

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1915.

A QUESTION OF AMMUNITION.

Recent events in the war both in the east and west of Europe show the close relation between success and the supply of artillery ammunition. There seems to have been a lack of co-ordination between the allies' operations on the two main battle points which can be most plausibly explained by their lack of sufficient ammunition to begin and continue a vigorous offensive from both directions.

Progress of Russia in destroying Austria as an important factor in the war required co-operation by all her allies. Conquest of the Carpathians without disaster on other parts of her long battle line demanded that German and Austrian troops be kept so fully occupied in other quarters that no reinforcements could be sent to the Carpathian front without risk of defeat at some other equally important point. It also demanded an increasing flow of artillery and ammunition to the Russian front.

But the French and British confined their efforts in the west to attacks on relatively small sections of the German line. Germany was able to transfer a force roughly estimated at 500,000 men to western Galicia and to make a diversion by invading Courland, occupying Lithuania and threatening Riga and the main line of communication between the Baltic and Warsaw. An immense force, with overwhelming heavy artillery and abundant ammunition, was massed by Germany and Austria west of the Dunajec River. This fact was announced in London newspapers, but no adequate measures were taken to meet the threatened attack. Russia was too deeply entangled in the mountains and lacked artillery ammunition.

The British had landed 500,000 additional troops in France, a fact previously to this Tenth concentration in Galicia. The French had called the 1915 recruits to the colors. Lord Kitchener had announced that the war would begin in May, causing the immense forces to be pushed in that month. Yet no attack was made on the Germans in the west on any such scale as that which they launched at the Russians in the east. Russia suffered one of the most disastrous defeats of the war, and is now clinging stubbornly to the last corner of Austrian territory. According to recent reports, Germany now feels safe in sending 500,000 troops to the west. Thus balancing the numbers of British who are still held in leash. The opportunity to break a weakened line, which was offered to the British and French by the Gallican concentration, has been lost. When the allies attacked, they were an army strengthened by victorious troops.

The outcry in Britain about the scarcity of ammunition, which was one of the main causes for forming a coalition government, has been pushed to production of munitions the driving force of Lloyd George, explains this weakness in the allied plan of campaign. Kitchener's army was not sent to the front because it lacked material wherewith to fight the Russians. The British were forced to the rear. Great as would be the moral and strategic effect of forcing the Dardanelles it would not aid Russia materially to obtain ammunition from her allies, when they have not enough for their own armies. Russia now receives her supplies at Archangel, which was frozen when the last series of Gallican battles began. Vladivostok was then open, but Japan stopped shipments to Russia, and the British, who were most sorely needed, for Japanese relations with China had reached a crisis in which she might need them herself. Russia could import supplies from the United States and Canada, but at great cost and with many delays in the journey half way across the world.

Success for the allies depends on their ability to produce enough arms and ammunition to supply their armies continuously. Russia has an unlimited supply of men, but lacks facilities for making cannon, rifles, shells and cartridges for them. In order to make these men available, the allies should be able to make up this deficiency. They must increase their production enormously if they are to do so. France is organized to do so, and a woman for the war. Britain has only just set about doing so, though the war is nearly a year old. Time is required to develop in green men skill at making shells and explosives, but the training will need to be pushed in order to increase the forces in the factories quickly enough to meet the occasion. Lloyd George is exhorting workmen to cast off union restrictions and hints plainly at force in the shape of conscription if they do not comply. Should he succeed and should victory follow, he will share the glory with Kitchener.

Germany and Austria have had the advantage of a large accumulated supply of ammunition and of facilities for manufacturing it. They have the advantage of the world's supply of both raw material and finished product, and also of excluding outside supplies from the enemy's country. If the allies can increase their output to equal their needs, while the enemy is exhausting his supply and is unable to renew it, their chances of final success will be bright. The winner in this war will be the party which can accumulate enough explosive to blast a way

through to the heart of the other party's country.

OUR ACHIEVEMENT.

It is a cause for pride that Portland, year after year, can present a Rose Festival conspicuous for real beauty and large attendance. This year obstacles were surmounted as if they were not there. The weather was factory weather. The civic and industrial parade was probably the largest pageant ever exhibited in Portland; the vehicle parade excelled previous efforts in beauty and number of entries; the electrical parade was improved with novelties and in other respects was as gorgeous as ever. But perhaps the real marvel of the week was the Rose Festival Center. It was of surpassing loveliness, a place where the throng could go and drink in beauty and pleasing odors, in peace and quiet.

It is maybe we do not yet realize the full value of the Rose Festival. Its worth is not altogether in the advertisement it gives the city, the trade it brings to Portland or the spirit of co-operation it engenders. It stimulates the love of civic beauty; it inspires rich and poor to cultivate the floral bounties of a beneficent soil and climate. Rose growing has become a hobby and it is good hobby to possess. Instead of petty bickerings, idle gossip and the overworked weather we talk of scented blossoms and how best to grow them. Neighborhood rivalries are over who can grow the best roses, and the fragrance. Dull cares are buried deep in the garden loam and we gain health and happiness from work in the open air.

The Rose Festival is an annual achievement which lasts a moment but its spirit and influence pervade the entire year. It is too valuable an asset to think of surrendering.

PICTURE OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

In addressing the Forest Club of the University of Washington, J. J. Donovan drew a sad picture of the condition of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest. No man in the Pacific Northwest is better qualified to speak on this subject, for Mr. Donovan has been for many years one of the chief workers in the development of the lumber industry around Bellingham. He does not allow the students of forestry to go out to work under any illusions as to the conditions of their chosen vocation.

Lumber, he says, is selling at prices that are not adequate to the cost of production. The lumber industry has been cut and must be cut again or mills must close until prices rise. Manufacturers are forbidden to combine, but unions are exempt from that prohibition, so he says, though we do not understand the Clayton law to go so far. Competition is enforced not only between domestic manufacturers, but by means of free trade between domestic and Canadian manufacturers, though a Canadian tariff barrier could have been put in the provinces. We build a canal to develop our commerce and then charge tolls to our own ships for using it and measure them so that they may pay 20 per cent more than foreign ships. The American ship can carry \$1000 more to carry lumber to the Atlantic Coast than it costs a foreign ship carrying Canadian lumber.

Mr. Donovan condemns the La Follette law, and seems to advocate a more liberal marine. The Oregonian adheres to its opposition to imprisonment of seamen for desertion, to its support of the safety provisions of the United States law and its opposition to subsidize but in more and more inclined to believe that regulation of the shipping business should be a matter of international agreement as to treatment of seamen and that the United States should be practicable for this Nation, doing only a small fraction of the world's carrying trade, to dictate terms to all other nations. The restoration of our merchant marine can be effected better by cutting the shackles imposed by our own laws than by subsidies.

THE SANEST OF ALL FOURTHS.

The approaching Independence Day celebration will have a peculiar significance, because the loyalty of our foreign-born citizens is being put to a severe test. They see their respective native countries engaged in a life and death struggle and quite naturally each passionately desires the success of his own home land. This desire springs from worthy sentiments, but it may lead to words and conduct which constitute disloyalty to the United States. Form of subject of each belligerent country may be tempted to serve that country's cause by endeavoring to align this country with it in the war or to influence the policy of this country to its own injury.

Were the foreign-born citizens to yield generally to this temptation, the United States would be torn with dissension among its various racial elements. It would appear to be not a matter of peace, but of peace and war. The time demands that all foreign-born citizens be reminded of the oath they took when naturalized and that they are bound by it. After naturalized should be impressed with the solemnity and significance of that oath. Each man renounced allegiance to the country of his birth and swore allegiance to the United States. He swore that he would be true to this oath he must place the United States above all and must think and act at all times as an American.

This thought has prompted Frederick C. Howe, commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, N. Y., to suggest to the mayors of American cities that at forthcoming celebrations of the Fourth of July they follow out the idea adopted at Cleveland last year. The names and addresses of aliens were first for peace and then for war. Of about 7,000,000 foreign-born males who are old enough to vote, less than half have become citizens, and it is proposed to mobilize and assimilate this alien material.

This thought has been taken up favorably by about fifty cities, with New York at the head, by chambers of commerce, employers of labor and newspapers printed in foreign languages. The immigrants in America Review has offered prizes for the

best two papers on "What America Means and How to Americanize the Immigrant." A national committee composed of distinguished men and women has undertaken general direction of the movement.

We have been congratulating ourselves for several years on the sane Fourth of July. The sanest observance of the Fourth of July is the one that is made by the immigrants. Every nation, from the Spartans, Horatius of the bridge, Wallace, Tell, Hampden, Lafayette, Mirabeau, Moreau, Hugo, Gambetta, Emmet, Cavour, Garibaldi—an innumerable company whose deeds and words have been the inspiration to the youth of every age.

SCANDAL AT ANNAPOLIS.

Revelations of cheating at examinations by midshipmen at the Annapolis Naval Academy will make a painful impression on public opinion. In the Navy, as in the Army, the phrase "an officer and a gentleman" is current and is taken to mean that the man to whom it is applied is incapable of cheating in any manner. It now appears that cheating has been the custom at Annapolis for years. Men are being appointed to responsible positions on board ship who have a low standard of honor and who have not stood a fair test of their mental qualifications. These men are being sent to their country just as seriously as did the contractor who a few years ago delivered armor plate full of blowholes to the Navy. The money which the Nation has spent on their education has been wasted. The quality of the students have not only failed to deliver the goods" but have proved to be bad raw material.

There must be something wrong about the government of the academy if it has permitted such a scandal. It is posed to such wholesale and habitual "cribbing" and any few who practiced it would be promptly detected and punished. One cause of the present humiliating condition may be that discipline in better of than had it been entrusted to the first class, which provokes subterfuge by unreasonable rules better adapted to a girl's boarding school. A young man takes a pride in violating an absurd restriction of his liberty as a proof of his manhood. Tricks which he has learned as a "plebe" he will practice as a first class man. If the midshipmen are treated as men they will be apt to feel that they are "on their honor" and "on their honor" they will be.

Political meddling and favoritism has been a curse to Annapolis. It encourages the students to rely on pull rather than merit. It directly incites to breach of rules, for the man with pull believes that rules are made only for those who have no pull. This influence has cropped out at the present investigation, for Secretary Daniels has been urged by letter and telegram to cause the release of the midshipmen, who have been placed under arrest. The academy, in order to supply the Navy with the right kind of officers, should be kept entirely clear of politics.

THE ORIGINAL CONSERVATIONISTS.

In a speech at the recent open house at the Pacific Northwest Exposition, Miles C. Moore, of Washington, very appropriately reminded his hearers of the close resemblance between the policy of the conservationists who have locked up the resources of the West and the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company when it ruled over the Northwest. He contrasted the motives of the American settlers, who "were paving the way for a future civilization, with those of the fur traders, who were interested in the fur trade and the profits to be derived therefrom, and who "discouraged and obstructed settlement." He continued, speaking of the fur traders: "During the 240 years of their dominion, in all that vast region ranging from Prince Rupert to the mouth of the Columbia, they built no cities, dug no canals, laid no railroads or telegraph lines, farmed no corn, raised no stock, and in fact, where individual effort and initiative, in the conservation of the resources of the West, were conservationists of the strictest sort."

In order to remove this ban to progress the Canadian government has practically abandoned the Hudson's Bay Company's holdings in the west of the Dominion. After the American settlers had secured Oregon for the Union and after the United States Government had clinched the matter, the Hudson's Bay Company's holdings in the west of the Dominion. After the American settlers had secured Oregon for the Union and after the United States Government had clinched the matter, the Hudson's Bay Company's holdings in the west of the Dominion. After the American settlers had secured Oregon for the Union and after the United States Government had clinched the matter, the Hudson's Bay Company's holdings in the west of the Dominion.

The Bend Press is the name of a brikt little weekly paper just started in that Crook County town by Short McGraw, the editor and being Charles E. Short, a well-known Oregonian with ability to make the paper live up to the standards of the town. Crook County is becoming noted for the number of newspapers, and the Press is not the least in quality.

"Any port in a storm" was the motto of the cherry-picker at the Dalles, who could not work while the wind blew. A heartless judge gave him five days of calm and serenity.

That Los Angeles widower finds remarriage an easy way to comply with the requirements of his grandfather's bequest of \$18,000. Seldom does a widower need a bonus.

The hamlet, town or city that celebrates the Fourth is a live burg. You will have to excuse Portland, however, while she is in the convalescent stage.

Baseball traditions are going to smash this year with McGraw and Knickerbocker rattling around the bottom of the table.

"Unwritten law" saved the man who killed his employer at Olympia and the couple fell into each other's arms and made up.

By the time Russia and Austria have each taken Przemyel once more, they will both be ready to hand it over to the junkman.

Oregon horticulture won against the world by simply making what we have, not by lavish expenditure of money.

The black cat on the derelict ship in the South Pacific deserves to be rescued by the Hoo Hoo and made their mascot.

There is no danger that the tribe of Rockefeller will die out. John D. Jr. is now the father of six.

Being wounded in battle is the only way many a Frenchman could get into those swill Paris hotels.

Carranza professes to be "the whole thing" in Mexico. Then why does he not let the people eat?

The Democratic party cannot steal Republican thunder by putting a duty on wool.

The Pioneers will be here in ten days and get ready for them. They are passing.

Let the Stars and Stripes fly in the breeze today.

This is not good corn weather, but it is great for potatoes.

fought and died to win liberty for their country labored and died in vain; the man who gave his life and the woman who gave her life and son or brother were deluded fools. The builders and preservers of our republic would fall into this class—Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman. So also would the patriotic heroism of every nation—Leonidas and his 300 Spartans, Horatius of the bridge, Wallace, Tell, Hampden, Lafayette, Mirabeau, Moreau, Hugo, Gambetta, Emmet, Cavour, Garibaldi—an innumerable company whose deeds and words have been the inspiration to the youth of every age.

This derivation of great men and their deeds springs from an inverted humanitarianism which refuses to set against the cost of war in blood, suffering and treasure the blood, suffering which have been won by righteous wars for delivery of nations from alien conquerors and domestic tyrants. It sees only the dead on the battlefield, the maimed, mutilated, blind and insane who have returned, the women who weep for the lost, the ruined cities and farms. It does not see the vigorous, free, independent, progressive, enlightened nations which have been built on the foundation of those dead, maimed, mutilated, blind and insane who have returned, the women who weep for the lost, the ruined cities and farms. It does not see the vigorous, free, independent, progressive, enlightened nations which have been built on the foundation of those dead, maimed, mutilated, blind and insane who have returned, the women who weep for the lost, the ruined cities and farms.

Even a nation defeated in a just war is better off than had it tamely submitted to wrong. Never was a more heroic but hopeless fight made than that of Denmark against two great monarchies in 1864. Though the monarchies lost, they held up her head among the nations and the spirit which moved her to fight has moved her to become a beacon of progress and enlightenment. Had she yielded, she would have proclaimed herself as all other nations and might have been so humbled as to lack the energy to rise again within her restricted borders. Even poor, backward, ravaged Belgium will prove to have profited by her having fought, for her example has proved an inspiration not only to her allies but to the whole civilized world.

By fighting she has established a claim to restoration, which no nation except the President Johnson, who had been her ally, could deny. She has given a pledge that she would well use the liberty for which she fought. Even the Indian has proved his fitness for self-government by setting the example of the white man for now he can meet the white man face to face and look him in the eye as man to man, not as dog to man. In a cause which one believes to be good, it is better to have fought and lost than never to have fought at all.

The sort of one-eyed squeamishness which causes men to oppose war for any cause is displayed in other directions. It shrinks from executing the murderer, the thief and the burglar, the victim and forgetting the higher claims of the community to safety from its bloodthirsty members. It condemns vivisection, being unwilling that one dog should die in order that many men may live. It is humanitarianism perverted into enmity to the real interests of the human race.

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Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, June 12, 1865.
Church & Clark, 407 Front street, San Francisco, are advertising an elaborate supply of fireworks and explosives for the July Fourth celebration. Among the things listed are floral shells, serpent mines, bengalas, rattan bombs and double bengalas.

M. A. King, the assayer, has assumed the entire management of the office uniting Tracey & King, in the Wells Fargo Building.

Madame Ve Conte, the fortune-teller, who claims to have foretold so successfully the fate and fortune of Napoleon, is operating at 27 Washington street. The consultation fee is \$5 and she is doing a good business.

A new building is in process of erection at Forest Grove, the place where the Pacific University is located. This building will supply in part the growing wants of the institution. We learn from the University authorities that a large and substantial college structure as soon as arrangements are completed for that purpose are completed.

New York.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent, Colonel W. H. Taylor, General Lee's Adjutant-General; W. J. Moore and about 50 Confederate soldiers at present residing at Norfolk, Va., set from the American people in the United States District Court with a view to testifying against R. E. Lee and other prominent officials on the charge of treason.

Colonel Sanderson, author of the Florida Secession Ordinance, has been sent into Jacksonville to pay his taxes, says a dispatch from the South. Alabama patriots are circulating petitions to Congress begging that the state be admitted to the Union again.

Congressman Harris, of Maryland, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment for persuading rebels in Lee's Army not to take the oath of allegiance to the Union.

The London Daily News remarks: "If Johnson intended to give France cause for complaint, he would have sent his disbanded armies and recalling ships. The throne of Maximilian may be endangered by the help of which Juarez has been slowly but steadily increasing. The growth of this industry has, as in other places where petroleum resources have been discovered, been the cause of the prosperity of Galicia, a land that some few generations ago was one of the most miserably poor to be found in Europe."

The Dutch East Indies and neighboring Rumania have uncovered oil resources sufficient to make a strong competitor to the United States in the industry during the last few years. Rumania is sixth upon the list of petroleum producing countries. It has been able to furnish large stores of this precious fuel to the German allies during the occupancy of the Gallican oil fields. The Russian invasion of the course of the Austrian oil lands is toward Bukovina and Rumania, in the line of the Carpathian foothills.

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European War Primer

By National Geographical Society.

The oil fields of Galicia, which have been alternately in the possession of the Austrians and the Russians since the outbreak and which are now again under Austrian control, are among the most important petroleum sources of the world.

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The annual production of the oil fields in operation anywhere in Europe is about 2,000,000 metric tons. These fields are not only a source of the future will see an increase rather than a decrease in their working area and in their productivity. The modern petroleum industry has its beginning in the United States, starting, to all practical purposes, about 1855. The drilling of oil wells in the United States began in 1855, and by 1875 the production of the oil fields in operation anywhere in Europe is about 2,000,000 metric tons.

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Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of June 14, 1890.

Washington.—Senator Dolph yesterday introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the "Soldiers' Home" at some point in Oregon. Senator Dolph maintains the "Pacific Northwest" is entitled to one of the best and sanest in the world.

Berlin.—A tremendous sensation has been caused here by the arrest of Joseph Jonasson, of the firm of Meyer, Jonasson & Co., of New York, on a charge of poisoning Emperor William. Jonasson and his companion, a German student and in the course of the conversation made some objectionable observation. He was thrown into jail. Further investigation revealed the students were drunk and that Jonasson had tried to smooth matters over. He has received many messages of sympathy. Mr. Jonasson was born in San Francisco; he is 27 years old and is first Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, New York State National Guard.

W. W. Cardwell,