All the News That's Fit to Print

Editorial Page of The Seattle Sunday Times

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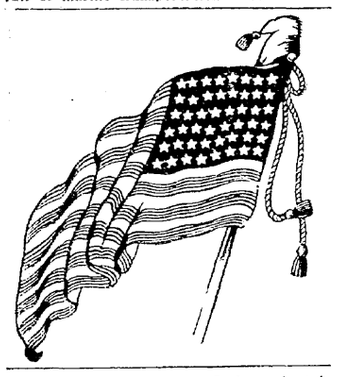

The Times Is Absolutely Independent in Politics, Business and Religion.

THE NEXT BOND DRIVE.

DURING THE PRESENT WEEK, final arrangements will be made for the launching of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign next Saturday.

The drive this time will last but three weeks, instead of four. At the conclusion of the last "financial smash," the belief was generally expressed throughout the country that the shorter period was preferable and would be just as productive of results.

This time, the Treasury Department is asking the American public to subscribe for $6,000,000,000 of war bonds. King County, including the city of Seattle, must raise $28,000,000 of this amount.

It's a large sum—but not a dollar more than this patriotic community will subscribe!

The city's quota will be raised, but every wage-earner and every investor in the community, large and small, must cooperate.

It will not be sufficient this time merely to subscribe to the minimum of $50, if one can take more by the exercise of economy in expenditures during the period when the payments are being made.

It will not be sufficient even to subscribe to the limit of one's ability this time.

Every man and every woman in the community must regard the raising of that $27,000,000 as a personal task, as an obligation resting upon him or her individually.

This time, Seattle requires, not hundreds of bond salesmen, but tens of thousands of them, devoting themselves to the task with the same willingness that their sons, brothers, husbands or other relatives overseas are devoting themselves to the greater task of defeating the enemy.

Now is a good time to begin figuring out the family budget for several months in advance, with a view to deciding just how many bonds can be purchased.

Now is a good time to get in touch with neighbors and friends, to ascertain what they are doing and to encourage them to do all they may.

Now is a good time to begin thinking of Liberty Bonds as a part of the day's business—as something that is coming in the future, and which will make a big but welcome demand upon one's time, energy and purse.

Remember that every dollar subscribed is a dollar more for the men of Chateau Thierry, of the Marne, of the Vesle and of the St. Mihiel salient.

Remember that every bond sold means a certainty of more shells, more cartridges, more shoes, more clothing, more tanks, more food—more, in fact, of everything for the armies that are spreading terror among the German Rhine cities by their victories in the vicinity of Metz.

And among these troops are men from this city—numbers of them—who went across in the 161st or in the 91st Division. By a very little stretch of the imagination, one can picture the money raised here as going direct to these very soldiers, to feed them, furnish them the means of achieving victory and aid in caring for them when they are stricken on the field of honor.

Because of that fact, subscription to this new Liberty Loan is both a duty to the nation and the payment of a debt of gratitude to the brave from our own midst, who are fighting overseas that we may be safe at home.

Let this idea sink in. Then, begin planning to help Seattle reach its full quota—and reach it quickly!

SEATTLE WISHES TO HELP.

THE PORT COMMISSION has every reason to anticipate prompt approval by the federal Capital Issues Commission of its bond issue for the extension of the Smith Cove terminal.

The amount is relatively small—$1,990,000.

The object to which the money is to be devoted is of as vital importance to the government as to the city of Seattle.

The local port district is demonstrating, in this way, its desire to cooperate with the army and navy and all essential industries by developing at its own expense facilities that will be very valuable to the nation.

While other communities have felt it incumbent upon them to await the construction of new commercial facilities by the federal authority, Seattle has proceeded on the theory that any reasonable expense to meet an immediate crisis is justifiable, provided the money is used for the development of projects that will be of value during later years.

In this spirit, the voters approved the $1,990,000 issue for the building of Pier B, the second unit of the Smith Cove terminal improvement.

They also agreed to take over from the government certain docks and warehouses which the latter had expressed a desire to build here for its own present use.

Nothing could more plainly indicate the good faith of Seattle and the patriotic willingness of the local public to spend its own money for projects beneficial to the country in time of war. That circumstance alone should assure prompt approval of the bond issue for the Smith Cove enterprise.

However, this proposition is further indorsed by a national need. The country must maintain the flow of Oriental oils, rubber and other wartime raw materials through Seattle. It must render possible the expeditious handling of these and other essential trade articles, no matter what may be the demands the army or navy may make upon the commercial facilities of this port—the nearest important shipping point in the United States to Japan and Vladivostok.

More distant, but still very important, is the desirability of developing on the Pacific Coast facilities sufficient to care for the Siberian trade after peace is declared. If the new government established there is to be successful, it must rejuvenate business and stimulate agriculture by providing farmers, railroads and merchants with the articles they desire to purchase in the American market.

Seattle is anxious to maintain and increase its Siberian and Oriental trade. To accomplish this end it is prepared to spend its own money by expanding its publicly-owned port facilities, which will cooperate with Chairman Hurley later on in maintaining the great fleet of carriers he now is building.

If, in the period before peace comes, the government has use for these facilities, another good end will be served—and that without the expenditure of huge sums by the federal authority.

ARGUMENT THEY UNDERSTAND. By trouncing the Turk and the Bulgar while hammering the Hun in the West, the Allies are giving Berlin and Vienna additional reasons for wishing to conclude peace.

SHODDY MEN AND GOODS.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS upon the government are reported to have been uncovered in the case of a New York manufacturing concern, which had nearly $9,000,000 in war contracts.

This firm is charged with turning out inferior commodities and with deliberately skimping the quality of its product through connivance with rascally government inspectors, of whom a number are under arrest.

Incidents such as this are certain to occur during a time of war. The amazing feature connected with the expenditure of America's billions in this struggle has been the limited amount of crookedness exposed by investigators.

There invariably are a few men in any country who will seek to take advantage of the nation's necessities by turning out goods that do not come up to specifications. "Shoddy" men are always to be found among a citizenry and, when given an opportunity, will try to palm off "shoddy" goods upon an army or a navy.

It is to the everlasting credit of American business that it has had so few of these off-color individuals in its ranks during the process of creating the vast quantity of material required by the republic's rapidly expanding defense forces. The federal authority has purchased very few, if any, paper-soled shoes, defective horses, rotten textiles and worthless shells.

To the contrary, the overwhelming mass of articles needed by and purchased for the military forces has been of the highest quality that American brains could devise or American skill produce. Business has cooperated to the fullest possible extent with the nation and labor has cooperated with both.

The occasional instances of "shoddy" workmanship or "shoddy" materials can be dealt with in such manner as to discourage others from attempting frauds. Their plants should be taken over instantly, their contracts carried out and the amount of the loss the government has sustained, together with whatever fines the courts may impose upon the guilty, should be deducted from the profits of manufacture.

With this, the guilty should be sent to jail promptly—not to serve a term measured in a few months, but one that will be long enough to impress upon the mind of all harboring a thought of wrongdoing the seriousness of such offenses.

As for government inspectors who fail in their duty, place should be found for them in the armed forces of the country—well up toward the front line.

Anything the government may do along this line will be whole-heartedly approved by American business men and the American people.

SPEAK UP AT ONCE. Wars certainly make for short memories. For instance, mighty few people could stand up and state right off how Gutzon Borglum managed to clamber into the limelight.

WISDOM'S COUNSEL.

THE STEEL SHIPYARD WORKERS in Seattle would have been wiser had they possessed their souls with patience and worked a full day yesterday and every succeeding Saturday, pending announcement by the government of its policy with respect to wages and hours of labor.

From all appearances, this has become an issue between the workers and the government of the United States, with the yards vitally interested but compelled to accept the decisions, whatever they may be, at which the main parties arrive.

In one respect, the issue seems to be between the workers and the President—the chief executive of a great nation engaged in a tremendous foreign war—because Mr. Wilson is reported to have asked that rulings on the affected points be held up pending the formulation of a policy to cover shipbuilding throughout the country.

During a time of war it always is inadvisable to bring to a focus domestic questions that are in process of settlement or which may be terminated in due time by compromise. Portland boilermakers recognized that fact and voted to work yesterday afternoon.

It may be said with equal truth that in a time of war it is inadvisable to delay adjustment of industrial controversies, but whenever there is a conflict between these two lines of thought, it is wisest and best to give the latter the right of way.

Only one who willfully blinds himself to facts can overlook the circumstances that the federal authority is in complete control of the industrial situation in the United States today.

If any doubt and must have concrete examples to prove this statement, their attention may be directed to the Bridgeport, Conn., incident on the one hand or the Western Union Telegraph Company affair on the other.

In both these cases, the federal authority acted promptly and resolutely, under the authority conferred upon it by act of Congress. It would be idle to presume that the government will fail to act with equal positiveness in any others that may arise.

The metal trades unions have another week in which to think this matter over. In the interim, there may be a settlement of the controversial points. If such a settlement is not arrived at before next Saturday, prudence—if nothing else—counsels a continuation of work six full days each week while the government is making up its mind what it intends shall be done.

CHEMIN DES DAMES :: :: By Thurlby

BELGIUM NEEDS AID.

SPONSORED BY HERBERT HOOVER, American Food Administrator and also chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, a campaign will open tomorrow to collect an additional 5,000 tons of used clothing for the ill-fated people of King Albert's country.

In a letter to Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, Mr. Hoover pointed out that "the ten million imprisoned people in occupied Belgium and France are facing suffering, disease and some of them death for lack of clothing this winter. They must be helped."

The duty of extending that help devolves upon the people of all the Allied countries and, in particular, upon those of the United States. Recognizing that fact, Mr. Davison has sent Hoover's appeal to Red Cross chapters throughout the country, that in Seattle among the number, and has asked them to take charge of a drive beginning September 23 and ending September 30.

It is the desire of the local workers to finish their part of the joint task before the last named date. They wish to complete their quota by next Saturday, so that nothing may interfere with the concentration of public attention upon the Liberty Loan. In order to accomplish this purpose, they have earnestly requested the active cooperation of the general public.

The articles needed are men's, women's, boys', girls' and infants' wear, bed-ticks, bed-sheets, pillow cases, blankets, mufflers, woolen goods of any kind, soft hats and caps and sweaters. The official appeal quaintly remarks that "men's shirts and pajamas, so worn or shrunken as no longer to be serviceable, are particularly welcome, since the material can be utilized for making children's garments."

Things that are not desired, because unserviceable, are garments of flimsy material, ball dresses, high-heeled slippers, stiff hats, articles containing rubber, books, toys, soap and toilet articles.

In brief, the call is for solid, serviceable garments, no longer needed by the owners, but which will be welcomed by the ill-fated people of Belgium and France who still remain under the Hun's heel.

A NEW YANKEE TYPE.

THAT ASTUTE OBSERVER, Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, recently took occasion to comment favorably on the modesty of Pershing's official reports dealing with American achievements around St. Mihiel. He remarked upon the circumstance as indictative of the general demeanor of the Yankee forces overseas.

Praise from this quarter is particularly appreciated because, in the past, our insular cousins have been somewhat inclined to regard brag, bluster and bombast as the most striking characteristics of our population. In great measure, their views were derived from reading of comic weeklies which persisted in painting the American of today as identical with the American of that earlier robust era when it was the boast of the free-born citizen that he "was as good as any other man and usually a durn sight better."

It is not at all improbable that both Britain and France anticipated the arrival overseas of an army animated by this identical spirit, contemptuous of European ideas and arrogantly confident of their ability to accomplish overnight a task at which the other Allies had been pegging away for more than three years.

They found the Americans a wholly different type—rather quieter than their own men, inclined to defer to the superior knowledge of the veterans who had been "through the mill" and grimly determined to get on with the job in cooperation with the armies that had been in the field for many long months.

So, our friends overseas have had to revise all their opinions concerning the Yankees. They have found them quick, intelligent, eager and splendidly resolute. They have learned that they do big things in a big way and without the aid of a brass band. They have observed the cheerful willingness of the newcomers to be "shown" and their instinctive inclination to practice teamwork among themselves and in cooperation with their comrades-in-arms on every possible occasion.

Most important of all, they have seen and heard very little brag, bluster or bluff. The Yank "produces the goods"—and then is so busy trying to get on with the war that he hasn't time to brag or to bluster.

The American also is learning. He has gained a fine impression of the sturdy, clean-fighting, hard-hitting, sportsmanlike Britisher. He has discovered a kinship of emotion between himself and the French, whose lightness of spirit and dash in attack are one with his own personal inclinations.

The comic weeklies, in America and in Allied Europe, are going to lose some of their stock jests as a result of this war, but the fellowship of battle is going to make Americans, Britishers, Frenchmen and Italians understand one another better in the future than they ever have in the past.

CAUGHT ON PEACE HOOK.

HINDENBURG'S RECENT STATEMENT that the Austrian peace offer does not involve an interruption in the war operations, was correct in every particular.

Foch was twenty-four hours previous in voicing the same thought. Moreover, he did not confine his answer to words. It was expressed more forcibly by the launching of a new attack by French and British troops on the defenses of St. Quentin.

Neither the Austrian peace offer nor any other of a similar nature emanating from enemy source is going to end the fighting. It is not going to stop Foch from hammering a beaten foe. It is not going to check Allied preparations for the biggest of all campaigns in 1919.

Those are matters which have been and are being decided without any reference to Hindenburg. Military and civilian leaders in the leagued democracies are attending and will continue to attend to these matters without reference to the general's views.

When the latter remarks, however, that it is the German army's duty to continue the struggle while waiting to see whether the enemy is sincere and ready for peace negotiations, he is signalizing something to the Allies.

The Austrian peace bait, which did not get a single serious nibble in Entente countries, evidently has been seized upon with avidity by the Kaiser's soldiers. Instead of offering peace to the Allies, Austria evidently has offered peace where peace is more ardently desired—among the armies of Germany.

Seriously speaking, the fact that Hindenburg has been compelled to spur on the determination of his soldiery is extremely significant. Among other things, it affords proof that recent stories of prisoners describing the war-weariness of the German forces were not overdrawn.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLAWS

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States has given the civilized world an opportunity formally to declare its abhorrence of the Bolsheviki.

American ambassadors and ministers in neutral, as well as in Allied countries, have been directed to ascertain whether the nations to which they are accredited will join in some immediate action to impress upon the Maximalists the aversion with which all decent, self-respecting men regard their crimes and other wanton acts.

Washington does not contemplate making this movement any part of the Entente's war operations. To the contrary, whatever may be done will, it is emphatically stated, be independent of the martial struggle and will be simply the expression of modern thought and fixed belief.

The plan is a daring one. Difficulty, undoubtedly will be experienced in dissociating the movement from the war, despite the definite program mapped out by the United States.

However, it is inconceivable that any nation which aspires to be truly free and which reveres justice can hesitate long in aligning itself uncompromisingly against these tyrannical foes of liberty and law.

The Bolsheviki are international outlaws. They have endeavored to re-establish in the modern world the rascally, brutal and retrogressive policies of an age when might was the only right and when organized society rested upon no stronger basis than the ability of unrestrained tyrants to impose their will upon the weak.

For that reason, the Bolsheviki are the foes of all modern states—the foes of all modern civilization.

Even Germany, which has been using them as its tools in Russia, has recoiled from them because of their more recent exhibitions of senseless brutality and contempt for all the conventions which men in other lands account as of compelling authority. The Hun has been intimidated by the creature he has raised up in Russia.

Disavowal of the Bolsheviki by modern society will pave the way for the establishment in Russia of a strong modern government. It also will exercise a desirable influence upon extremists thought everywhere by indicating the determination of sane men in Allied and in neutral countries to put down all movements designed to subordinate law, order and justice to lawlessness, injustice and anarchy.

GOSH! WHAT A CHANGE! Last spring the Kaiser said: "With pride and thankfulness, I daily watch the giant deeds of my brave troops, which will secure respect for the German name for all time." Wonder what he thinks about the recent performances of those troops?

BOMBING RHINE TOWNS.

RETRIBUTION is descending upon the Rhine towns of Germany and the people like the experience so little that they are fleeing from their homes to escape the bombs dropped by Allied airmen.

An Amsterdam newspaper reports the arrival in that city of many German families, who have sought safety in neutral Holland. A reign of terror has been instituted by Entente squadrons, which are daily bombing Cologne, Coblenz and other cities in the vicinity.

The Hun is getting a dose of his own medicine—the medicine he dealt out with lavish hand to London and Paris during the days when England and France were inadequately prepared either to resist attack from the air or to retaliate for damage inflicted by Zeppelins and Gothas.

Today, the Allies have the upper hand in aerial operations, they have better planes and more of them. Furthermore, they are preparing for extensions of their squadrons to an extent that the enemy cannot duplicate and which will enable them to wreak even greater damage upon German cities.

This reply to Teutonic "frightfulness" is exciting passionate protest in enemy quarters. The Rhine towns recently importuned the central government to effect some kind of an arrangement that would relieve them of this ever-present danger. If any representations along this line were made, naturally they were rejected. The Hun, having had his day of unrestricted terrorism, cannot now beg off when his foes are prepared to repay him in full for the evil he has wrought.

The fear of an American breakthrough in Lorraine, coupled with systematic bombing by Allied flying forces, has shaken the nerves of the people along the Rhine. The exodus of the rich to Holland demonstrates the apprehension of those who now have reason to believe that the war will be transferred to their section of Germany within a twelvemonth.

German "peace terms" are so elastic, it's a wonder Berlin doesn't use them as a substitute for rubber.

The South seems to think it is lese majeste to insinuate that Old King Cotton also is a profiteer.

Boxers will be expected in future to do their fighting on the front, not on the sporting page.

The road to political oblivion in the United States is paved with unlamented pacifists.

Foch and Pershing would be pleased to meet in Metz—and they may do it, before long.

New rule in the flying game—one American ace beats three Boches of a kind.

Voice of the People

Under this heading The Times occasionally will publish letters or extracts therefrom not exceeding 300 words in length, providing that the subject matter is timely, interesting, in good taste and unopposed to the great principles for which this newspaper stands. Write on one side of the paper only with pen and ink or typewriter. All unused letters will be returned. Anonymous communications always go to the waste basket unread.—The Editor.

Fourth Liberty Loan.

EDITOR THE TIMES:

The American people have proven during the comparatively short period that they have been actively connected with this great war their true patriotism and loyalty to their government.

The excellent organization of the workers and harmonious cooperation with all classes of citizenship has proven the ideals of this great nation to surpass any country of the world.

Upon the United States' entry in this last great struggle against autocracy and militarism the spirit of contempt against this unhumanitarian form of government was universally displayed by the workers.

Their immediate acceptance and united cooperation with the executive campaign of our President and Congress was undisputed proof of this. Their only request was for respect and fair recognition of their economic rights.

We have responded to the call to arms freely, persistently. Our immense mobilization and man power representation now on the firing line is sufficient proof. Our boys' entry into the warring zone created new vigor and life among our Allied comrades who had been struggling for four years.

The free and democratic spirit that predominates in their midst was like balm to succor their tired and weary spirits. Our boys are now leaders all along the firing line, with no fear as to the ultimate results.

Their only thought is the promise to those they left behind "To get the Huns" and make this world a fit place to live in.

Think it over!

How does it affect you?

How many have you over there?

How many do you know over there?

Think it over!

How many will return from over there?

In what condition will they return?

In what frame of mind will they be, relative to the assistance and cooperation from those that stayed at home? Our boys over there are risking everything with no thought of the morrow, if they can succeed today. This spirit will win the war.

We must do the same here at home.

The Fourth Liberty Loan is the largest in the history of the war.

It is our war debt to support our boys over there.

The greater the number required over there to win, the greater the number that will be sent, and the greater our war debt will be, and the greater the man power needed here at home in essential war work.

This great democratic government has not presumed to tell you how much of your earnings you must give, but necessarily acquaints you with each community's quota.

America's patriotic spirit is to give freely and until it hurts.

The industrial division is comprised of only conservative representatives of labor; wishes to tell you that the present crisis makes it necessary for each and every one to give up all, just as our boys are doing over there.

In fact, brother workers, when we give up our all here, we are not doing as much as they.

Why? Because we are only loaning what we term our all to the best government in the world at a good healthy rate of interest, which some day will reap a harvest for those whose consciences showed them the light, and will prove a joy greater than the greatest luxury money could purchase.

Take this slogan, "Go without now."

Buy bonds to the limit!

Suffer now in this great land of plenty so that the rest of the world will forever be free from "His Satanic Majesty the Kaiser" and his military propaganda.

Let's make it so all people of the world can meet on one great plane of peace on earth, good will to all mankind.

Let us make this drive at home equal to the one our boys are making at the front.

—WILLIAM W. LADD,
Chairman Industrial Division, Fourth Liberty Loan.
Seattle, Sept. 21, 1918.

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Danes for America

Editor The Times:

It is quite painful for us Americans of Danish birth to notice almost daily publication of statements that a feeling exists in America that tre Danes are pro-German. Since so far back as 1864 I have with intense interest followed the political developments in Europe. I was from 1879 to 1889 a member of the Danish Congress. I might therefore be able to shed a little light on my country's position in the world war.

The majority of Danes hate German "kultur" and German character more than any other nation on the face of the earth. But there are currents in Denmark distinctly pro-German. The noble party, the kings of Denmark, was for several hundred years German. The court language, and for a time even all official business, was in German. All the big feudal estates under the crown were given to German adventurers. Men like Trotzky of today were made barons, counts and so on. The big estates in Denmark nearly all bear German names.

Ambitious authors and poets had ten times bigger market for their books in Germany than in little Denmark. They spent their life or a major part of it there. Germany was always willing to buy their brains. The big Moltke, who built the first big German war machine, was a Dane second lieutenant when he sold himself to Bismarck. Those big authors were not superhumans enough to withstand the war tendency of Central Europe. They got the germ of German "kultur," they got the germ of war.

The Socialists—wonderful to think of the Kaiser's raving against the Socialists, and then know that all that has saved him since the first battle of the Marne is the Socialists. Ferdinand Lorolle's and Karl Marx's adherents all over Europe today form the mightiest tyranny that ever existed in the world. The Bolsheviki in Russia, in Denmark, in Ireland and many other countries are today cleverly and unscrupulously directed from Berlin and always have been. Remember Bismarck's conferences with Larolle before Statsocialism was put into law in Germany. But it would take me too long to show in this letter how the German intelligence bureau made a mockery out of Internationales howling about freedom. But America will understand that Bolshevikism under the name of Socialism is a flower brought from Germany, and all its matter and fertilizer to make it grow was drawn from Germany. The Kaiser's motto is: "I rule the world and Heaven." The German Socialist leaders' motto is: "We, the German leaders, rule the world, Heaven and Hell." But as a people and nation, Denmark is with America and will be to the end.

—HANS DANNERGARD.
Seattle, September 20, 1918.

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War Mother's Plea

Editor The Times:

I was greatly interested in the letter written by a mother, whose boy has gone to the front, and can fully sympathize with her in her unsuccessful experiences of trying, in what I consider a very humble way, to secure employment.

For I, too, have made several unsuccessful attempts in answering advertisements and also in calling on business houses, who had advertised for saleswomen, experienced and inexperienced.

My letters were never answered (although stamps for replies were always inclosed), and the merchants at whose places of business I applied in answer to advertisements, looked bored and gave me a quiet refusal by saying, "No, not today, but you might call again in a few days."

One Second Avenue merchant said in reply to my inquiry "Do you employ women?" "Yes, but you don't look like a woman who had ever worked very hard, call around again in a few days."

Another one said, "Conditions are so different to what they were ten years ago, you probably wouldn't be able to tell the different textures."

My pride rose within me at such a refusal, for simply because we are mothers is no reason we haven't kept abreast of the times.

And we are told "there is not enough man power," and then when we apply for work, and being perfectly willing to make another sacrifice, and join the ranks of the busy workers, we are told, "I just hired six a few moments ago," simply because we look like we had never been obliged to work for a living.

"These noble mothers," whose sons are now on the battle fields, feel they are being deprived of the opportunity to make good and help the men to fight the high cost of living, which is—and will continue—eating up the profits of so many homes.

The thought rises within me, what will we have to comfort and protect our dear boys when they return from war, wounded and sick, if well and perfectly capable women cannot be given an opportunity to prepare for the war conditions of the future.

Besides, I know I am a very successful saleswoman, for it has been demonstrated, and yet I cannot secure employment, and the cry on every hand is, "we cannot get help to take the place of the drafted men."

—WAR MOTHER.
Seattle, September 17, 1918.

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Barring Children

Editor The Times:

As I was looking over the advertisements last evening for a furnished home, some place I might take my little girl, my eye fell on an advertisement someone had put in, "A furnished bungalow to let; no dogs; no children," classing our children with the dogs.

I wonder what our country would do without those children. Looking back a few years we can see those dear boys that have since grown to manhood, and today are serving their country, many never to return. When those boys heard their country's call they gave no coward's cry. They donned their suit of olive drab and marched forth to the battlefields of France. A few years ago these boys were children. The children of today may have to take their places tomorrow. My heart grows sad when I look over the papers and see the way Seattle has barred out children. And still they are sending out the call for more war workers. But what are the poor mothers going to do when they arrive in Seattle with two or three children? And then start out to look for a home for her little family? Every place she goes, she is asked, "Have you any children?" I say shame, shame to such people in free America.

A SOLDIER'S MOTHER.
Seattle, September 20, 1918.

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The Phone Book

Editor The Times:

The fiat has gone forth that the "angel of the household," the telephone, is to be Hooverized! We are told that but one book a year is to be issued, with no string and no hook on which to hang it.

It is cruel to give us no dinky little hooks, though these we can get elsewhere. But if they will only go back to the old fashioned "3" instead of that broken-nosed deformity now in use, a cross between a 5 and a z, how we will bless them!

If it was so desirable why did they not change those at the top of the pages in the phone book? The present style certainly makes more trouble for the busy operator. Take for example No. 2733. We call it two or three wrong numbers before we get the right party. In the name of hurried, worried humanity give us the dear old 3 and help to make life one grand sweet song!

—M. E. P.
Seattle, September 19, 1918.

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Traffic Improvement

Editor The Times:

There is no doubt that the traffic conditions, as they are now enforced, can be improved upon. Mainly in the crowded downtown streets, where foot, auto and team traffic is very heavy. In the first place street intersections should be marked with white painted lines, showing space foot travel must use in crossing from one side to the other. These same lines also should show how far the street cars and all wheeled vehicles can go when the stop signal is on. This gives a safety path for foot travel and surely would be hailed with delight. This would be safety first.

No wheeled vehicle should stop within fifteen feet from any corner to let off passengers or take on and also should not come within a three-foot line of the curbing on an intersection. Cutting corners is always dangerous and should not be allowed. There is one traffic rule that all cities have and I must say I cannot understand it. If an auto driver wishes to turn and go the opposite direction he must go to a street intersection to do so. Why the most crowded place when he could do so in the center of the block and have only the traffic on that street to deal with, where upon the intersection he has two streets and the foot travel also?

The crowded traffic is here and shows that Seattle is up and doing and safety first is a nation-wide cry. Let us put it in force. The best only is none too good for this growing city, and if this is any improvement on what is now used try one busy intersection and watch the results.

—S. O. S.
Seattle, September 20, 1918.

Taking Joy Out of Life.

The fellow who grins when he sees you going hunting.

The fellow who reminds you of that four bits you owe him.

The fellow who sticks in a big pot on nothing, when you have two kings showing, and catches the big boy on the last card.

The fellow who says some of your paragraphs sound mighty reminiscent.

The fellow who insists on telling you the cute things his kids say.

The fellow who carries a snapshot of his girl in his watch and wants your candid opinion of her.—Columbia State.

TOMORROW'S HOROSCOPE

By GENEVIEVE KEMBLE.

Monday, September 23, 1918.

Monday's planetary positions promise many lively developments in finances, business and the professions, as well as in the social, romantic and domestic affairs of life. It is a time to take advantag of—excepting for those in employment, who should move cautiously, make no advances toward employers, and all must be on guard against malicious and treacherous attacks.

Those whose birthday it is should have a prosperous and happy year, but must guard against accident and deceit. A child born on this day will be clever, generous, kind and well conducted.