

Hillsboro Argus
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Let's Have Your Vote

Today is the last day for recording one's preference in the presidential straw ballot being conducted by the Argus in conjunction with thousands of country newspapers throughout the land.

Savings Seen

Governor Martin and State Treasurer Holman have continually and logically brought home the need for a central garage for state-owned cars, which they contend would save the taxpayers a large amount of money.

A Good Investment

The Yaquina bay bridge at Newport, the last bridge on the Oregon Coast highway, has been completed and is now open to the public.

There is still two more weeks to go in the proverb contest. Many people found that it was lots of fun the first time. Everyone can make it a game.

Military Training

The following article in the Oregon Voter on the compulsory military training question in the state's schools of higher education is such a clear exposition of the situation that the Argus is pleased to pass it on to its readers.

If a democracy is to survive, its citizens must believe in it enough to engage in its defense when its very existence is menaced by the forces of faction and despotism.

Professional soldiers we obtain by offering military careers. But a democracy does not want or need a large standing army unless it is surrounded by foes or dangers, and our democracy is favored in that respect.

To date, the most co-operative method, attracting the finest of our young men, has been through the ROTC in the colleges. In most of our state institutions of higher learning, which obtain federal grants conditioned on the maintenance of courses in military science and also drilling in military practice, it has been customary to make these courses and drilling a requirement for taking certain degrees.

The practice of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education in requiring this course is laid down in their catalog as follows: "The Department of Military Science and Tactics is a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the United States Army, established by act of Congress.

two-year Basic Course during their freshman and sophomore years. Liberal exemptions are granted, however, on account of conscientious objections to military service, and on account of conflict of studies or employment. A standing committee of the University faculty investigates and passes on applications for exemption.

"The Basic Course qualifies the student for appointment as a non-commissioned officer, gives a foundation for advanced instruction, and provides a general knowledge of the defense agencies of the United States government.

"A two-year Advanced Course is offered to a limited number of selected juniors and seniors who have completed the Basic Course. On completion of the Advanced Course, including a six-week summer camp between the junior and senior years, the student is eligible for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He is, however, under no legal obligation to accept a commission.

"Students enrolled for work in military science and tactics are not in the military service, and assume no military obligations. Those who elect to pursue the Advanced Course merely agree to complete it in return for the financial considerations involved for the two years.

"Students in the Basic Course are equipped and uniformed at the expense of the United States government. Students in the Advanced Course receive from the government an allowance for uniforms, commutation of subsistence, and pay for the summer training camp period—an aggregate of about \$200 for the two years.

"A limited number of students in the Basic Course may be assigned to fill vacancies in the University Band." Note in the foregoing, the second paragraph that "liberal exemptions are granted." There is nothing oppressive in the administration of the requirement. For the reason that such exemptions have been given, by such a fine personnel of the United States Army, regular establishment, and are featured so strongly and supported so well, the state college attendance has been almost unanimous. The course has not been emphasized to the same extent in the university, mainly because it has not been given such heavy financial support by the United States government, so in that institution it has not commanded so high a proportion of attendance.

In all our higher educational institutions, in Oregon as well as throughout the United States, it has become a habit in recent years to agitate against these courses as "compulsory." This agitation is partly due to hatred of war, partly due to dislike of discipline. Both these emotions are normal and to be expected. It is out of this hatred and dislike that considerable student movements were organized in our University of Oregon in protest against "compulsory military training."

Under the terms of federal acts which make the grants, and under our state laws, our state board of higher education has authority to regulate the extent to which military training is to be compulsory. Little trouble has been experienced until recent years, when the agitation at the university achieved considerable publicity. The state board was asked to abolish "compulsory" military training. There were so many advantages to it, in the opinion of the board, and it was working so satisfactorily in building up an efficient body of fine young men in excellent physical and mental habits as well as in competence for military leadership to meet an emergency, that the board refused to abolish it on the demand of the faction which was agitating for its abolition.

Not only sweeping this working is. Though there are numerous "required" courses for many degrees, and some "required" courses for all degrees, such as for certain fundamentals of education, this proposed law singles out the requirement for military training and withdraws that alone from the administrative discretion of the state board. Note the word "any" before the word "degree." That would exclude the requirement of military training from military training itself a condition of obtaining a degree in that course.

Without impugning the motives of Union Labor, it is realized readily that it has not love for the military as an institution, its acquaintance with it having come in so large a degree to the employment of military forces during strikes. Labor always has felt that this use of the militia has been on the side of the employer; it is natural that it should be prejudiced against it, and fearful of abuses by it. That the college sons of Union Labor parents should be required to take military training is naturally obnoxious. It is easy to understand the attitude of Union Labor in opposition to military training and the formal aid it is giving this measure.

For similar reasons, it is easy to understand why the communists are for the bill. The fact that the communists are for it, and make a communist a bit out of it, the bill is lawful on the ballot and has a right there as a lawful subject of popular legislation in Oregon; but the communists are against our form of government; our form of government will be overturned far more easily if military training for its defense is discredited and forbidden as a requirement. Of course the communists are for this measure, though they themselves believe in the totalitarian state, in which they would exercise the power or dictatorship in behalf of the proletariat, and by their own force of arms, duly trained, would enforce conformity in education, the press, the pulpit, the platform and in the entire realm of ideas, ideals and freedom itself.

The Grange may be expected to be for the measure, as its traditional formal attitude has been against war, and its membership regards military training as an incitement of a taste for war. The Pacific organizations generally may be regarded as against this bill, for the same reasons that actuate the Grange.

Here we have two conflicting philosophies. One is so devoted to the survival of democracy that it believes in submitting to disciplines, including military training, to help make a military service effective. The other is so concerned over war, and has so many allies that are in enmity to military forces as a branch of our government, that it opposes and discredits the disciplines of military training. In a way, these philosophies are fundamentally opposed. On the same hand, a willingness to sacrifice to maintain our democracy as a form of government which we all have in common on the one hand, a willingness to put democracy in peril by denying it the right to discipline its citizenry in time into enough military training to enable it to protect itself against destruction.

Is democracy to be denied the right to protect itself so it may survive? That, in a way, is the main question raised by this measure. If it has that right, it must not be denied reasonable means. What means are more reasonable than to exact a requirement for military training from succeeding generations of young men to whom it extends the privilege of college education at public expense?

For a time we are that we do not have to enroll our youth in college military training for the years of their time when they are of college age, as is the necessity in some European countries which is in perpetual peril from aggressive neighbors. Is it not reasonable to enroll those whom we provide with a college education? Especially under regulations which are administered in a liberal spirit and which experience demonstrates are not oppressive?

Voluntary enrollment itself creates class distinctions; the essence of democracy is in mutual equality of obligation; under reasonable regulation this can be brought about by "compulsory" requirements on certain fundamentals. Is there any fundamental more essential in a democracy than that which pertains to the survival of democracy itself, survival which in the long run depends on military training?—Oregon Voter.

CHURCHES

First Church of Christ, Scientist
Services are held every Sunday at 11 a. m.; Wednesday evening services at 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 11 a. m. Pupils up to the age of 20 years are welcomed. Free reading rooms open on Wednesday and Saturdays from 2 until 4 p. m. Sunday's topic, "Matter."

M. E. Church (Bethany)
On Germantown road, Sunday school every Sunday, 10 a. m.; German service, 11 a. m.; first and third Sundays; English service, 11 a. m., second and fourth Sundays.—E. Julius Traglo, pastor.

Tualatin Plains Presbyterian Church
(Four miles north of Hillsboro) Sunday services: Preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 10:15 a. m.; C. E. 7:30 p. m. Woman's Missionary society last Wednesday of month.

All Saints (Episcopal)
Services for the fifteenth Sunday after Trinity, September 20, will be held as follows: Church school at 9:45 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Subject, "Unction or Healing in the Church." A choir rehearsal will be held at 8:30 a. m. in the church under the direction of Mrs. V. W. Gardner. Anyone desiring to sing see Mrs. Gardner. We are happy to announce that Mrs. Roberts, formerly of Grants Pass, is visiting at the home of Mr. Gardner. She extends to all without a church home a hearty welcome. The subject of the sermon as announced should be of interest to all. Come and hear what the church has to offer on this important occasion. Attention is again called to the church school, and the time of opening. If you can teach and are desirous of doing so consult the vicar or V. W. Gardner, superintendent. The quarterly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary was held on Monday, September 14, in Trinity church, Portland. Mrs. Earl Haworth of All Saints mission gave a report on the Gearhart summer school, which she attended this summer.—Reginald Hicks, vicar.

Beverton Church of Christ
Bible school on Lord's Day at 9:45 a. m. Mrs. Vernia Hopper, superintendent. Communion service at 11 a. m. followed by prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Song service and sermon at 8 p. m. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 p. m. We wish to call attention to the Ross Evangelistic meeting in the Hillsboro Christian church and ask the members and friends of our Beaverton congregation to support this campaign as much as possible by your attendance during the week.—M. Putnam, pastor.

Christian Church
Lord's day united study-worship service, 9:45-11:45 a. m. Church school, 9:45 a. m. Aim: 190, with classes for all ages. Men's class meets at 7:15 p. m. Sunday Morning worship, 10:45. Special music and service in charge of Evangelist Floyd Ross. Sermon, "The New Testament and Aims of Member Church. This is Aims—The Christian's Responsibility." The evangelist from the place of his student-pastorate have been invited for a great day of fellowship with basket dinner at noon. Christian Endeavor, 9:45. Refreshment meeting, 7:45 p. m. Saxophone and violin solos. Art picture, "The Old Rugged Cross." Sermon, "Hiding Behind Our Refuge of Lies." Come hear our evangelist. He is different and you'll like him. Continuing each night this week.—R. L. Putnam, pastor.

Trinity Lutheran Church
The service of worship will be conducted at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45. Sermon topic: "The Forgotten Man."—Eph. 4:22. Who is he? What are his true conditions? You are cordially welcomed to worship with us.

Pilgrim House
Thursday, Commemoration of St. Francis of Assisi, Friday and Saturday; Ember days, set aside for special prayer for the church universal and the clergy. Sunday, Education Sunday, 10th after Pentecost. Sermon: "The Annotating"; in series on 23rd Psalm. Text: "Thou announcest my head with oil." Prayers for those attending school and for their instructors. "Religion in the News" topics: 1. Jewish New Year comes again; 2. Notre Dame university speaks on education and religion; 3. "San Francisco," a review of the motion picture of the same name, Tuesday; 4. St. Maurice, Pastor Henry S. Haller may be consulted any day, except Monday, at the house.

Our Yesterdays

Fifteen Years Ago

Argus, September 15, 1921.—T. R. Davis, who has lived north of town for 39 years, has leased his place to Paul Ritter and will move to Portland. Ray Downing, formerly of Hillsboro, fatally burned in explosion Friday near Summit. Miss Priscilla Hobbs of West Baseline, Hillsboro, and Carl Julien of Portland married September 13. Dr. L. W. Hyde, state commander of Spanish War Veterans, invited to head the Spanish War Veteran parade and speak at McMinville September 23. Prouty sawmill, office building, lumber yard and sawmill, owned and operated at Mt. Hood with loss of \$125,000, partially covered by insurance. Mill built number of years ago by C. E. Lytle and associates. Miss Anna M. Goetze and Ivan H. Zimmerman married at Blooming Lutheran church September 14. Dr. L. W. Hyde sees state medical board, asking court to cancel action of that body in revoking his license to practice medicine. Mrs. Walter Heaton dies at Scholls September 13. B. W. Barnes Tuesday night resigns as secretary of the Hillsboro club and Glenn F. Bell elected to fill vacancy. Nathan, Weil and wife return from eastern buying trip for his Hillsboro and Forest Grove department stores.

Thirty Years Ago

Argus, September 13, 1906.—Mrs. Eliza H. Marsh, whose husband was first president of Pacific university, dies at Forest Grove September 12. Lord Lovelace, E. B. Tongue's four-year-old, wins two big races at state fair. His net prize money is about \$2000. Lute Lindsay, veteran trainer, was driver. Conductor Charles E. Cline of S. P. promoted to trainmaster at Roseburg. Mrs. Eva C. Friday dies at Roy September 9. Ex-Recorder Emil Kurtil has purchased the Eisenhour place here and expects to move back to town from the farm.

The Great American Home



Honeymoon Mountain

(By Frances Shelley Wees)
(Continued from last week)
CHAPTER IX
The breakfast table was spread on the small terrace at the side of the house, where Bryn and Deborah had eaten their first breakfast together. There were six places laid, but Sally was still upstairs, sleeping, as Simon explained, like a dormouse; and Bryn had not yet returned from his early errand to the farm down the road. Deborah, in freshly starched blue gingham, sat erect on her chair behind the silver coffee pot, and poured out a third cup for Tubby. Beside her, Madeline sat quiet, gazing dreamily out through the trunks of the tall pines. "Well," Simon sighed, "I wonder if today will be the big day." "Oh, probably not," Tubby said comfortably, "I give him until about Thursday now." "It doesn't make any difference when he comes, does it?" Madeline inquired. "The sooner he comes, the sooner it will be settled. I wish he'd come now and get it over with." As she spoke, Bryn pushed open the dining room door and came out to the terrace. He put a hand on Simon's shoulder, tweaked Tubby's hair, let his eyes rest on Deborah's lowered eyelashes, and spoke to Madeline, "Why, me?" "No, Graham." "Hell come," Bryn said cheerfully, and pulled up his chair. "And there's one sure thing, he won't get past Joe. I left Joe on a box high up on the seat of a wagon box, where he can see the road leading up the mountain for about two miles. He's got the wagon pulled under a shady tree, and he's got an old pair of spy-glasses, and the horn." Bryn finished his breakfast, and he and Tubby and Simon left the table, waiting. But that isn't the end of the story, to inspect the dungeons and see that the chains were in good order. When they were gone, Madeline put out her hand and patted Deborah's lightly. "Deborah," she said after a moment, "would you do something for me?" "Of course." "It's about Tubby. I don't know what to think. She looked up, and with any other man in the world, I'd just exercise my feminine charm and wait. But that isn't safe with Tubby. Tubby isn't exactly shy, but he doesn't have any idea that he's so attractive that anybody might want to marry him. It's his attitude that's the trouble. He office, 232 North Third avenue, between 10 a. m. and noon, or by appointment. "One thing I like about him, his absolute lack of conceit." Deborah considered. "Tubby wouldn't marry just anybody," she said confidently. "I don't mean just anybody. But I can think of half a dozen girls in my own crowd who would be more than a dent in him. Deborah, if they set about doing it. And, of course, there's one in particular." "Pilar?" "Pilar." "What's she like?" Deborah asked curiously. "I never knew any girls but you and Sally, and I understand you two pretty well. I don't like us, this Pilar?" "Not in a hundred years, I'm sure. Not in a thousand years. She's one of those hot-headed stamping beauties. Pilar has those huge flashing black eyes, and a smooth black hair... she slicks it back and pins a red rose in it, you know... and she makes her mouth very red and doesn't use rouge on her cheeks. And she's tall and graceful and buys wonderful clothes, the kind other people can't get by with." "I see," Deborah said. "Very. Almost as beautiful as you, honey, only quite, quite different." "Have she and Tubby known each other long?" "Years and years." "Then... surely you needn't worry, Madeline. He would have married her long ago if he'd been going to, wouldn't he?" Madeline hesitated. "No," she said finally. "Something new has just occurred in Pilar's life. She wouldn't have married him until now." "A cold finger touched Deborah's heart; but the touch was so light that it was gone in an instant, and she had forgotten it." "What can I do, Madeline?" Madeline brought her gaze back from the distant eastern horizon. "Tubby likes me," she said. "I know he likes me. We get along beautifully together. If I were sure he didn't love Pilar I'd just simply set about making him love me." "But could I find out about Pilar? Is that what you want me to do?" "I thought you might ask Bryn. Bryn knows. Bryn knows everything about Tubby, just as Tubby knows everything about Bryn. And then you could tell me." Deborah looked up. "Do you really love him, Madeline?" she asked. Madeline smiled, a slow smile. Her eyes were tender. "Yes, honey. Really." "Well, then," Deborah said with a sigh, "I'll see what I can do, Madeline." It was only an hour or two later when she saw her chance. Tubby was sitting alone on a stump down by the brook, whittling industriously at a willow stick, trying to make himself a whistle. Deborah went down the path and perched herself on a mossy log in front of him. "Do you like it up here, Tubby?" "I think it's great. I'm crazy about it." "Don't you miss all the excitement in the city, and all the rest of your friends?" "Not a twinge of missin' do I get." "All the things you do sound very exciting. I mean, all of you, of course. Madeline and Sally have been telling me a little, about places, and people. Yesterday they..." "Jots in Jest" MUSSOLINI has ordered his people to raise larger families. Knowing what happened to the Conquering Lion of Judah, the stork is expected to prove very submissive. Television is reported to have dropped at the Berlin Olympics. The consequences of Eleanor Holm Jarrett's disbarment from the swimming team are never-ending, it seems. A spider in Detroit can spell out names with his web. With true insect sagacity, however, he has refrained from starting a diary. Scientists tell us that prehistoric man depended more on his ears than does modern man. This is rather hard to believe since no primitive male ever chauffeured wife on an auto trip.

to me about Pilar. I think she sounds fascinating." Tubby looked up. "Pilar?" he said incredulously. "She sounds marvelous. So tall and beautiful. Even her name is lovely, isn't it? Pilar." "Do you want to say those women told you about Pilar?" "Yes, why not? I was awfully interested." "Well," he said with a heavy sigh, "women are the funniest things in captivity. I should think that would have mentioned her for some reason you had heard about Pilar. I should have thought she'd be the last person you'd be happy about. I never would have dared open my mouth about her, but then, who am I? Just a mere man." "I don't see why you feel that way," Deborah said, but her smile began now to feel a little stiff and queer. "There isn't any reason why I shouldn't want to hear about Pilar, is there, or wouldn't like her?" "Tubby was silent for a moment. Then, "I suppose not," he said slowly. "Not under the circumstances. After all, everything went spang right by the board for you, didn't it? And you know it. So why should you worry about Pilar or anybody else?" Deborah tore a little piece of green velvet moss off the log, and spread it on the back of her hand. So Tubby didn't know, either. Tubby thought that Bryn had fallen in love with her in Mr. Holworthy's office. Tubby didn't know everything about Bryn, after all. Suddenly Deborah thought she understood why Bryn had told all these people the same story, the story about falling in love with her. It was to save his own self-respect. He didn't want any of them to know that he had just found out a new and interesting way to earn money. Oh, that wasn't fair. That wasn't like Bryn. And, last night, from the sound of Pilar," she said, "I wouldn't blame anybody for thinking she was wonderful." "I suppose she does sound all right," Tubby said dubiously. "But she's no good, Deborah. I'm warning you, in case she ever comes near you. I wish she had been handed to her by hard to take, and it isn't agreeing with her very well." "Did you hear somebody calling?" Deborah said suddenly. "It sounded like Grandmother. Excuse me, Tubby," and she got up and ran swiftly in the path to the house. Grandmother was now calling. But Deborah knew she couldn't go to stay with Tubby another second. Her heart felt as if it was breaking. She went up the stairs to her room, and shut the door behind her. The girl he loved... she would be Pilar. Beautiful Pilar, with her black eyes and her black hair and her red mouth. They all thought Bryn had given her up, forgotten her, had forgotten that what they had had together. They couldn't possibly understand, when they didn't know the truth; when they didn't know why Bryn had married. And his tenderness toward her. His hand on hers, sitting there in the twilight. What was that, then? Deborah got up and went into her bedroom. She stood before her mirror, and lifted her eyes to the girl in the glass. The faded ginghams, she looked like the braided hair, she looked like some forlorn little orphan youngster who needed someone to love her. Bryn was kind. He was sorry for her. The feeling he had for her was... She pressed her lips together firmly to stop their trembling. She went into her bathroom and bathed her eyes in cold water. (To be continued)

Legal blanks, 5c and 10c. A complete supply available at the Hillsboro Argus.

First Definite Move Started on Capitol; Tax Relief Seen

(By Special Correspondent) SALEM—The first definite move toward reconstruction of Oregon's capitol was made this week when a crew of workmen under the direction of Paul E. Doty, Salem nurseryman, began moving the shrubs and small trees from the ground to be occupied by the new structure. The trees and shrubs will be "heeled in" to await replanting after the new building has been completed. It was also planned to save such of the larger trees as it is practical to move, although some will have to be cut and uprooted. Excavation for the new building is expected to be undertaken just as soon as the plans have been completed by the architects, probably within the next month. Patrons of the Mountain States Power company will receive substantial reductions in their utility and power bills under a new tariff filed with the public utilities commission this week. The reduction, amounting to 12 1/2 percent, is said to represent a saving of \$75,000 annually to patrons of the utility, which operates in Marion, Polk, Benton, Linn, Lane, Tillamook and Coos counties, serving approximately 25,000 consumers in this territory. Oregon property owners will be relieved of a \$465,000 slice of their usual tax load next year as the result of action taken by the World War Veterans' State Aid commission to reduce the water rate of their half-mile levy for 1937. The reduction, which was waived before the commission has waived this levy, the last time with almost fatal results to the funds of the commission, increased sales of properties held by the state commission and improved payment of bonus loans are said to have so improved the financial status of the commission that this additional state aid will not be necessary at this time. Attorney General Van Winkle has advised the state relief committee that persons living in homes for the aged conducted by fraternal or religious organizations are not entitled to receive old age pensions. Aged persons living in private homes or boarding houses however, are entitled to the pension if they can qualify otherwise, the attorney general ruled. Tentative budget requests from state institutions for 1937-38 are \$1,000,000 above the legislative appropriations for the current biennium, it was revealed this week by Wallace Wharton, executive secretary to Governor Martin. These budget requests, however, will be subjected to severe paring by the board of control and by the budget department before being passed on to the legislature next November and indications are that the recommended budgets will be materially reduced from those submitted by the institution heads. A total of 104,829 out-of-state automobiles visited Oregon during the first eight months of this year according to registration figures released by Secretary of State Snell. This is 4,500 in excess of registrations in the entire 22 months of 1935, indicating a substantial increase in tourist traffic through the Pacific northwest. Candidates for county office may not file their certificates of nomination more than 100 days prior to the date of the election, Attorney General Van Winkle has ruled that it is just as illegal to file too late as too late. The law, he points out, provides that certificates of nomination cannot be filed more than 100 days and not less than 45 days before the election date. The entire state will await with keen interest the opinion of the supreme court in the case of P. Schweher, Marshfield, dart game operator, which was appealed this week. Many attorneys believe that the entire Oregon anti-gaming court will be affected by the outcome of this case. The court and the Pacific International have mutual waging act, the revenue intervened waging act, the revenues from which now help to finance most of the state.



With a "How do you do Mr. President?" and a "How are you, Governor?" the presidential candidates met, and honors, according to the newspaper reaction throughout the country, are even.

In all Washington, not a single dining room or hall was found large enough to accommodate 3000 guests at one sitting. So the waiting room of the capital's union station was transformed into a banquet hall to feed the members of the third world power conference. Representatives from more than 50 nations, with cabinet members and foreign diplomats sat at tables by the north wall, waiting making 9 feet above them. The unprecedented scene was staged in a setting befitting the dignity of the occasion. Flags, plaques, and shields were hung in the huge hall which is designed after the Roman basilica of Diocletian, with a gold-studded recessed ceiling and an immense balcony supporting forty-eight massive statues of ancient heroes. The reason for using the single hall was made necessary by the rules of protocol which must be observed when high ranking officials and diplomats are present. A foreign diplomat or official representative cannot take a seat at a formal dinner unless he has a proper position without violating the sovereignty of his personages.

With Labor Day, the starting mark of the real political campaign, the contest now speeds up across the entire nation, gaining in momentum and getting more exciting as the days roll by. The preliminaries are over. The big parade is on. What the public, however, does not see, or understand, is the skillful operation of the men behind the scenes. Popular trends usually swing an election, but the efficiency of its political machines have turned the trick in the past.

Secretary Morgenthau, who, as head of the treasury, is the titular head of the secret service, breathes a sigh of relief every time his friend, and chief arrives safely back to the White House. Since early in June, secret service operatives have been kept busy creating elaborate safeguards as the president wanders South, North, and East with hardy a host of escorts and his networked S. S. men do not look forward to any relief until early in November.

Both presidential candidates are now acclaimed as "rain maker." As the president traveled on his drouth area inspection, rain preceded him almost over his entire route. Rain began falling as Governor Lamson, making a personal survey of blighted orchards in Kansas.

Irrespective alike of the well being of their people and of economic factors, European nations are preparing for war. Only a stern determination of the peoples themselves, that war shall not be tolerated, will prevent a catastrophe which would be far more destructive than the great war of twenty years ago.

Mrs. Clark: "Has your husband given up golf?" Mrs. Foster: "Yes, but he still uses the language when changing tires."—Ex.