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Does U. S. Want War?

LET us reason together as sensible, sober-minded, country-loving American citizens and not as emotional and irrational agitators.

DO WE WANT WAR?
We must be prepared to face the contingency, which is, in the minds of those best posted, a foregone conclusion, of an even more irritating answer from Germany.

There can be no such thing as an ultimatum that means nothing more than a breaking off of diplomatic relations. That would accomplish nothing except to invite aggressions.

War will be war. We could not merely send munitions to the allies, if we went to war with Germany. Millions of our men would go, sooner or later, to pour out American blood on Europe's battlefields. It would mean a war of extermination.

Let no one mistake the meaning of a war with Germany.

DO WE WANT IT?
Europe—all the nations at war—would like to see the United States sucked into the vortex, for they fear our world dominance. If the United States maintains peace it will occupy this position of world dominance at the end of the European war. Europe does not want that.

Therefore, we would be welcomed into the whirlpool.

Are we, with our prided astuteness, to be so inveigled?

If honor is assailed or our land threatened, the United States will not refuse war.

The American people do not fear war. They are as truly patriotic as those of any country. But there is NO QUESTION INVOLVED AS YET THAT TACTFUL DIPLOMACY CANNOT SETTLE.

There are conflicting claims of interest, of law and elemental justice. The German attitude, while unresponsive, raises distinct questions of fact in the Lusitania case. In the Gulflight case it claims an unfortunate mistake occurred.

All through Germany has, thus far, disavowed any intent to affront America. And there can be but one consideration which should be permitted to provoke this country into war and that of course a wanton affront to its honor.

The rights of this country are clear and well defined in the cases of the Gulflight, the Cushing and the Nebraskan. In the Lusitania case they are not so clear.

There exists, at least, a question which does not occur in the other instances. Does the destruction of the Lusitania—admittedly the cause of the crisis—cruel as it was, come within the scope of wanton affront to honor?

Whether Germany's contentions as to facts and its construction of international law governing, be correct or not, we have not the slightest excuse for a hostile attitude on the grounds of wounded honor or even injured national pride.

And surely we cannot consistently enter a most inhuman war on the general grounds that Germany's course is inhuman.

It's quite true that Americans have suffered, but all the people of the world suffer, in some degree, when a great war is waged. It's but a question of the extent of it; and what we and other neutrals have already suffered is infinitesimal compared to what we, and they, will suffer with America in the war.

President Wilson is being sorely tried. His principles and precepts stand for peace and genuine, unwavering neutrality. Still, the president is just as human as you and I, and when the crucial moment arrives when a last decision must be made, humanly, he will—indeed, he should—turn to his people to know their will.

What shall that be? For an honorable peace or a dishonorable war? For, regardless of the specious arguments of the militarists, all war is dishonorable.

A declaration of war, or action leading to war, against Germany, must be followed by the adoption of an iron policy, to be pursued to the bitter end, which must culminate in the destruction of Germany.

Once let war start between these two nations and, tho all European questions might be settled and peace declared there, these two must struggle until one or the other succumbs.

Avoiding a discussion of the brutal inhumanity of such a course, for this is an appeal to the head and not the heart, it has been shown by the five long years of our own civil war, as well as by the deadlock in Europe today, how mighty a task it is to crush a people, fighting for their birthland. Years and years it would take, and—mark, ye hot-blooded ones who think that war's horrors would not come to us!—a war of extermination, such as our participation must make it, would demand lives, lives, past the ability or inclination of our allies alone to supply.

The brunt of the whole enormous cost would ultimately fall on us and without hope of recompense. Desire for territory we have not, and stricken Europe, after its era of devastation, would have naught else to offer. The United States would be bankrupt, not alone in dollars, but in international prestige and pre-eminence.

And as against the evils we have dispassionately sought to depict, what offset is there? Our honor is not assailed, our land not endangered. There is nothing to gain—all to lose.

We may not "preserve peace with honor, but we can preserve honor with peace."

What a Snap It Would Be

TEN jitney bus drivers were fined \$10 each in Los Angeles for speeding past schools at exceeding 12 miles per hour. If we can have the job of nailing all the private autos and street cars which commit that offense on a commission basis, here's our application.

But maybe only jitneys count.

UNCLE JOE CANNON, while in Los Angeles, offered odds of three to one that a republican president would be elected in 1916, but—hedged by saying "he would bet that way if he was bettin'." But everybody knows how Uncle Joe talked last time. Incidentally, the former speaker is for James R. Mann, who as a three to one favorite won't carry much of the public's money.

PARIS BIRTH records show 1,850 babies born in May this year as compared with 3,890 in the same month last year. Fifty per cent decrease! Horrible war, that kills, even before conception, half of a nation's posterity.

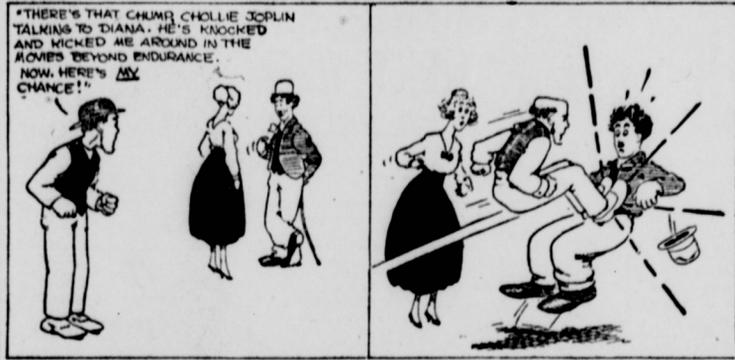
"THE FIRST shall be last and the last shall be first." The New York Giants are at the bottom of the National league and the peerless Philadelphians occupy the same berth in the Americans. There's wads of consolation in this year's baseball dope for old Franz Josef, if he keeps a sporting file.

NOW WATCH the punsters get busy with the gag that you can get a trial by Jurey in King county without a single venieman in the box.

IT WOULD be a convenience if President Wilson would get out a formal declaration of neutrality in printed form, for circulation among foreign nations.

CACTUS LEAF JUICE is said to cure tetanus. Perhaps it would be better if the patient be required to squeeze the juice out of the cactus leaf by sitting on it.

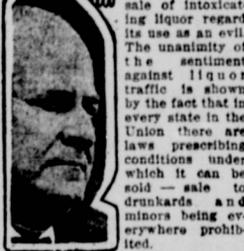
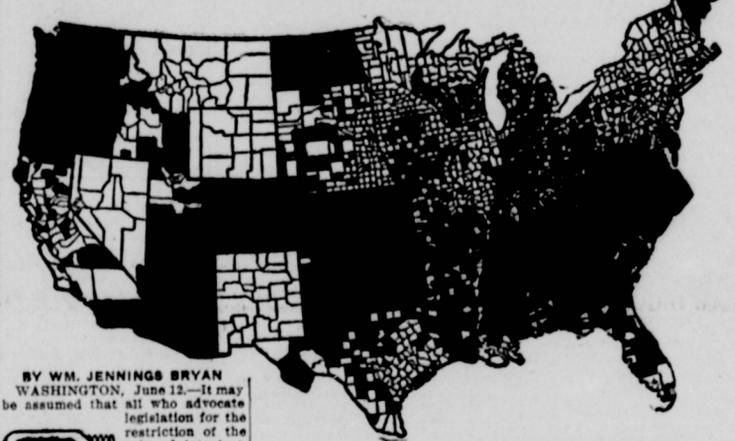
Diana Dillpickles in Movie Land - - The Outbursts of Everett True



NATIONAL PROHIBITION AT HAND, ASSERTS BRYAN

Famous Foe of Liquor Writes First Newspaper Article on Subject

WET AND DRY MAP OF UNITED STATES BY COUNTIES—BLACK SHOWS DRY TERRITORY



BY WM. JENNINGS BRYAN
WASHINGTON, June 12.—It may be assumed that all who advocate legislation for the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquor regard its use as an evil. The unanimity of the sentiment against it is not traffic is shown by the fact that in every state in the Union there are laws prescribing conditions under which it can be sold—sale to drunkards and minors being everywhere prohibited.

Where liquor is sold at all, the tendency of public opinion is everywhere toward greater strictness in the regulations. Sale is now generally prohibited on Sundays, and the hours are gradually lessened.

In Nebraska the saloon opens at 7 in the morning and closes at 8 o'clock in the evening. In some states the hour of closing is even earlier.

Complete Prohibition the Only Solution
The liquor question is, therefore, no longer an abstract question; in taking a position on any legislative phase of it, one has to decide not merely what course he would, if able to direct legislation, regard as most practicable, but whether, in taking sides, he will become the political associate of those who have a personal interest in the sale of liquor or act with those who have a public interest in the welfare of the community.

For many years I have felt disposed to decide the question according to the circumstances of each particular case, but I found that everywhere, and at all times, the liquor interests not only preferred the smallest legislative unit, but obstructed every effort made for the protection of the public.

I have, therefore, reached the conclusion that complete prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor furnishes the best legislative solution of the problem. If we allow liquor to be sold, we are kept busy trying to enforce restrictions—it is like inviting a burglar into the house and then staying awake all night to watch him.

Calls Congress Vote Terrific Indictment
When the amendment was voted upon in the house of representatives, at the last session of congress, I expressed the opinion that the time was not ripe for an at-

tempt to secure national prohibition, but I announced, at the same time, that I would favor national prohibition if a constitutional amendment was submitted. The resolution received a larger vote than I expected, having a clear majority—a fact which, in itself, contains a terrific indictment of the liquor traffic.

At the rate at which the sentiment is now growing, it will not be many years before a national prohibition amendment is submitted, and when the sentiment in favor of prohibition is so strong that two-thirds of the members of both houses favor its submission, it will probably be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

Doesn't Want It as Campaign Issue
I hope that national prohibition will not be an issue in the campaign of 1916. I prefer to see that campaign fought out upon the economic conditions which divide the two leading parties.

The democratic party has made a splendid record in matters of legislation and administration, and its defeat might result in the undoing of some of the things that have been accomplished.

I believe that, for the present, at least until after 1916, it is better to make the prohibition fight in the states that are ready for it rather than in the nation.

But, wherever it is an issue in the states, I hope to see the democratic party take the prohibition side.

It is not only the moral side, but the economic side as well.

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL
Kent, Wash.
Editor The Star: I am much interested in the splendid fight the Seattle people are making to obtain pure milk. Every honest, conscientious dairyman should favor the passage of an ordinance that would secure that sort of milk. Any dairyman who opposes the passage of such an ordinance does so through fear of an investigation. If this is not true, why oppose it?

The city council should investigate very carefully the motive back of this type of dairymen. This motive will generally be found to be a selfish or sinister one. The Lodge Von Heim Dairy and Breeder Farms stands strongly in favor of this wholesome and much-needed law. M. WALTER.

FOR A SHORTER DAY
Editor The Star: I am quite surprised at the stand you have taken against the people working in our so-called "public" markets in the demand for a shorter day on Saturdays.

There is no reason why the public cannot do its shopping early on Saturdays, as well as on other week-

days. How about the people who work in these places? When will they do THEIR shopping—or have they no right to shop? Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that they work 12 to 16 hours a day.

You were strongly in favor of the eight-hour law for women, so why not buck up and shorten these folks' hours a little? J. S. BAUERS.

WANTS OSCAR BACK
Editor The Star: I am very glad to see the letter of "Original Constant Reader" about the "Dillpickles" stuff. We had rather see the space blank. It is too useless to be even silly. "Oscar and Adolph" had better be shaken hands with old Everett True. I have wanted a thousand times to do some of the very things he does.

I also want to say that The Star ought to be in the hands of every worker and producer, as it is the only true champion of the people in Seattle or the state.

W. C. HALL,
North Yakima.

"When You're Well, Keep Well"

Another article in The Star's health campaign being conducted with co-operation of American Medical Association

TOOTHBRUSH AND THE PART IT PLAYS

More and more people are coming to learn that the teeth play a bigger part in the health of the entire human system than they formerly were given credit for.

People also are beginning to realize that the toothbrush is indispensable from youth to old age. It should also be remembered that as the toothbrush is intended to clean, the instrument itself should be beyond suspicion in this regard. The majority of disease germs find their way into the human system thru the mucous membrane of the nose and mouth.

If the teeth are not frequently and properly cleaned, germs will multiply in cavities or where particles of food have become lodged between the teeth. These minute germ-breeding centers should be removed by vigorous brushing, but when the desired result is accomplished, care should be taken that they do not in turn lodge in the intricacies of the tooth brush. If they remain there, they are later transferred to the mouth.

To guard against this, the brush should be thoroughly cleaned before and after using in scalding water if this is obtainable. If not, in some non-poisonous antiseptic wash. At least, wash the brush with soap and water and rinse thoroughly.

Care should be taken not to keep a tooth brush where it is exposed to dust and dirt. If there are several members of the family, the same receptacle should not be used for the brushes, as the germs of disease may be readily transmitted from one brush to another in this manner.

It is well to make use of white thread or dental floss to remove particles from between the teeth which are difficult to remove with the brush. It is from fragments of food that lodge between the teeth that decay often starts.

Candy is good for a person—in moderation. Candy is flavored sugar and is absorbed without being greatly changed by the process of digestion. In the tissues it is burned into carbonic acid to make heat and energy. The tissues which burn it up will be overworked if too much is eaten.

The First One Hundred Dollars
That a person saves is of greater value than the thousands he may make later on. IT'S NOT WHAT ONE MAKES BUT SAVES. Start saving—commence now.

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OF SEATTLE
Capital and Surplus, \$811,000
JAMES D. HOGE, President
N. B. SOLNER, Vice President and Trust Officer
HOGE BUILDING
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YOU'LL HAVE TO HUSTLE TO GET ANY OF THESE

- \$5.00 Genuine Gillette Safety Razor. \$2.22 You save \$2.78 on purchase price. You save from 10c to 15c afterwards every time you shave yourself.
- 15c Aluminum Coffee Percolator. 7c Fits down in top of coffee pot. Said to take less coffee and make better coffee.
- 25c 8-Quart Enameled Dish or Rinsing Pan. 9c Never heard of so low a price before.
- \$6.60 Roll 48-in. 1-in. Mesh. \$3.33 Over twice as strong as two-inch mesh.
- 75c 1 1/2-inch Beveled Edge Chisel, with Leather-Capped Handle. 44c A clear saving of 31c.

You Have Just 19 More Business Days to Take Advantage of Our Good-Bye Prices—It Will Take More to Buy Hardware Than Ten Durham Duplex or One Dozen Other Safety Razor Blades Sharpened, 15c

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