

THE JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. C. E. JACKSON, Publisher. Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Broadway at Franklin St., Portland, Ore.

The noblest contribution which any man can make for the benefit of posterity is that of a good character. The richest bequest which any man can leave to the youth of his native land is that of a shining, spotless example.—R. C. Winthrop.

WHAT IF TWO WARS?

THREE million men are locked in a death struggle in a single battle over the sea. It is a battle that military experts say in destruction of human life is to be the horror of the century. It has already raged for eight days and the losses three days ago were estimated at 100,000 men. It is almost without precedent or parallel in the annals of slaughter.

With this frightful catastrophe to mankind taking place, the Oregonian seeks to make political capital of the United States war taxes. It is the great catalyst of battle over seas that has made American war taxes necessary. It drove commerce from the ocean and enormously lessened revenues in American custom houses. That is why there is an American war tax. The tax is along the same lines as the war tax imposed by McKinley when he was president to meet the requirements of the Spanish war.

THE HANDY REVOLVER

AN ITALIAN laborer was killed in a Portland saloon last Saturday morning. That evening a duel was fought on the streets of Heppner, and another man was killed. The revolver was the handy instrument of death in both instances.

The Portland killing was explained by the man under arrest with the statement that his victim threatened to "get his gun and come back and kill me." The man was shot dead as he entered the saloon.

At Heppner two men met on a street made more than ordinarily busy by the closing day of the Morrow county fair. They immediately began firing at each other. The bullets from one revolver went wild, but fortunately did not hit anybody. The other man's bullets found their mark.

Self defense will be the plea of both men. It is possible that the plea is justified by the facts, but there would have been no killings had there been no revolvers as handy instruments of passion.

TURKEY'S STARTLING MOVE

TAKING advantage of the European war, Turkey has abolished the whole existing body of separate rights which foreigners have enjoyed. The chief of these are tolerance of religion and exemption of foreigners from the judicial system of Mohammedan government.

The Turks have acted with their usual shrewdness. They seized upon an auspicious moment to promulgate a decree as to extrajudicial rights. The Young Turks, from whom much was expected, have shown that they have the limitations of their race. They are Turks always.

There is little probability that the United States, or Europe either, will calmly submit to Turkey's ab-

rogation of treaties guaranteeing the rights of Christians in that country. Whatever the European war has accomplished, it has not opened up the opportunity for Turks to vent their spleen upon Christian missionaries, American or European.

THE MULTNOMAH MESS

NOBODY knows the true status of estates in Multnomah county since the Supreme Court held that it was unconstitutional to transfer probate matters to a newly created judgeship.

Nobody knows whether or not the newly created judgeship is constitutional. Nobody knows whether the county judgeship was abolished. Nobody knows whether Judge Cleeton is a county judge or a circuit judge, though the lawyers think he is either one or the other. Some think he is both.

Nobody knows whether or not there is a legal title to real property awarded in estates to widows and to orphans by the newly created judge. In fact, the cloud on all such titles is such that it will probably be difficult to sell any of it or mortgage any of it, or transfer any of it for usual purposes until there have been suits to settle the matter.

The far-reaching and serious effect of the decision is the constant subject of discussion among Portland lawyers. It was the subject of discussion at a meeting of lawyers held for the purpose at the courthouse Friday night. Some of the attorneys favor an attempt to induce the Supreme Court to reverse itself and modify its finding.

The 1913 legislature demanded the passage of this bill. Governor West opposed it. He vetoed it. But the well lubricated legislative machine in the two houses passed it over the veto.

That legislature never missed an opportunity to create a new office or a new officeholder, never missed a chance to create more salaries and more salary drawers, never failed when possible to increase the bills for the taxpayers to foot. The pretty mess into which estates and lawsuits and titles are plunged in Multnomah county is a part of the outcome.

What was going on at that session is partly of record. One message to the governor to the legislature illustrates. Here it is: I return herewith House Bill No. 628 with my veto. This bill carries 74 items and a total appropriation of \$1,231,216.90. Most of the items are included in the appropriation necessary for the proper conduct of our state government. There are other items and amounts, however, of questionable merit which have been included in the bill and undoubtedly for the purpose of insuring their passage.

The practice of presenting blanket appropriations in bills is in itself objectionable because it deprives the executive of his constitutional right to veto unless he should take it upon himself as I have done in this instance, to veto the bill as a whole and thus delay needed appropriations. Further, the measure carries an emergency clause which deprives the people of the proper constitutional right to invoke the referendum upon any part thereof.

Good business and the best interests of the taxpayers of this state demand that such appropriations as are covered by this bill be classified and presented in smaller units. I am unable to do this because you can render to your state than that of presenting these appropriations in the manner here suggested and thereby set an example for future legislators. I, therefore, am returning House Bill No. 628 with my disapproval, for further consideration, leaving it to you to do for the best interests of the already over-burdened taxpayers of this state or to force from their pockets by doubtful legislative methods a large sum of money, unjust and excessive charges.

This message requesting the legislature to take the questionable items from the general bill and present them as single items went to the legislature February 25, 1913. But, drunk with its power and reckless of the interests of the taxpayers, the steam roller machine passed the measure over the veto in both houses, and the people are now paying the penalty in high taxes.

What might not have been done by the 1913 legislature had Governor West not freely and fearlessly used the veto?

MORE GOLD IN ALASKA

EXTENSIVE gold fields have been discovered in Broad Pass, Alaska, showing that even in this thoroughly searched world all the Eldorados have not been advertised to the public.

made. Therefore, it is predicted that Alaska will again come to the assistance of the United States, furnishing gold at a time when it is most needed.

Its gold will be welcomed, but Alaska's substantial development along all lines of progress will be hailed with acclaim. The time has passed when Alaska's wealth was supposed to be stored in precious minerals. The development of that country means more than the opening of gold streaks.

THE MEANING OF MAINE

THE United States has a tremendous respect for Woodrow Wilson. His present place in the esteem of his countrymen is almost without American precedent. In his time, every president, even Washington, had his critics. But it is the extraordinary privilege of Woodrow Wilson to be almost without critics.

His popularity undoubtedly had much to do with the remarkable result in Maine. National speakers of every party went into Maine. The campaign was conducted almost wholly on national issues. The Democrats appealed for the election of their governor as an endorsement of President Wilson.

The country knows the result. A Democrat was elected governor with a plurality of several thousand. There is not the slightest doubt that the popular desire among many voters in all parties to send encouragement to President Wilson in his great career of national reform, constructive legislation and world peace is responsible for the extraordinary verdict.

Normally, that is to say, in the old days before 1912, Maine was always Republican by 30,000 and upward. It gave Mr. Taft, in 1908, a plurality of 31,000.

A change in Maine, the state of Blaine and Reed, from the 30,000 of other days to a heavy plurality for a Democratic governor in the late election is a striking shift of public sentiment. What is most extraordinary is that it took place in an off year and after a downward revision of the tariff by the Wilson administration. There has been nothing exactly like it in American history. There is but one explanation, and that explanation is the powerful appeal that Woodrow Wilson is to the sober judgment of his countrymen and the hold he has upon the hearts of the American people.

The verdict in Maine is undoubtedly the expression of the thought that is in the minds of millions of Americans regardless of party to the effect that in these times of world war and economic change, there can be no surer or safer man in the White House, that if he has great work he should have a united America behind him, and that he should, whenever the people have a chance, be given a vote of confidence.

GRAFT IN ARGENTINA

GRAFT in North American cities is accepted as a general proposition indicative of urban life. We are accustomed to charges of graft in connection with municipal matters, but a report from Buenos Aires is evidence that graft has secured a footing in the South American country now looking to the United States for commercial salvation.

The Argentine government has completed a new congressional building on a scale befitting the republic's status. But the cost ran far beyond anticipations and a congressional committee was appointed to look into the expenditure of money and find just what the people got for their hard-earned pesos.

The committee had no difficulty in discovering graft and excess of expenditures aggregating \$11,000,000, but the difficult task of tracing the money to the grafters has not been accomplished.

The incident goes to prove that Argentina has a genuine American city. The United States can produce examples of wild bills of expense in connection with the construction of state capitols and other public improvements.

Argentina's clean-up of \$11,000,000 on a state capitol is evidence that the South American republic has taken rank with the most highly developed states of the American republic.

DEAN SUMNER

THERE is an earnest hope in Portland that Walter Taylor Sumner may accept the office of bishop of Oregon, to which he has just been elected, and that he will come to Portland and take up the work.

Dean Sumner is an unusual figure. While others advanced theories, he plunged far into the practical phases of social service. Dean Sumner, though under 40, has won renown beyond the borders of his church and his state. As dean of the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul at Chicago, he has a national reputation as a worker for civic and social righteousness. Because of his past work and future promise, he would be a valuable addition to the workers in every line of community better-

ment in Portland or any other city.

Chairman of the vice commission which rendered the first report on prostitution, member of the Chicago school board and supporter of Ella Flagg Young, Chicago's progressive superintendent of schools, the first clergyman to require health certificates of both parties to marriage, lyceum and chautauqua lecturer before audiences in every part of the country, president, director and member of most societies for unselfish service, as dean of the cathedral of the vice and slum districts in the West Side of Chicago, he has so ministered as to help his residents endure things which could not be cured and to cure the evils which could no longer be endured.

Dean Sumner has revealed himself as a Christian worker to whom nothing human is alien. He is a civic builder and a social worker as well as a minister of his own church.

It is no surprise that all sorts and conditions of persons and societies take a warm interest in urging his acceptance of his election as bishop of Oregon.

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, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. The editor does not desire to have the name published unless so requested.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reforms. It rationalizes everything it touches. It throws back the curtain of mystery which has no responsibility, it ruthlessly strips the mask from the face of the man whose own conclusions in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

Why Elect Booth? Portland, Sept. 17.—To the Editor of The Journal—We note all sorts of comments and cartoons in the Oregonian in behalf of R. A. Booth, picturing him from the day he was a janitor and a shepherd, and so on, and making his living by manual labor on a farm. He made fortunate purchases of land, which no one will dare dispute. Booth's contentment and Mrs. Dunway's contentment are the Oregonian's argument for an abnormal appetite, a plea for an indulgence which is plainly against moral uplift. Booth's contentment is a personal liberty, a liberty to debauch one's self, a liberty which no good man or woman ought to desire. No, Mr. Booth, you do not bet that the liquor is an unnatural appetite, that its indulgence is not essential to health, that as a rule the gratification of the appetite is detrimental to our physical and mental well-being and that the people of this world would be better off if they never swallowed a drop of red liquor? Are you not content with the amount of liquor you consume, enabling him to dispense liberally along the lines of his own pleasure?

Mr. Booth has been in the state senate twice, and now seeks to defeat George E. Chamberlain for the United States senate. He must be afflicted like George E. Chamberlain, or he will move so far, he has been on the road campaigning since December, 1913. A man who is popular and has a good public record does not have to campaign 11 months to convince the voters he is the man of the hour.

He is not like George E. Chamberlain, who has a good public record, and who is respected in every part of Washington and placing duty above his personal interests in looking after the appropriations for Oregon's rivers and harbors, which are the mainstay of a great part of Oregon. Chamberlain is hollering pork barrel, to the detriment of Oregon's interests.

Chamberlain served as district attorney for several years and was twice general of the state and was twice elected governor, and the same people sent him to the United States senate as an acknowledgment of appreciation for faithful service and high character. If he was a taxer, why did they send him to the senate? The call of the people of Oregon, and of the nation, for a better and purer government is not a mere representative man, like Senator Chamberlain. It is not for men who have been tried for land frauds.

The Oregonian will not get very far in its efforts to replace, with an inexperienced, untried man, George E. Chamberlain, who is the senior senator from Oregon. As a member of the United States senate, the Oregonian should be returned to the upper house of congress if the voters do their duty in the interest of the state.

Two Votes for Chamberlain

Hood River, Ore., Sept. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—I am a Republican of Republicans and voted for Lincoln among my first voters. I was, I may say, a prohibitionist, true blue. Yes, just all that. But after all this I wish to say to you and through you to the public, that I have voted for George E. Chamberlain for governor, and also supported him for senator, and have at no time seen reason to regret my choice. I should certainly think that you should not support him now. What especially pleased me was the uncompromising fight he made against the repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption. I could see no call for this repeal, and I was thankful I was not alone in my conclusions. And Mrs. Rigby says to tell The Journal that you, who are a Republican will get two votes at our house. J. W. RIGBY.

No Absolute Personal Liberty

Portland, Sept. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—Dunway's rejoinder is but the babbling of words. There is no absolute personal liberty in a highly civilized democratic government. Each subject certain concessions and rights in order that the person surrendering such rights may enjoy a like privilege in civilization.

There is a civil liberty which every citizen has the right to enjoy, and that is the liberty I plead for. Every youth and child who is placed in an unpolluted environment, a pure society in which to live. The elimination of the saloon will be one of the greatest acts of purification that has ever taken place on American soil. W. S. HOLLIS.

Mrs. Dunway and Personal Liberty

Portland, Sept. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—I notice in today's Journal that Mrs. Dunway in replying to one of her critics claims she has taken this matter too seriously, having usually been right in her contentions on other questions and having

A FEW SMILES

A man was arrested on the charge of robbing another of his watch and chain. It was claimed that he had thrown a bag overboard and a struggle ensued. He was arrested and taken to the judge's office.

"Discharged." The prisoner stood still in the dock amazed at being given his freedom so soon. "You are discharged," repeated the judge. "You are discharged, you are free." Still no move from the prisoner, who stood staring at the judge. "Do you understand? You have been acquitted. Get out" shouted the judge.

"Well," stammered the man, "do I have to give him back his watch and chain?" An elderly gentleman went into a photographic studio and asked to see the proof of a picture recently taken of a young man whose name he gave. They were handed to him as a matter of course and he examined them critically. He seemed pleased and finally said: "These are of my remarkably good size. This one is very like him indeed. Has he paid you for it yet?" "No, sir," said the photographer.

"Ah," said the elderly gentleman, "very like him indeed." "My husband," remarked a Philadelphia matron to a group of friends, "was a confirmed smoker with a tobacco-smoker's heart when he died. He smoked a year ago, but today he never touches the weed." "Good!" said one of the group. "To break off a lifetime habit requires strong will." "Well, that's what I've got," said the wife.

come out victorious. In consequence she now feels chagrined because she begins to realize that her position on that great question is untenable. Mrs. Dunway's contentment and the Oregonian's argument for an abnormal appetite, a plea for an indulgence which is plainly against moral uplift. Booth's contentment is a personal liberty, a liberty to debauch one's self, a liberty which no good man or woman ought to desire. No, Mr. Booth, you do not bet that the liquor is an unnatural appetite, that its indulgence is not essential to health, that as a rule the gratification of the appetite is detrimental to our physical and mental well-being and that the people of this world would be better off if they never swallowed a drop of red liquor? Are you not content with the amount of liquor you consume, enabling him to dispense liberally along the lines of his own pleasure?

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Why Is An Ass?

Toledo, Ore., Sept. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—In the Oregonian today there is a cartoon with the question in the lower corner of "Why Is An Ass?" To tell the truth this question has been puzzling my brain ever since the Oregonian has been insisting on making a man out of a pig. Why is an ass? The market reports of the same date of the Oregonian that the cartoon appeared in quote Oregon eggs at 35 cents, hogs on foot at \$7.50 to \$8.40; beef on hoof at \$6.50 to \$7.25, wheat at \$1.09, hay up to \$15 per ton, potatoes \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bushel. Everything else that the farmer has to sell in proportion. In the name of honesty and common sense what does the Oregonian want in the way of high prices for his products? Even the sheep have turned on the Oregonian, and their wool has sold for the highest price in six years. Why is an ass? In the life time of the ordinary man.

Does the Oregonian think everybody fools, or has it happened on the tariff so low that he has organized (as he thinks) to think of the poor farmer having to part with his eggs at only 35 cents per dozen at this season of the year. How it must sting his heart to only get \$8.40 for his pork. If it was not for Argentine beef he might get more than the miserable pittance of \$7.25 on hoof for his beef. But then, what's the use? In other words, "Why is an Ass?" A POOR FARMER.

The Testimony of Judges. Portland, Sept. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—To Mrs. Dunway and other subjects of the police courts in the saloon, I submit the testimony of certain judges: Chief Justice Hale, a learned English judge, has held in this kingdom have given me opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the crimes committed in the last 25 years, and I find the poor house, schools, robberies, riots, adultery, have been caused by strong drink.

Judge Decker of Denver said: "Ninety-five per cent of all crimes coming before me originated in drink." The presiding judge of a Chicago court said: "The saloons of Chicago are the most fertile source of crime, for justice courts, criminal courts, the county jails, a great portion of the penitentiary crimes, the morgue, the insane asylum, the hospital, the workhouse, the almshouse, the police force, will find whiskey the root of the evil."

The commissioners of the house of commons of Canada said in his report: "That 21,236 of the 23,339 persons con-

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

When in doubt, button your lip. Even a tailor cannot always cut out his rivals. Cupid could give the fool killer a lot of pointers. Better a burning kiss than an unburned love letter. People are unnecessarily active when they stir up trouble. A word to the wise doesn't suffice any more; they want a surety bond. Don't have too little confidence in yourself or too much in others. It's easier to purchase a flying machine than to arouse public sympathy. Wealth may not bring happiness, but it saves the bill collector many steps.

The older a girl is the earlier it is for her to forget her birthday anniversary. Before it's over, Africa ought to be able to furnish the colored man in the war woodpile. "Don't jump on the cars." But even the president of the United States does it, rather than be late. It seems plain enough that "the British lion" gets very respectable assistance from "the British bulldog."

A spinster of 25 needs a chaperon, but a widow of 25 is capable of looking out for No. 1—and also for No. 2. The news of the swimming of the Vista by some Russians will probably be noted with peculiar interest by General Funston. When we hear a man say that he would rather be a millionaire than a million dollars we are reminded of what David said all men were.

From the Troy Record. While any fairminded person will concede that the Constantinople government has reasons for desiring a termination of conditions which enable foreign governments to interfere with the autonomy of Turkey, a cautious observer will declare that the Porte went too far when it abruptly sent a note to Constantinople regarding the territorial rights and privileges of foreigners in the sultan's dominions. The Young Turk, who seems to content himself with the government has not been shown in a single instance since the downfall of Abdul Hamid. He started out as a progressive, only to end as a reactionary. If the people of Turkey earnestly desire an abrogation of the privileges which have made an anomaly of government in Anatolia, they should insist that those who have proceeded about the business in a regular manner.

Any patriotic Turk should turn over the thought that foreigners are in a position to fix the tariff rates and maintain postoffices of their own in all the provinces of Turkey. The fact that an offending foreigner in the sultan's country might be protected by his ambassador is a condition in the question not by Turkish courts, and that Christian seminaries operate under the protection of foreign powers, are all conditions which tend to demonstrate that Turkey is not under consideration. An independent, self-respecting nation would not tolerate any outside interference. There is a possibility that Turkey is becoming self-respecting if not independent.

Because of the attitude of the porte during the present war in Europe, Great Britain, France and Russia have been led to believe that the sultan's government will consent to a treaty that assures territorial rights to foreigners with the idea that international complications might furnish it a means of escape. The text of the replies made by the ambassadors for Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, in regard to the notification of the sultan's agreement, is identical.

According to the interested powers, the capitulatory regime in Turkey is not an autonomous government. It can be modified only on the basis of an understanding with the contracting powers, and falling such an understanding is not possible. October 1 next, the ambassadors will be unable to recognize the executive force beginning on that date of the unilateral decision of the Porte.

While the United States is equally interested with European powers in the execution of the treaties which offer privileges for foreigners in Turkey, she has refrained from joining the European authorities in the protest because of a desire to keep out of a dispute which would involve the United States. It is probable that the Washington government in an international controversy, the United States will support the European government.

Any patriotic people government would proceed as Japan did after its war with China and would negotiate for the withdrawal of the privileges now accorded foreigners in Turkey, might escape a dispute which would surely end in its discomfort if it continues to insist upon its rights to tear treaties to shreds.

INVESTORS AND SECURITIES BARGAINS

By John M. Oskison. One good banking house advertises a circular giving the closing prices on July 30, the day the exchange went out of business, of 168 issues of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. In the circular is given the percentages earned on both the par value of the stocks and their market value, as well as their annual dividend rate and the high and low prices for each.

Another good brokerage house advertises: "During the recess of the New York Stock Exchange last summer, the privilege of entering orders to buy privately from other members, provided their clients pay in full in New York funds, and provided they had on the books the necessary margin, on the basis this firm is asking for orders to buy stocks and sell stocks."

Very soon after the exchange closed its members saw some profit in the private sales which must be the nature of things occur. The first thing they did was to fix the limit below which trades might not be made—the

denied to the jails of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario during three years were committed for drunkenness or crimes committed under the influence of drink."

The state board of police justices of New York said in their annual report: "We are fully persuaded that intoxication is the one great cause of crime in this state, and that the prohibition law is the one great cause of crime necessary."

ders our police justices necessary."

Very soon after the prohibition law went into effect in Iowa the warden of the state penitentiary reported to the legislature: "We are \$300,000 behind the number sent to the penitentiary and so decreased we cannot carry out the contract."

The report of the assistant state's attorney of Kansas, who in 20 days' route of the state from Kansas City, Kan., reported that all business showed remarkable improvement, deposits increased in all the banks, that there was a great increase in the sale of shoes and children's shoes. "These are strong economic reasons for abolishing the saloon. And there are other reasons to grow that will pay as well as hops. More hop growers have mortgaged their property than any other growers in the Willamette valley. J. B. LISTER.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Fourteen new typewriters have been purchased for McMillinville schools. The Polk County Itinerary grows popular. "Did you hear the news from Maine? The Democrats elected the governor this year." "Yes, and the governor looks like a Republican year, doesn't it?"

"Scarcely a yard in this section," says the Aurora, Marion county, observer, "produced the same amount of hops this year as in 1912. The season's crop is estimated to be 30 per cent below that of 1913.

Canned jackrabbit as one of Oregon's products is proposed by L. B. McCoy of Hay Fork, upon the ground that the government of West. Mr. McCoy maintains that Mr. Jackrabbit canned would be far more profitable than the rabbit, roaming the sakebrush plains.

The Courier says the past summer has demonstrated the necessity of irrigation in the Rogue River valley. Inured success for the agricultural horticulturist depends on irrigation in the Medford district. It is said, there has been a record for the past year that attains marketable size because of extreme dryness.

A year's effort to advance the interests of Sweet Home, Linn county, in the state legislature, through the Tribune. But that paper's editor is not discouraged. "The Tribune will struggle on, however long it takes. If first a year will be compensated by profits when Sweet Home comes into its own."

Jackson county's school directory shows that of the 1913-14 fund of \$75,991 was unexpended and is available for the current year. The county has 223 teachers. There were 6806 children of school age November 25, 1913. The establishment of a school building on the grounds was \$500,000, and of furniture and apparatus, \$60,000.

TURKEY'S MISTAKE

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figures quoted at the closing of the exchange. He who can take cash to the brokerage houses in these days, and who believes that prices which, for example, give a yield of 9.61 per cent on a stock over 100 per cent on American Telephone and Telegraph at 2.00 per cent on Union Pacific and 7.07 per cent on Northern Pacific, will have opportunities to buy real bargains.

He won't be doing a loan shark business, either; instead he will help to reestablish a normal market when the financial situation in Europe is cleared up and money owners regain their courage. It is desirable to keep in mind the rules under which the reputable broker operates. In the current times, money owners and still make a much on an investment as you ought to make and keep a clear conscience.

A close study of prices in a time of panic is like a study of a man's filling away for reference. Securities which have held up best in this crisis are nearest to being the real "flit-edged" stuff that genuine investors always want.

Who are opposed to the measure except some few I. W. W., and they are opposed to anything that might make times better, because they think the world is going to come to a bad end, he will become a "revolutionist." I would like to have a good home myself, and the less I am taxed for having a home the more money I can get one and keep it. This measure looks like prosperity to me. L. L. STEVENS.

Preserving Egg Plants.

Portland, Sept. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—Will some reader of The Journal inform me if there is any way to preserve egg plants in their natural state through the winter months. I have heard they can be preserved by varnishing them with a thick coat of varnish. ANXIOUS HOUSEWIFE.

War and Life Insurance.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Inquired of a man high up in the affairs of the Provident whether the killing of so many soldiers will bring heavy losses upon American life insurance companies. "You are right," was his answer. "It is true one New York company has \$400,000,000 of insurance in the countries which are at war, but the number of soldiers killed will be but a small percentage of all the people who carry insurance."

Some American life companies do not insure soldiers. Nor do they insure sailors. There is a certain degree of latitude. Other companies are so comprehensive that they include the earth. The insurance companies sign I saw in cities all over the world. Next I saw in the prevalence of this Rockefeller business legend, I found the sign of a death which showed many victims of such mistakes as cholera and baconic plague.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"Dr. McLoughlin, Dr. Tolmie, Peter Skene Ogden, James Douglas, Donald Manson, Tom McKay, Plover, Francis, Dr. Barclay, James Douglas, all the old-time Hudson's Bay men I used to know as a girl, are gone," said Mrs. Mary Aplin of Woodburn, whose father, Peter Wagner, was a dairyman in the early thirties at Fort Vancouver, for Dr. McLoughlin, "Some were very well known. Some were not. Donald Manson was the forman who had charge of the Hudson's Bay servants. My father was one of his servants, working at first in the dairy and later as a trapper. One of the French Canadian servants was light-hearted and gay and was not fond of work. Mr. Manson said he was trifling and he beat him, so he punished him. He beat him over the head with a wooden cane and told him to go away and stay away, as he was a bad example to the others. He wandered away and the Indians killed him. Dr. McLoughlin was away on a long trip. Douglas heard about the Indians killing this Hudson's Bay servant, so he took the chief of the tribe who had killed the French Canadian and put him in jail. The chief said the man's head was all cut and broken, and he claimed to have been beaten up by the Hudson's Bay people. The chief said 'We thought you did not like him and would be glad to have us kill him, as he was running away.' Douglas said, 'If you bring his head to me and prove it was cut and broken, I will let you go.' The chief took one of his Indians to where they had buried the man and they brought his head to Douglas. Douglas saw the chief had told the truth. The man's head was a fine looking man. He was tall and strong and very dark. His hair was as dark as an Indian's. No, he didn't have any Indian blood. His father was a Scotch