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"WHEN CIDER'S RIPE."

"When cider's ripe and apples fall,
 And fox grapes purple on the wall;
 When over hollow, over hill,
 The misty their golden sweets distill;
 When peaches soften in the sun,
 And all the juices in them run
 To honey of the dreams that glide
 With April morning at their side;
 When cider's ripe—well, that is all,
 And fox grapes purple on the wall."

Whilst anti-administration newspapers are making vain efforts to get people to believe Farmers, Think the new tariff has it over.

ruined the prosperity of the producers everywhere, brought on the European war and caused grouse in the mountains to be scarce it is noticeable they are not saying much about the sand-bagging of the rivers and harbors bill in the senate.

The rivers and harbors bill is a measure of vital importance to the farmers of this section and of the whole country. If the bill is passed the Cello canal will be completed before next harvest. It would open the river to the farm products of this great region. The use of the river will mean probably five cents or more on every bushel of wheat within reach of the river. If the wheat of this country could all get advantage of the water rate on such a basis the gain to our wheatraisers would be not less than \$250,000 annually. It is a boon worth striving for and shows the value of rivers and harbor work.

The rivers and harbors bill is favored by the party in power. The bill has been passed by the house and approved by the democratic caucus in the senate. If the bill ever gets to a vote in the senate it will be adopted. But an insidious fight against the bill is underway, the filibuster being led by two republican leaders, Borah and Burton. They claim it is not drafted to suit them, but a plainer inference is that the bill does not suit the railroads of the country who stand to lose through the development of water transportation.

In other words the party that is under attack for hurting producers through removing tariff privileges is shown here as a true friend of the producer through striving to give him cheaper transportation; the party that essays the role of critic is engaging in back hand operations to kill river and harbor work and maintain high freight rates.

Let the farmer take his choice.

It would be natural to suppose a 20th century war might show a higher ethical standard than Louvain and the wars of yore Vera Cruz. But the destruction of Louvain does not bear out any such notion. Because some citizens fired on soldiers that city, ancient cathedrals and all, was reduced to one mass of smouldering ruins and 45,000 people were made homeless. This according to the French and English version. The German version is much the same, the statement being that because citizens of the town perfidiously attacked German soldiers while they were fighting they were punished by the destruction of their city.

The incident shows the bitterness and ferocity of the European struggle. Each side regards the war as a fight for existence. There is no safety even for non-combatants. It is a ruthless, inhuman war. There is an utter absence of the spirit that marked the recent taking of Vera Cruz by the American forces. When we landed at Vera Cruz our forces were fired upon by snipers. But Admiral Fletcher did not destroy Vera Cruz as he could easily have done with the big guns of his fleet. Even when actual fighting was under way the big guns

were never brought into use. After Vera Cruz had been taken the American forces proceeded to police and protect the city.

The contrast between Louvain and Vera Cruz is eloquent of the difference in monarchical and democratic standards. It is eloquent of the difference between a war waged for aggrandizement and a war undertaken for the sake of principle.

In his now historic speech of Aug. 3, announcing to the British parliament that Britain was on the verge of war with Germany, the foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, said: "The thought is with us always of the suffering and misery entailed from which no country in Europe will escape and from which no abstention or neutrality will save us. The amount of harm that can be done by an enemy's ships to our trade in infinitesimal compared with the amount of harm that must be done by the economic condition that is caused on the continent." As the great war progresses the world obtains many glimpses of the terrible work that is spreading famine broadcast in Europe.

Ruined cities, blazing villages, roads choked with peasants and villagers fleeing from their homes with scarcely any of their possessions. Fields torn up and harvests destroyed. Dead farm animals lying everywhere. Trenches full of corpses, which their shallow covering of earth scarcely conceals. Fear and suffering in every quarter. Such scenes are plentiful in Belgium. Similar scenes are being enacted along the eastern frontier of Prussia where both Russians and Germans are operating in hostile territory, in Serbia also the march of invading troops has laid waste wide stretches of country.

Not only in the relatively contracted spaces where the whole countryside is harried by actual fighting, but throughout the broad field of war, the grip of want is felt. Even in neutral Holland the food supply grows scarce in spite of its open ports and its free access to the ocean highways. Since that thrifty and peaceful country is threatened with a shortage of food one may be sure that the pinch of poverty will soon be felt throughout Europe as the terrible waste of wealth and of productive energy goes on.

Hunger, instead of keeping pace with military glory during this greatest and bloodiest of wars, is preparing to outrun it.—Chicago News.

The war should speed the day when the Philippines will be granted independence. Foreign possessions can accomplish nothing for this country save to embroil us in trouble. In times of peace prepare for war by removing the chances.

If a sick man can gain strength from the good wishes of a big circle of friends all over the state Mayor Matlock will get well.

The consumer has more reason just now to talk of calamity than has the producer. Mr. Producer is faring tolerably well.

BY THE SCISSORS

THE GARDEN NIGHTINGALE.

With bright hued lights, the garden glows
 Like jewels they shimmer on her hair,
 Unconscious as a stately rose
 Of curious eyes that boldly stare,
 She trills a quaint, old-fashioned air
 Of love, youth lost, of youth's despair.

Then laughter dies and noisy mirth
 Seeks refuge in the pebbled earth.
 The feasting halts, the bubbling wine,
 Untasted stands, and thro' the vale
 Of Potted plant and hothouse vine,
 Of festooned leaves that creep and twine,
 While pulses beat and faces pale,
 Pours forth her song, sweet Nightingale.

MAY HE BE SPARED.

William F. Matlock, mayor of Pendleton, who is critically ill, is a man who has always kept his face to the front and has marched unceasingly in the procession of progress and better conditions. He has never wavered in his efforts to make the loads of others lighter. In the upbuilding of his home city, county and state he has always shown a true public spirit.

Several years ago he rallied from a severe affliction which deprived him of the use of his legs. Since that time he has gone about on crutches but through all his physical suffering his cheerfulness, big heartedness and kindly feeling for his fellow man have never deserted him.

As a brave, true man should he have gone about his daily work. The heart of nature beats true because of the existence of such men as "Bill" Matlock, and The Journal hopes that he will again be paroled from his sentence of affliction.—Portland Journal.

FRENCH AND GERMAN WAR SONGS

"The Watch on the Rhine."

"The Watch on the Rhine" was written by Max Schneckenburger, a Wurtemberg manufacturer, in 1846, when France was threatening the left bank of the Rhine. It was sent to music by Carl Wilhelm and during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 was adopted as the national folk hymn and rallying cry of the army.

A voice resounds like thunder-peat,
 Mid dashing waves and clang of steel;
 The Rhine, the Rhine, the German Rhine!

Who guards today my stream divine?
 CHORUS:
 Dear Fatherland, no danger thine:
 Firm stand thy sons to watch the Rhine!

They stand, a hundred thousand strong,
 Quick to avenge their country's wrong;
 With filial love their bosoms swell,
 They'll guard the sacred landmark well!

The dead of a heroic race
 From heaven look down and meet
 Their gaze;
 They swear with dauntless heart, "O Rhine,
 Be German as this breast of mine!"

While flows one drop of German blood,
 Or sword remains to guard thy flood,
 While rifle rests in patriot hand—
 No foe shall tread thy sacred strand!

Our oath resounds, the river flows,
 In golden light our banner glows;
 Our hearts will guard thy stream divine:
 The Rhine, the Rhine, the German Rhine!

"The Marseillaise."

"The Marseillaise" was written by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, a young French officer of engineers.

THE WAR AND THE SINGLE TAX.

Kiachau, Germany's Chinese stronghold, with its 200 square miles of attached hinterland is the largest thorough-going single tax community. The colony didn't adopt the single land tax as the basis of its fiscal system by popular vote; the German imperial government ordered it.

German imperial, state and municipal governments in 1912 collected \$9,000,000 of taxes on increased land values within the empire. The total of such increases, officially reported, on which the \$9,000,000 tax was taken, was \$50,000,000. This \$50,000,000 of course, doesn't represent the whole increment of German lands for 1912, only the total of land sales which showed an unearned increment since the last previous transfer.

The increment tax is taken, in Germany, only when the land privately owned changes hands. No tax is laid on increased values created by the land owner, by building or other improvement. The tax is laid only on that portion of the increase due to social growth and betterment. The sum of the several states averaged, is shown by the 1912 totals to be 15 per cent. Germany has gone further toward practical utilization of the Henry George idea than any other country.

The adoption of the single land tax as the sole source of local revenue in the Kiachau colony exhibited the German imperial government's conviction, based on the home trial of the land increment tax, that the single tax, where it can be applied, is the most easily borne and fairest form of taxation, and the surest revenue producer.

If Japan's sea and land forces out the Germans from the Kiachau fortress, this experiment with the single land tax theory will come abruptly to an end. Japan's hunger for public revenue, to support great schemes of internal improvements and the gigantic army and navy of the island empire, is so keen that the Japanese are today the most heavily taxed people, with respect to their incomes, in the whole world. Indeed, the taxes on land and labor are so heavy in Japan that scores of thousands of small farm proprietors, unable to meet the charge, are being forced to sell and join the ranks of the wage seekers in the terribly overcrowded cities of that country.

This is in vivid contrast with the situation in Germany, where for 19 years past, under the beneficent operation of the co-operative land banks established and supervised by the imperial government, the peasant laborers have acquired ownership of 87 per cent of the land in cultivation.

WOMAN LAWYERS.

A well known judge spoke lately on the subject of the law as a profession for women, and much that he said was so encouraging that it seems to me it ought to be brought to the attention of girls who are looking about for a walk in life and who have means for a thorough preparation toward that end.

He said the prejudice still existing against woman lawyers would be speedily wiped out when it was shown how effective woman lawyers really are. And that his advice was for women to take up criminal law. There was a greater demand for good lawyers in this branch than could be supplied. Advertisement was sure to come to a woman who practiced law in the criminal courts, said the judge, and this advertisement would be advantageous not only to her but to all women in the profession.

"A woman's mind is different from a man's mind," continued the judge. "It is keener, is not so logical, and

penued on the night of April 27, 1792. It was written in Strasbourg, the principal city which was taken from France by Germany in the war of 1870-71; and around which the present conflict will probably rage.

Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory!
 Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
 Your children, wives and grandsires hoary,
 Behold their tears and hear their cries:
 Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding,
 With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
 Affright and desolate the land,
 Wail peace and liberty lie bleeding?
 To arms! to arms! ye brave!
 The avenging sword unsheath;
 March on! march on! all hearts resolved
 On victory or death.

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
 Which treacherous kings coulderate raise;
 The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
 And lo! our fields and cities blaze;
 And shall we basely view the ruin,
 While lawless force with guilty stride,
 Spreads desolation far and wide,
 With crimes and blood his hands imbruing?
 To arms! to arms! ye brave, etc.

Liberty! can man resign thee?
 Once having felt thy generous flame?
 Can dungeons, bolts or bars confine thee?
 Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
 Too long the world has wept, bawling
 That falsehood's dagger tryants wield,
 But freedom is our sword and shield,
 And all their arts are unavailing.
 To arms! to arms! ye brave, etc.

a woman has innate perceptions to a higher degree than man. She gets at the same conclusions conclusion that man reaches, but she gets there quicker.

Therefore, I say in all earnestness that the place for a woman lawyer is in the criminal courts. With her keen perceptions she can almost at once see whether a witness is telling the truth or not, or whether a defendant is guilty or innocent. That should prove of great service in deciding what plea the defendant ought to make. We need new practitioners in the criminal courts. Women can render a distinct service in such work.

For the many college women who do not want to teach, and who are seeking new fields of labor, this ought to be good news. Coming from a judge, this advice has value. The money to be made in the criminal courts is not as great as that in some other branches of the law, but the opportunity is evidently much greater.

AT THE FRONT.

At the front is not the significant expression it was. In these times of long-range guns one may still be at the front and still be away back. Thus, one might easily deceive oneself, reading that the Kaiser and the czar are at the front. They are nowhere near it. That expression has become very elastic, and if either of these warlike monarchs ventures near enough to smell gunpowder on the morning breeze it will be because the enemy has surprised him in bed. The Russo-Japanese war disposed of the front as it once was understood. In that war the front was anywhere from the firing line to the Red Cross tent. Men fought and died in that war without ever knowing where the enemy was or which battle they were in. The czar and the Kaiser are not rushing in where pheasants dare to tread. The common soldier will still do that sanguinary work, thank you.

Vienna Is Like a Graveyard.

(From Chicago News.)
 VIENNA, Austria, via Rome, Italy, August 29.—Everything I have attempted to cable to the Daily News about the war has been stopped by the authorities in Vienna. One's manuscript is liable to confiscation while one writes and anything unfavorable to Austria exposes the author to peril. The city is like a grave yard. There is no business, money is scarce, supplies are dwindling and prices are rising higher and higher.

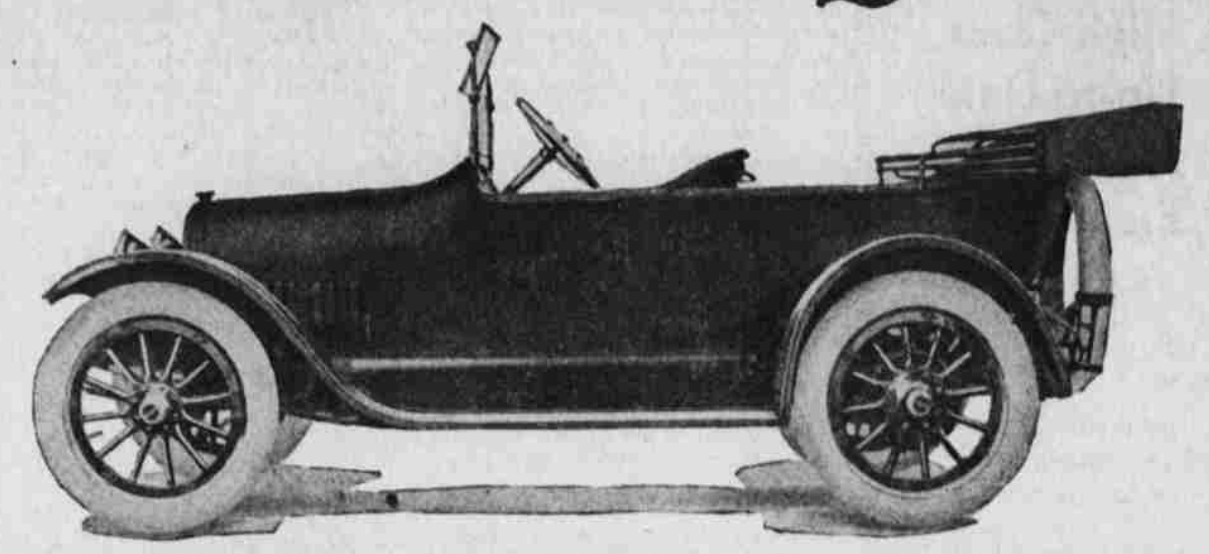
Everyone is in ignorance as to what is happening, except for reports of German and Austrian victories. It is impossible to leave the city without a permit and this is hard to get. There are more than 1000 Americans in Austria, most of them in Carlsbad, Marienbad and the Tyrol. Ambassador Frederick C. Penfield is trying to get a ship to take them from Genoa or Naples.

English residents are badly in need of funds and much suffering is bound to come later if it has not been experienced already. Most of the English are governesses, shopkeepers and clerks. So far the officials have been courteous to all, but apprehension haunts the minds of foreigners in view of the menacing situation on the eastern frontier and the fierce resistance of the Serbian army.

THREE CITIES PAY FOR HANDSOME POLO TROPHIES

THOUSAND ISLES, Aug. 29.—Teams representing Buffalo, Montreal and Cleveland were entered in the polo tournament at the magnificent estate of George C. Boldt in the Thousand Islands. The Cleveland, Montreal and Buffalo teams will compete with the Eel Fly Team of the Thousand Islands for the St. Lawrence Challenge Cup, an enormous

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silver punch bowl with which go eight individual cups of a similar pattern. The tournament which started today is the second annual affair. On the program is a match between women's teams.

German generals with a penchant for writing books on strategy seem to have let the cat out of the bag some years ago. French generals read the books and then get ready for the march through Belgium.

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