THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON .....Publisher

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill sts., Portland, Or.

Entered at the postoffice at Portland, Or., for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES—Main 7173; Home, A-6051. All departments reached by these numbers. Tell the operator what department you want.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE Benjamin & Kentnor Co., Brunswick Bldg., 225 Fifth Ave., New York; 1218 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

Subscription terms by mail or to any address in the United States or Mexico:

DAILY

One year.....$5.00 | One month.....$ .50

SUNDAY

One year.....$2.50 | One month.....$ .25

DAILY AND SUNDAY

One year.....$7.50 | One month.....$ .65

When You Go Away

Have The Journal sent to your Summer address.

When one man proposes a thing, another man usually proposes one so much better that nothing is done.—Atchison Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT

THOUSANDS of his friends in Oregon are hoping for the early return of Senator Chamberlain in order that he may lead the fight for his reelection.

It is possible that he may not get back to Oregon at all during the campaign. The emergency measures incident to the European war, such as the bill for an American marine, have temporarily displaced the anti-trust bills on the senate calendar. The rivers and harbors bill is also hung up, waiting for war legislation and the anti-trust measures to be disposed of. Nobody knows what else may develop to make it essential for Congress to remain in session, and out of the complications there are all kinds of possibilities.

Senator Chamberlain has made it clear that he intends to remain at Washington while public business requires his presence there, in spite of the fact that letters are pouring in on him from Oregon friends urging his return. In the statement, he says:

I shall have to rely upon my friends in Oregon to take care of my campaign. It is far more important that I remain at my post and attend to the strenuous duties and important responsibilities brought upon us by the European war, than it is that I be reelected to the senate. Of course, I do not want to be defeated, but I had rather be defeated than be charged with treachery to the interests of my state and my country in these momentous times when every public servant ought to be at his post of duty.

It is regrettable that Senator Chamberlain is thus held at Washington, while his opponent, who has been scouring the state for months, is journeying into every county and precinct, beating the brush for votes. It is now eighteen months since Senator Chamberlain left Oregon for Washington, and throughout the period he has been pressed hard with the duties of his position.

But he is right in remaining at his post regardless of his personal political interests, a decision that will command the admiration of his friends and arouse them to a strenuous fight for his reelection.

ITALY'S DEVELOPMENT

JOHN E. JONES, American consul general at Genoa, discusses in Daily Trade and Consular Reports Italy's commercial development during the past twenty-five years. In that time Italy has nearly doubled her imports and exports, and instead of remaining a purely agricultural country has become largely commercial.

Progress in 1913 was checked, however, by several conditions, and the year was unfavorable both economically and financially. Agriculturally the country was prosperous, but it was a bad year for investments of all kinds. There were serious labor troubles. Building operations were halted, the marble industry suffered, there was a marked decrease in shipping; strikes and general financial stringency prevailed throughout the twelve months.

Italy suffered through the issuance of $200,000,000 in government bonds, a large portion of the proceeds of which was used in financing the Tripoli campaign. It was money taken from industry and dumped into a project which from the start gave little promise of early return. Conditions had improved somewhat at the end of 1913, but when European hostilities broke out, Iatly had not recovered from industrial and financial depression.

The facts stated by Mr. Jones probably had large bearing on Italy's determination not to join Germany and Austria in a general European war. The Italians are having a hard struggle at home, which is always a material reason for not engaging in conflict abroad.

AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY

ALTHOUGH the effects of the paralysis of foreign commerce will be felt temporarily to more or less degree in the United States, the final outcome will be one of the greatest industrial opportunities in our history. With the over-sea sources of supply for many things cut off by war we face the necessity of manufacturing them for ourselves, as well as the opportunity of producing them for other nations, not only during the war but after peace is declared.

As a neutral nation the United States, once possessed of vessels, can transport many cargoes that will not come within the definition of contraband. Because of present conditions in Europe American grains and meats are in greater demand than ever before. Clothing, shoes, and all wearing apparel will be needed abroad in great quantities. Meanwhile that portion of Europe, not involved, South America, Asia and Africa will need the goods that they have heretofore purchased in Europe.

The time is now ripe to gain a permanent foothold in South America, if that trade is carefully cultivated. Recent developments have brought about better political relations with South American republics. It is only a question of service and if the trade is rightly treated it can be retained.

With legislation that will build up a merchant marine, with new industries springing up and old ones expanding, the war will provide a stepping stone for the United States into the markets of the world, and give an advantage hard to overcome after peace is declared.

A COMPARISON

THE situation in Belgium recalls an utterance of the celebrated Von Moltke in his narrative of the Franco-German war of 1870. He said:

It is a mistake to believe that a far reaching plan of campaign can be drawn up and then carried out to the end. The very first conflict with the enemy creates a new situation in accordance with its outcome. Much then becomes impossible of execution which one had in view, much possible what had not been expected. To judge correctly the changed conditions, to order for the immediate future whatever is necessary and to carry it through vigorously is all the head of the army can do.

This is the test of generalship and it remains to be seen if the Von Moltke of today is the equal of his famous uncle of 1870.

A comparison of the events of the past week with the opening movements of 1870 show that the German forces have struck this time with greater quickness. This is probably due to the fact that railway transportation is much more extensive now than it was then.

In 1870 fourteen days elapsed after the mobilization before the German Emperor went to the Rhine, where 300,000 troops had been concentrated in three armies, comprising when completed 384,000 men.

Not until August 4 was the first offensive movement in force begun. On that day the third army crossed the French frontier with 128 battalions of infantry, 102 squadrons of cavalry and 80 batteries of artillery. They met severe opposition the same day which cost them 1500 men.

The first real battle did not come until August 6 at Worth and Spicheren. On August 16 came the battle of Vionville and Mars la Tour and two days later came Gravelotte. This was the decisive battle of the war. Two weeks later Napoleon surrendered with his army of 104,000 at Sedan. By September 17 the Germans were investing Paris which held out until the end of February, 1871.

It was a six months' war, won by incomparable German preparedness and strategy, a result approximated four years earlier by Prussia in her defeat of Austria in a six weeks' war.

A PROMISE AND A WARNING

THERE is promise and a warning in the advancing prices, reported all over the United States.

Yesterday in New York, meats advanced four and five cents and hats 15 per cent. Other advances were, dress goods 10 per cent, shirtings 25 per cent, tea 25 per cent and cheese 20 per cent.

At Chicago, beef cuts were 3 to 5 cents higher, and at St. Louis there was an advance of 25 cents in the price of flour. Meat went up at Philadelphia 3 to 5 cents, and shoes, toys and dyestuffs in various cities were marked up.

There is no surer omen that the trade is convinced that an abounding prosperity is at hand. There is no more certain proof that those who have things to sell are full of confidence that a great wave of profitable business is to sweep through the country. In such anticipation, the far-sighted captains of trade and industry are preparing for a season of great activity, and in expectation of an overwhelming demand are marking up prices.

This is the promise in the situation, but there is also a warning. Unquestionably, the unexampled demand that is to come from all over the world for American products and merchandise has awakened a frenzy of speculative adventure. The advance in the price of meats reported simultaneously in so many cities is almost certain token that the beef trust intends to capitalize the war, and pocket vast dividends by an advance of prices all along the line. In other great fields there is strong probability that there will be endeavor to take advantage of the war situation to prey upon the American people.

Yesterday, a resolution was introduced in Congress directing the department of commerce to investigate the sudden advance in prices. Such an inquiry would be timely action, and the plan should be aggressively carried forward as a defense of the American people against price manipulation and extortion.

LAUGHING STOCK?

TWENTY of Secretary Bryan's arbitration treaties with smaller nations have been reported favorably to the senate by the Foreign Relations committee.

Momentous events on the continent of Europe peculiarly signalize these peace treaties. They are far in advance of anything ever undertaken in the way of arbitration.

In case of international disputes, no matter what the cause, they provide for investigation and arbitration, and hostilities are not to begin for one year in case arbitration fails.

These treaties were urged by the Washington government upon all the nations that are now at war. What if they had been in force all over Europe when Austria sent her ultimatum to Servia?

What if they had been in effect, at the time Germany was negotiating with Russia? What if they had been in authoritative effect and binding on the honor of all the nations prior to the diplomatic moves that brought on the appalling clash at arms that is every day massacreing thousands of human beings, devastating the land and drenching all Europe in blood?

Their critics have said that Bryan's foreign policy and Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy makes "the United States the laughing stock of Europe."

Is the foreign policy of the United States the "laughing stock" of the weeping mothers of Europe?

CAPITALIZE MOUNT HOOD

THE province of British Columbia is spending millions of dollars opening up Strathcona Park on Vancouver Island. Good roads are being constructed and provision is being made for the great influx of tourists expected next year. In the park are said to be lakes and snow-capped mountains that surpass those of Switzerland both in size and scenic beauty.

The state of Washington is building a highway through Snoqualmie Pass over the Cascade mountains at a cost of $200,000 as a tourist investment. Several other hundred thousand dollars have already been put into a road by King and Pierce counties to Mount Rainier. In addition to this both counties have expended thousands of dollars in improving the roads around Seattle and Tacoma. From these investments these two communities are already drawing big interest. Our neighbors to the north seem to realize that scenery is the greatest asset they have and are capitalizing it.

Portland also has scenery in greater variety, but outside of constructing the Columbia Highway is doing nothing to make it pay revenue. While the Columbia Highway will be a great point of interest for the traveling world it is not extensive enough to hold the tourist trade in the state long. As soon as travelers have traversed it they will hurry on to the north. They could be held for some time, however, if spots of natural beauty within a short radius of Portland were made accessible to them. One of these spots is Mount Hood, whose fame is world wide.

As a pure business proposition Multnomah and Clackamas counties could make no better investment than in a road to this eternal peak of snow. It should be a road though of low grade and sweeping curves and wide enough for the passage of many automobiles, auto busses and other vehicles without the element of danger, a road that can be traveled the year round.

NOTHING TO THE SENATE?

IS IT nothing to the federal senate that the people of every section of the United States are demanding the passage of the rivers and harbors bill at this session.

Is it nothing to the senate that, with the exception of two small projects, the United States engineers have approved every item in the rivers and harbors bill?

Do the senators who are obstructing the passage of the measure take the ground that they are the only honest men and that the United States engineers are untrustworthy, unreliable and parties to fraudulent projects?

Since the army engineers would be without motive, without reward and entirely beyond political advantage in approving fraudulent projects, why at the expense of their high reputation for ability and skill, would they lend their approval to a bad project?

As a matter of fact, has it not occurred to the senate filibusterers that whenever it comes to an issue of high purpose and integrity between army engineers and a certain kind of holier-than-thou senators, the people of the country, especially in matters of engineering problems, have just as great faith in the engineers as in senate politicians?

There is more demagoguery today in the fight against the rivers and harbors bill than has been seen in the national senate in half a decade. There is more veneered flapdoodle in the mock heroics of the senators opposing the bill than was ever displayed by the rankest populist in his maddest hours.

The nation needs every waterway it can get. It is unthinkable that every project in the nation is to be plunged into inaction, deterioration, loss and waste, and the country be set back a whole year in its program of waterway development, by an indefensible defeat of the rivers and harbors bill.

Scientists use some peculiar terms of which the ordinary layman seldom hears or knows the meaning. There are Ohms, kilowatts and the like. The most recent one coined is the "phot". According to the Electrical World this is the illumination produced at one foot from a light source having an intensity of 929 candle power.

The geography of Europe was never before studied so universally as at present. It's an ill wind that blows no good.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and throws them back on their reasonableness. If they have no reasonableness, it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and sets up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Chemical Whiskey.

Portland, Aug. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—Permit me to state a few facts as to the actual working of prohibition: I saw a young man who had just returned from "dry" territory, who was crazy from prohibition whiskey, or liquor made of chemicals. Ordinarily this man was satisfied with a glass of beer drunk in a licensed saloon, but as beer, which has very little alcohol in it, is forbidden, people resort to the stuff that kills. He spoke of poolrooms in "dry" territory, where whiskey was sold, such as it was, and where gambling prevailed. He said men were far more depraved under 'dry" conditions than under the regulated license system. Minors cannot enter a saloon, but they do enter poolrooms in "dry" territory, and that's where the evil results. Under the license system, the liquor trade is controlled and the taxpayers profit by the license system, but under prohibition, chemical whiskey is sold in livery barns, under bridges and in alleys and freight sheds. The taxpayer loses and business declines.

If Oregon would go "dry" moonshine whiskey would be made on every other ranch in Oregon, and bootlegging would prevail in the towns and cities. Many arrests would therefore be made, and the taxpayer would foot the bills. Oregon is in her infancy so far as development is concerned. Besides, it takes twice as much work to farm in Oregon as it does in the east. Therefore, if you do away with the liquor trade in Oregon, substitute a chemical whiskey and destroy the hop industry, Oregon will be retarded in her growth for 50 years. Millions of acres of land in Oregon are still wild, and will the people destroy one of the principal industries of the state where we have so few industries and so little under cultivation? CHAS. H. KING.

"The Kaiser."

Portland, Aug. 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—I want to say "thank you" for the timely editorial of Friday, August 7, under the heading, "The Kaiser." It is characteristic of your excellent paper to be fair and without prejudice. At a time when so many people are inclined to judge without knowledge, it is very sensible to bring into the light the true character and achievements of a man like the German emperor. It seems to me the average American is quite unable to understand the position of this very remarkable man. What an awful picture is produced by the title "war lord" in the mind of the man who does not know that this simply means "commander in chief." It would be more true to call him "peace lord," for he has kept and promoted peace for 25 years, while other nations have waged wars. But—

"Es kann der beste nicht in Frieden leben,
Wenn es dem bosen Nachbar nicht gefallt." G. HAFNER.

The War News.

Chehalis, Wash., Aug. 8.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In today's Portland Telegram I have just read a very interesting slap at your paper under the caption, "How War Was Declared."

Of course, the Telegram, not being dependent on so fallible a source of news as other newspapers throughout the world, will not possibly publish any reports but those that will ultimately be verified. It is too bad that all newspapers are not so fortunate. If by any chance you can discover their system of divining truth from falsity in the filmsies, you will confer a lasting favor on journalism by divulging the secret to the press at large.

This is just a friendly tip so that you may know hereafter where to put your finger on news that is old enough to have been thoroughly authenticated. Decomposition asserts itself unquestionably.

CHANCE READER OF THE "OTHER" PAPER.

A Valued Acknowledgment.

Portland, Aug. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—Accept the sincere thanks of the Oregon Humane society for the splendid article on our society and its work for children and animals which appeared last Sunday in your valuable paper. We recognize the value of informing the public of our work, thus securing their cooperation and assistance.

Our board of trustees gladly give their time and attention to this work, feeling that it is a worthy cause and should have the largest support, and we are sincerely grateful when you afford that work such a fine presentation through your columns.

Trusting to have your valuable aid from time to time, I am cordially yours, for the board.

JAMES D. CORBY.

Questions.

La Grande, Or., Aug. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—If Ella M. Finney were raising poppies instead of hops, would she put up the same fight for opium that she does now for booze?

A. S. Ruth classes intoxicating liquor as a luxury. Are not morphine and cocaine luxuries in the same sense, and could he not use the same argument in defense of both?

Mr. Linscott says, "When you find a prosperous, thriving city, full of commercial activity, you will find in it 'everything that God created'. Would he defend and protect skunks, rattlesnakes, maddogs and bubonic rats because God created them, and does he pretend to believe that God created booze joints?

Do the woman contingents of the strong drink army realize that they are defending a business which they cannot follow? If they were to don the white apron and take their places behind the saloon bar the "cops" would run them in.

There are 10 saloons with licenses, three saloons running full blast without licenses, and several blind pigs in La Grande, and our town is very prosperous. If we were to close half of the places where liquor is sold, would we lose half of our prosperity, and if we were to double the number would we be just that much more prosperous?

We have 94 more of these silly questions and if they only attracted the readers' attention to the subject at issue, civilization, education, honesty and common sense will do the rest.

"UNCLE JARVE" EMIGH.

On the Temperance Question.

Lorane, Or., Aug. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—The following article appeared as an editorial in the Yeoman Shield, published at Des Moines, Iowa, August 1, 1914:

"Let us look at the question for a moment. What is the incentive behind the traffic in strong drink? Is it appetite or is it money? With the man or woman who drinks to excess, it becomes an appetite and a mania; and while liquor is made they will get it. But no man ever engaged in the business of making or selling the stuff because he himself wanted it. He is in the business for the money he can make out of it. Being in the business he is not slow to make use of every opportunity offered to extend his trade. To do this he must have victims. To get victims he must enter the homes of the people and take therefrom the boys and girls, the men and women, for he cannot remain in business if the supply is not kept constantly on the increase. But the incentive which impels him to do so is the incentive which inspires nearly all the evil in the world at the present time. And if church or state are looking for a remedy for the sin and crime in every community, large or small, let them assist in so reorganizing industry and purifying our government as to leave no place in our national economy for the money incentive to do evil things. It is the profit in the business which attracts men to the saloon or liquor traffic, and while there is 8 cents of profit in a 10 cent drink of whiskey the business will still have its attractions to unscrupulous men and women. Take away that profit and the business will fail."

H. M. STORM.

Knowles and His Cigarette.

Portland, Or., Aug. 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—Anent the "Nature Man" and the publicity that has been given him, there is one thing that spells "fake" in capital letters, that has not been commented upon. In the pictures of Joe Knowles "before Adam," he is shown with a cigarette fondly clasped in his strong, clever fingers. Now, does anyone really believe a cigarettist left his coffin nails with his clothes when he plunged ("plunged" has always been the word used) into the "primitive man" state, and, again, "plunged" into the woods?

Tobaccoless? No pills to puff? Not even the makin's? Never, if he smoked 'em "before Adam." The first sparks from his fire making machine lighted a coffin nail for Know Joles, the wonder man of the age. C. J. N.

Who Has an Older Doll?

St. Johns, Or., Aug. 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have a doll 52 years old. It was bought at St. Paul, Minn., during the Civil war and was at that time the biggest doll-head in that city. The head is china and as large as the head of a six or eight months old baby. Who has an older doll?

MRS. J. A. HYDE.

The Ragtime Muse

Ballade of Hay Fever.

When summer heats have filled the breezes
With pollen of the goldenrod
And dusty vales and sunbaked mesas
Are ruled by its imperious nod,
Then leap from many a bursting pod
Quaint imps that lead us by our noses,
While sportively they pinch and prod,
Till frost the foolish chapter closes.

No magic now my spirit eases,
My heart is simply sorrow's hod,
The breaths I draw are husky wheezes,
I long to lie beneath the sod
As through the weary days I plod;
For me in night hours no repose is,
My nightmares are with slumber shod
Till frost the foolish chapter closes.

Abhorrent is each imp that teases,
It surely ought to be in quod;
Yet as the skipper to the cheese is
Or as the even to the odd
Is grief to me, poor human clod!
Ah, more than anyone supposes
I've suffered with each step I've trod
Till frost the foolish chapter closes.

L'ENVOI.

Hay fever! Worst of dire diseases,
I'd hate you were I meek as Moses.
You've made of me a nest of sneezes
Till frost the foolish chapter closes.

HOO'S HOO

By John W. Carey.

Who's tagged in sportdom's hall of fame "Some Curiosity: the one and only magnatess in baseball history?"

Who owns and runs those Cardinals (with Miller Huggins' aid) with such success they help to lead the National parade?

Who sits in councils of the mags—"G." Herrmann on the throne—and with those Dryfuses et al is wont to hold her own?

Who's barely five feet tall and yet can tie the well known can with all the art and potency of any six foot man?

Who yet may have a chance this fall a pennant to unfurl above St. Louis and its bugs? That Mrs. Britton girl.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Denmark can thank her stars that armies can't march across a long, thin peninsula and get anywhere.

• • •

If Huerta had been running away from war we should have to commiserate him, but as he was only running away with $10,000,000, we'll let it go at that.

• • •

A scientist says that a liar may be told by his breathing, but the trouble is that when most of them are doing their finest lying they don't breathe, but blow, and blow hard.

• • •

It is said that the latest society dance is an importation from China, but China is so busy putting down rebellion that there is no time to prosecute Americans for libel.

• • •

An American artist has been honored in Paris. However, an American artist will not feel that he has reached the heights of fame until he has had a picture slashed by a British suffragette.

• • •

In the battle of Liege it is reported that one Belgian soldier slew four Germans. Contrast with this performance the service of one passenger in the train wreck near Joplin, Mo., who saved the lives of nine persons.

• • •

A contemporary says: "The girls of today are very unlike those of 50 years ago." True, true. The sweet Alice who wept with delight when Ben Bolt gave her a smile and trembled with fear at his frown, is as extinct as the dodo.

• • •

A little while ago Moslems were telling the powers they must pull King William of Albania from the throne and let them rule or they would wipe Durazzo off the earth. Wonder what those Moslems think of their poor, puny little troubles by this time.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Umatilla New Era: The New Era will take any kind of fruit, vegetables, watermelons, muskmelons, canteloupes, chickens, butter, eggs, or even $1.50 of the coin of the realm on subscriptions. Our family is large and we can use any part or all of any of the above.

• • •

"The Truth Collector," weekly, recently founded at Cornelius, carries the unique announcement that "in no case will payment for more than six months in advance be solicited. Reason for this arrangement is that management does not for the present insure continuous publication."

• • •

"The Kansas Club of Coos County" is the official title of the organization of Kansans recently formed at Coquille with 76 charter members. Officers are: H. W. Young, president; C. A. Howard, vice president, and Mrs. W. J. Longston, secretary-treasurer. A picnic will be held August 22.

• • •

The senseless hunter is thus shown up by the Harlan correspondent of the Toledo Leader: "Some people passing through to Newport shot Messrs' Thompson and Overlander's pet deer which was in their pasture grazing with their cattle. This deer had come to their place last winter and not being molested became quite tame and was an object of interest to everyone."

• • •

Articles of incorporation of "The Country Club of the City of Newport," have been filed with the corporation commissioner at Salem. The purposes of the club is "to promote the social welfare and activity of its members; to provide for the literary, educational, and benevolent advancement of Newport and the surrounding country; and to conduct excursion trips or vacation outings."

A HUGE AND EXECRABLE WAR

From the Springfield Republican.

The die is cast, and the most stupendous war in human history has begun. That is the appalling, the stupefying fact which the world faces today. Germany's formal declaration of war cuts parley short, and there is reason to think that from the outset parley was futile, that Germany and Austria-Hungary had chosen their time and were resolved to strike. Thus it has happened that in barely a week Europe has been swept from a state of comparative calm into the vortex of the most awful calamity of modern times; the war came suddenly because it was meant to come suddenly, because the dual league of Germany and Austria had perceived that it was now or never, and that the one chance for their imperial ambition lay in attacking France and Russia off their guard, and before Russia had grown big and powerful enough to defy attack.

This is the hellish doctrine of the "preventive" war, which even, Bismarck, man of blood and iron, denounced, and the temptation to resort to it has grown apace with the growth of mighty armaments which make the first blow almost decisive. Modern conditions, while strengthening the defensive with rapid fire weapons, have at the same time enormously added to the advantages of a swift advance upon an unprepared foe, and if this theory of the origin of war is correct, it is likely that Germany and Austria-Hungary have quietly been making arrangements which may give them a considerable advantage. Morally it is defensible only on the weak plea, which can now never be put to the proof, that it was only a question of time when Germany would have been attacked if she had not attacked first. With equal justification one might shoot an ehemy in the street for fear that he might draw a weapon. To this appalling end has come the doctrine of great armaments as an insurance against war.

It was the suspicion of this attitude on Germany's part, a suspicion which one thing after another has strengthened almost to certainty, which caused such an extraordinary panic from the very outset. Austria's peremptory ultimatum to Servia, framed as though to force instant war, was intelligible only on the supposition that Germany stood behind it, and was ready to take care of Russia, even if all Europe should be involved. This collusion became all but certain when Germany refused to lend countenance to mediation or to efforts at restricting the area of the war. It only remained to be seen whether Germany would show the same swift and peremptory action as had been taken by Austria, and yesterday came the fatal answer. Teuton has thrown the gage of battle to Slav; after a long rest during which flowers have grown over the crater, the volcano which men had thought well-nigh dead has awakened to hideous life.

If this is the true origin of the war, the first blow was struck with Machiavellian cunning. Consider that in any war with Russia the Germans would have to reckon with France and the Austrians with Servia—both with efficient and quickly available armies. If possible both France and Servia should be given a sharp defeat at the outset, to enable the dual alliances to turn with as large force as possible upon the huge and slower armies of Russia. From a military point of view, it would have been best of all to strike France without warning, but politically the attack on Servia had great advantages. It put Russia in a cleft stick. If Russia knuckled down, Austrian predominance in the southeast was secured at a stroke, and the power and prestige of the Slavs would be crippled accordingly. If Russia acted, the onus of beginning a great war might possibly be shifted to her, and England, which would probably strike if France were attacked, might show less zeal in coming to the defense of Russia. Moreover, Italy, which has but a defensive relation to the alliance, might be held if Russia declared war.

If these were the calculations they have miscarried at both points. Italy has truthfully declared this to be a war of aggression and has declined to be bound to give aid. And the prompt action of England scarcely leaves room for doubt as to her attitude. Under these conditions it was quite as well to drop the mask, and Germany dropped it yesterday with her declaration of war upon Russia. Thus inexorably unrolls the fatal coil which has been preparing in the dark backward and abyss of time. Russia is bound by almost feudal obligations to aid Servia, ruthlessly attacked by Austria. Germany is bound by its alliance to aid Austria, France is bound to help Russia, England cannot allow France to be crushed. Thus boils hell's caldron. Italy is outside for the moment, but that she can keep out is uncertain, and so with Roumania and the other Balkan states, with Scandinavia, and with little Holland and Belgium.

No such violent and far reaching explosion ever before rent this unhappy war scarred planet, and it is absolutely impossible to foresee its consequences. Forces have been let loose which may tear all Europe to quivering fragments and alter the maps of the entire world. Whether the war will be long or short nobody can say, for success on one side at one place may be offset by defeat at another far distant. There may be a swift triumph or a butchery stalmate, ending only with universal prostration and threatened bankruptcy. All that we can be sure of is that whoever wins and whoever loses, civilization in Europe will suffer a frightful and irreparable disaster.

The worst horrors of warfare may be spared; there will be no such orgies of cruelty and massacre as marked the last great race wars between Teuton and Slav in northern Europe, and which have had their late parallel in the Balkans. This will be "civilized" warfare, but there is no civilizing hell, and science has given to warfare new terrors which will now for the first time be exploited to the full. The skies will be darkened with fleets of airships, the seas will be sown with torpedoes, and their depths plowed by submarine monsters. Europe will shake under the tread of 20,000,000 armed men, and probably at least 6,000,000 of them will be butchering each other even in a brief war. On such a scale war is monstrous, incredible, horrible beyond the imagination of man to conceive, and this is the hideous nightmare which has come upon the world in the space of a bare week.

For America to have anything but execration for the war and those who brought it on, is impossible. It is no war for liberty, no struggle for a great principle, but a sordid rivalry for power. It is the hugest and one of the most wicked of wars; let us hope that its very enormity may make warfare henceforth impossible, that out of the wreckage will rise the voice of the people demanding disarmament and peace.

AMERICAN PROSPERITY NOT TO BE CHECKED

By John M. Oskison.

If we could forget that the black cloud of war hangs over Europe, we Americans would be talking about the big crops which are beginning to be harvested and wondering just when they would have their effect in turning the tide of business dullness.

If we could ignore the complications which arise when the great powers of Europe begin to blare and strike, we would study our exports, our coal, iron, copper and gold production. We should give attention to our bank clearings to tell us how actively credit was used lately. We should study the railroad earnings and the building operations throughout the country.

Were we able to reduce ourselves suddenly to a normal temperature financially, we should not be very greatly alarmed at the closing of our stock exchanges. We should probably not talk very much, either, about having our great wheat crop left on our hands for want of ships to transport it to Europe.

While it is perfectly true that practically all of our exports go from us in ships owned abroad—the vast bulk of them going in German and English vessels—it is equally true that in a time of crisis such as exists in Europe the necessity for keeping up the flow of grain to feed the mobilized armies is everywhere realized.

So far as our prosperity is to be affected by our exceptional crops, therefore, it seems to be on the cards that this European quarrel will hasten rather than delay it.

And whn Russia takes away from her producing population a million and a quarter men, there's going to be an increased demand for a good many articles—steel and farming machinery, for example — to be sent into that country. Nations must eat and live in houses and have things to wear, even in the most acute situations.

It is said that German soldiers when mobilized on her threatened frontier will number 900,000 men, and that France will have 700,000 extra units to reinforce her garrisons on her own frontiers. What England and her colonies will have may be guessed when you know that Europe looks to England to exert the deciding force in an embroilment.

Whether or not it's to be a terrible general war involving the big European powers, this much is true: As a result of what has been done already, the demand for supplies of money and of foodstuffs, of cotton and wool and their products, of steel and copper is likely to be increased. We in America —north and south—will share with other producing and manufacturing countries in the task of supplying those demands.

And if additional demand does not mean better prices and a greater activity among our people, the laws of economics have mysteriously ceased to operate.

Some of the European workers on whom we have depended to man our factories, dig our ditches, and (to a lesser extent) work our farms will be called home if the war becomes serious. But for the American workingman this won't be bad news. It will help toward raising wages, and so spread whatever prosperity comes among more people.

If any check is felt, it will be only temporary; the United States is very remotely concerned except as a feeder; and we shall be glad to feed to the limit of our resources.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

Recently I met an old cavalryman who had served under Custer. Before coming to the United States he had served in the German army. When he came here he went west. After working as a ranch hand for a while he became a cowboy. In the early seventies he enlisted at his old trade soldiering and was assigned to the cavalry and was sent to the Seventh cavalry. He served out his enlistment, being discharged about a year before the Custer massacre. He told me something of Custer's gallantry, courage and gentleness and of the love in which he was held by his men.

General George Armstrong Custer was born in Ohio on December 5, 1839. He was the son of a blacksmith, Emmanuel H. Custer, whose grandfather was a Hessian soldier sent over to help King George subdue the colonists. The Hessian soldier, the founder of the Custer family in America, spelled his name Kuster. When Burgoyne surrendered the Hessian troops were paroled. This particular Hessian was captured by more than Burgoyne. He surrendered to a black eyed, red-cheeked daughter of one of the American patriots and cast his lot with the Americans.

The very term Hessian has become a term of reproach and yet perhaps the 176,000 Germans who served in the Union army and who offered their lives in the defense of the country of their adoption have helped to wash out the stain made by the poor, helpless, impressed Hessians who were driven by the cupidity of their royal masters to the highest market and whose services would have been sold to the colonists if they could have paid the price.

The "perfidious Hessians" loom large in history, but we sometimes forget that it was General Frederick Wilhelm F. von Steuben, an aide to Frederick the Great during the "Seven Years war," who brought order out of chaos and reorganized and drilled our Revolutionary army. We forget that General Kalb, another veteran of the Seven Years war, served gallantly under George Washington and gave all a soldier can give—his life—at the battle of Camden.

Gerhard von der Wieden, as lieutenant colonel of the First Virginia and later as brigadier general, rendered valuable service against the Hessians at Brandywine, Germantown and Yorktown.

Heinrich Lutterloh, Johann Schott and scores of other German officers fought side by side with Lafayette and the French officers to aid the colonists in their fight for freedom. So trusted were the Germans that General George Washington appointed Major von Heer, who had served as a lieutenant of cavalry under Frederick the Great in the "Seven Years' war," as the commander of his bodyguard. In this bodyguard, consisting of 14 officers and 53 patriots, most of them were Germans selected by the Prussian commander for their fidelity and courage.

As a matter of actual fact there were more Germans from Pennsylvania and Maryland and the other colonies fighting against King George of England than there were Hessians fighting for him.

The principal income of some of the petty German and Austrian monarchs in those days came from hiring out their troops to other countries. There were over 300 sovereignties in Germany during our Revolutionary war. These were ruled by dukes, princes, margraves, landgraves and bishops. To add to the confusion there were over 1400 estates of imperial knights who exercised many of the rights of sovereignty. Each of these had its court and army. The landgraves or rulers hired their men to the Venitians, to the English and to anyone who wanted them. In 1743 6000 Hessians were rented to George II to fight in the English army against 6000 of their fellow countrymen who had been hired to Emperor Charles VII. Frederick II, the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, was a Catholic, though his people were Protestants. His wife was the daughter of George II of England. She left him, going to Hanau. Frederick was the father of over 100 children. William, the eldest legitimate son of Frederick, lived with his mother at Hanau and like his royal father had a large number of favorites. He taxed his subjects for the support of 74 of his illegitimate children, the revenue for their support coming from the tax on salt. These monarchs and others of their kind kept up expensive establishments and to provide funds for their maintenance they hired out their troops to contentious neighbors. Frederick the Great was unable to stop the practice of "wasting German blood in quarrels with which Germany was not concerned."

The men were impressed and had the choice of going or of being flogged and then shot. Having no choice, they went where they were sent.

A total of 29,867 Germans was sent to America to fight the colonists. Seventeen thousand, three hundred and thirteen were returned. Approximately 1200 were killed in battle or died of wounds; 6354 died of typhoid and other diseases and something over 5000 deserted to become citizens of this country. England paid to their masters $35 for each German killed in action and $12 for each man wounded. England paid $60,000 a year to the Duke of Brunswick for the hire of his troops and $55,000 a year to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel for his men.

The men who received the money for the use of their troops were the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Count of Hesse-Hanau, the Margrave of Anspach-Bayreuth, the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst and the Prince of Waldeck. Brunswick sent 5723, Hesse-Cassel sent 16,992, Hesse-Hanau sent 2422, Anspach-Bayreuth sent 2353, Waldeck sent 1225 and Anhalt-Zerbst sent 1152.

The thrifty and industrious Pennsylvania Dutch farmers are to a large extent the descendants of the 5000 or more Hessian soldiers who failed to return to the old country after the Revolutionary war.

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