

CITY COMPLIMENTED ON VINDICATION IN THE SEWER INQUIRY

Engineering Force Lauded;
Commission Form Comes
In for High Praise.

RESIDENT SENDS LETTER

M. B. Dickson, Who Represented Some
of Montavilla Citizens, Laid In
Praises of Officials.

Attorney H. B. Dickson, who represented some of the citizens of Montavilla in the recent Montavilla sewer investigation by the council, sees in the reports of the engineers not only vindication of the city's engineering force but also a successful test of the commission form of government. He says so in a letter sent to the city commissioners today. The letter follows:

"Allow me, for myself and on behalf of other taxpayers and citizens of Montavilla, whom I represented in the recent public investigation of alleged frauds in the construction of the Willow and East Sixty-third and East Eighty-second street branch of the East Stark street sewer system, hereby to extend to you individually and collectively congratulations on the complete vindication of your judgment and skill in the selection of the type of sewer laid and the careful and painstaking manner of its construction as was revealed by the testimony taken at the hearing in said investigation, and more particularly by the report of the committee of civil engineers appointed by the Portland Branch of the American Society of Civil Engineers to assist you in this investigation.

"It gives me great pleasure to realize that at last, after years of effort, Montavilla has a good sewer system. The report of the regular committee is strongly fortified and even augmented by the separate report of G. A. Kyle, the eminent civil engineer, whom you appointed at the request of representatives of the Montavilla people. As a citizen of Portland, I consider the result of this investigation not only a vindication of the skill and ability of the sewer and engineering department of the city, but also a successful test of the commission form of government which we are trying out in Portland, also of the honesty and efficiency of the present city officials."

Taxi Tax to Be Discussed.

The proposed new ordinance regulating and licensing taxicabs and sightseeing machines is to be discussed at a meeting of taxicab and sightseeing car owners, to be held in the Central Library tonight. Will H. Daly, commissioner of utilities and fetter of the ordinance, is to discuss the measure with them.

Jitney Ordinance Postponed.

The ordinance fixing routes which jitneys must follow and prohibiting the machines from operating on Wash-

Candidates Give Reasons

Statements Prepared for The Journal by Seekers of Nominations for Election to the State Legislature, Show Why the Candidate Believes He Should Be Elected and what He Expects to Accomplish if Elected.

HAMILTON F. CORBETT is a candidate for the house of representatives on the Republican ticket. He is a son of the late Henry W. Corbett and was born in Portland. He is a graduate of Harvard university and since graduation has been employed as a clerk in the First National bank. In presenting his reasons for desiring to be elected to the legislature, Mr. Corbett says:

"I was born in Oregon and my interests are here. I desire to be elected to the legislature that I may carry my share of the responsibility in helping to frame and pass laws that will bring people to the vacant lands of this state, industries and payrolls to this state. I believe the interests of the state and every individual in the state, can best be served by the passing of laws that will develop Oregon's resources and safeguard the welfare of her people and encourage the establishing of sound commercial enterprises."

HERBERT GORDON is a candidate for representative to the legislature upon the Republican ticket. He has been a resident of Oregon for 28 years. He is 42 years of age, is married and has two daughters. For a number of years he was engaged in the furniture business in Eugene. He moved to Portland nine years ago and has been for the past five years the president and business manager of the Lawyers Title & Trust company. He also owns and operates a small furniture manufacturing business in the city.

"It is my Will H. Daly, commissioner should take more interest in politics," says Mr. Gordon, in giving his reason for becoming a candidate. "Oregon is suffering in a business way from the uncertainty of a staple and business-like legislature department. If I am fortunate enough to be one of the 12 elected from this district I pledge myself to support only such measures as in my opinion would be for the good of the people at large."

LIONEL C. MACKAY is a candidate for representative upon the Republican ticket. He is 36 years of age and is an attorney with offices in the Chamber of Commerce building. He has never held public office, nor been a candidate for office prior to this time. He has lived in Oregon since

ington street in the business district is not to be introduced at present, according to Will H. Daly, commissioner of public utilities. The measure had been prepared with a view of presenting it to the council for adoption. Commissioner Daly says that the time for introducing such an ordinance is inopportune.

FIVE HUNDRED REBELS KILLED IN DUBLIN BY GOVERNMENT FORCES

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paper correspondents boarding a tug in the Liffey.
The city is resuming its normal life. Shops are reopening.

All to Be Tried in England.
London, May 2.—(U. P.)—All rebels

May, 1903. In outlining his reasons for desiring to go to the legislature, he says:

"I desire to be elected for the reason that the experience will be beneficial and I may have opportunity to do something worth while. If elected I will so conduct myself that my work will be a credit to myself and of benefit to the state. So doing will surely be beneficial to me. Will use my best endeavors to see that only necessary, useful laws are passed, so worded as to be easily understood, thus avoiding unnecessary litigation having courts decide what the laws mean. Shall not favor the legislature meddling with the prohibition law or any law placed on the statute books by the initiative or referendum. If any of such laws need changing let them be submitted to a referendum and the people administer the remedy rather than the legislature."

F. O. LEHMAN is a Republican candidate for state senator. He is a native Oregonian, born at Milwaukie, O. in 1818 of Swiss parentage. He attended public school until his fifteenth year and when 18 started work in the sawmills, and gradually to head sawyer, later to manager. He later entered business on his own accord, and during this time took a course in law from the International Correspondence school. He studied chiropractic and is now engaged in the work.

Dr. Lehman says: "I believe it the duty of every patriotic citizen of Oregon to offer his services to his state, instead of depending altogether upon professional politicians for the enactment of our laws. For this reason I desire to be elected as a member of the state senate. If nominated and elected, I will support such measures as will benefit the state of Oregon; will oppose needless legislation and call for appropriations; will favor the repeal of obsolete laws; fewer laws but better enforcement; strict economy in public matters; more manufacturing; good roads; equal and just laws for all classes; will oppose any measure tending to divert a state fund into another channel than that for which it was created. The interests of the people will at all times be paramount."

who bore arms in the Dublin revolt will be brought to England for trial, it was announced today. Suspects and Sinn Fein sympathizers who did not openly take up arms against the government will be tried in the Irish courts.

Several hundred prisoners have already reached England. They are liable to trial by court-martial, and may be executed if convicted. The trials will probably be postponed until the government disposes of the case of Sir Roger Casement, whom the Germans sent to head the Irish rebellion. He is a prisoner in the Tower of London.

Greatest interest is displayed in the probable fate of Countess Markievicz, who surrendered with her force of 100 rebels.

Troops brought in about 50 insurgents from the suburbs of Dublin and from small cities during the night, but no fresh disturbances were reported. Laborers are at work razing the walls

of buildings wrecked during the fighting.

Fire Loss \$20,000,000.
Dublin, May 2.—(U. P. S.)—Despite the fact that wholesale surrenders of insurrectionary bodies in all the affected parts of Ireland, Dublin was still under martial law today and the search for arms and seditious literature continued. The bodies of 14 women have been recovered from the debris of the buildings razed in Dublin's \$20,000,000 fire. Train service between Dublin and Kingstown has been resumed and food conditions are again becoming normal.

GERMAN REPLY READY TO BE SENT TONIGHT; FEW CHANGES MADE

(Continued From Page One)

correspondents cable nothing indicative of the character of Germany's reply until the official communication is received in Washington. It was stated, however, that nothing has occurred materially to change the situation since Wednesday.

WASHINGTON EXPECTS NOTE WILL BE ON ITS WAY BEFORE TONIGHT

Washington, May 2.—(U. P.)—Official Washington is today awaiting the Kaiser's reply to the American submarine demands. As a result of Ambassador Gerard's delay in returning to Berlin from the emperor's field headquarters, the dispatch expected from the American envoy yesterday was not looked for until tomorrow morning.

In the meantime there is no official light on Germany's proposed action. Unofficial dispatches from Berlin said the second draft of the reply was completed. By all accounts, the note should be en route to Washington tonight or tomorrow.

The fact that the conference between Gerard and the Kaiser was more prolonged than at first planned was taken as a hopeful indication.

United Press dispatches from Berlin today renewed the optimism which was also felt in administration circles. The general belief was that Germany would yield and promise to cease its "present methods of submarine warfare," but whether this would clear up all difficulties immediately, or whether the reply would concede the president's demands preparatory to further discussion of the permanency of its acquiescence, official refused to express an opinion.

There was much discussion of President Wilson's speech of yesterday before the House of Representatives, in which he voiced a warning that no nation can tamper with the honor and integrity of the United States. This was taken as a plain indication that he will not back down in his demands on Germany.

Berlin Talks Arbitration.
Amsterdam, May 2.—(U. P. S.)—Arbitration of the submarine controversy between Germany and the United States by King Alfonso of Spain is being suggested in German political circles according to a dispatch from Berlin received here today.

Chinchillas, valuable fur bearing animals which inhabit high mountains in Chile, have been imported into England for breeding experiments on a farm.

NATIONS ARE WARNED NOT TO TAMPER WITH AMERICAN INTEGRITY

President Wilson Gives Views
in Address to Women at
Training Camp.

PRaises WOMEN'S SPIRIT

Applauded When He Says America Will
Really, If Possible, to Assert Stand-
ards of Justice and Liberty.

Washington, May 2.—President Wilson warned all nations they cannot tamper with the honor and integrity of the United States, in a speech opening the National Service School preparedness camp for women here yesterday.

The address follows:

"It is with unaffected pleasure that I come to meet you as you have assembled for the interesting things you are going to do. I have always felt that there was much more inspiration in things that were voluntarily done than in things that were imposed upon official direction and by official summons. You have volunteered to come together without official suggestion in things that were important, which, while they are characteristic of the sort of comfort and assistance which women have been accustomed to offer, are nevertheless in this instance associated with a very great national conception and duty.

Civilization Is Threatened.

"We, of course, are living in the presence of conditions which we cannot yet assess, because they are unprecedented. The world never witnessed such a war as is now convulsing almost every part of the world except this part, which we particularly love and would seek to regulate and the very foundations of the ordinary life of nations have been disturbed, so deeply disturbed that no man can predict the final settlement will be. And if this war has done nothing else, it has at least done this: It has made America aware of danger which most of us had deemed unreal and has made us aware that the final settlement of time is nothing less than the unsettling of the foundations of civilization.

Civilization Does Not Rest Upon War.

"Civilization does not rest upon war. It rests upon peace. It rests upon those things which men achieve by cooperation and mutual interest in one another. It does not flourish in the soil of hostility and antagonism, and a world war is a war in the presence of which civilization holds its breath and wonders if it will itself survive. As we see these great issues joined, we on this side of the water are done this service: We are reminded of our spiritual relation, not only to this great struggle, but particularly to this great nation of which we constitute parts, and our spiritual relation to the rest of the world is determined by our spiritual relation to America.

Great Awakening Felt.

"This government was established in order that justice and liberty might belong to every man whom our institutions could reach, and not only that justice and liberty should belong to America, but that so far as America was concerned they should be extended to mankind everywhere. So the inspiration of serving America is a very profound inspiration.

"Have you not thought what might be the outcome of this great struggle, so far as the nations already engaged are concerned? Can you not imagine the great awakening that will come to a country like France for example—how much more intensely every Frenchman and every German feels the national compulsion than he ever felt before? How much more he feels himself, not an individual, but a fraction of the great whole? How much more his blood springs to the challenge of patriotic suggestion?

Patriotism Is Revived.

"He is not fighting for his own life. He is fighting for his own life, or willing to sacrifice it, in order that a greater life than his might persist—the life of his nation. So in America we are getting already the indirect benefit of that suggestion. We are beginning to realize how a nation is a unit, and that any individual of it who does not feel the impulse of the whole does not belong to it.

We Are Americans First.

"We have heard a great deal about divided allegiance in this country, but before we discuss divided allegiance in its political aspect we ought to let our thoughts run back to what we are perhaps our divided allegiances in respect to our relations to each other. America had been brought to such a point of diversification of interest, of occupation, of objects of thought, that she was in danger of losing the consciousness of her singleness and solidarity. We have all been reminded with an emphasis, for which I for one thank God, that we are first of all Americans, and only after that at liberty to seek our individual interest. And those of our fel-

low citizens who may for a little while have been tempted to think rather of the lands of their origin than of the land of their present allegiance, have been reminded that there is, politically speaking, only one allegiance conceivable and possible.

"Kypnan" Has Been Forgotten.

"You have heard a great deal about the hyphen. I for one have never been deceived. The number of persons of really divided allegiance in this country is very small and had I been in some other country I would, for one present the representations which have been made by those who were not the spokesmen of those for whom they pretended to speak in suggesting a divided

allegiance. I have never had the slightest doubt of what would happen when America called upon those of her citizens born in other countries to come to the support of the flag. Why, they will come with cheers, they will come with a momentum which will make us realize that America has once more been cried awake out of every sort of dizziness and dream and distraction, and that any man who dares tamper with the spirit of America will be cast out of the confidence of a great nation upon the instant.

New World May Yet Speak.

"I believe that a certain spiritual regeneration is going to come out of this thing. We have been thinking too

much about our individual selves and too little about the country of which we constitute a part.

"God forbid that we should be drawn into war, but if we should be, America would seem once more to shake herself out of a dream to say 'Did any man dream that we were asleep? Did any man deem that we had forgotten the traditions of America? Did any man deem that he could tamper with the honor and integrity of the United States? And in the great voice of enthusiasm which would be raised all the world would stand once more thrilled to hear the voice of the new world asserting the standards of justice and liberty.'"

IN these days of sunlit pavements—gay promenaders and a bright sky over all—men as never before are giving thought to the exterior elegancies of life.

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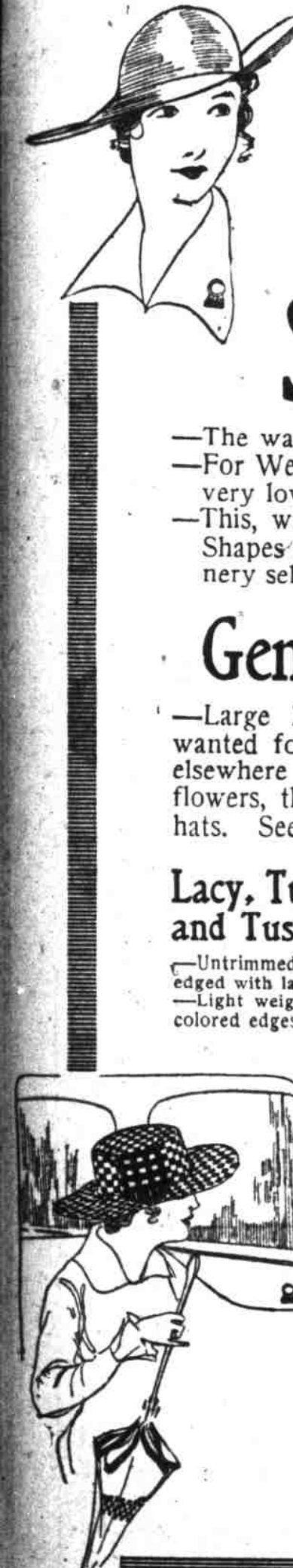
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