

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Told by Exchanges, Reporters and Gleaned From Other Reliable Sources.

COMPENSATION FUND HIT

Auditor Tarbell, of Washington, Proposes Catastrophe Provision.

Olympia, Wash., Nov. 21.—As the result of the Ravensdale mine disaster of this week, with its toll of 31 victims, comprising the most serious accident in the four years that the Washington compensation act has been in effect, Auditor Tarbell is proposing the amendment of the law to provide for a "catastrophe fund" to meet such accidents.

From present estimates special assessments to raise \$75,000 to \$80,000 will be necessary.

Bal Masque at Falls City

The bal masque given at Wagner's hall, Falls City, last night was largely attended, and proved to be a pleasant social event. Guild's five-piece orchestra furnished music for the occasion, and the Falls City hotel the dinner at midnight. Prizes were given for the best costumed dancers, and also for the most comic character.

—Polk County Observer, Nov. 19. The Observer scored another "scoop" last week. It attempted to "go alone" but wobbled on the gudgeon. The bal masque it minutely described as being largely attended and proved to be a pleasant social event was unborn.

The Guild's five-piece orchestra had not yet rosined their bows nor drawn forth sweet strains to set dainty heels a-tapping. The best costumed dancers had not greeted admiring crowds, nor the comic ones tickled the funny-bone of the crowd in the galleries. In fact the Observer was just a week ahead of the show. Thanksgiving balls "usually" are pulled off on Thanksgiving, and according to Wilson and Wythe-combe Thanksgiving occurred on November 25th instead of November the 18th. Better adopt Davey Crockett's motto: "Be sure you are right, (get it from the News) and then go ahead."

The Promoters Do Not Fight

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The fact is that war is generally promulgated by those who have the most to gain and least to lose in the conflict, whose own skins are safe, and who are enabled to drag after them all of their followers by holding up a 'sacred banner of patriotism' which is often false. Economic pressure has had much to do with war, but ambition has had more."

Quite right; and it might have added that the doctrine of frenzied preparedness is promulgated by those who have most to gain by army and navy contracts. They also use the 'sacred banner of patriotism' to conceal the sordid pecuniary interests back of the propaganda.—Commoner.

"The Doctor Knows"

Every one has heard the story of the little boy who, when asked how he knew a neighbor was going to die, responded: "The doctor said he could not live 'til morning, and the doctor knows what kind of medicine he gave him." So these jingoes must think they know what kind of diplomacy we are going to use when they say that we can not keep out of war.

PERPETRATE PRACTICAL

JOKE ON CHURCHGOERS

Were Knocking on Back Doors of Prominent Citizens Asking for Donations for 'Tramp' Social.

Dallas, Or., Nov. 21.—Sheriff John Orr and Marshal O. P. Chase perpetrated a joke on a number of prominent church people Friday evening. A "tramp social" was being held by the young people of the Christian church and part of the program was to beg "hand-outs" at the back doors of citizens of the town. The officers heard of the affair and with their deputies gathered in the whole bunch and took them to the courthouse, where a mock trial was held in the circuit court room with Attorney Walter L. Tooze, Jr., acting as judge. The chief "culprit," County Superintendent Henry Seymour, escaped from officers after he had been handcuffed, and was not recaptured.

Two Laws Needed

1st. An act making it unlawful for a belligerent ship to clear from an American port with American passengers.

2nd. Making it unlawful for any American ship carrying passengers to clear from an American port if it carries ammunition, whether ready for use or only partly manufactured.

These two laws would go far toward keeping us out of conflict with the belligerents. Why should citizens be allowed to drag their government into this unprecedented war.

W. J. BRYAN.

A call to the unconverted, issued by the Newberg Graphic: "There are a number of young fellows about Newberg who are taking a course of training in preparation for a term in a state institution located at Salem, and some of them are far enough along to justify final examination and commencement."

It is reported that the discount on the Anglo-French loan was reduced two per cent in return for the agreement that there should be no restriction as to the use made of the money. At first it looked as if some of the borrowers were objecting on principle to the use of the money for the purchase of munitions, but it seems that it was not a matter of principle but a matter of per cent.

Ex-President Roosevelt is still engaged with characteristic energy in elevating the plane of public discussion. His latest contributions to refined language are: "Damn the mollicoddles" and "To Hell with the hyphen." These emanations during his calmer moments give us some idea of the explosive power of his vocabulary if he were to become excited.

The best shrapnel which is being used in Europe is warranted to break into not less than one hundred and twelve pieces. But that is nothing; the war scare which the jingoes are trying to work up in this country breaks into a grrat many more pieces whenever it comes into contact with common sense.

CHEMISTS REPLACE COOKS IN GERMANY

Artificial Eggs and Laboratory Milk Now Offered.

London.—By German government order Sundays and Wednesdays are the only days exempt from the new restrictions on the use of meat. German newspapers publish schedules prepared by the German federal council controlling the consumption of meat. The announcement is made that meat supplies must be conserved. The schedule, as forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, is as follows:

Mondays and Thursdays: Restaurants shall offer no meat, fish, fowl or dishes cooked in lard, bacon or dripping.

Tuesdays and Fridays: Butchers shall sell no raw or cooked meats.

Saturdays: Pork shall not be sold.

Thus far no restriction on the cooking of meat in the home has been placed by the federal council.

Copies of German papers contain some tempting offers of chemical food which the public is asked to purchase. Some of these appear as follows:

"Certain Sale.—Artificial omelets, artificial butter, chemical honey and marmalade, artificial coffee and milk in any quantities. Packets made up ready for sale at 10 to 20 pfennigs (2 and 4 cents). Ritterstrasse, 80.

"Chemical food is the modern food. All information and receipts at Wollson's, the chemist engineer, Charlottenburg.

"Egg Powder.—To replace natural eggs. Each packet is equal to two eggs, for a penny. Millions of packets have already been sold. Trademark, 'Prima-Nova,' Neukolln, near Berlin.

"Starch Syrup.—Immense nutritive power. In cases of eight or nine hundredweight at Kale's, Charlottenstrasse, 76.

"To replace natural eggs in the kitchen write to Levin, chemist, who will send recipes and explanations for 10 marks (\$2.50)."

The prize perhaps should be given to Ludwig Holzappel of Leipzig for the following:

"The cheapest meat for concentration camps, large establishment, etc., is whale's meat, which is very nourishing and rich in albuminous substances. Barrels of a hundredweight can be sent on trial for 90 marks (\$15)."

WANTED LETTER; GOT 3,000.

Published Appeal of "Lonely Soldier" Brings a Surfeit.

London.—The story of the "lonely soldier" at the front, published in a London newspaper, describing how he shrank away shamefaced and empty handed when the postal lorries rumbled in and eager hands shot up for letters and parcels from the dear ones at home, has had an amusing sequel. Within three days there arrived ninety huge parcels for the lonely one, six bags of smaller parcels and 3,000 letters!

Again a Manchester paper printed a letter from a corporal in the Second South Lancshires saying he was probably unique as a man who had not received a single communication from the home land since the war began. That corporal's next letter to the paper was very brief, "I've received 320 letters and papers, and I'm steadily working through the replies."

ANTI-AIN'T ASSOCIATION.

Kansas Students Hold That the Word Ain't Nice.

Hays, Kan.—Organization of an "Anti-ain't association" has just been completed by students at the Fort Hays (Kan.) normal school.

The association has for its purpose the teaching of its members, among whom are most of the students in the school, the correct use of simple English, the abolition of long, unnecessary words and especially the abolition from their vocabularies of the word "ain't."

The association was organized by P. Casper Harvey, professor of English, in one of the classes and has spread gradually through the school. Misuse of the words "come," "came" and "nice" also is under the ban.

FINDS OLD TRAP.

Used by Hunters 100 Years Ago in Wisconsin in Search For Furs.

Wausau, Wis.—Edward Young of Wausau has brought an old hand forged trap, believed to be from 75 to 100 years old, to the city. Mr. Young found the trap in the roots of an overturned dead tree near Kempster a few days ago while hunting and fishing in that locality.

The trap is made of steel and is very rusty. A root of the tree had grown around the trap, which had been released. It is believed that the trap was placed there years ago when the Hudson Bay people worked this locality for furs.

WHEN THE WAR TRUST ROBS NO MORE

[From Sao Francisco Star]

Word comes from Washington that congress is to be asked to appropriate for national defenses an increase of about \$150,000,000 more than was appropriated last year; that the estimate for increased army and navy amounts to \$842,000,000 for the next six years; that for new war vessels and more men in the navy the estimate is, in round figures \$500,000,000; and that the plans contemplate an army of more than a million trained men within the next six year.

Is such a war establishment justified? If it is justified, how will the government raise the hundreds of millions of dollars to pay for it? And at the end of six years how many more hundreds of millions will be demanded for the same purpose?

Let it be taken for granted that we need a larger navy; let it be admitted that we need an adequate navy. Secretary Daniels would have all the new ships built by the navy department, and would have the government manufacture its own ammunition and other supplies for the navy. But what will congress do about the secretary's recommendations? Congress is not yet emancipated from the unholy influence of the war trust.

It is evident that the war trust is very busy creating sentiment for a greater navy and a greater army. For years it has been busy at that job. Thursday of this week came a dispatch from Washington saying that confidential reports received at the navy department reveal that Great Britain and Germany have already anticipated the increases proposed in our new plan of naval preparedness; that by 1923 Great Britain will have 80 dreadnaughts of the first class, and that Germany will have 33; and that England is planning to have as many warships as Germany and the United States combined.

Now our own advocates of preparedness—at least, the more noisy ones—insist that we should have a navy large enough to meet the navies of any two powers, and some demand that our navy be large enough to meet the combined navies of all other powers. If we go into the race for big navy preparedness, where shall we stop? Will it be possible to stop short of bankruptcy? We are willing to admit the need of an adequate navy, but what is the limit?

From Paris came a queer Associated Press cablegram, Oct. 20, under the head "to seize United States." Remembering what the war, trust has done in the past to promote the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for "preparedness," as shown by Representative Tavenner, it is a safe guess that the Paris dispatch is another war trust fake to create a "preparedness" panic in this country.

In order to raise the money for the greatly increased navy and army, it is said that congress will be asked to extend the emergency war tax—which expires December 31—and to retain the present duty on sugar beyond next May, when under the present tariff law sugar will go on the free list. But even these proposed measures would not produce the needed money. The money must be raised by increased taxation on consumption, which means increased taxation of the poor and does not mean in-



DONT YOU NEED WARM BLANKETS AND BED THINGS

YOU SPEND HALF OF YOUR LIFE IN YOUR BED AND BEDROOM. HAVE IT PRETTY. OUR SOFT, WARM BLANKETS AND DOWNY QUILTS WILL DELIGHT YOU, NOT ONLY WHEN YOU SINK YOUR TIRED HEAD INTO YOUR PILLOW, BUT ALL DAY LONG.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID LINE OF BLANKETS, COMFORTERS AND EVERYTHING YOU NEED FOR THE BED ROOM AND BATHROOM.

LET OUR STORE BE YOUR STORE FOR EVERYTHING ALL THE FAMILY NEEDS.

N. SELIG'S

FALLS CITY DEPARTMENT STORE

creased taxation of the very wealthy or of special privilege.

Not a word has come from Washington suggesting that needed increase of revenue be derived by direct taxation of special privilege, or by higher income taxes on those whose incomes are derived from swollen fortunes. As is always the case with indirect taxation, "The Man With the Hoe" must contribute proportionately far more of the tariff taxes than the millionaire. It is just that the government should always search the slim purses of the poor who more revenue is needed?

It is said that the war department wants \$72,000,000, more than last year, of which \$46,000,000 is to be spent for reserve material and coast defenses, and \$26,000,000 for new armies—regular and continental. To this question, as to most other questions, there may be two side, but it is difficult to understand the necessity for such increases in expenditures for the army. Recently, during the training camp season, it was asserted that a few weeks in a training camp would train the untrained man. If that be true, why the necessity for the long and elaborate training proposed.

October 16 came a dispatch from Washington saying that "employers throughout the United States—corporations, manufacturers, professional men, tradesmen and business men of all classes—are to be asked to contribute, as their share in the national defense, permission for their employers to engage, without serious financial loss in two months' military training during each of three years" and that this is an essential part of the plan for raising in the next six years a citizen army of 800,000 men—which, with a regular army of 140,000 men and 300,000 reserves would give us a trained force of 1,200,

000 men, exclusive of state militia

It appears, then, that the great plan of preparedness—as far as the army is concerned—depends to a large extent on the willingness of employers to permit employees to receive military training. But it does not appear that employers are to be trained for the trenches. Employers are to contribute wages for employees while the latter are training, and the employees will contribute their lives.

The most sinister aspect of the whole business is this fact, that the men most active in the movement for spending hundreds of millions of dollars in preparing for war are the men who would reap millions and tens of millions of dollars from the large appropriations—if private contracts are let for armor, ammunition and other supplies. Not only is there a war trust in this country, but it is well known that the war trust is international, and it has for years deceived and cheated the people of the United States, of France, of Great Britain, of Germany and other countries. Its business is to deceive and scare the people, and then cheat them.

If, as is reported from Washington, President Wilson is in favor of the enormous expenditures proposed, we can not doubt his absolute sincerity. As the servant of the people it is his duty to recommend what he believes the people want. It is not his duty, and certainly it is not his desire, to tell the people what they may or may not have. It may be that he has received from the magazines and newspapers the impression that public opinion in this country is overwhelmingly in favor of incurring the enormous expenses for increased preparedness. It must be admitted that the preponderance of noise is on that side.