

THE JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. E. JACKSON, Publisher. Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill sts., Portland, Or.

When You Go Away Have The Journal sent to your Summer address.

There's a thought in this bad world like sympathy; This is becoming to the soul and face.

BORAH'S FIGHT ON IDAHO

S CARCELY a state is more interested in a route to deep water than is Idaho. The immense products of that state have their prices enormously influenced by rail rates to the sea.

But here is Senator Borah, of Idaho, standing directly in the way of this highly important Idaho interest. His efforts and the efforts of the other factionists, by holding up the rivers and harbors bill, have prostrated the great work at Celilo, which is primarily an Idaho, Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington project.

Every blow that Senator Borah strikes at the rivers and harbors bill is a blow to Idaho. Every effort he makes to beat the bill is an effort to beat Idaho producers. Every assault he makes on the bill in an assault on the prosperity of Idaho people.

MISSION OF MERCY

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Washington, England, Russia and France have accepted the offer of the American Red Cross to send surgeons, nurses and hospital equipment to the European battle fields.

It is the plan of the American Red Cross to charter a ship and purchase supplies and for this purpose an appeal for funds will be made. It is an appeal that should be heeded by every humane soul.

When a soldier is wounded he ceases to be a combatant and becomes a brother in need. This is recognized by the enemy even and hospital tents are immune from attack.

The Red Cross expedition is a mission of mercy from neutral America and it should not lack money or volunteers.

SAVE THE REMNANT

THERE is not the slightest menace in the Tideland amendment to overflowed and bottom lands in Coos, Curry and Tillamook counties, as suggested by J. W. Bennett in the Marshfield Record.

The amendment attacks no so-called vested right. It attempts to confiscate no property. It disturbs no owner in the possession of that which belongs to him. It is merely an endeavor by disinterested persons to save what is left of tide and submerged lands from spoliation, and to preserve for the future such of those lands as have not yet passed into private possession.

The amendment will not cloud the title to one foot of farming land in the coast or other counties. The decision of the courts forbids. Under these decisions, lands granted into private ownership before passage of the amendment cannot be taken away from the owner. The amendment can only act on attempted future grants. It makes no endeavor to act upon past grants.

Bottom lands form no part of the bed of a river. The amendment acts upon tidelands and submerged lands of navigable waters up to ordinary high water mark. Tide lands and submerged lands in navigable streams are not the overflowed lands known to the law. On neither is it possible to raise a crop.

There is no chance whatever for overflow or bottom lands to have their titles beclouded by the

amendment. The questions raised at Marshfield are without foundation, and only confuse the issue. The amendment is proposed on broad public grounds, in the open, and with entire separation from private motive or personal reason of any kind.

There is left in the state, a small remnant of submerged lands along navigable rivers. They are lands that in California are all owned by the public. They were never given or sold into private ownership. They cannot be given or sold into private ownership. They are held by the state and are inalienable to the people.

The amendment endeavors to preserve what is left of these lands in Oregon on the same basis as are all such lands in a California.

A STATESMAN'S PLEA

IT ALMOST seems as if in his four years in the presidency, Woodrow Wilson may bring another era of good feeling to the United States.

The loftiness of his purpose, many times exhibited, and repeated yesterday in his heart-to-heart talk to "my fellow-countrymen" is making a deep impress upon all American citizens. To read his kindly suggestion to his "fellow countrymen" to be neutral, not only in action but in mind, toward the European combatant, is to admire, to approve and to commend. He says:

Our people are people drawn from many nations, chiefly from the nations of Europe. It is natural and inevitable that there should be an utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them in regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation and others another to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion but difficult to allay it.

I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against the deep-seated and most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship and out of passionately taking sides. America must be neutral in fact as well as in name. During these days that are to try men's souls, I must be impartial in thought as well as in action, and as well as our sentiments as well as every transaction that might be construed as preference to one party before another.

No head of a nation could have a gentler care for express a tender solicitude for all his countrymen. He would spare wounds to our citizens who were former Germans, former Frenchmen, former Britons, former Russians, former Austrians. He would soften life partisanship and to the utmost minimize any rancor that might arise at home out of the strain and stress of the great combat abroad.

Above all, it is the effort of the head of the nation, to keep this country sympathetic, considerate and effectively neutral. He asks that the country's heart beat in sadness and sorrow for the mournful situation in the great zone of war, but urges that we do not "sit in judgment upon others" but "do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world."

Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war. There is a triumph of unweaponed peace in this prayer by our first American to his fellow countrymen for that tranquility at home which is the sheet anchor of our safety.

FINANCING WAR

RESIDENT WILSON has refused to sanction the flotation of a French loan by American bankers. No other reply to the request of J. P. Morgan & Co. for an indication of the attitude of the American government could have been expected.

There are two reasons why President Wilson refused to permit this government to become a party to the arrangement. We have declared our neutrality, and it is desirable that nothing be done which can be construed as a violation of neutrality. The other reason is that when President Wilson took office he made it clear in the case of the Chinese loan that the army and navy of the United States should not be used to enforce collections of loans to foreign nations made by American bankers.

Having very properly refused to guarantee use of American soldiers and sailors as a collection agency in the case of the Chinese loan, and having made it clear that in his time the army and navy would be used for preserving peace and not for collecting debts, the president proved his professions by performances in declining to guarantee the French loan.

The French are a wonderful nation. Like the Germans they are a thrifty and patriotic people. They are able and will be found willing to finance their own war, tremendous as is the undertaking.

ENTERTAINING VISITORS

THE Colorado State Society is discussing means to entertain visitors from their state in 1915. It is quite probable that other state societies will take up the movement. It might be timely to suggest that the best form of this entertainment could take would be an exhibit of the natural resources and scenic beauties of Oregon.

But in order to do this it is first necessary that they be made accessible. If they cannot be easily reached over good roads they cannot be shown. It is useless to invite the tourist and prospective settler to Oregon if you cannot show them Oregon when they get there.

One of the greatest objects to

the traveler on his arrival in Portland is Mount Hood. Naturally he wants to go there but he is told by the hotel clerk that it is not possible for him to do so.

He then asks about Mount Adams and Mount St. Helena. He receives the same answer. What a different story it would be if he were told that he could, within two hours, ride to the foot of the glacier on Mount Hood. To entertain visitors from other states properly ways must be provided to convey them to points of interest. Put the house in order before company comes. Capitalize Mount Hood by building a good road to its base.

SOLID UNITED STATES

REMARKABLE address by A. L. Mills, president of the First National Bank of Portland, was printed in Sunday's Journal. Among other things, Mr. Mills said:

These United States were never in a sounder financial condition than they are today. There is no danger of financial panic, nor shall we ever see again such panics as we had in the past.

Explaining these statements, Mr. Mills said they were true because: First—In the country there is \$1,500,000,000 of gold, a supply roughly speaking, two and a half times greater than that of any other country; an amount more than sufficient to transact the business of the country. It is sufficient to carry a burden of currency fifty times greater than we now have.

Second—The strength of our financial system today is shown by the ease with which we parted with \$100,000,000 of gold in the first five months of this year, and \$48,000,000 more during the faintest semblance of disturbing our finances! Such a strain in years gone by, Mr. Mills declared, would have rocked every financial institution in the country to its foundation and brought ruin to many.

Indeed, financial leaders say our situation is so strong and so sound that another \$100,000,000 could have gone abroad without affecting our financial condition. Third—The stability of our finances was so great that New York absorbed without panic or disaster, the immense flood of securities recently poured upon us by the panic-stricken investors of Europe. These evidences of the strength of our financial power make it an issue of only a few years until New York will be the acknowledged financial center of the world.

Fourth—The new currency system, about to be put in operation, is a scientific financial structure capable of withstanding any strain or stress that may be brought upon it. Said Mr. Mills:

These are the reasons why our practical financiers believe our financial condition is stronger today than they are today. Practical financiers believe in them, bankers worry of the name of bankers believe in them, but it remains to drive this belief home to every business man in the country to still for the pessimist who now goes up in this prayer by our first American to his fellow countrymen for that tranquility at home which is the sheet anchor of our safety.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY

THE Philadelphia Ledger says that while Germany is well prepared for war, hunger may make for peace.

Whether with avenues of approach by sea cut off, Germany is short on food supply remains to be seen, but the figures are interesting. The annual importations of agricultural products and foodstuffs into Germany amounts to \$1,759,000,000, and the exports total \$1,359,000,000 that is bought abroad, but the proportion of foodstuffs is not stated.

The great wheat producing countries are the United States, Russia and Argentina. Russia will not sell her wheat to Germany, and the United States and Argentina may have trouble in delivering because of blockaded ports.

With a population of 64,000,000 Germany has 20,000,000 cattle; whereas the United States, with 95,000,000 population, has 61,000,000. We have 51,000,000 sheep and the Germans 5,700,000. American farmers own 58,000,000 swine, and there are less than 22,000,000 in Germany. Yet the number of meat producing animals in the United States is so small that exports have practically ceased and Americans are told that what amounts to a meat famine exists in this country.

The figures may have little war value, for the chances are that Germany has provided against famine at home. But they, at least, illustrate the part that food supplies play in modern warfare.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN

NORWAY and Sweden have concluded an alliance for the defense of their neutrality. Their strategists and engineers are cooperating to insure its effectiveness.

It was in 1905 that Norway parted from Sweden, after a union of nearly a century, and set up a separate kingdom under Haakon VII. The prediction was then made that a reunion in some form was inevitable, that mutual military dependence for self-protection

would make it necessary. The reunion has come sooner than was expected.

There is speculation now as to whether Denmark will enter the alliance. The Scandinavian countries are in a dangerous position. Sweden for some time has feared Russian encroachment, and now there is danger to Denmark because of her command of the Skagerak, the only natural passage into the Baltic sea. It has been demonstrated that treaties and neutrality declarations count for little in time of war.

Should Denmark join the Norway-Sweden alliance the old pact of Margaret of Denmark, which existed from 1389 to 1521, when Sweden seceded from it, will be virtually restored. It may be necessary for the preservation of Scandinavia, for readjustments following a war such as Europe is going through might wipe out separate weaker units.

Who will get the \$40,000 Nobel peace prize for 1914? A month ago it had practically been decided to award it to the Emperor of Germany in recognition of his efforts for peace in Europe after the Balkan war. Late developments have eliminated him and the Swedish government is now reported to be looking elsewhere. The prospects in Europe are not very encouraging. Why not select President Wilson? What has he not done for peace?

The Czar of Russia has promised the Jews that he will remove all restrictions against them. He has also promised the Poles autonomy and a restoration of language and religion. Probably by the time the war is ended Russia will have a constitutional government.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not be longer than 200 words, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. We do not desire to have the same published in this department.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reforms. It rationalizes everything it touches, it shows the error of our ways, it shows the way to a better future. It is the only force that has no selfish ends, it is the only force that has no selfish ends, it is the only force that has no selfish ends."—Woodrow Wilson.

Criticizes Wet Contributors

Bend, Or., Aug. 17.—To the Editor of The Journal.—Many of those who write letters to the Journal in opposition to the prohibition question carefully attempt to disguise their true feelings by using terms that they themselves are decidedly better and holier than the cause they represent, especially calling attention to the claim that they are not contributors. In other words, this class of writers impresses us with the idea that they are ashamed to be classified with the liquor contributors, and are really affiliated, thereby confessing that they know they are supporting debasing institutions.

It is a most absurd argument advanced in that of blaming the Anti-Saloon league for violations of the liquor laws by the saloons. I have before me a list of the names of Clarence Darrow and other "reformers" who while in the employ of the liquor interests four years ago promised many reforms for the "model saloon" and who have since then been busy driving this belief home to every business man in the country to still for the pessimist who now goes up in this prayer by our first American to his fellow countrymen for that tranquility at home which is the sheet anchor of our safety.

One who appears to be greatly disturbed by what he calls "foreign agitators" four years ago the liquor organizations employed some of the highest priced public relations men to peddle liquor sophistries and empty promises all over the state. Instead of being paid high and excessive salaries by money interested in selfish interests, the prohibition agitators were paid by philanthropists, taxpayers, professional and laboring men and in many cases by the public treasury.

Instead of being men with shady deals and demanding so many thousands of dollars per speech, the prohibition agitators were men who were paid by the highest priced public relations men to peddle liquor sophistries and empty promises all over the state. Instead of being paid high and excessive salaries by money interested in selfish interests, the prohibition agitators were paid by philanthropists, taxpayers, professional and laboring men and in many cases by the public treasury.

I am glad to note that Mr. Lorton owns that the price of liquor is tripled. That is a hopeful sign. The bootlegger isn't getting very rich and the prohibition agitators are getting very small compared with the court expenses in trials for murder and other crimes directly attributable to the open saloon.

Lorton closes his remarks by saying, "Disastrous expense attends the enforcement of prohibition laws." So the law is not a failure, after all, according to his content.

Vaccination

Oregon City, Aug. 18.—To the Editor of The Journal.—I have read W. A. Turner's communication in a recent issue of The Journal in November 12, 1900, nine signal corps men of the United States army at Fort Meyer, Va., were vaccinated preparatory to a trip to the Philippines. The following day the writer, with eight men who had been overlooked by the surgeon in Havana, arrived from Cuba, and on November 13, if not earlier, they set out for the islands. Out of the nine vaccinated men four had smallpox in southern Luzon, and one died from the disease.

Of those not vaccinated not a single one had the disease. The vaccinated men were vaccinated in Manila, and many of them suffered from smallpox. The Ninth Cavalry somehow got away before the surgeons got busy, and not a case was reported from that regiment, although the vaccinations were campaigned to them an entire year ago.

The trouble is people do not think for themselves. They accept a belief as a dogma handed down by parents, doctor or pastor, and follow it to the end without further thought. If their family doctor said that colic (mercury) was the only known cure for biliousness, down went the dose. If peo-

A FEW SMILES

"You are not very happy in this house," friends remarked to the renter. "No, I can't say we are. The ceilings are falling." "They are, and that isn't all. Our cellar fills with water every time it rains, our radiators rattle, our furnace is too small for the house, its appetite is too large for our income, our gutters have rusted away, the porch sags, the house hasn't had a new coat of paint for seven years, the wall paper hangs loose in every room, and the chimney is shorter after every wind storm."

"Why in the world don't you move?" "Because we can't find another house with a hall that our long oriental runner will fit."

A South Dakota railroad is noted for its execrable roadbed. A new brakeman was making his first run over the road at night and was fatigued and dizzy at the center of the car, grimly clutching the seats to keep from falling. A train struck a smooth place in the track and slid along with a sound. Seeing his lantern, the brakeman jumped down and shouted, "Jump for your lives!" "She is off the track!"—National Food Magazine.

"How is it, Johnnie, that you have such a dislike for me?" said Johnnie's sister's caller. "I have never done anything to deserve it."

"Yes, you have," replied the boy. "I've never done anything to deserve it, but you see our Cora she always puts the clock back, and it makes me late for school."

Letters from the people would educate themselves along normal lines. They would learn that no damage is done by constant drugging than by that much abused "demon rum." The medical profession of a slipping over more phony stuff to the public, and a phony class of men. I have many friends among them who are truly noble, big hearted fellows, but the majority of them are not broad minded, charitable or all to the good worker. It is to talk mischievous nonsense.

This depression extends all over the world, a load on every form of enterprise and on every form of industry suffers from it less than any other civilized nation. It is the result of the overstraining of credit. Already the London stock exchange has furnished the last straw which would break its back.

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The actual destruction in the Balkan war, appalling as it is, and ruinous to the people of the region concerned, is but a drop in the bucket compared to the waste it has indirectly caused. Austria, the nearest neighbor to the Balkans, has lost her Danube trade, has spent millions of millions in mobilization through fear of Russia, has lost all confidence in herself, and is virtually a bankrupt.

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PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and frequent. All the world loves a lover—the makes such an exhibition of himself. Just the same, the rolling stone acquires a polish along with his bumps. Europe always did have an unparalleled display of ruins to exhibit. Genuine friendship deserves to be preserved in something else than alcohol.

Doubtless there is an excess of lawyers, because no one lawyer could possibly know all the laws. Avarice is what makes the other fellow close fluted. Our own brand of economy is thrifty. Once in a great while you hear a man say "I'm ashamed to take the money," but he always takes it, just the same.

Wait till a man begins to lose moral equilibrium before trying to convince him of the businessness that occupation. While the easy-going individual is trying to figure out which is the best foot to put forward, the strenuous man proceeds to get there with both feet.

If a girl wants to marry and is wise, she never attempts to appear more interesting than the man whom she is trying to induce to pay her board for life.

WHAT SHALL WE SAY?

David Starr Jordan in Harper's Weekly. [The following article was written by David Starr Jordan in London, on July 17, before the acute international situation came to a point of war between Austria and Serbia. As an interpretation of events which were to follow its writing, this article by the great peace advocate assumes an added and unique importance.—The Editor.]

What shall we say of those who claim that the depression of business in America is due to tariff reduction and to President Wilson's activity in financial reform? We shall say that these people are very partisan or else very ignorant of world affairs. To say that the present administrative, legislative and executive program has brought about grave industrial depression and suffering to business man and wage worker alike, though perhaps most of all to the "white collar" man, is to talk mischievous nonsense.

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OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Former Indianans of Newberg will hold their first association meeting at Newberg, Friday.

The sportsmen of Riddle are making elaborate preparations for the venison hunt on the Riddle preserve, which will be held on Monday, September 7. Invitations have been extended to all gun clubs in Douglas county. A barbecue at noon will be one of the features.

Gardiner Courier: We have heard of no one leaving this section of the country for Europe for the purpose of taking part in the war. It makes no difference in construction camps of the railroad, all the men seeming perfectly satisfied to remain where they are and let them fight it out in the old country.

Pendleton East Oregonian: A man by the name of Otto Hell and who invariably signs his name as O. Hell, will leave Pendleton in a few days to join the troops of the Kaiser in the fight Germany is making against the United States. He is now working for the Newport Land & Construction company in the west end of Pendleton.

Item in Medford Mail Tribune bearing on the question of safety in the underworld: "T. E. Daniels has a photo he is using to prove a red shirt is the best means of safety. He has a photo of a man wearing red shirt, one a white one. A deer shot at his feet. The man shot at the picture, the