THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON .....Publisher

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When You Go Away

Have The Journal sent to your Summer address.

We can easily manage, if we will only take, each day, the burden appointed for it. But the load will be too heavy for us if we carry yesterday's burden over again today, and then add the burden of the morrow to the weight before we are required to bear it.—Selected.

CURBING THE SPECULATORS

CHICAGO'S city council has passed an ordinance to prevent "war time" prices for foodstuffs and to punish speculators who use the European situation as an excuse for boosting prices. It provides a penalty of from $50 to $200 for each offense by any person, firm or corporation attempting to speculate in or store foodstuffs with a view of causing scarcity and a rise in prices.

There is some question whether the ordinance will be effective, but the reasons for its passage are conclusive that American prices need some sort of regulation. Chicago consumers paid 8 cents a pound for granulated sugar when the war price in England was 7½ cents. Chicago paid 23 cents for colonial cheese while London paid 19 cents. Oleomargarine sold for 25 cents in Chicago while it was selling at 20 cents in London. Bacon commanded 30 cents in Chicago and 28 cents in London.

British prices were fixed by an advisory board of retail traders at a meeting of the London board of trade. They were maximum prices for London retailers. British authorities determined that the British public should not be made victims of greed, that the interests of the many are superior to the selfish motives of a few in command of the food supply.

Sugar cost more in Chicago than in London because the sugar trust was the sole arbiter of prices in America. It is claimed that nothing can be done about the prices of this commodity unless it is authorized by the American Sugar Refining Company. All food products which can be kept in cold storage are cornered by speculators, who fix the prices which consumers must pay.

There is reason for hope that some good will come out of the present investigations into the causes of high prices. Chicago's new ordinance may be effective if officials are diligent in locating the guilty parties. But it will have no value if the measure is allowed to remain a futile threat.

TYPHOID AND KANSAS

KANSAS health authorities say the typhoid germ has been eliminated from the water supply of every city in that state. A comprehensive and aggressive campaign accomplished this result.

It is now proposed to duplicate in the small towns and rural districts what has been done in the cities. Farm wells are being examined, every questionable source of drinking water is being closed and new supplies sought. Samples of water from all sections of the state are analyzed, and wells are sunk in specified localities for the purpose of locating water which is pure enough to satisfy the experts.

The Kansas authorities claim that as a consequence of their efforts, every source of typhoid fever will be eliminated, and, not only the cities, but the rural sections, will have water absolutely free from colon baccilli.

A state can engage in no more profitable undertaking than such measures for the preservation of health. Too often dangerous drinking water is not suspected until there is an epidemic of typhoid. Much too often pure water is not protected from contamination until sickness and death come. Kansas is adopting the wise course. A typhoidless state will be compensation enough for all the trouble and expense.

AFTER VICTORY

WHEN the war is ended, how will the spoils be divided?

If the dual alliance wins, what will Germany and Austria want, what will they get?

If the Triple alliance is victorious, what will England ask for, what will Russia and France each demand?

In the speculation on these questions it has been suggested that in the event Germany and Austria succeed, Germany will absorb a number of the French departments, Luxemburg, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and the Russian Baltic Provinces, thus obtaining the whole North sea and Baltic coast from the strait of Dover to the gulf of Finland. In addition she may take over Russian Poland.

Austria may get Servia, Montenegro, Albania and possibly the Russian province of Bessarabia.

Should victory light on the banners of the English, French and Russian combination, France will probably ask for the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine in addition to the billion dollar indemnity exacted by Bismarck and the accrued interest of forty years.

Russia will want the Slav provinces of Austria as well as Prussian and Austrian Poland. She will also want Constantinople.

England probably will want a good deal but it is doubtful if she will consent to Russia's acquisition of the control of the Black sea.

When the present fighting is ended the battle of the diplomats will begin. What the different nations want and what they will get are two different propositions.

LOUVAIN

THE city of Louvain, which it is reported the German army has destroyed, contained some of the finest specimens of Gothic art. The town hall displayed a wealth of decorative architecture almost unequalled on the continent. In the collegiate church of St. Pierre were some fine sculptures and panels by Quentin Matsys. In the world of science Louvain held honorable rank, having a celebrated university, an academy of painting, a school of music, extensive bibliographic collections, a museum of natural history and a botanical garden.

The university, a Roman Catholic institution, was established in 1425. It soon grew famous and in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries not less than six thousand students flocked there yearly. Swept away for a time by the French revolution it was reestablished in 1835.

At one time Louvain was a great and flourishing city and one of the principal market places of the old world. The turbulent spirit of its people, their frequent outbreaks against their rulers and in particular the massacre of the patricians in 1378 were the chief causes of its decline. Duke Wenceslaus of Brabant, in revenge for the massacre, imposed so heavy taxes upon the people that they emigrated in large numbers. A hundred thousand weavers are said to have left, many of them going to England. They carried with them the secrets of their trade and from that period the material prosperity of the city diminished.

MEXICAN CONDITIONS

THAT the Mexican peon is enjoying today a greater degree of prosperity than ever before is the conclusion reached by H. J. Browne of New York, a student of economic and social problems who has been investigating conditions in Northern Mexico.

The peons have been practically free from paying rent to their former landlords for the past year and as a result have been able to accumulate a little. Not being handicapped by a highly specialized industrial system they flowed back to the land at the first opportunity.

Mr. Browne says he found that the peons understand that the agrarian question is the main one. In becoming land owners they want the conditon to be brought about fairly. He quotes Carranza as saying that the first important act of his administration would be a quick survey of all Mexico as a preliminary to the impositon of a land tax such as Madero had proposed in order to force the idle land into use.

The conditions are described by Mr. Browne as similar to those in France at the time of the revolution when the National Assembly changed France from a country of 130,000 landlords to one of 4,000,000 peasant proprietors in a day.

While the peon of northern Mexico is more energetic than his brother of the south the movement noted by Mr. Browne is an earnest of what may be expected if the Mexicans are left to settle their troubles without outside assistance. The Mexican problem is, as has been stated, an agrarian one. There will be no permanent peace until the peon owns the land and is protected in his ownership.

SPEAKING OF BASEBALL

IN NEW YORK, Boston and St. Louis the interest in the European war is secondary to that in the National league championship race. The clubs of these three cities are bunched in first place. While New York is still in the lead by a nose St. Louis and Boston are right behind and coming fast.

What ails the Giants? This is the question the New York fan asks.

It seems to be a question of pitchers. They are erratic and there is no certainty that any one of them will win when he goes into the box. Demaree, who was effectual in 1913, has been a disappointment this year. He has been wild and seldom has finished a game.

Big Jeff Tesreau and Marquard cannot be called consistent pitchers. One day they throw a ball that cannot be hit and the next day they are batted out of the box. Even Mathewson, the old reliable, seems to have lost confidence.

Another reason for the team's weakness may be a psychological one. It is apparent that the Athletics will again win the American League pennant and be the contenders for the world's championship. The fact that they have won from the Giants every time they have met in the world's series has probably caused a mental state that led to the slump of the giants.

THE KIEL CANAL

BEFORE the Kiel canal was constructed Germany had to maintain two fleets in two seas. Bismarck saw that by cutting through Schleswig-Holstein the striking power of Germany's navy would be virtually doubled. A canal would allow the whole fleet to appear in full strength in either North or Baltic seas.

Germany did not begin construction of the Kiel canal as a commercial undertaking. It is hardly a paying venture, judged by toll receipts. Although the tonnage that passed through in 1913 was half as large as that which went through the Suez canal, the tolls amounted to only $1,175,000, or little more than one per cent on the canal's cost. The tolls had to be kept low because the saving in time through use of the canal is not great.

The Kiel canal was built for strategic reasons, and its worth to Germany is now apparent. Little or nothing is known about movements of the British North Sea fleet, but it is a practical certainty that Germany's fighting ships are making full use of this waterway, built for their especial benefit.

The canal was built in its original form in the years 1875-1895 at a cost of $39,000,000. Its enlargement was begun in 1907 and completed only recently at an expenditure of $55,000,000. The canal is so well built that ships may pass through its entire length at full speed. It has a depth of 34 feet and its width at the bottom is 14 feet.

There are a number of passages of double width where ships may pass, and there are four turning basins, 900 feet wide, where the largest ships may change their course. Thus German strategy has arranged so that a German fleet may enter the canal from the North sea, turn in the waterway and race back if occasion demands.

British warships were present at the formal opening of the enlarged waterway. Emperor William was a guest on the British battleship King George V, and the London Times said the kaiser was more than genial on that occasion.

INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE

WAR in Europe has brought home to Americans the fact that we are dependent upon Europe for many materials necessary to industry in this country. The opportunity has been seized by the American Protective Tariff League to start a campaign for return to prohibitive tariffs.

A. D. Juilliard, chairman of the executive committee, has issued an appeal to American producers asking full information on any article used in agriculture, mining or manufacture for the supply of which we are dependent upon any foreign country. The purpose is to use this information in a campaign for high tariff duties, on the assumption that such duties would develop production in America.

Germany has furnished most of the dyestuffs which are used in the manufacture of cottons, silks, woolens and feathers. There is said to be danger of American factories closing because importations have been made impossible by war. Similar statements are made concerning other materials used by American manufacturers.

The weakness of this argument for return to prohibitive tariff duties is the fact that in spite of a long series of years, when tariff schedules were made by the high protectionists, there was little or no development of some of our natural resources. Germany built up her dyestuff trade with American manufacturers in spite of us. There is no reason to believe that even now a prohibitive tariff is necessary to promote dyemaking in the United States.

Secretary Lane was right when he said that it has been easier and perhaps cheaper to import a large class of mineral products and materials from other countries than to go to the trouble of developing our own resources of the same nature. He was right when he said that war conditions demonstrate the necessity of American enterprise and initiative turning to the development of American resources.

If we are dependent upon Europe for things which can be produced at home—and this after a generation of protective tariffs—the remedy is not more protection, but greater initiative.

BUNCOED

ARAYONE GIOVONNI, a gardener of Spokane, is a wiser man than he was. He has learned not to put his trust in the compatriot who tells him that he can get something for nothing.

He came to Portland in the expectation of gaining a suddenly acquired fortune but his dream of quick riches vanished when he opened a carefully guarded box and found a pair of old shoes and a flatiron instead of the $80,000 he had been led to expect. They had switched boxes on him and he was out $3000 of his hard earned money, made in raising vegetables.

It was the old confidence game, as old as the history of man.

It will be played as long as men imagine they can beat another man's game and win a fortune without working for it.

Arayone Giovonni will probably return to Spokane convinced that the only way to get ahead is by thrift and labor.

The suggestion of the Oregon chapter of the American Institute of Architects that the Columbia Highway should not be defaced with advertising signs is one that should meet with a hearty response. If there is no law in existence that will prohibit it steps should be taken to secure the necessary legislation.

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.

Criticises Mayor Albee.

Portland, Aug. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—Is the mayor of Portland mayor only for the prohibition element, or is he supposed to be mayor of all the people? When did it become a part of the mayor's duties to send out invitations for prohibition lectures, as Mr. Albee did on the occasion of Dr. Russell's visit to Portland? Does membership in the Anti-Saloon league furnish sufficient excuse for Albee to go to the front with invitations to the citizens to come out and meet the gentlemen? If it does, it is easy to see where Albee's time will be taken from now until November.

It may be urged that Mayor Albee has a perfect right to advocate prohibition; this I deny. As a private citizen he would have that right, and as mayor of Portland he would also have the right if prohibition had been one of the planks in the platform upon which he was elected; but his platform contained no such plank, and if it had, Albee never would have been mayor of this city. Mayor Albee knows only too well the financial and moral detriment prohibition would be to Portland, and it is, to say the least, very unbecoming for a city's chief official to advocate a policy that if adopted would spell not only financial ruin to many of our citizens, but which its own history has proved would degrade the morals of the people at the same time.

To be specific, Albee knows that prohibition would vacate at least 500 more store rooms in the city of Portland, put many of our best apartment houses out of business, close some of our hotels and put the "for rent" sign on several hundred more cottages, decrease the city's revenue about $400,000 annually, and throw thousands of men out of work; and all for the purpose of experimenting in cosmopolitan Oregon with a law that has been ignominiously kicked off the statute books of Puritan Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire after long trials, and has proved a dismal failure and been repealed by the people in Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, South Dakota, Illinois and Alabama. If state-wide prohibition did a single one of the things Dr. Russell told about at Mayor Albee's luncheon, not one of these states would have repealed the law. U. THOEN.

Mr. Coe's Production Figures.

McMinnville, Or., Aug. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—Your editorial in Tuesday's Journal, "The Coming Struggle," is important. The statement, "The problem of a fair distribution of profits between capital and labor must be solved," is a matter I have tried to emphasize in my congressional campaign. The Oregon dry and nation dry movements offer a partial solution in the right direction, as the following will show: Out of $3.75 cents spent for liquor the producer of raw material gets 14 cents and labor gets 10 cents, while $3.51 is divided among the liquor interests. If the same amount, $3.75, is spent for necessaries or comforts of life, the producer of raw material receives $1.22 and labor 65 cents, leaving $1.88 to pay manufacturerer, wholesaler and retailer. Therefore, for a fair distribution of profits, stop the legalized liquor business and let capital find investment in comfort mills.

To manufacture a barrel—33 gallons—of beer costs 72 cents. Add 28 cents for freight and $1 for revenue tax, and a barrel ready to tap costs $2. The barrel sells at 5 cents a glass, and brings $28.65.

The total number of stockholders of distilleries, breweries and wineries of the United States is 1436 persons, many of whom are citizens of foreign nations. The liquor interests in one of their publications have said: "The revenue on liquor has not been repealed, because we do not want it repealed. It is the very breath of life to the liquor business."

In the distribution of profit of the liquor business, therefore, 1436 persons have had the lion's share. Moreover, these persons, largely aliens, have been faithfully represented for 50 years in our congress, while 100,000,000 citizens have been grossly misrepresented.

The step toward the solution of this problem offered by prohibitionists is the utter destruction of the liquor traffic as a legalized institution.

CURTIS P. COE.

These Censure Mr. Hudson.

Corvallis, Or., Aug. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—J. E. Hudson's article, entitled "Dr. Withycombe's Chances," leads me to make my first offense in the open letter line. No matter what the writer's idea may have been, his letter was well calculated to stir up enmity between people in whose veins runs the blood of the various nations at war. What Hudson suggests is in direct defiance of President Wilson's personal appeal that we be neutral in both thought and action. So far, The Journal has maintained such an attitude.

Speaking of Dr. Withycombe the letter says: "And naturally his sympathies are with England in the present war in Europe." If J. E. Hudson could only lift himself above petty partisanship, if he had the broad-mindedness which characterizes both fo our candidates for governor, he would see that former nationality would have no effect on the manner in which Dr. Withycombe would discharge his duties as governor. Also, the letter hinted that the women should vote against Dr. Withycombe, for the same reason—national enmity. Elect the best man, whichever he is.

P. H. PARRISH.

Newberg, Or., Aug. 28.—To the Editor of The Journal—J. E. Hudson has visions of Dr. Withycombe's defeat at the hands of a hostile German population of Oregon, and sees the women marching to the polls vowing annihilation of the doctor because he is of English extraction. Mr. Hudson pays a very poor compliment to the intelligent Germans and the women of Oregon. What possible conpection have Dr. Withycombe or the Germans in Oregon with the awful conditions in Europe? Or what connection have the women of Oregon with the methods of the suffragettes of England?

Speaking for Dr. Withycombe as I know him and every intelligent German American in Oregon, in matters where the present and future welfare of Oregon is concerned there are no Germans or English or Irish or Italian or any other nationality, but American citizenship with its responsibilities. What would be Mr. Hudson's fears if the Democratic candidate for governor, a man also of high moral character and ability, were a Frenchman or an Irishman? It is hard to conjecture.

J. H. MOORES.

Mrs. Duniway Defines Her Interest.

Portland, Or., Aug. 27.—To the Editor of The Journal—As I see that my friends of the state-wide prohibition movement are still using my name in your obliging columns to reiterate their charge that I am in some intangible way affiliated with the saloon interests, I wish to say—not for their benefit, for they are joined to their idols, but for the sake of others who do not know me personally—that I have not now and never have had a farthing's interest in the liquor traffic, pro or con. I have spent 62 strenuous years in old Oregon, which is now divided into the three great states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, wherein I have toiled so long to secure equal rights for the women of the home that my name is a household word; and I want to thank my detractors for keeping it before the women, thus constantly reminding them that the one woman to whom they owe their right to vote is still in business at the old stand, proclaiming the right to life, liberty, sobriety and self government to all the people, "by no means excluding women." This is the self-same right which the present prohibition advocates sought, by every means in their power, to prohibit, till it came to us in spite of them; then, like Brigham Young, they sought to use it as a whip, only to discover that there is but one thing stronger than a woman's will, and that is her won't.

Wise, intelligent, liberty loving women know that the free use of the ballot will, in time, enable the mothers of the race to raise a progeny of self respecting sons, who will be strong enough to resist temptation of their own free will, untrammeled by the dictum of any set of overseers or self appointed law makers under the sun.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

Prohibition and Business.

Portland, Aug. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—If the wets will show me any sign of the alleged prosperity they claim hops and booze confer on a state, I'll certainly vote wet. I'm not a "knocker," but will call the attention of the wets to the fact that thousands of men and women in this wet state of Oregon are out of employment; hundreds of vacant houses and offices; realty values cut 50 per cent; a hand-to-mouth existence for 90 per cent of the people of Portland, and yet we have 400 booze joints. Taxes are ever on the increase. Will some member of the wet fraternity explain how, and why, a change to prohibition could possibly make matters worse? The saloons seem prosperous, but all other lines of business are very much to the bad; yet if the amount of money expended in these saloons was expended in legitimate channels, there would not be an idle person in Portland, and but few vacant houses.

Vote dry, to usher in prosperity and lower taxes!

ARTHUR AYRES.

Mr. Cotton Replies to Mr. Coe.

Nehalem, Or., Aug. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—Curtis P. Coe wants to know "what benefit the continuance of Oregon wet will be to home, school and church." I will frankly admit I cannot tell what benefit it will be to the church, because the prohibitory law permits the church to have its booze while it prevents those outside the church. And perhaps Mr. Coe can explain why it is that this exception in favor of the church, which he claims is so much opposed to liquor, is always made. Why not make the prohibitory law prohibitive alike to the prohibitionist and the opponent?

The continuance of Oregon wet will safeguard the home from the debauchery of the prohibitory blind pig and the poisonous drugs it dispenses. It will protect the boy and the girl from those places where liquor is sold instead of permitting them free admittance to the cheapest rum shops, as is always the case in prohibitory communities. The boy and the girl do not need saving from the saloon, but from the prohibitory blind pig, the department store and the campmeeting. It will permit the wage earner to make sufficient living to maintain his family, and will increase instead of diminish the number of wage earners. It will prevent an increase of taxes, which benefits the home. I can enumerate a score of other benefits.

So far as the school is concerned, it will provide taxes with which to conduct these institutions. One thing certain, Mr. Coe cannot point to a single prohibitory state with better schools than Oregon's, and his question falls flat because he cannot point out a single benefit prohibition will be to the Oregon schools.

S. J. COTTON.

A FEW SMILES

An Ohio farmer took his numerous progeny to a county fair in that state. As the party moved about the grounds the father felt his fourth born tugging at his coat tails. He turned and the youngster begged him to buy a certain toy.

"Buy it yourself," said the father. "Where's the dime I gave you a little while ago?"

"It's down my neck."

"Well, shake it out."

"But, father," persisted the lad, "I can't. It was in my mouth when it went down."—Youth's Companion.

One of Whistler's proofs, sold by Sotheby's in 1888—that of an early etching — brought a good price, not on its merits, but for this line by the artist, written on the margin: "Legs not by me, but a fatuous addition by a general practitioner."

The "legs" were by Dr. Seymour Haden, Whistler's eminent brother-in-law.

An actress took a hen with her on her latest ocean voyage, the idea being, of course, that, in addition to providing the enterprising young lady with a few extra press notices, the hen would supply her with fresh eggs on the voyage.

The incident has recalled a story connected with Cecil Rhodes, who always took one or two hens with him on his many long voyages between England and the Cape.

Another well known South African, who had frequently made the trip in the same vessel as Rhodes, was asked why he, too, did not take some hens with him.

"It isn't necessary," he said. "You see, I always tip the man who looks after Rhodes' hens and I get the eggs."

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

To reform the world, begin at home.

• •

Anyway, you can't counterfeit a sneeze.

• •

Success comes to some men in spite of themselves.

• •

Wisdom is what others suspect that you don't know.

• •

All the world loves a lover because it likes a free show.

• •

Next to being a first rate player is to be a first rate loser.

• •

Don't pose as a specialist unless you are qualified for the job.

• •

Never judge the age of women or eggs by outward appearances.

• •

The villain always gets his on the stage. In real life he gets ours.

• •

Often a woman's reason for doing something is that she hasn't any.

• •

When a man marries for money the woman never gets her money's worth.

• •

Occasionally a man has a soft spot in his heart, but more often in his head.

• •

Some of the imaginary blessings we haven't would probably make us unhappy if we had them.

• •

The average girl hasn't much time for her kin after she is married and has little trouble of her own.

• •

Safest occupation for military aeroplanists, to go out and try to drop things on those floating mines.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

The McMinnville News Reporter believes it should be called "The Great War," and be let go at that.

"Get a premium" is the slogan of the Morrow County Fair, which will be held September 17, 18 and 19.

• •

An important enterprise proposed at Lakeview is the establishing of a hospital in a building to be erected for that purpose.

• •

Newberg Enterprise: The Willamina Times requests its correspondents to refrain from mixing advertisements with news items. For example, they should avoid stating that Jones has a horse for sale.

• •

McMinnville News Reporter: Father Hoberg, who has kept a diary for years, shows that the dry period in 1883 was longer than the present one. The data shows that the spell began on May 16 and there was no rain until September 6.

• •

Eugene's playground has been formally opened. Two university women students in playground leadership, who have volunteered their services, are in charge of the girls at the playground. The Y. M. C. A., through the courtesy of E. K. Miller, is in charge of the boys' activities.

• •

Brownsville Times: The crew which has been here for some time making soundings to ascertain the depth of bed rock at the ends of the railroad bridge, have completed their work and left. The Southern Pacific company is getting ready to put in cement piers to sustain a steel bridge which will be erected across the Calapooia.

CARING FOR THE SOLDIER'S HEALTH

From the World's Work.

Though the medical staff of no two nations is identical, it may be said, in a general way, that equipment is provided on the theory that 10 per cent of a division will be killed or wounded in a single battle. If the number engaged is 18,000, 20 per cent or 3600, will be dead on the field; 8 per cent, or 1440, will be so severely wounded that it will be inadvisable to move them; 40 per cent, or 7200, will be able to walk, one half of them to the station for the slightly wounded at the rear, the rest to the dressing station, and 32 per cent will require transportation. In recent wars the mortality among the wounded collected and transported to the rear has averaged from 3 to 6 per cent. In the Manchurian campaign one third of the wounded Japanese returned to the ranks within a month.

In deciding on his arrangements for a battle, the chief surgeon bears in mind that the wounded will be distributed in "zones of losses." The usual proportion of wounded is 20 per cent up to 1000 yards range; from 1000 to 400 yards range, 60 per cent; in the final rush 10 per cent; in pursuit, 10 per cent. The field hospital is not pitched until the tactical situation develops and the point where the main attack is to be made is known. Then a site is chosen beyond range of the enemy's fire, accessible to front and rear by road, yet off the route of march of advancing troops, convenient to wood and water and, if possible, near buildings which may be used for the overflow of wounded, for, of course, casualties in battle are not limited by rule, and the facilities provided may be overwhelmed. Conditions on the batlefield are all unfavorable for clean surgical wor, and it is often impossible to reach many of the wounded for hours. The results achieved by modern military surgeons under the difficulties inherent in their work seem little less than miraculous.

A pleasant fiction widely credited is that men have been studying for years to make war more humane—as if war could be humane! For example, one of these "humane" devices is the small bullet at high velocity. Stories are told of men who, after being shot through the chest or head with a modern bullet, about the diameter of an ordinary lead pencil, have walked long distances to the dressing station and have then recovered in a miraculously short time.

Military surgeons who have seen actual service tell a different tale. It is true that really slight wounds made by modern bullets heal more quickly and thoroughly than in former days. But severe wounds are no less severe and much more frequent.

The Germans use a steel-jacketed bullet with a core of lead hardened with antimony. The steel jacket frequently comes off in jagged fragments which horribly lacerate the flesh.

The French bullet, a mixture of copper and zinc, is not jacketed, but is longer and sharper than the German bullet. Bent by ricochetting, it often enters the body as a hook; sometimes it "tumbles" and enters broadside on, making a long, gaping wound. Up to a range of about 800 yards one horror is as bad as the other. These "humane" bullets have three general effects: Up to a range of 500 yards they have an explosive effect, splintering the bone so thoroughly as to explain the frequent accusation that explosive bullets have been used; at ranges of 500 to 1500 yards the effect is comminutive, grinding the bone to powder, and not infrequently carrying with it into the wound fragments of soiled clothing, thus causing gangrene. The third effect is contusive. A bullet fired into an empty metal vessel enters and leaves by a small hole. Fill the vessel with water, and the bullet will still enter by a small hole, but will make a large, jagged wound in leaving. The bullet has exactly the same effect on the body or the head. In any case the bullet strikes a heavy blow as with a club.

Modern bullets are "humane" only when compared with the effects of shells, and it must be remembered that a far greater proportion of casualties are due to shells than ever before. In the Franco-Prussian war, shell wounds were 91 per thousand; in the Manchurian campaign the ratio had increased to 176 per thousand, and in the Balkan war of 1912 the proportion was 364 per thousand. The Russians in Manchuria called shrapnel "the devil's watering pots." When they burst they scatter hundreds of round bullets as well as fragments of the shell itself. They are most deadly within a radius of 10 to 30 yards, but even at a hundred yards the "dewdrops" are lively enough to penetrate six inches of pine. The common shell is still more terrible. The fragments, heated to a very high temperature by the explosion, burn the flesh so as to compel cries of agony that only morphine can quiet. The large shells of the navy not only cut like razors, but asphyxiate, amputate portions of the body, and crush. Altogether, the experienced military surgeon is not unduly impressed with the "humane" aspects of war.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN THIS WAR CRISIS

By John M. Oskison.

War scares and speculative prices do affect our living costs for a time, but in the end the old law of supply and demand will prevail in fixing prices of the things we use in our daily life.

These things are breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products; other foodstuffs, such as fish, liquors, and what we think of as "dry groceries," clothing, metals, and such miscellaneous items as building material, paints, drugs, fertilizers, etc. If we have an ample supply of them in this country, no matter how fiercely the war is raging abroad, we shall get them at a reasonable cost.

Now, of breadstuffs we are big exporters—173,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn and oats and more than 11,000,000 barrels of flour last year. We import practically none. This year our supply of wheat and corn and oats is bigger than it was last year. The demand will be greater from the European countries (it is said that if our crop had been short the war would probably not have been precipitated when it was), but those who are best qualified to judge say that we shall have ample for our own needs; and that means reasonable prices.

Last year we imported only about $14,500,000 worth of meat and dairy products and something over $11,000,000 worth of vegetables; but we sent away nearly $143,000,000 worth of these commodities. Our production this year is normal, and we shall not have to furnish more than usual, so long as many of the European ports are closed.

It is true that millions of able-bodied men will be taken out of the field of production for a long or short time. But since England, Germany and France are largely manufacturing countries, rather than food producing nations, the majority of the drafted soldiers will come out of the factories. As a consequence, not the raw material of living, but the supply of manufactured products will be greatly lessened.

Other food commodities, like fish, sugar, rice, liquors, condiments, and tobacco, with one exception, are not likely to be in greater demand than usual in this country. The exception is sugar. This is due for a rise in response to the law of supply and demand, because Germany is the principal sugar producing nation; and we import practically all we use. But with an increase of demand, our own sugar output ought to increase rapidly.

We import to wear about $66,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures and some $52,000,000 of wool and manufactures of wool. On the other hand, we export nearly $550,000,000 worth of cotton, nearly $54,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures, and about $4,500,000 of wool manufactures. There is bound to be a tremendous falling off of our cotton export and a corresponding increase of our home supply. So much of our clothing is of cotton manufacture that we can look with unconcern upon the war in Europe so far as it is likely to increase that item of our living costs.

Steel and iron, petroleum and copper follow cotton as the largest items of export. These commodities go under normal conditions to the countries engaged in the war. No one supposes that the foreign demand will continue to be as great as it was last year, for instance, and their cost to American consumers must of necessity go down.

While we imported last year nearly $62,000,000 worth of wood and its manufactures, we sent out nearly $116,000,000 worth. Most of our imports were from Canada and our southern neighbors, and there is no logical reason why our supply should be curtailed by the war. So prices in these commodities ought not to rise.

It is in the line of luxuries that price increases will be most evident—on the silks and jewels, furs and art objects, of which we import much and produce little. Also, it will be the users of such luxuries who will bear the burden of whatever special taxes our government imposes to make up for loss of revenues usually collected on imports.

But for the average citizen the outlook concerning living costs is not gloomy.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"I spent the winter of 1843-44 at Scotts Bluffs," said "Uncle Jimmy" Belieu. "I will never forget that winter. I was just coming to myself. I was older than a boy but not so old as a man. I was with Joe Robidoux, whose father founded the city of St. Joseph, Mo., and whose mother was a Sioux squaw. Joe was a mighty clever young fellow to be with. He and I spent that winter trapping and running buffalo for their hides. Sometimes the hillsides were black with buffalo. There were so many that we saved our lead and powder, rarely shooting them. When sugar is a dollar and a half a pint, and powder and lead also high in price and hard to get, you learn to be sparing of them. We usually killed the buffalo by running our horses alongside a buffalo and shooting it with a bow and arrow or lancing it. It is a big trick to know just where to put the lance, and it is another trick to send it deep enough to kill your buffalo. I can shut my eyes now of an evening when things are still and see the herd of buffalo lumbering along over the rolling hills and see the Indians, myself among them, ride out after them. The Indians are stripped to their G string and moccasins and pick out their buffalo. The horse does the rest. When your horse saw which buffalo you wanted he would keep close alongside till you had pulled the arrow back to its head and driven it full length into the animal. I can see, too, as I did in those days, a big bull stop, and, with lowered head, prepare to charge. As its wicked little eyes roll it coughs and spits up a lot of blood. It sways, tries to charge and falls to its knees, game to the last.

"In the spring of 1844 my Uncle Neal Gilliam, or to give him his full title, General Cornelius Gilliam, came with his emigrant train, bound for Oregon, and I joined them. My, how those old days come crowding back into my mind when I think back to that trip.

"It don't seem possible that I have children round 50 years old. Somehow I always think of myself as young.

That Was a Wonderful Trip.

"Did you ever notice how a smell will call something to mind quicker than almost anything else. When I smell the smoke of a sagebrush campfire I can almost see the canvas covered wagons, drawn to one side of the road. I can see the campfires and the women getting supper while the little folks play around the wagons. I can smell the frying bacon and buffalo hump mingled with the ever present odor of sweaty oxbows and saddle leather. I can hear the clink of knives and forks, the lowing of the cows, the faroff, highdrawn cry of a coyote and the softened voice of some mother singing her baby to sleep. I can see Morrison and Minto, Shaw and Nicholls and Gage, Simmons and Inyard, and Bunton and all the rest.

"That was a wonderful company, probably no more so than other companies, but I doubt if today you could gather so resourceful a company together without picking them out. Of course most of the men were farmers, but we had millwrights and millers, carpenters and cabinetmakers, blacksmiths and shoemakers, gunsmiths and wagon makers, preachers and ship carpenters, coopers and tailors, and even a weaver and a lawyer.

"At Fort Bridger some of the company quit the wagon train and went ahead on horseback. Toward the last provisions ran pretty low. Some stayed all winter with Dr. Whitman. A man named Sager died at Green River, and a little later his wife died also, so the seven orphan children were left at Whitman's station, Dr. and Mrs. Whitman agreeing to adopt them. Colonel Frank Shaw settled near Vancouver, while Tom and Bob Shaw settled on Howell Prairie, near Salem. Most of the immigrants of '44 are gone."

The Ragtime Muse

Maud's Little Way.

Maud's athletic as can be;
That's Maud with the tennis racket,
She is tanned and twenty-three,
And she looks all right to me,
Though she wears a sweater jacket
As she sits there taking tea—
Soon she'll take a ball and whack it.

Maud can walk her twenty miles
Over fields and hills and fences.
At my dragging gait she smiles
And she helps me at the stiles;
Maud's endurance quite immense is.
She despises maiden's wiles
In their various moods and tenses.

Maud's the girl I love the best,
But I am a bit dejected,
And considerably depressed.
When I have to stop and rest,
Though Maud's not at all affected
By fatigue; as you have guessed,
Maud my weakness has suspected.

Sad State of Affairs.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

Excuse me while I turn aside
To wipe a tearful eye;
'Tis true and cannot be denied—
The navy's going "dry."
Alas, alack for jolly tars
Whose throats would arid be!
They'll have to slake their thirst at bars
Before they go to sea.

HOO'S HOO

By John W. Carey.

Whose kingdom isn't much for size—that is, upon the map—but looms up large at slightest chance to doff its coat and scrap?

Who lives next door to Kaiser Bill—the how it did bechance said neighbor longed to cross his lot to backyard into France?

Who said, "Nay, nay" and raised this sign, "N. B. Keep off the grass," and, as said neighbor passed it by, remarked, "I like his brass?"

Who took his shotgun off its shelf and from behind the shed proceeded P. D. Q. to fill said neighbor full of lead?

Who flies no whiskers to the breeze like Leopold's by gum, but surely is some fighting man? King Al of Belgium.