

The Oregonian

Portland, Oregon. Entered at Portland (Oregon) Postoffice as second-class mail matter. Subscription rates: In advance: Daily, Sunday included, six months, \$8.00; Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$15.00; Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$1.00; Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$12.00; Daily, without Sunday, one month, \$1.00; Weekly, one year, \$3.00; Weekly, one month, \$0.50; Sunday and Weekly, one year, \$3.00; Sunday and Weekly, one month, \$0.50; Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$1.00; Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$1.00; How to Remit—Send money order, express order or personal check on your local bank, stamps, coin or currency of the sender's rate, including county and state. Postage Paid at Portland, Ore. Post: 13 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 33 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 49 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 61 to 72 pages, 5 cents; 73 to 84 pages, 6 cents. Foreign postage, double rates. Eastern Business Office—Varco & Conklin, Brunswick building, New York; Varco & Conklin, Steger building, Chicago; San Francisco representative, Blyden Building, Market street.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1916.

CARRANZA'S INSOLENT DEMAND.

General Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico is the logical sequel to his former attitude toward the United States. From the beginning of his revolution against Huerta, he has been consistently defiant and defiant. This was to have been expected from one of his pompous, bombastic character, but it was also dictated by motives of policy. Had he shown a conciliatory disposition toward this country, he would have been able to increase his following; he would have lost nearly all the following he already had. The surest way to the confidence of the Mexican people is defiance of the United States.

THE COURSE OF PRESIDENT WILSON HAS GIVEN CARRANZA EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT HE COULD SAFELY DEFY THIS COUNTRY.

Disregarding Carranza's threat to make common cause with Huerta, his contemptuous treatment of the A. B. C. conference and his latest refusal to go into conference with the other revolutionary leaders, Mr. Wilson recognized him as de facto ruler of Mexico, and permitted him to send troops through Texas to Agua Prieta. This favor enabled Carranza to defeat Villa and was the direct provocation for the latter's raid on Columbus. The only return which Carranza has made for all these favors is to follow up his former policy of defiance of the United States. He has not only refused to accept our efforts to run down and punish Villa. His pretense that he never consented to the advance of the punitive expedition into Mexico, but merely consented to begin negotiations, is a transparently obvious obstruction to that prompt pursuit was necessary to success, yet he pretends that our Government was to have carried through long-drawn-out negotiations of the typical Mexican manner order before our troops could be withdrawn.

MILLIONS FOR PEACE OF MIND.

There is a note of complaint in Senator Chamberlain's statement that he has often been accused of being asleep at the switch when section 9 of the reclamation law was repealed. Section 9 is a highly necessary provision that that provision of the law which insured to each state the expenditure within its borders of the major portion of the public sale receipts accruing therein. The repeal lost to Oregon nearly \$10,000,000 a year, and it is otherwise have been spent for irrigation in Oregon.

UNREADINESS OF DEMOCRACIES.

Criticism of British conduct of the war by The Oregonian has been taken up so far afield that it has called forth a reply from the Eastern Chronicle, Nova Scotia. It is but natural that a country which has thrown its energies into the war with such wholehearted loyalty as has Canada should be a bit sensitive to foreign criticism, yet the purpose of our comment was to point out at the championship of the British in particular. It was to call attention to the handicaps which are inseparable from a democratic country which enters war unprepared. Our purpose was to use the experience of the United States as a warning to the United States, which is far less prepared than was Britain two years ago.

ART AND ENVIRONMENT.

Those who point to the growing number of art galleries and museums as evidence of advancing artistic culture are deceived, according to the American Federation of Arts, which lately concluded its annual convention at Washington. Galleries and museums are merely the result of a reaction which rebel against the encroachments of lowered taste and loose artistic ideals, in the opinion of the federation representatives. How can such scattered grains of leavening hope to make a definite impression upon the multitudinous array of inartistic things which greet the eye on every hand? What hope is there for the ordinary individual who sees beautiful statuary and paintings once a year and the remainder of the time is confronted with hideous wallpaper, and by bulky, unsightly buildings and utilities manufactured and constructed with no other thought than that of expediency and utility.

THE SUN AND THE SUN.

I have seen the sun rise, O'er St. Augustine's great beauty, From below the horizon's line, When its first feeble ray, Gave notice that dawn's light, Was begun by a spirit divine. I have known a son born, At the dawning of day, When a long night of vigil was o'er, And his first feeble wail, Began a life of travail, To end, when he was no more. I have seen the sun mount, To its zenith at noon, And care his rays would heat and light, Then I have seen it move west, O'er the Rockies' high crest, And slowly decline until night.

MOTHER OF GIRLS AND BOYS.

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interest. Among other important measures adopted by the Legislature were those restoring party enrollment with intent to prevent members of one party from "assisting" in the nomination of other party candidates; an authorization to spend \$750,000 in harbor and river improvements and prohibition of the shipment of intoxicants from wet districts into dry districts.

QUITE SO.

Senator Newlands represents the desire of Nevada in the Senate. The state of Nevada is largely arid. It is peculiarly interested in the rehabilitation of the reclamation fund. Senator Newlands believes that no part of the receipts from the Oregon & California Railroad land grant should go to the state of Oregon. He would put all receipts into reclamation.

The Newlands attitude is not the least bit singular. It is but a natural sequence to that policy which divides the receipts from the sale of public lands into a common pot to be divided according to political pull regardless of the visible rights of the states from which the money came.

It points out what we may expect if the Administration's water-power policy is carried to a conclusion. That policy is to put a tax upon the users of hydro-electric energy for the benefit of the states from which the energy is entitled to the surplus from the sale of water power to its own people.

Strangely enough, we have in Oregon those who cry out in dismay against the taking for Government use of that which is Oregon's by right in the water-grant matter, yet could support a policy which is Oregon's by right in water-power development.

NOT A JINNEY FACILET.

The convictions of Justice Hughes on some of the later National issues are disturbing mightily to those who do not wish to see any price. He is now accused of facing both ways on preparedness. The basis for this accusation is the following excerpts from addresses delivered in 1907 and 1908.

On January 31, 1908, Governor Hughes said in New York: "It is our constant aim to live in friendship with all nations and to realize the aims of our Government secure from the interference of any other nation. This is entirely consistent with these aims and is the only policy which is sound for our defense and to maintain the efforts of our Army and Navy. And this I favor."

But in an speech in Carnegie Hall, at a National peace and arbitration conference, April 15, 1907, Governor Hughes said: "The security of peace lies in the desire of the people for peace. Protection against war can best be found in the reiterated expression of the desire for peace, and by convincing their representatives in the assemblies."

"Could Henry Ford," asks the New York Times, in referring to the second excerpt, "have said anything more sublimely innocent, more remote from human nature and the recorded experience of the world?"

"Here we have Mr. Hughes quoted on both sides of one of the two great questions upon which the coming Presidential campaign will be fought," comments the Chicago Evening Post. "Here we have Mr. Hughes at Carnegie Hall expressing not the ideal of Mr. Ford and Mr. Bryan are attempting to force upon this country, though both perhaps would subscribe to it."

It is almost axiomatic that reiterated expressions of desire for peace, "throughout the nation" and the convening of "their" representatives in frequent assemblies would be a protection against war.

It is the Bryan and the Ford idea that although most of the people of the world are arming and fighting and devising new and more terrible instruments of war, holding no arbitration assemblies, reiterating no desire for peace except upon terms of aggression and against the desire for something, but in spite of all this, we can make ourselves safe against war by arming only with resolutions of amity and kind words of brotherly love.

These words would lead to peace, accompanied by world disarmament, is an ideal to which all can subscribe. Mr. Hughes has done no more in the quotation herein printed. "Certainly he has not said that America, by inaction, by precept or otherwise, can comfort or reform a travelled world and protect beyond all doubt its own interests from the aggression of foreign militarists."

After all the talk about the munitions trade, it has formed a comparatively small proportion of our total trade during the war. The total from August 1, 1914, to April 30, 1916, was only \$388,000,000, while in the year ending April 30 last our exports were nearly \$4,000,000,000.

Officially, May temperatures were 2 degrees colder than normal, and the records do not go as far as the glacial epoch. That's the way it works officially. Everybody knows it is cooler around the weather office during the winter term and warmer during a cold snap.

Shackleton's bucking of the Antarctic ice is as stern a test of human endurance as the French and German's bucking of each other's line at Verdun, and it yields better results in increasing the sum of human knowledge.

Colonel Roosevelt's reference to "voluntary" as a "weasel word which sucks the life out of the other" word is apt. He says that the word is "epigrammatic" and "it will always be associated with his name."

A discharge of pus, blood, or mucus from the nose or eyes is not a serious matter after scarlet fever. Such cases are regarded as infectious and calling for isolation so long as the discharge continues.

Write to the Register of the Land Office at Spokane, Wash.

Colville Indian Reservation. Please give me some information about the Colville Reservation. Will it be sold or is it for homesteaders? C. M. DAVIS.

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merse is shown by a statement of the National Foreign Trade Council. American ships now carry 14.3 per cent of our commerce, and to increase this proportion to 60 per cent and make us independent of foreign shipment to fifteen years hence would require from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of steamships, costing \$250,000,000 to \$1,040,000,000. In order to be a sound investment, these ships should pay a dividend of 6 per cent. The proposed Government expenditure of \$50,000,000 would provide not more than 600,000, or one-tenth of the minimum private investment from providing the other nine-tenths.

Furious as the fighting has become in the Verdun districts, the great French position is not about to fall. The action of the German armies makes the fortress can hardly be taken at once, inasmuch as that would be contrary to German general staff plans, and surely the German army would not interfere with anything so sacred as it falls at all. Verdun will topple along in August, and one suspects, after reading the soldierly observations of the editor of Fatherland, that a German field marshal would be still greater temptation to an enemy to strike suddenly at this practically unarmed Nation.

The German general staff planned to take Verdun in six months. Since that time the German army has proceeded slowly, methodically, invading the French stronghold, invading to last reports from Germany, the Germans are at present three weeks from Verdun. The present operations against Verdun began about three months ago. Accordingly we are now in the fourth month of the attack.

And there you are. One regrets that the Fatherland does not furnish a regular schedule of events. May 2—German force advanced seventeen yards, 14,000 yards to gain. May 2—German army pushed back 17 yards in accordance with plans of general staff, 14,017 yards to gain. And so on down to the eventual hour when the Crown Prince is to enter Verdun.

The number of weeds and flowers capable of producing hay fever is legion. The American Hay Fever Prevention Association says that all hay and flowering plants have four characteristics: 1. They are wind-pollinated. 2. Very numerous. 3. They are green, inconspicuous, without bright color or pleasant scent. 4. The pollen is found in great quantities.

The plants which cause hay fever, according to Dr. Scheppengrey, are yellow dock, cocklebur, careless weed and many varieties of grass. To prevent the disease from developing vaccines are used. Some of the vaccines are used from the pollen of the most important plants. These vaccines are used both to prevent and to cure hay fever. If used to prevent cure should be begun several weeks before the day of attack.

There is another method of preventing hay fever. It is the control of weeds and grass. Most cities, towns and villages make ordinances against weeds. But weed ordinances are seldom enforced. A man will keep his own garden clean of weeds and the weeds in his yard mowed and then he will suffer from hay fever because his neighbor lets his lot grow rank.

The proposed industrial development commission to provide part of the capital for new industries is a practical means of promoting new manufactures. A city which is ready to put up dollar for dollar will attract manufacturers as a good location and will at the same time attract only those who are ready to put up dollar for dollar on their part.

Incipient consumption. P. R. B. writes: "Please answer the following question through your column: What is incipient consumption—symptoms, cause and cure?"

Incipient consumption is consumption in its early stages. The symptoms are fatigue, on slight exertion, an afternoon cough, a little weight, a slight loss of weight, a little fever, a slight loss of weight. In some cases there is a little cough, a little fever, a slight loss of weight. There are plenty of cocklebur on Sheridan drive on a lot next to where I live.

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How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans. Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letter will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations. Answers to questions will be published in the issue in which they are received. Requests for such service cannot be answered. (Copyright, 1916, by Dr. W. A. Evans. Published by arrangement with the Chicago Tribune.)

Hay Fever and Weeds. The usual name for hay fever which occurs at this season of the year is rose cold. The difference in names is a matter of small consequence; the disease is the same.

The theory is that the pollen of certain plants at some time or other have irritated the membranes of the nose enough to bring on an attack of cold. During the course of that attack the patient has been especially sensitive to the pollens of certain plants. Scientists say that he has anaphylaxis or that he is sensitized. A man who, having once been poisoned by lobster, thereafter is made sick when he tastes lobster, is anaphylactic for that food.

A man who gets asthma whenever he breathes air which smells of a horse is sensitized. For that matter so is a person who, having been hurt in a railroad accident, loses his self-control when he sees a train.

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HOOD RIVER WATER SITUATION

A. H. Marshall Discusses Power and Irrigation Controversy. DEER, May 23.—(To the Editor.)—Under the caption "Hood River May Face Big Split" in The Sunday Oregonian, May 23, there is a story that well illustrates the situation in Hood River Valley. Two men had fought for years over a line fence. After the exhaustion of one of them he had to give up. To the buyer of the land, the condition that he, the purchaser, was to continue the fight to a settlement of the dispute, which was accepted. The man who had been the loser of the new owner went to the other party and asked him what his differences were. "In his horse" fashion he was told, "Well," said the new owner, "take it."

"Now," said the other, "if that's the way you feel about it, let each of us dig a furrow of the distance that is between us," and so it was settled.

One who has lived in Hood River Valley of late years has an interest in how vital to the land interests, at least, is the water proposition and how unnecessary it is to have any litigation over it. He has seen the water view it from the other fellow's side as well as the other. For the greater part of the year nearly all of the water of the Hood River valley is excepting that used for power purposes, and this, of course, does it away as a power source. The water is a fall of about 75 feet a mile and most of the way is in canyons and power can be developed anywhere along the river. The water is multiplied about as many times as there are miles in river length. It isn't so with the irrigation side of it. The water for irrigation must be taken out at one or a very few places and so distributed over the land, and as the land certainly has its rights, the water certainly has its rights.

Both parties have a right to water, but both can't have it as it is now. The water must be taken out at one or a very few places and so distributed over the land, and as the land certainly has its rights, the water certainly has its rights.

When in the low season of water the Oregon Lumber Company wouldn't take any water out of the river, but it all to develop about 1900 horse power at their plant. It shows that there is a misunderstanding as to what "unlimited" water means.

Normally I have always been sorry that the state has made the contract they owned the water. The general Government is a more disinterested look the situation over and make a determination as to what was the best and equitable thing to do and then see if the project in financing was not behind immediate burden wouldn't fall on people who simply can't pay any more.

It would be all right. It really is absurd for this comparatively small valley, with "unlimited" water and the water in "unlimited" quantities, to be asked to pay for it.

W. H. MARSHALL.

IS IT WEAK SOCIAL ECONOMY?

Indiscriminate Helping of Needy. PORTLAND, June 1.—(To the Editor.)—Calling attention to the fact by our city and state of "safety first" in financial and social conditions may be a good thing, but the maintaining of "aid societies," "baby homes," "refuge homes," "orphans" and places for "abused" children and those who are in need of care, should be carefully looked into. Nor has this contribution any allusion whatever to the fact that the state is a very poor one.

It seems to be an act of benevolence to found and maintain such institutions. But when their ultimate operation is to be a burden upon the state, it is not a good thing. It really is absurd for this comparatively small valley, with "unlimited" water and the water in "unlimited" quantities, to be asked to pay for it.

W. H. MARSHALL.

TRUSERS FOR WOMEN ADVOCATED

"Mother of Girls and Boys" Strong for "Sensible" Dress Reform. PORTLAND, June 1.—(To the Editor.)—The clubwoman demand modest and practical clothing like the men. Well, why not? Coat and trousers are the only garments yet devised that combine common sense and modesty. The lotus men confidently expected to defeat consolidation. In Portland and Albina the vote was three to one; in East Portland about six to one for consolidation.

The famous Lew Dockstadter captured the audience last night at the performance of the Minstrels at the Marquam Grand. His song, "Try, Try Again," in which he localized conditions, calling upon the consolidation election, took immensely.

Walter H. Dodd was elected president of the High School Alumni Association last night at the meeting of the association. Mrs. T. G. Green secretary and Charles B. Chance treasurer.

C. W. Tracy, for the last 10 years with the Minneapolis Elevator Company, has come to Portland as secretary of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, of which he is already a director.

The famous baccarat case has commenced in London. It is the case of Sir William Gordon Cummings versus Wilson and others. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Devonshire were present at the game. Cummings' testimony was most exciting for the time-fashions of the court. Cummings, who is a distinguished officer in the British army, was accused of cheating at cards in the Wilson domicile. The Prince is his friend.

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Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian, June 2, 1861. A report was in circulation last night that a mixed independent ticket was to be brought out today. It is proposed to have a ticket which shall contain the names of several good Union men, but mixed in among them will be "Independents." It. Mendhall, we understand, is at the head of the movement, such a movement being of itself a tool for the Democracy.

The dining-room of the Emallia House at Haines is an inch under water, the Columbia having risen 18 inches in the last 24 hours, according to the most recent message from that place.

Looking forward with hope to a day far in the future when we shall see a line of railroad known as the Northern Pacific stretching its iron arm out to grasp the Columbia and unite it with the Father of Waters, we see the means that is to supply us with a population equal to our resources.

The Mary Moody Captain Robert Copely, starting immediately, will leave her landing at Haines, Friday on the O'Connell steamer for Cabinet Bays, and the Clark fork of the Columbia, daily excepting Sunday, inaugurating the full service of the Oregon & Montana Transportation Company. It is 70 miles from Haines to the Cabinet Bays, after which there is a portage of several miles. Another named route is the route via Thompson Falls, a distance of 36 miles, when another portage of half a mile will be made, and a third steamer will then run to Jocko, the terminus of the iron line, under good roads. This will make us less than eight days from the rich districts of Montana.

G. W. Vaughn is publicly condemning the practice of some of his tenants in the State of Oregon, who are hoarding cash for his handsome store, which he leased in 1862.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian, June 2, 1891. It was a Waterloo. Consolidation carried by an