

THE JOURNAL

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YESTERDAY

YESTERDAY was peace day. It was the day ordained by The Hague Peace conference for annual observance throughout the world. A continent is under arms. Seven great nations, yesterday, were out of mood and out of opportunity to pay homage to peace. It was a remarkable coincidence that, speaking of America in New York the day before, the president of the United States said:

For an interesting thing about America, gentlemen, is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property, we wish to question no nation's honor; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no nation; we want nothing that we cannot get by our own legitimate enterprise and by the inspiration of our own example, and standing for these things, it is not pretension on our part that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for and speaking for those things which all humanity must desire.

What better guide to universal peace? If we question "no nation's honor," if we "stand selfishly in the way of no nation," if we "want nothing that we cannot get by our legitimate enterprise," what excuse can any nation have to make war upon us? Such is America, where, under the American ideal, as President Wilson visions it, every day is a peace day, every home unbroken by war, every aim unguided by bloodshed and every institution untouched by lust for empire. It is a splendid accident that at the moment when a continent is crimson with water, when the world is under the blight of convulsion, there is at the head of America a man whose life has been spent in research among the forms and meanings of governments, has been devoted to the search for the true Americanism as the fathers brought it forth, and is now able to voice it to mankind as reflecting the hope and inspiration of the world.

Peace is deliverance for the race. Peace is the refuge and asylum for everything cherished. Leadership in peace until the whole world accepts it should be the example, and is the destiny of the people who acknowledge no crown, maintain no throne and bow to no scepter.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S LETTER

A GREAT American authority has submitted testimony respecting the administration of the navy by Secretary Daniels. The fifteen-years president of the general board of the navy is Admiral Dewey. His right to speak was earned at Manila Bay, where the Spanish fleet and forts were annihilated. In a letter published Monday, he said:

The people of New York have just cause for pride in our fleet now assembled in their harbor. Not only is it composed of the finest and most efficient warships that we have ever had, but it is the finest, except in size, by the fleet of any nation in the world; our officers are as good as any; and our enlisted men are superior in training, discipline, moral development and devotion to duty to those of any other navy. I can say with absolute confidence that the efficiency of the fleet has steadily progressed and has never been so high as it is today.

Who can speak with higher authority as a naval expert than this man who sailed into Manila Bay at the head of an American fleet and won a naval victory that amazed the world? Against the testimony of such a man with such a record, of what avail are the ravings of such persons as Congressman Gussie Gardner and the armor plate press?

HAWAIIAN TRADE

HAWAII with a population less than that of Portland, in 1914 had foreign trade of \$76,600,000. Figures compiled by the department of commerce are interesting, for they show that Hawaii's foreign trade has almost doubled in ten years, so that its per capita commerce is now \$369. Hawaii was annexed to the United States in 1898. Showing the growth of trade since then, some comparative figures are given. In 1897 we shipped \$6,800,000 worth of goods to Hawaii, and in 1914 our shipments totaled \$21,800,000. During the same period 300,000 foreign countries increased their Hawaiian sales from \$900,000 to \$6,000,000. Shipments from Hawaii

A POSSIBLE WATER SHORTAGE

IMPRESSIVE facts were set forth yesterday in a report on the water situation by E. A. Taylor, superintendent of construction, in the water situation. The minimum flow of water in Bull Run river is now but little above the maximum consumption. An unusually dry season would at once confront the city with a situation in which it would use more water than flows in the river. Use of storage water would at once have to be resorted to with a lessening of the pressure, increased danger from fire and the alternative of using warm storage water instead of the cold, crystal water direct from the mountains.

A continuation of such a dry season or a slight increase in population would exhaust the storage supply and the city be put to the expense of building additional costly dams and reservoirs. This outlay for added reservoirs will have to be made within two or three years anyway, on account of increase in population and water consumption, unless the waste in consumption be reduced. Such a dry season as is feared, seems already coming on. In the Bull Run reservoir where there is usually snow until July, there is practically no snow now. With no snow, the flow of water in the Bull Run river will naturally drop below the normal, and Portland be face to face with the ugly fact that the minimum flow in the river, now nearly down to the maximum consumption, will pass below it, with the resultant resort to storage water, lessened water pressure, increased peril from fire and warm water for household use. It presents on the whole a disquieting outlook.

The report is accompanied by all the figures and is based upon conservative estimates. It is backed by all the expert knowledge, all the experience and by all the records in the water department. It is the one source of information to which the people can look with confidence.

It means that a beginning should be made in stopping the waste of water. Such a beginning is proposed in Commissioner Daly's request for authority to purchase 5000 water meters. It will take several years to meter the whole city and stop all the waste. The alternative presented in Superintendent Taylor's impressive report would seem to make it imperative to begin metering at once.

waif to the United States grew from \$16,000,000 to \$48,300,000, while those for foreign countries were negligible, amounting to less than \$60,000 in 1897 and only \$459,000 in 1914.

During the last ten years Hawaii has shipped \$264,000,000 worth of sugar. Pineapples, coffee and rice are other important articles of production. The pineapple industry has supplanted Singapore and other countries in supplying the American market with this product. Last year that small American island in the Pacific shipped \$39,500,099 worth of sugar to the United States and supplied us with \$6,000,000 worth of canned pineapples.

The sugar crop this year will approximate 620,000 tons, a record total. The coffee crop is also reported as exceptionally heavy, estimated at 45,000 bags.

WHOOPEER UP

LAST week President Wilson was asked by the executive committee of the Navy League to call an extra session of congress for authorizing a bond issue of \$600,000,000. That sum, it was stated, is needed to provide this country with adequate means of naval defense. A resolution, adopted by members of the committee consulting and voting over the telephone, says:

In view of the crisis in our foreign relations, we as representatives of the Navy League of the United States, express our emphatic belief that congress should immediately assemble and that measures should be taken at once to strengthen our national defense. Our most pacific country should, because of its supreme love of peace, possess preponderant naval strength. A large bond issue of \$600,000,000 should be authorized at once.

Whoopeer up! Business is business, and the armor plate manufacturer of naval appliances and army supplies should not for a minute fail to capitalize the present war scare into dividends.

So whoopeer up! Throw out the danger signals. Feeble folk may bleat to high heaven for peace, when there is no peace. Europe, Asia and Africa are at war!

Carry the news to Wilson! Carry the news to Congress! Carry the news to the country! Sell bonds to build a big navy, and watch the armor plate works grow!

THE VANCOUVER PROBLEM

EVERY shipment delivered or received by steamboats at Vancouver must pay toll to the railroads.

The day of a Columbia river commerce is at hand, but the railroads stand guard between Vancouver and the boats. The old, old story of the tug-of-war between the active and alert railroad enterprise gains control of a city, was rehearsed by Marshall Dana as Vancouver in Sunday's Journal. Far back in 1855, a far sighted citizen gave Vancouver a public levee, comprising 1300 feet of the best part of the waterfront. All of it is now under railroad control. Nearly 1000 feet remains so controlled under lease until 1939, and the balance until 1945.

Even the submerged lands, which is the submerged land between high and low water, is leased to and controlled by the roads, though happily a Washington statute prohibits leasing foreshore for more than 10 years, and, unless renewed, railroad control will end with the expiration of the foreshore lease next year.

Vancouver ought to vision her possibilities. It is within her province to become one of the chief cities of Washington. She is nearer than Portland to the mouth of the Columbia. It is but four miles from the city to a deep channel. It would be a splendid thing if she could rise to such position for the friendly rivalry and consequent activity it would stir up in Portland.

As a start to ascendancy, Vancouver ought to place herself in position to reach the steamboats and steamships without paying

its last. Metallurgists say its structure is so weakened by disease that any unusual strain may cause it to separate into two parts despite the reinforcement afforded by interior braces. Ultimately it will break in any case, they add, owing to the faulty composition of the metal.

AMERICAN WARS THAT NEVER WERE

Robert Hildreth in Philadelphia Ledger. SEVERAL times in the history of the United States the country has been in imminent prospect of war, and yet escaped the misfortune of armed conflict. The tale of American wars that never happened—and it certainly is not less honorable than the war history of the nation—contains a number of facts which are of special interest at this time. From the beginning the presidents have exercised a controlling power over foreign relations, and infinitely much has depended on their cool-headedness and firmness of action.

In 1793 our politics were divided according to the division in Europe. Washington feared that the angry French partisans in this country would, by some rash action, bring on war with England, and issued a proclamation of neutrality. In April came Genet, first minister from the French republic. Genet was talkative. He described Washington as a weak old man, under British influence. He informed his government—and in this he was not far from right—that the American people did not approve the neutrality proclamation. It was Washington's calmness in the midst of popular clamor which saved us from a war with Great Britain when in all probability it would have proved disastrous to the young nation. Yet there was another beneficent factor in the case, and that was the patriotic support which the people as a whole gave to the government when Genet overstepped himself and appeared to the people as a foreigner meddling overmuch in our own business.

In the administration of Adams we had a quarrel with France which resulted in a few sea fights, though no state of war was recognized by the two governments. Early in 1797, when Minister Pinckney's humiliating treatment in Paris became known in America, there was a violent outbreak of popular feeling. Two members of the cabinet were among those who cried loudest for war. But fortunately there were moderate men of both parties who took a middle ground, defending the national honor but willing to try diplomatic efforts to avert conflict while preparation for war went on. One of them was President Adams, who in all the clamor of the day did not lose his poise.

The situation regarding our trade at sea presented the consideration, not wholly absent today, that grievances existed against both parties to the war in Europe. Both France and England were interfering with our ships. It was as difficult for America to maintain a position of neutrality as it was to take sides with either offender. Our grievances against France, however, were not such as to make war necessary, while those against Great Britain were aggravated until the war of 1812, and then, apparently, were not finally settled.

Less than 50 years after the treaty of Ghent occurred an event which brought England and America to the verge of open hostilities—the famous " Trent affair " of November 9, 1861. Instantly England was alarmed with anger. Here the people were equally excited. No battle of the war was received in the north with more uproarious joy than Wilkes' foolish act. The Palmerston government made active preparations for war. Lord Russell, who was as much the head of the ministry as Lord Palmerston, wrote to the British minister at Washington a dispatch so violent and provocative that Prince Albert, when it was submitted to the queen, toned it down. It was the last public act which the price ever performed.

Lord Lyons, at Washington, acted with wisdom and judgment and delicacy, avoiding contact with American officials until he had heard from home. In presenting the note to Seward he acted in the most tactful way. But not the least important fact in connection with this important crisis was the calmness and wisdom of Abraham Lincoln. At the beginning of the administration Seward, who expected to run the government, advised Lincoln to provide excitement for the public mind by raising questions with Great Britain, even by declaring war, but he found that Lincoln was able to give himself good counsel and act accordingly. It should be added, however, that Seward was in agreement with the president as to the response which should be made to the British demands regarding the Trent.

Another war which did not happen was that which might have arisen out of the Venezuelan controversy between Great Britain and the United States. In this instance there was no popular clamor for war, but when in closing his message to congress, December 17, 1895, Cleveland sent the following spirited appeal to the American people: "There is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor," the words were received with an outburst of enthusiastic applause by

Democrats and Republicans alike. The situation was indeed serious, and though Cleveland's part in producing it has not escaped criticism, it cannot be doubted that his action increased our international prestige. He re-established the old Monroe Doctrine and newly established another. A decade ago, in an autobiographical essay, Cleveland paid tribute to "the sublime patriotism and devotion to their nation's honor," exhibited by "the great mass of our countrymen—the plain people of the land," at the time of the Venezuelan difficulty. "Though, in case of the last extremity, the chances and suffering of conflict would have fallen to their lot, nothing blinded them to the manner in which the integrity of their country was involved. Not for a single moment did their government know the lack of their strong and stalwart support."

Female suffrage, says an old bachelor, is caused by a scarcity of husbands. Many a man has sense enough to get a good wife, but hasn't sense enough to know it. If a man didn't make a fool of himself when angry there would be no use getting that way. The comfort to be derived from the van, they have fought to uphold the condition of one's.

A lawyer is very much in earnest when he works with a will—especially if the estate is large and juicy. A woman thinks no more of taking another woman's hatpin than a man does of taking another man's umbrella. When the wife of a lazy man refuses to take in washing to support him he begins to talk about marriage being a failure.

A FEW SMILES

"You had a day at Niagara?" "Yes, had a delightful time there, too." "Falls were pretty fine, eh?" "Better. Why do you think so?" "Our baby has cut all his teeth, and it's nearly three weeks now since we've been kept up all night with him."

Customer—You have a size in your window. "What size?" "The suit of clothes made while you wait." "Do you really do that?" "Yes, sir. You leave your order with a deposit, and then go home and get your garments are finished."

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication should be written on one side of the paper, should not exceed 100 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have his name published, he should so indicate in his letter.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and throws them upon their knees. It crushes them out of their positions and restores conclusions to their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

For Peace and Prosperity.

Gresham, Or., May 18.—To the Editor of The Journal—For the love of the coming generation, let us do something worth doing. The old way of doing things will not get us out of this poor way. We all know it is no good to cry when it is too late. This world needs peace, and we can not get peace unless we get together. To do so the world's "classes" and "nationalities" must be forgotten. We must start over again. All the world has to get under one head, and all the industry has to be bought and managed by all.

Suppose the people of one nation feel justified of their laws and system, and wish to have peace. They can not do this unless they have to have it. They have to have it or subjects of that nation. If the world under the present system is supported by the nations, it is corrupted by corporations, political parties, religions and societies, why could it not support itself by the people? Why should we have to have it or subjects of that nation. If the world under the present system is supported by the nations, it is corrupted by corporations, political parties, religions and societies, why could it not support itself by the people? Why should we have to have it or subjects of that nation.

In about 10 years all the industry would pay for itself and no one would suffer. This great peace movement we should all join. It is to help all the world. FRANK MARASCO.

Character of the Lusitania.

Portland, May 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—In your issue of today "An Adopted Citizen" says the Lusitania was an auxiliary cruiser and that she was not a merchant ship. It is a fact that she was not a merchant ship, but she was not a cruiser either. She was a passenger ship, and she was not a warship. She was a ship that was built for peace, and she was not a ship that was built for war.

The Commendable Conductor. Portland, May 17.—To the Editor of The Journal—I was glad to read the letter of one brave woman who dared the criticism of the public and came forth with praise for the much abused and overworked conductors. I am sure that the service rendered by the conductors of the courteous service rendered by No. 1130 of the Hawthorne line, whose ever smiling face and kindly deeds and actions, and help uplift and relieve the careworn and burden laden by just being pleasant and smiling like him. G. L. M. B.

A Community's Testimonial.

Langlois, Or., May 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—Our whole community was saddened recently by the news of the death of Ernest McConnell, who was drowned in the wreck of the Ramoth at Bandon bar, April 24. He had lived in our community and been one of us for several years. He was in every way estimable and worthy and thereby gained the respect and hearty good will of many friends. The loss is especially heavy to his kindly and mother, who seem inseparable. Ernest McConnell was born in Oakland, Wash., in 1889, and was at the time of his death nearly 25 years of age. E. H. CHEEVER.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE Speak but little and let that little be the truth. The cucumber knocks a man out after he gets it down. Too many things are not worth the effort necessary to obtain them. Some of us are so well balanced that we can fall in anything we go at. The emptiness of things here below is apt to be keenly felt before dinner. Success comes to those who make up their minds to do a thing—then get busy. Female suffrage, says an old bachelor, is caused by a scarcity of husbands.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS Vacant houses in Salem, the Statesman says, are gradually filling up, and the business situation and outlook are growing better. "With the largest crop of strawberries ever known in Douglas county for this season, the local market is being reviewed," the seventh annual strawberry carnival, to be held in Roseburg next between and Saturday, promises to far surpass any event of its kind ever held in this part of the state. Speaking of rain, the Pendleton East Oregonian says that trying to make up for his shortage last fall, the Tailman seems to have carried the matter too far to suit some people; and speakers at the meeting said that the rain will soon be unable to look a dried salmon in the face.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT The German-Americans must suffer in any conflict between the United States and Germany, pains of war which their fellow citizens can never know anything. It is rather a time for showing them the greatest degree of consideration. They have fought to uphold the flag in the past and they will do so again, against any enemy whatsoever. They deserve the fruits of past loyalty. They have fought to uphold the rights to claim them. There has never been but one flag under which the German-American has fought. There never will be two flags under which he will ever fight; and that flag is the Stars and Stripes.

NEW YORK STATE'S SEITUNG: The German-Americans must suffer in any conflict between the United States and Germany, pains of war which their fellow citizens can never know anything. It is rather a time for showing them the greatest degree of consideration. They have fought to uphold the flag in the past and they will do so again, against any enemy whatsoever. They deserve the fruits of past loyalty. They have fought to uphold the rights to claim them. There has never been but one flag under which the German-American has fought. There never will be two flags under which he will ever fight; and that flag is the Stars and Stripes.

CINCINNATI FREE PRESS: The part of the note dealing with the loss of lives in the Lusitania catastrophe more properly ought to have been directed against the Lusitania and not against the land of our forefathers, no fair-minded person will condemn us for the loss of our lives. We are glad to see the president take such a strong stand in upholding the rights of American citizens; we sincerely trust he will demand that hereafter all countries will respect the rights of American citizens of the seas. Whatever the outcome, no matter how great the suffering and mental agony that German-Americans undergo, there can be no question about their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

ST. PAUL VOLKS-SEITUNG: The stand taken by the president serves notice on our own so-called leaders and our own government. It is a notice that we will not go to war without full justification. We are glad to see the president take such a strong stand in upholding the rights of American citizens; we sincerely trust he will demand that hereafter all countries will respect the rights of American citizens of the seas. Whatever the outcome, no matter how great the suffering and mental agony that German-Americans undergo, there can be no question about their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

LOS ANGELES GERMANIA: A condition of the war between the United States and Germany is unthinkable. Millions of good American citizens are being killed and maimed in the name of a few dollars' profit. These citizens must now exert their influence to prevent a war which is not justified in any degree. The American people are a brave and calm and trust the sincere intentions of our government.

SAN FRANCISCO DEMOCRAT: Americans of German birth or descent deplore sincerely the language of "British" and "German" in the German press. This language is impudent, and, in the same measure, impudent and unusual is the demand that German ships be immune to submarine war. With this demand the United States virtually takes the part of the allies. American citizens are not to be misled by the propaganda of the German press. They will unquestionably draw the necessary conclusions.

SEATTLE GERMAN PRESS: Virtually this note is nothing less than an attempt to hold the arm of Germany, which is about to strike the United States. The note leaves a way to come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has been created. It is a note which will be able to convince America that what she is doing reluctantly and with deep regret for neutrals, whom she could not prevent to seek the danger in which they perished, is done to ultimately force England into giving that freedom of the seas which she has so long sought for herself and for all other nations of the world.

ST. LOUIS WESTLICHE POST: For the press of the whole country there is at present but one sacred duty, to leave nothing undone to avert inner strife. That we Americans of German descent with a bleeding heart contemplate the possibility of an armed conflict between the United States and the land of our forefathers, no fair-minded person will condemn us for. We are glad to see the president take such a strong stand in upholding the rights of American citizens; we sincerely trust he will demand that hereafter all countries will respect the rights of American citizens of the seas. Whatever the outcome, no matter how great the suffering and mental agony that German-Americans undergo, there can be no question about their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

A SUNDAY CLOSING MEASURE

An ordinance prohibiting the opening of stores open Sundays and they were the ones who invoked the referendum. Those advocating the adoption of the measure said that grocers should have at least one day a week rest, and that day should be Sunday. They say that the public can purchase all groceries, meat, and delicatessen shops, bakeries and delicatessen shops, confectionery, newspapers, medical and surgical supplies.

These opposing the measure say that it is discriminatory, as it will close up the small stores where light groceries are sold and will leave the baker and delicatessen shops dealing in these commodities to remain open. They say that keeping open on the first day of the week for the only way they can compete with the large downtown dealers.

ANOTHER STRUGGLE WHEN WAR ENDS

By John M. Oakison. A great English scientist, Sir William Ramsey, said recently: "When the victorious forces of the allies compel the Germans to lay down their arms, then the real struggle will begin." Sir William's view of the outcome of the war is not pertinent to his later comment which is worth our attention no matter which way the result of the fighting may be prepared by education and the war, the resumption of the commercial war that has raged for years between England and Germany and the necessity for England to maintain herself as a foremost competitor in these activities. England is not in any sense a self-sufficient nation, and the world as her market place. As Sir William suggests, England is heavily aware of the necessity for utilizing the advantages she has gained

THE OREGON COUNTRY

"IN EARLY DAYS" By Fred Lockley, Special Staff Writer of The Journal.

George A. Waggoner, pioneer, miner, freighter, adventurer and author lived at Lebanon. I dropped in for a chat and before we had had a few words and before we had had a few words of staying. The only way to make sure of staying but a few moments is to put cotton in your ears so you can't hear Mr. Waggoner's stories. He is that rarest of persons, a natural storyteller. Leaving out much that is interesting here to make the story he told me of his coming to Oregon.

"I was born in the Warren county, Iowa, October 8, 1842," he said. "My father, Hyrd Waggoner, was born in Virginia, moved to Kentucky when a boy, later he went to Illinois and from there to Iowa and from Iowa we made the big move to Oregon. My mother's maiden name was Carolina Virginia Pickett. She was born in Carolina county, Virginia, and was named for her native county and state. On her mother's side she was related to the Picketts, being a relative of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's father belonged to the well known Pickett family in Virginia. Her cousin, George Edward Pickett, served in the war with Mexico, and was killed at the battle of the States forces on San Juan island, and our dispute with Great Britain about the boundary line. When the Civil War broke out, she was with her native state, Virginia, and was made colonel in the Confederate army. Later he became a brigadier general in the Confederate army. Pickett's charge at Gettysburg will never be forgotten as long as men admire his deeds. He died in 1876 at Norfolk, Va.

"When I was 10 years old the fever to move got in my father's blood and he hitched our four oxen and oxen and our two oxcars and wagons and struck out on the westward trail, looking back through the twilight of the years a lot of the pioneers will tell you that coming westward was one unalloyed round of joy. They forced the clouds of dust, the lame and wretched oxen, the slow and steady quicksand in the rivers, the stolen stock, the broken wagons and the graves by the wayside. I want to tell you that the people who came to Oregon were built of the stuff of which heroes are made. We didn't come with our hands behind our backs, we came according to our own judgment. Most of the trains in 1852 broke up. They would elect a captain and if he was on the train, he would be the first thing to happen to him. He would give orders where to camp. A few of the campers would want to go on and on, but you see, you know, well up just because you're a captain. We know as much as you do about the road; you can do what you please. Some of the neighbors about the first thing to happen to him. He would give orders where to camp. A few of the campers would want to go on and on, but you see, you know, well up just because you're a captain. We know as much as you do about the road; you can do what you please. Some of the neighbors about the first thing to happen to him. He would give orders where to camp. A few of the campers would want to go on and on, but you see, you know, well up just because you're a captain. We know as much as you do about the road; you can do what you please. Some of the neighbors about the first thing to happen to him. He would give orders where to camp. A few of the campers would want to go on and on, but you see, you know, well up just because you're a captain. We know as much as you do about the road; you can do what you please. Some of the neighbors about the first thing to happen to him. 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