussed by members of the organization at the meeting Monday night. The matter will come up for approval or rejection at the meeting September 5.

When the incumbent officers of the legion took their seats several months ago, they found the post badly involved financially. Strenuous efforts were made to reduce these debts and the original indebtedness has been decreased by several thousand dollars.

If the notes are issued they will be in $5 and $10 denominations and will be sold to legion members exclusively. There is also a strong sentiment among members of the post to raise the annual dues from $3 to $5 a year. Some, of course, oppose this proposal, but the advocates of the advance in dues argue that the legion was responsible for the enactment of the bonus legislation and that that in itself is worth $5 of any veteran's money. Among many members there is a belief that the clubrooms should be closed, but this is not the idea of the majority of the membership and any proposition to close them probably would be voted down.

* * *

Members of the 162d infantry (the old Third Oregon) will celebrate the fourth anniversary of their being called into the service with a reunion today at Clackamas. The bunch will go out on a train which will leave the union station at 8 o'clock in the morning and return in the evening.

Tom Willette, ex-band leader of the regiment, is in charge of preparations for the event and he promises that there will be something doing every minute. The big feature will be a big feed served in the clubhouse on the range.

Major L. A. Bowman, ex-commander of the first battalion, and now head of the veterans' association, will give a brief address and there will be others on the programme who promise to relate some hitherto unpublished stories of the war. All ex-members of the regiment have been urged to attend the reunion.

* * *

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 4.—(To the Editor of the Citizen Veteran.)—Will you please tell me if in your opinion life in the army tended to make our soldiers lazy? My husband was a Spanish-American war veteran and I had two sons in the late war. MRS. P. D. S.

There are a great many persons who will argue that the war did breed laziness, but this we believe to be entirely wrong. The saying that "the army made more men than it killed" is correct. The recent war was not one of idleness and pleasure, but required intensive training and work on the part of all who wore the uniform. The man who enlisted believing he could follow the line of least resistance and "get by" without work soon found himself out of luck. Whether he wanted to or not he arose when the bugler got busy in the morning. From then throughout the day he was busy learning the game of a soldier, and there were few idle moments. During periods of rest he naturally stretched himself on the ground or his bunk and practiced what was known as "bunk fatigue," but he did so because he was truly tired, and not because he was lazy. There were no chairs in the army, unless they were found in the orderly room. In France there was little opportunity for the soldier to grow lazy. If he was behind the lines he was busy sending up supplies and worked hard many long hours each day. If he was at the front there can be no question but that he worked. If a man came out of the army lazy it was due to the fact that he was born that way, and not to his service.

* * *

John G. Manning of McMinnville, first sergeant of company A, old 3d Oregon, at the time it was mobilized for overseas service, is now a registered druggist with the Jones Drug company at Oregon City. John was commissioned from the ranks soon after his arrival in France. Since his return from France he has completed a two-year course in pharmacy at Oregon Agricultural college, planted a diamond solitaire and begun to study up on the Oregon home loan and bonus law.

* * *

Irl S. McSherry, formerly of Freewater, Or., has acquired the editorship of the McMinnville Telephone-Register and taken unto himself a wife within the last few months. McSherry enlisted in the navy during the war and was stationed at the naval training station, Seattle. Since his discharge he has completed his course at McMinnville college and spent one term at the University of Oregon. He is listed as one of the youngest editors in the state. He was married early in June to Esther Smith, also a graduate of McMinnville college and a teacher in the McMinnville junior high school.

* * *

Frederick Elgin Parks is among the latest of McMinnville lads to make the ranks of the single veterans begin to look like skeleton companies. Fred was married in July to Mae Hanaard of McMinnville. When the armistice was signed he was training with a coast artillery battery in California for overseas service. Since returning home he has put in a year of post-graduate work at the University of Washington and taught school one year at Cle Elum high school. He expects to return there with his bride this fall. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parks are graduates of McMinnville college.

* * *

During an intermission in the dance held recently by The Dalles post, No. 19, a committee of members of the 40 Hommes and 8 Chevaux arrived from Hood River and informed the attendants of the plans and objects of the inner-legion mystic order. Hood River legion members received the second 40 Hommes and 8 Chevaux charter issued in Oregon.

* * *

Clatsop post of the American Legion, located at Astoria, will hold a smoker the first meeting night in September. The affair will open a membership drive that has as its goal the enrollment of every ex-service man around Astoria.

* * *

The first weekly luncheon of the 91st Division Association of Oregon was held Friday noon at the Washington street Hazelwood, with 25 veterans of the Powder River organization in attendance. These luncheons will be continued and Secretary Andrew Koerner urges all members of the division who can do so to visit the Hazelwood and take lunch with their old comrades next Friday.

* * *

One of the principal matters of business that came before the Canadian Veterans' association in their meeting Thursday evening in the Commonwealth building clubrooms was the dance which will be held on the Swan in the near future. George Campbell, whose name is far bigger than the man, has returned to Portland and has announced himself a married man. Two beautiful flags were recently presented to the club; one of them the new Canadian naval ensign and the other the British Man O'War standard which saw action in the battle of Jutland. The flags were presented by the officers and men of H. M. S. Aurora, when the vessel was in port.

The Canadian veterans are planning a membership campaign with the idea in mind to enroll all service men who served under the British colors during the war.

* * *

Colonel Gordon Voorhies, who served with the 91st division as a staff officer, was in Portland Friday and visited with Major Lester Humphreys in the office of the United States Attorney. Colonel Voorhies, who is well known in Portland, now lives in Medford.

DISARMAMENT IS LAUDED

President Harding's Move Called Benefit for World.

PORTLAND, Aug. 5.—(To the Editor.)—Perhaps never before, since the days of both ancient and modern times, was there a more cheerful and universal answer to an international rollcall than there was to that of President Harding for disarmament. Civilized Europe grasped it as its savior from future calamities; South America recognized it as a fosterer of that peace which gave it marked prosperity; Japan only was somewhat reluctant.

Following newspaper accounts all the nations involved accepted readily the general invitation. Japan, however, wants to have a specific understanding as to what extent the scope of disarmament would bear on the eastern question. To me Japanese statesmen are like the waters "that flow slow, but are mighty deep." They want time to think it over, to digest it, to assimilate it.

A mutual understanding of disarmament by the nations will be recorded as an epoch-making period. To accomplish such it will be important to have the status of the scope fulfilled to the last letter. Europe will then at last realize the folly of military pride; the blessings of democracy will receive universal recognition; the friction created by commercial competition among the various nations will have a check; and Europe's drained and almost barren fields of humanity are thereby given an animus to grow, to prosper, and to live for an earthly goal.

America will have at least a temporary assurance of peace and friendship with its Pacific neighbor. The magnitude of this importance cannot be emphasized too much. Remember that Japan, as a nation, is a great bulk, daily growing in numbers. The resources of the country are diminishing day by day; artificial means fail to meet the demand—hence the great intrusion of these orientals into other countries, especially America.

That Japan realizes the great friction now existent between individual American citizens and its people residing here, is a pill hard for it to swallow. Early last spring I noticed the following quotation in an American magazine, reprinted from the Yorodzu, a paper of Tokio, which reads:

Even were the California question disposed of for the time being, it would be out of question to dispose of the whole problem of anti-Japanese feeling in the United States. It is a hard matter, as it is, to settle this California question. Our people have been brought to see at last how grave it is. Our people have become aware that the California question is not at all like the anti-Japanese difficulties of the past. Nevertheless, the rise or fall of our race depends upon the settlement of this very problem. It is a subject of rejoicing here that efforts to rouse the Japanese people to the peril from this source confronting them have finally succeeded. Our people must take all possible measures in advance to meet the development sure to come.

Read that letter again, think it over and consider what a blessing a mutual disarmament will be.

JULIUS SERVATIUS.

SCHOOL POLICY IS DEFENDED

Directors of Mapleton District Object to Misrepresentation.

MAPLETON, Or., Aug. 4.—(To the Editor.)—We, the school board of Mapleton school district, feel that an injustice was done this district in an interview with Alfred Powers, published in The Oregonian, July 17.

The conditions here and the duties required of a high school teacher or principal were grossly misrepresented and we feel should not go uncontradicted.

We have a district here composed of three districts consolidated into one and conduct a standard high school. We employ two grade teachers and principal who teaches the high school.

At most of the scholars live along the river we hire a suitable gasoline boat and a man to run it to bring the scholars to and from school. We have an agreement with one of the teachers—the principal, if possible—that he is to ride on the boat and keep order among the pupils and see that none of the smaller children is crowded overboard either while getting on or off the boat or during the run.

There is an excellent place to board at the lower end of the boat run, where the teacher who rides on the boat can get board and room for nearly a half less than he could at Mapleton.

So taking it all around we do not feel that we are working any hardship or imposing on the teacher in any way by having him ride on the boat to and from school.

We know that we live in the back woods, but we consider that one reason why we should be helped and not hindered in hiring good teachers. We know also that we do not have advantages and facilities some of the schools outside have and we do not object to having conditions as they are known, but we do object to having them misrepresented.

Now one thing more. It does seem to us that there is a tendency by some of the higher school authorities of the state, and by the press especially, to exaggerate the difficulties of school teachers and to encourage them in thinking that they should be an especially favored class and not expected to do anything not specifically laid down in the school law.

So, we will be much obliged if you will publish this letter and thereby correct the misstatements in the above-mentioned article—which stated that the principal of the Mapleton school must pilot the launch and pick up scholars along the river and bring them to school, and gave out the impression that this was a difficult school to teach and one where the duties expected of the principal were entirely out of reason.

WESLEY WHITTAKER,
Chairman.
ONO S. PHELPS.

NO APOLOGY FOR INCIDENT

Veteran Proud of Having Hoisted Flag From Half Staff.

PORTLAND, Aug. 6.—(To the Editor.)—Now that the smoke of battle over the American flag-Henry Albers incident has rolled away, let me say a few words regarding the feelings of those who have been "hurt." It is a queer thing that in matters wherein good, loyal American citizens say or do something in behalf of their own United States, a great hue and cry goes up among a certain class of people who develop an awful case of corns all of a sudden.

It was the type of men who went overseas to fight Germany who raised to the topmast the American flag which had been lowered to half mast over the Portland Social Turn Verein (German house) in honor of the man who stood convicted in our courts as being an enemy of the United States. I headed the party of ex-service men who resented this insult to the nation, and I am proud of it. If these so-called American stay-at-homes and German sympathizers got their toes stepped on because of this incident, let them call in a chiropodist. If that fails perhaps a goat gland operation, to give them a new order of loyalty to Uncle Sam, would do the trick.

Let a picture be drawn of this affair. The United States courts, by jury trial, found this man guilty of sedition. He was sentenced to serve a term in the federal prison and pay a fine. Death cheated the law of its due. Now come his sympathizers and bow the flag he had insulted to his memory. Fine business. The very emblem of the nation which he insulted, made to salute his disloyalty.

Another picture: On the same day of the flag incident bodies of patriotic Americans slain overseas, arrived in Portland for burial. The mayor and other leaders were at the depot to do their remains honor. No flags were hung at half mast for these heroes. This oversight cannot be blamed on a lack of loyalty toward those boys. But if any one was entitled to this mark of reverence, those boys were.

There is too much abuse of the American flag. Laws are needed to stop this kind of business. The flag is the sacred emblem of this country, and its promiscuous use should be prevented. Half-masting of Old Glory in honor of the passing of high government, state or city officials, is proper. But some other emblem should be used by a private organization, such as the "German House," to pay tribute to a departed member.

I have received many congratulations because of the raising of the flag in the Albers case. Also, I have received some criticism. Among those outside of Portland who have lauded my act is Commander Hoare, national vice-commander of the Disabled War Veterans, with headquarters at Cincinnati, who wrote me a personal letter of praise. As for my critics, they can go where the dead fiddlers dwell. W. F. RENTZ,
Commander of Portland Chapter No. 1, Disabled Veterans of the World War.

POSTAL RATES ARE DISCUSSED

Department Declared to Have Operated at Loss Last Year.

OREGON CITY, Or., Aug. 5.—(To the Editor.)—Under the heading of "An Unjust Exaction," the Portland Journal, in a recent issue, carried an editorial reference to the zone postal law as it applies to that newspaper and attempts to show that the second-class postal rates are unjust, amounting to a virtual confiscation of business. The Journal points out that it is required to pay $15.60 to send its daily and Sunday issues to New York for one year, while its sale price is $12. The mail charge in the zone 150 to 300 miles from Portland is $4.68, while the Journal receives $8, and it is explained that the Journal therefore receives only the difference of $3.32 to cover the expense of production.

Let us analyze the zone postal system and determine if the alleged unfairness really exists.

Like many other statements emanating from the periodical and metropolitan press anent the zone postal law, the Journal editorial is misleading in that it does not explain that the rates apply to the advertising columns and not to the news columns. The reading matter in newspapers is carried at a flat rate of 1½ cents a pound. The rate on advertising matter is 2 cents in the first and second zones, 3 cents in the third zone, 4 cents in the fourth zone, 5 cents in the fifth, 7 cents in the sixth, 9 cents in the seventh and 10 cents in eighth zone, the average being 5½ cents a pound. The opposition to the zone postal system comes from publishers of nationally circulated or wide territorially circulated periodicals, magazines, farm and mail order publications that, by forcing the people of the smaller cities, the towns and the farms a class of advertising that is detrimental to the interests of the smaller cities and towns and so detrimental to the interests of the nation as a whole. I refer especially to what is known as mail order advertising, the printing of which tends to centralize the merchandising of the nation in the large centers and in doing so destroys the business of the smaller cities and towns and destroys the towns as a social and market place for the farmer and his family.

The public buys the reading matter contained in a publication and would not buy the publication at all if it contained only advertising. Under the present postal law the government is not charging any more to carry the reading matter in any