

Oregon Journal

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Some men say they want to help Mexico. They want to overthrow the government. They want to go in as friends and helpmates. You find the doors barred if it with steel—Woodrow Wilson.

PEACE UBER ALLES

AMERICA is throbbing with thoughts of preparedness. Within a few months we have suddenly changed from the old spirit of unpreparedness, and with a unanimity that is overwhelming the country like a tide.

The change comes from the feeling of insecurity aroused by the frightful catastrophe that has befallen Europe. There are two ideas back of the movement. The idea of one great group is to change the purpose for which force is used.

The idea of the other great group forwarding preparedness in America is to establish here the models, standards and purposes on which force is used in Europe. To overrun Mexico with American armies, to exalt "deeds" above diplomacy in our dealings with other nations, to annex to America all territory southward to the Panama canal, by force of arms if necessary, and to make the military system of America very like the military systems of Europe, are motives and purposes which actuate the second great group in their demand for preparedness.

No issue more momentous has ever been presented in America. The choice of Lincoln saved the unity of the American people. Upon the choice America is to make between the two courses into which she might direct her preparedness, depends the momentous issue of future tranquility or turmoil. It is a decision on which rests not only the interests of America alone, but a decision in which the interests of Europe and the whole earth are bound up.

If American preparedness is to mean the use of force for the purpose to which President Wilson would direct it, America and all the rest of the world faces a new dispensation. If American preparedness is to be of the same thought as European preparedness, the frightful catastrophe now raging in Europe will be but an incident in the future use of force in this world.

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The Wilson leadership is a leadership for peace over alles. The hopes and fears of interested millions are focused on the contest of wits to take place when

the Deutschland lifts anchor and makes the dash for the open sea. Many French and British warships will strive to take the big submarine, and, because of the significance of the capture or escape of the great blockade runner, partisans of both sides all over the world will look on with intense concern.

THE OREGON COPPERHEAD

ALL that was mortal of a gallant son of Oregon was placed within the sheltering bosom of his native soil yesterday and his death in a foreign land is a direct charge against the mockery of the shallow ambition of the administration at Washington—Oregonian.

This is the voice of the Oregon Copperhead. It is the strike of the newspaper rattlesnake. The charge is directly made that Lieutenant Adair was sacrificed "to the shallow ambition" of President Wilson.

Screaming for three years for armed intervention in Mexico in which thousands of American boys like Lieutenant Adair would have been sacrificed, this newspaper rattlesnake seizes upon a funeral to say that the gallant dead is a sacrifice "to the shallow ambition" of the nation's president.

It is the yellow act of a newspaper jackal that sneaks through the back door into the house of sorrow and steals the vestments of the dead to parade them on the street corners for political purposes. "The shallow ambition" of the president! It is an ambition to keep America in peace, to keep American homes intact, to keep American mothers from tears and sorrow, to use the power of America for world peace, to unite the Western Hemisphere in ties of concord for lasting tranquility.

At the moment when there are threatening complications from without, there are many manifestations of sedition and disloyalty from within. There are many who insist that the lack of solidarity among the people would make us weak in case of foreign attack.

When a newspaper that ought to be respectable is the biggest copperhead of all, what else is to be expected than that unthinking persons will be misled and national safety be impaired?

Candidate Hughes is to be notified in a few days that he has been nominated. It is to be hoped that the committee will go about it diplomatically and break the news as gently as possible to avoid shock.

DYNAMITE ON THE FARM

WE ARE delighted to see Senator Lane pushing forward with the federal investigation into methods of clearing stump land. The subject is timely and important. Senator Lane's valiant work along this line will bring rich results to the country, unless it is talked by the Gullingers and Smoots. We notice that these statesmen are objecting to the stump land investigation for economy's sake. They want to save the money to buy more guns. Killing people is a more agreeable occupation for these gentry than raising food.

We join with Senator Lane in wishing to see the stump land problem adequately inquired into, but we are of the opinion that some facts in connection with it are as well settled as they can ever be. One such fact is that dynamite in some form is essential to clearing off the stumps. And dynamite at present is made and handled by a trust. The trust's monopoly is not quite complete, but it is tight enough for all practical purposes. It is so tight that competition scarcely creeps in at all. And farmers who wish to use dynamite for land clearing find its cost prohibitive. They simply can't do it.

It has come out lately that dynamite is valuable in orchard work. An old tree which falls to grow and produce fruit can be renovated by placing small charges of dynamite at the circumference of its root system. The explosive is also invaluable in planting trees. One stick exploded where the tree is to stand loosens the soil and gives the growing rootlets a vigor which they seldom acquire in any other way. There is also good reason to believe that the gases from the dynamite act as a fertilizer after the explosion.

Hence trust control of this substance is a heavy drag upon agriculture. "The sword which America forges will be used not to make war, but to make war on war, and lay the foundation of world security," said Alfred G. Gardner, discussing the nomination of President Wilson in the London Daily News. He said of Mr. Wilson's speech before the League to Enforce Peace:

have no "hyphens." When a government has to pass laws to compel the people to love it, there is ground for suspicion that it has overlooked some of its opportunities. We have been reading a list of the opportunities which the United States government has overlooked. It furnishes a key to some of that "unrest" which occasionally disturbs the sapient pompano of our statesmen at Washington.

The list was compiled by a careful gentleman of the name of Edward Earl Purinton. It begins with the statement that the total wealth of this country is \$187,000,000,000, which is three times that of France and double that of either Great Britain or Germany. But it is not enough to keep the wolf from the door, for, in spite of all this wealth, "12,000,000 of our citizens are in actual want."

Our annual income is \$35,000,000,000, and yet we stand fifteenth among the nations in the number of savings banks accounts, which indicates that many of us are poverty-stricken and some of us are thrifless. Of our 20,000,000 dwellings, 14,000,000 are mortgaged or rented. And so on. Mr. Purinton writes for The Independent, which is not a rabid magazine. His facts point to some of the places where our government might profitably pay attention to preparedness. By doing so, it would probably receive a rich return in the love of its citizens.

A woman writer says any one can have pretty legs by rising slowly on the toes without bending the knees, several times each day. We may all be able to wear short skirts eventually.

STREET ACCIDENTS

ACCORDING to a report recently made by the National Highways Protective Society, there is a steady increase in the number of persons killed by automobiles, street cars and wagons throughout the United States. In New York City during 1915 there were 22,510 street accidents, of which 659 had a fatal result. The fatalities from street accidents exceeded greatly those due to crime. In Chicago the number of people killed by automobiles last year was increased 99 over the preceding year. In St. Louis the increase was 31. For the first six months this year the number of fatal accidents in the streets of Philadelphia was between 50 and 60.

Attempts are being made by the authorities of every community to make the streets safer by passing ordinances regulating traffic. These ordinances are different in nearly every city, producing more or less confusion. In one place street cars stop on one side of the cross street, and in another place on the other side. Traffic officers signal in various ways.

F. Van Z. Lane, a traffic expert, has made the suggestion that all traffic laws and ordinances be standardized. He would also standardize penalties. This standardization of rules, he contends, is a preliminary step toward a national education in the proper use of streets. The safety of the streets depends much on the individual—driver and pedestrian. The trouble is that when there is not a traffic officer about, the individual thinks he can disregard the laws without being found out. He will take a chance. The pedestrian will cross the street in the middle of the block. The motorist will keep his car going when he ought to stop. The automobile driver where the speed limit is 10 miles an hour will increase his speed if it is convenient for him to do so.

Until every one observes the rights of others to the street, there will be accidents. The Deutschland, carrying war material for the German army, is given full privileges of clearance from an American port. What better proof of the complete neutrality of the United States in the great conflict?

Concerning Sunday. Washington, July 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—Those who say that Sunday is a religious holiday should not be interfered with, and that if its observance is to be maintained, it should be confined to the afternoon, imply that Sunday baseball playing and Sunday sports on athletic grounds and tennis courts interfere with church going—interpreted, means that men will not go to church if allowed a choice between the religious observance of the church and the beneficial exercise of athletic sports.

No baseball park is near enough to a school to interfere with the holy calm which pervades places set apart for religious meetings. Intelligent people, familiar with history, know that Sunday was originally set apart for the worship of the sun, that this pagan holiday was adopted by the Catholic church as a matter of policy in its dealings with the pagans—with whom it was in competition. When the Protestants abandoned the Catholic church they retained the pagan-Catholic Sunday.

The ancient pagans gave us Sunday. Those who wish to enforce Sunday laws are modern pagans who cannot hold their congregations without the assistance of the civil law.

THE SQUIRREL MAN. Portland, Or., July 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—We have in our gunnery here which we would like to have you settle. We would be very thankful to you for answering. I am standing several yards from a tree. On the tree there is a squirrel. The man walks around the tree, but the squirrel keeps on the opposite side of the tree from the man. On the tree there is a complete circle around the tree, has he walked around the squirrel?

what offense could have been more flagrant? Another Reed professor is "head of the Oregon Civic League." A third is "adviser of the Oregon Fish and Game Commission." President Foster enumerates these municipal and political activities at some length. We have not space to do it here, but they show what a real educational institution can and ought to do in the way of mixing with human affairs. No student at Reed college can escape the breezes which blow from the living world through the whole foundation; and it seems as if no resident of Portland can escape the breezes that blow through the city from the college. The interaction is lively both ways, and most healthful.

Letters From the People. (Communications sent to The Journal for publication should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length, and should be addressed to the address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published in The Journal, it will be omitted.)

The Great of Ireland. Portland, July 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—Editorially you approve Collier's Weekly's opinion that such government was first founded in Ireland. George W. Russell is greater and more permanent names than those of Cagemon, Carson or Redmond. I have heard much resentment against Collier's advertising in the name of Redmond's name with Carson and Cagemon.

The O. & C. Settler. Silverton, Or., July 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—In the Semi-Weekly Journal of June 30 there was an article which stated that O. & C. land would probably be disposed of by drawing. Now if that should be the way that this land is finally to be disposed of, it would be a great injustice to a large number of deserving people who have gone on this land and have started to build homes; have built miles of roads; almost inaccessible places, and now, to make a ruling which would deprive them of their homes and enforce a needless hardship that will not be forgotten in a long time. Do the parties in power think the new settler will be a more deserving man than the one who has been on these lands? The unsold lands are the lands that were turned down when unsettled land was more plentiful than at present. It is rough and rocky, rocky, covering with brush and fern, and is not, as generally believed, the rich agricultural land that the papers speak of to entice eastern emigrants to Oregon. It will take 40 acres if he has no money, and if he has money he can buy land already cleared at half the price that it will cost to clear this land.

JOHN THOMPSON. The Border Bandits. Portland, July 12.—To the Editor of The Journal—There has been a slight excuse for the recent invasion of Mexico by the army of the United States; there is not now the remotest justification for that army's recent invasion of this country. The Columbus raid, the incident on the border which precipitated the invasion, were not the ragged Mexican bandits who were bent on crime, but rich American bandits who long ago fastened their claws upon this wretched country ever since. President Wilson's policy of intervention at the border are plotted by American conspirators to force intervention for the conquest of Mexico. He has himself issued reports against the false reports circulated by the newspapers controlled by the looting interests and calculated to inflame the American people against the Mexicans. The gangsters, who are the conspirators and criminals responsible for Columbus and the border warfare. It is they who are bent upon the conquest of Mexico, and it is their wealth of Mexico that has kept alive the guerrilla warfare on both sides of the border, and if President Wilson would stop that warfare and restore peace to both sides of the country, his own people, he should busy himself in hunting down the rich brigands in this country who are responsible for the border warfare.

A Child and a Rose. By Horace William MacNeal. Who, that hath glimpsed to the soul of a child, Could ever speak crossly again? Who, that hath gazed on the heart of a rose, In wonder and beauty, in splendor and glory, Conceal depths that no human can grasp.

Keep Your Eye on This Man. From the New Republic. Lower California, according to the proclamation of Governor Esteban Cantu, will remain neutral in whatever quarrel may be impending between the United States and Mexico. It is a remarkable proclamation. What should we think if Governor Johnson of California issued a similar proclamation of neutrality? But Cantu is a remarkable man, in whom we may have much more in the future. In all this period of strife he has kept his state peaceful and prosperous. He has kept his revenues good in spite of the prevalent depression. He has succeeded in keeping real money in circulation, to the discomfiture of American importers who are forced to pay a heavy loan tax on their goods.

Two Kitchener Stories. "Girard" in Philadelphia Ledger. When I called the attention of General Hudekoper to the fortune of the man which Earl Kitchener left, he remarked: "Yes, had we adopted the English system in the United States, Grant would have been a millionaire and Sherman, Sheridan and Meade very rich."

What Memory Is. From London Answers. The dangers of premature peace were put very graphically by Lord Rosebery the other day, when he said that such peace "would mean a short peace and a long war." Lord Rosebery is noted for his smart repartee. Some time ago he was talking to a friend on the subject of memory.

Stories of a Street and Town. MANAGER HEID of the Mutual Savings Bank has a surprise in store for his customers. The exchange recently had a comic which depicted a man telling what a wonderful trained clam he had. Then the picture shifted and showed a man making his master by catching him, waving two flags in his enthusiasm over preparedness, and so on ad lib.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Americans in Mexico have concluded that the best home is where the flag is. Anyhow, Mexico can imagine what the colonel might have done had the assessed valuation of the building would be a splendid policy for the immediate future.

New York is again complaining that it is not receiving its share of the federal income tax. It says the president "has let it go." It says that it is not receiving its share of the federal income tax. It says the president "has let it go."

There seems to be a woful lack of cooperation between the price of grain and the carrying season. It is something that should be looked into. "Americans cannot teach loyalty unless they practice it," says the president. "We have strangely enough those who don't practice it constantly attempt to teach it."

It is discouraging to the Germans to see their countrymen who are not practicing it unless they practice it. It is discouraging to the Germans to see their countrymen who are not practicing it unless they practice it.

JOURNAL JOURNEYS

77--The Hike From Seaside to Nehalem

Will you come for a walk near the sea? Lewis A. McArthur has told us that he thinks there are "three best trips" in Oregon. He has described two of them for the readers of Journal Journeys—to the Deschutes lakes southwest of Bend, and by pack train to Mt. Adams and Mt. Hood. Now comes the third—the hike along the beach from Seaside to Nehalem.

"Nehalem mountain is one of the show places of Oregon. It has been advertised in the mails in the most beautiful of Oregon's scenic features, and its fame is not unmetted. The mountain itself is not wonderful, but the view of the Pacific ocean from the rocks is probably unsurpassed in the state. The mountain is 1710 feet in elevation, and the road is about half way up, so that the sightseer is nearly 800 feet above the sea level. The view is of rugged coast. To the south is seen the fine strip of beach extending as a spit toward Nehalem bay, and the extensive sand beaches farther south.

"The Nehalem trip is for walkers, as a rule, and a car is not needed. The side is not open all the way for vehicles. Starting from Seaside, the first stretch is to Elk creek, where there are summer hotels. The distance is about 10 miles. The trail is a rough one, and the hiker must be prepared for a hard climb. The view is of rugged coast. To the south is seen the fine strip of beach extending as a spit toward Nehalem bay, and the extensive sand beaches farther south.

"WET" AND "DRY" LINES IN THE SENATE

Washington, July 17.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Liquor advertisements still may be carried to newspaper and magazine subscribers in dry states without molestation, protected by the commerce clause of the constitution. This was decided when the senate rejected the effort of Senator Jones of Washington to secure an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, which would have forbidden the carrying of liquor advertisements in the mails into states where state law forbids advertising of that character. There are said to be six or seven such states—Washington and Oregon on the Pacific coast, Alabama and some other states in the south. Early in the session Representative Abercrombie of Alabama sought to advance as a separate measure a bill for such a purpose. The Jones amendment, but the measure failed to make progress. Senator Hardwick of Georgia, in charge of the postoffice appropriation bill, has had much to do with the Jones amendment, but the measure failed to make progress.

OREGON Sidelights

Contractors at Dallas are at work respectively on 2600 feet of cement sidewalk and 1250 running feet of board sidewalks.

Human nature story in Dallas Itemized through the story of the Mark Hayer, the Kaffir boy, who were here on the "Chautauque program" Tuesday night were given their share of cherries right off the trees. The boys were taken out to Dr. Hayer's orchard Wednesday morning by W. H. Sorensen and H. Sundberg and they sure did enjoy the treat.

Sam Hawkins of Walla Walla, formerly a horse peddler, has just made final proof on homesteaded 12 acres, 25 miles south of La Grande. This tract had been filed on in 1885, but had been overlooked ever since Hawkins and his family, the La Grands, as at the annual cherry eating feast, when the big tree in the front yard yielded its bounty to the guests, with only its leaves and a few broken branches as mementoes of the yearly feast.

CLAM BUREAU

ALL the real estate men— I guess—in Oregon—and Washington—and Idaho—are meeting in Portland.

And some of the boys who are here—from a distance—tell me they had quite a hard time—getting away—but they expect things to pick up soon.

And Jim Sayer tells me they're the most optimistic bunch on earth. Jim's the real estate editor of The Journal, and he knows all about real estate men.

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