

Coming Golden West Week

December 7th to December 12th

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Better Coffee—More Coffee For Less.

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KITCHENER SAYS THAT WAR WILL LAST THREE YEARS AT THE LEAST

SECRETARY OF WAR FOR ENGLAND IS INTERVIEWED ON THE OUTCOME.

Germans Have Made Some Costly Mistakes, He Declares—Campaign in France Has Failed—Fighting Will Go on Until Germany Has Been Defeated.

Lord Kitchener, in an interview in the Saturday Evening Post, written by Irvin S. Cobb, declares that the European war will last all of three years. Cobb says that while he went to interview Kitchener, the great Englishman turned the tables upon him and set out some leading questions for Cobb himself to answer.

Describing the meeting, Cobb says in the Post:

From the dull-metal buttons to the arm-seal, across the left breast of the coat, ran narrow twin lines or ribbon decorations.

The strips of ribbon were of all the primary colors, and other colors besides, and were so numerous that it was of no use to try to count them. I know, because I tried.

As he stepped out into the middle of the room it struck me that he was somewhat heavier than I had been led to believe from the pictures I had seen of him, and a trifle stooped in the shoulders. I got the impression of a tall, bulky man—not fleshy, but solid, with well fleshed muscles and a big-boned frame. He shook hands with me hard and quick; and as we sat down, he at his desk and I in a chair before the grate fire, ten feet away from him, he said, on the instant:

"Lord Northcliffe tells me you have lately been with the Germans—with the German army in the field. That is very interesting. Tell me, please—is the German commissary good?"

Going over the meeting subsequently, I was inclined to believe that this opening question kernoted the attitude of mind of Lord Kitchener. First of all, he wanted to know how the enemy he fought was fed; it was the supreme thing for him to know. Other things could wait.

I told him that so far as my expert eyes might judge, the German commissary was very good.

"But how good?" he insisted. "How complete? Is it adequate at all times? In your experience has it ever failed them?"

"Well," I said, striving to be exact and yet not waste words, "like most of the German military equipment it seems to me to be somewhat cumbersome but highly efficient. Certainly it is perfect in detail and in organization. There is always an abundance of food for the troops in the field; and always there is a determined effort to get the food up to the men on the fighting lines and to have it hot when it reaches them—and to have plenty of it for them. It is not particularly appetizing in its appearance, but it is wholesome and abundant, and I know a man can live on it and be well nourished. I know, because I lived on it myself for upwards of a week."

"There is meat in the ordinary ration then?" he asked.

"Yes," I said—"veal generally; sometimes beef; bacon and sausage frequently. I should say the German soldier averages one filling meal of meat a day, at least."

"Lord Kitchener," I said, "in your opinion how long will this war last?"

"Not less than three years," he said. "It will end only when Germany is thoroughly defeated, not before—defeated on land and on sea. That the allies will win is certain. That for us to win will require a minimum period of three years I think probable. It might last longer—the war might, it might end sooner. It can end in only one way."

At Least Three Years.

"That it will end in a month from now, or six months or a year, I do not think likely; so, to be on the safe side, I say three years—at least three years."

"If Germany gives up sooner, so much the better for Germany and for us and for all the world. If three years are required for the undertaking, or more than three years, the world will find that we, for our part, are prepared to go on, and ready to go on, and determined to go on, and certain to go on. In any event this war can have but one outcome—one ultimate conclusion." His big jaw muscles twitched.

"The Germans still think they will win," said Lord Kitchener next, speaking with the inflection that made the remark part plain statement and part question. "I wonder how long a time they think it will take them to win?"

Germans Change Schedule. "They are still fully confident," I said; "but they have changed their time card. When I first landed on German soil, early in September, before the campaign against Paris had been checked, Germans of intelligence said it would take Germany six weeks to whip France, and six months to whip Russia, and a year to whip England. Since then they have begun to believe and to admit that it will take a longer time to end the war."

"They are right in one regard," he continued slowly; "it will take longer than a year to end this war. But they are wrong in another regard; they are going to win—if, indeed, in their hearts they honestly think that. They are not going to win."

"Their campaign in the west is a failure. It is a failure already, and it will become more and more a failure as time passes. When an army of invasion ceases to invade that army has lost its principal function and has failed in its principal object. When that army hides itself in trenches, and fights at long range, it is doing nothing except waste itself; and especially is this true when that army having reached its maximum of strength and efficiency and aggressiveness months before is now losing in all those essentials."

Campaign is a Failure. "To lie in that unending chain of trenches which stretches across northern France for hundreds of miles, like a long, gray snake—that is not waging a successful campaign. That is not even waging war, as I conceive war to be. For an army of defense? Perhaps, yes; though, under certain circumstances, it might be a mistake for an army of defense so to dispose itself. For an army of invasion? Well, events—the future—will justify my belief. Of that I am as sure as I am sure that I am alive."

"Dropping bombs on cities, whether those cities be defended or undefended, is not waging war. It is a costly spectacular by-play, which counts for naught in the final result and really does not count in the detail of momentary advantage."

"Paris might be captured, and still the war would go on. England might be invaded—though I believe the enemy has not yet worked out complete plans for that undertaking—and still the war would go on. Germany might take and keep the other side of the channel, as she has already taken Antwerp, and still the war would go on. Belgium might be made a captive province for the time being, and still the war would go on."

"This war is going on until Germany has been defeated. There is no other possible contingency."

Prompt Action Will Stop Your Cough

When you first catch a cold (often indicated by a sneeze or cough), break it up at once. The idea is "It does not matter" often leads to serious complications. The remedy which immediately and easily penetrates the lining of the throat is the kind demanded. Dr. King's New Discovery soothes the irritation, loosens the phlegm. You feel better at once. "It seemed to reach the very spot of my Cough" is one of many honest testimonials. 50c at your druggist, adv.

School Tax Levy 7 Mills

SPRINGFIELD, Or., Dec. 4.—Taxpayers of the Springfield school district voted a special school tax of 7 mills, an increase of 5 mills over the levy of last year. Increased attendance at the schools created a small deficit, but the taxpayers refused the board's request for an eight-mill levy arguing that the schools would do well this year to pay their current expenses without cutting down the outstanding accounts.

The municipal levy was put at 12.6 mills, a reduction of 1.4 mills from the levy last year. Cuts in salaries and elimination of some street work made the reduction possible.

WOMEN PROMINENT FIGURES IN PANAMA FAIR

Mrs. Edith Burroughs, NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—In lauding the many women whose efforts have contributed to the successful completion of the Panama-Pacific international Exposition grounds and buildings at San Francisco generous praise must be accorded Mrs. Edith Woodman Burroughs, who designed many of the sculptural decorations that adorn the park and buildings.

PROTECTION NEEDED AGAINST "SHODDY" DECLARES SPEAKER

CHARLES COOPEY, OF PORTLAND, ADVOCATES "PURE FABRIC LAW."

"Let the Label Tell the Buyer What He is Getting," Says Speaker Before Annual Convention of Woolmen Here—Strong Plea is Made For New Legislation.

Declaring that the sheepmen of this country do not need protection against Australian and other foreign wool half as much as they need it against the crop of old rags gathered from the ash heaps of the world and re-manufactured into shoddies and mungoes and labeled "all wool," Charles Coopey, of the firm of Charles Coopey & Son, manufacturers of clothing in Portland, yesterday afternoon contended vehemently before the wool-growers at the convention here that they should bend their energies toward securing the passage of a pure fabric law.

"Let the label tell the buyer what he is getting," he said. "I am not fighting shoddy clothing. All I want is that shoddy shall be labeled shoddy and wool garments shall be labeled wool garments so that the public shall know for what it is spending its money. Now in this country, aside from our blankets and robes, there are scarcely any textile products that are wooleens and yet how often do we see garments labeled "Oregon wool" or some other wool."

"It has been said that competition is the life of business. That means, of course, legitimate or healthy competition. It can also be said that competition is the death of business when it is illegitimate or unhealthy. Let us see which of these two competitions the wool industry is confronted with. We find that the world's crop of virgin or fleeces wool represents about 27 per cent of what is sold in its various forms, the world over, as wool. This means that the wool-grower has about 27 per cent of legitimate or healthy competition from wool and about 73 per cent of unhealthy competition from substitutes in all their various forms."

"The United States congress has at different times attempted to levy import duties on foreign wools so as to protect the American wool-grower against the uneven conditions in the different wool growing countries. The last attempt was the Dingley or McKinley bill. This bill provided that a specific duty of eleven cents per pound be levied on imported wools and, on the manufactured article a specific duty of four times that amount of 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad-valorem so that the American wool-grower was amply protected against all foreign virgin wools sheared from the sheep's back but not one word was said about the wool-grower being protected against the people that gather all kinds of wool rags from any and all kinds of places; these old rags to be sold from two cents up, and to be torn up and made into shoddies and mungoes and to be sold as Oregon and other wool. (I would like to say that they have recently taken a new, or more respectable, name for these substitutes. Today they are often called wool extracts.) Under this tariff you were protected eleven cents per pound on virgin wool but you had no protection against wool made from old rags. The government supplied a policeman to protect you against the small deplorable man, but you must protect yourself against the big unscrupulous one."

"We note that some of our newspapers are asking that Chinese eggs shall be branded to protect the Oregon poultry industry. I quite agree with them. I want to see them branded, but the same newspaper does not say a word about branding woolen rags from China or anywhere else that are brought here, ground up and made into wool to compete with the Oregon wool."

Mr. Coopey contended for a national pure fabric law just as we now have a pure food law and in this connection said:

"I believe a law of this character would be a wonderful benefit, particularly to the wool growing states, and I think it can be easily shown that by the passing of this law, the wool-growers would soon obtain a much higher price for their wools. There is little doubt that it is not Australia, South America or any other section of the world that the wool grower needs protection against, as much as

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WOMEN PROMINENT FIGURES IN PANAMA FAIR



Mrs. Edith Burroughs, NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—In lauding the many women whose efforts have contributed to the successful completion of the Panama-Pacific international Exposition grounds and buildings at San Francisco generous praise must be accorded Mrs. Edith Woodman Burroughs, who designed many of the sculptural decorations that adorn the park and buildings.



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