

PIONEERS WERE ABLE TO RUN BOAT LINES ON COLUMBIA RIVER

H. C. Leonard, Many Years Ago, With Little Capital, Did Some Big Things.

WHY NOT NOW AS WELL?

Territorial Legislature Recognized Value of Great River in Development of Northwest.

By Fred Lockley.

Vancouver, Wash., April 21.—June 15, 1846, the troublesome boundary question between Great Britain and the United States was settled by the signing of a treaty proclaimed on August 5, 1846, by President James K. Polk...

Treatment of British.

"In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States, it being, however, always understood, that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, which are inconsistent with the present treaty."

Two years later congress provided that on and after August 14, 1848, "all that part of the territory of the United States which lies west of the summit of the Rocky mountains, and north of the forty-second degree of north latitude shall be organized into and constitute a territory to be known by the name of the territory of Oregon."

Fines Were Provided.

Among the laws passed by the territorial legislature in 1853 was one that provided that "every master, mate or other officer of a vessel, and every other person who shall be in charge of a vessel of any vessel into the navigable portions, or channels of any of the bays, harbors or rivers of this territory, so as to obstruct navigation, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars."

River's Importance Realized.

It will thus be seen that from the earliest days of our territorial existence the importance of the water borne commerce, both off-shore and inland, was thoroughly realized.

River's Importance Realized.

In the early days, when Portland was still a village, of a few hundred people, navigation was the one burning issue, for it was realized that if the village was ever to grow into a city it must do everything possible to establish itself as a shipping and distributing point.

Blair Here on Way To Active Command

Captain George F. Blair, commander of the Oregon Naval Militia forces which went to Bremerton for mobilization, passed through town on Friday, answering his assignment to active command, ship and destination withheld for the present.

Merryman Have A Narrow Escape

Toledo, Wash., April 21.—Monday afternoon while taking a pleasure ride, the engine in the motor launch in which Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Merryman were riding refused to work and the boat drifted down stream until they were opposite the canal where the current proved too strong and threw them into the rushing waters of the canal.

To Kill Rats and Mice

Stearns' Electric Paste Full directions in 15 languages Sold everywhere. 25c and \$1.00. U. S. Government buys it.

DONATIONS MUST COME IN FASTER

"Portland must steam up in the Red Cross membership campaign!" exclaimed Elliott R. Corbett, treasurer of the Portland Chapter of the American Red Cross, yesterday.

"We have received about \$8000 since the campaign opened in Portland, but fully \$30000 of the total receipts is listed under donations." "If returns do not come in more rapidly than during the past few days, outside communities that are forming auxiliary chapters will outstrip us in the securing of members in proportion to their population."

"The army and navy have mobilized their forces in the defense of our country. Let those who would give power to the Red Cross in its work for army and navy be prompt in becoming members."

Red Cross membership fees are \$4 to \$100, optional with the subscriber. Memberships are received at the headquarters of the Portland Chapter of the American Red Cross, 204 Corbett building, Main 4204; by Elliott Corbett, treasurer, care of the First National bank; by Theodore Brown, secretary, Lewis building; by Dr. K. A. J. Mackenzie, president, Corbett building; by The Journal at its business office, Broadway and Yamhill streets.

SITUATION IN SPAIN COMMANDS INTEREST IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Cabinet Shakeup Is Due to Demands Made by the Imperial German Government

Paris, April 21.—(U. P.)—Spain's latest cabinet shake-up centered French interest on King Alfonso's nation Friday.

NEW MINISTERS SELECTED.

Madrid, April 21.—(U. P.)—Following is a list of the new Spanish ministers selected for the cabinet formed by Premier Prieto:

Foreign Affairs—Senator Alvarado.

War—General Aguilera.

Interior—Senator Burelas.

Justice—Ruiz Valarino.

Commerce—The duke of Alba.

Education—The duke of Alba.

Public Works—The duke of Alba.

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HINDENBURG HAS BEEN OUT-HINDENBURGED BY FRENCH STRATEGISTS

Forced Germans to Fight Great Battles on Sites Selected by Themselves.

DESTRUCTION OF NO AVAIL

Wanton Measures Failed to Stop Advance—Battle Rages on All Parts of Line With Incredible Fury.

By Henry Wood.

With the French Armies in the Field, April 21.—(U. P.)—The French out-Hindenburged Hindenburg in their great offensive.

It is possible today for the first time to reveal some of the strategy which to date has swept the French forces on in their greatest victory in general offensive since the war began.

It was the same strategic superiority that enabled the French to force the Germans' acceptance of the ground previously chosen by the French as the site of the battle of the Marne. In the same fashion, the French forced the Germans to accept the site of the present battle of the Marne on the ground chosen by the French strategists from Soissons to Auberive.

"Strategic Retreat" Failed.

Hindenburg's "strategic retreat" was for the purpose of forcing the French to accept the site of the battle of the Marne on the ground chosen by the German staff had chosen before the Hindenburg line. That strategy has now failed. The French did not choose Hindenburg's line as the main point of their offensive.

Likewise, all the wanton destruction in the pathway of the German retreat—all the razing of trees, farms and villages—done to interfere with the allies' advance, has now proved utterly useless as a military step and completely unjustifiable.

Battle May Last Weeks.

The battle of the Aisne is now in its eighth week. The decisive moment is reached, according to the general impression among strategists at the front.

Along the 40 odd miles of fighting line there are three general sections, where the topography of the country makes three natural divisions. To the left, the battle is raging every day.

Fighting Rages Everywhere.

Information obtained from the front today was that these divisions are likely to undergo modifications, with the possibility always of a great extension of the front.

Today the battle is raging everywhere along the three divisions with incredible fury.

The torpeding of the Spanish steamer San Fulgencia excited the public.

It is said, "but the Spanish government's chief grievance against Germany is the German demand of 500 marks (approximately \$100) a ton guarantee that Spanish ships will not carry supplies to the allies, if they are to be immune from torpeding."

As near as I am able to judge 25 per cent of the Spaniards are pro-German, 30 per cent pro-ally and the remaining 45 per cent neutral.

Madrid is radically pro-German.

On the other hand the country districts in Spain are generally pro-ally. The Madrid press is equally divided.

Although the press is so divided, his ministers are pro-ally. But the Carlist party is pro-German and this despite the fact that their pretender to the throne is now languishing in an Austrian jail because he admitted the fact that he was honorary colonel of the Russian army.

Of these of the political parties in Spain are about equally divided.

BRITISH TROOPS GAIN OVER MILE NEAR CAMBRAI

Fauquissart, but were repulsed. Artillery was active at a number of places during the night.

Paris, April 21.—(U. P.)—Driving in on Laon, French troops Friday captured the village of Sancy, 10 miles south of Laon, and also Fort Malmaison which barred the advance on an important highway, the war office announced.

Other advances were made north of the Aisne in Champagne, and in the Argonne region.

To date more than 19,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns have been taken since the French began their drive, the war office announced.

French Gain More Ground.

Paris, April 21.—(U. P.)—More ground was gained by French attacks north of Rheims today when General Nivelle's forces beat back German attacks upon the positions around Mont Haut, which were wrested from the enemy a few days ago.

The French official statement, announcing the details of the past 24 hours' fighting, declared heavy losses had been inflicted upon the Germans in the Mont Haut repulse.

"Artillery was active during the night north of the Aisne, in the region of Nanuilla-Fossees and Haute-Bise," the statement said. "Cannonading was particularly violent east of Craonne and north of Rheims."

"French forces gained ground in general fighting south of Juvincourt and east of Courcy."

(Juvincourt lies five miles east of Craonne and about 10 miles west of Rheims. Courcy is five miles east of Rheims.)

"A German attack on Mont Haut was repulsed with losses to the enemy."

"French detachments raided German lines east of Maison de Champagne, imprisoning 400 Germans."

Germans Say Drive Checked.

Amsterdam, April 21.—(U. P.)—Germany's military experts declare that the advance of the Anglo-French armies on the western front has been checked, according to Berlin advices.

It was admitted, however, that there were "isolated instances" where the Germans were withdrawn from advanced positions to prevent useless loss of life, into newly prepared ground supporting the Siegfried line.

Correspondents of German papers at the front say that the British and French paid with heavy losses for their gains in front of Arras and be-

Brief News of the Northwest

Will Discuss Road Bonds.

Milwaukee, Or., April 21.—The proposed good roads bond issue will be the subject of a meeting to be held at the city hall next Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Milwaukee Commercial club. The meeting will follow a drill of the Milwaukee Home Guards and will be addressed by H. G. Starkweather, B. T. McBain, J. F. Risley and other good roads enthusiasts. A challenge has been issued to opponents of the measure to put in an appearance at this meeting and set forth the arguments of the negative side.

Lumber Company Sued.

Chehalis, Wash., April 21.—Mary M. Miller & Sons have filed suit with the county clerk against the O'Connell Lumber company of Winlock for damages. Plaintiff alleges that defendant company knowingly cut 230,730 feet of timber from plaintiff's land, and asks for judgment for its estimated value, \$1614.16, trebled, and also costs of action.

Freewater Realty Moves.

Freewater, Or., April 21.—Some real estate deals of interest have transpired here this week. The Hazeltine dairy ranch, on the Tum-a-lum river, has been sold to L. Thomas of Walla Walla, for a consideration of \$12,000. Fred Johnson has sold his acreage tract in Freewater for \$2500 in part consideration on the purchase of 590 acres of alfalfa and stock ranch in the Touchet country, 12 miles west of here.

Newlyweds Are Expected.

Grants Pass, Or., April 21.—The wedding of John P. Hampshire of Grants Pass, formerly of The Dalles, and Miss Zola Harvey of Lincoln, Neb., was scheduled to have taken place April 18 at the Nebraska capital, although formal announcement has not been received here. Hampshire is president of the American Exploration company and is treasurer of the Twohy Brothers company. The Hampshires will be at home in Grants Pass after May 1.

Eugene Bank Prepared.

Eugene, Or., April 21.—The First National bank will subscribe for a large amount of the new federal certificates, bearing 2 1/2 per cent interest, recently announced, and will receive subscriptions of Eugene and Lane county people who desire to invest in them.

Winlock Marshal Dismissed.

Centalla, Wash., April 21.—Perry Castator has been dismissed as marshal by Mayor Raught of Winlock. It is expected that J. W. Benedict will be appointed as his successor.

O. A. C. Pledges Support.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, April 21.—Assurance of college support to any request for serv-

ROOSEVELT IS STRONG SUPPORTER OF DRAFT MEASURE, HE ASSERTS

Colonel Believes, However, His Volunteer Force Should Be Called Out at Once.

CITES ENGLISH MISTAKE

Approves President's Plan for Obligatory Service, Both for Present War and as Permanent Policy.

New York, April 21.—(U. P.)—Colonel Roosevelt struck back today at those who have been using his plan for raising a division of troops as an argument against obligatory service.

In the first interview he has granted on his army plan, accorded the United Press, he reiterated strongly his demand for universal obligatory service, coupled with a plea that while this compulsory system was being made operative a volunteer force be sent abroad.

"I do not want to be put in the position of saying to my fellow countrymen, 'Go to the war,'" he declared. "I want to be in the position of saying: 'Come to the war; I am going with you.'"

England's Mistake Cited.

"I wish we already had universal military training in this country. But we are as Great Britain was when the war broke out. She had disregarded Lord Roberts' advice to have universal military service. She was very wrong in doing that."

"Once this country is at war," he answered, "I shall recognize no partisanship and no distinction of parties. Let us all stand shoulder to shoulder with the slightest regard to ordinary partisan considerations—without the slightest regard to our differences on internal subjects—pledged all of us alike to the honor of the flag and the interests of mankind."

Samuel Deal Kills Himself.

Marysville, Cal., April 21.—(P. N. S.) Samuel Deal, aged 38, a wealthy resident of Camptonville, Yuba county, committed suicide Friday by shooting himself with a rifle, because his wife had filed suit for divorce. She charged cruelty. Deal kissed his six children goodbye and then calmly walked to the rear porch of the house and killed himself.

Send Volunteers First.

"What she ought to have done was to send her expeditionary army exactly as she did; to use the volunteers exactly as she did, and instantly to introduce the system of obligatory service also. This is precisely what we should do."

"With all my heart I approve of the president's plan for universal obligatory service—both for the present war and as our permanent policy. This plan will utterly ruin the army we must have in this hence. But we ought to treat as a necessary supplement to this plan the utilizing of volunteers who would not be reached under the obligatory plan—who will not and ought not to be asked to volunteer in the regular army or the National Guard, but who have special fitness for the war and who will come forward eagerly to serve if they are sent abroad at the earliest possible minute."

Stand Together Is Advice.

"Once we have destroyed the tyranny we shall have the Germans as our brothers and we shall eagerly hope to admit them to the fellowship of free peoples."

"Once this country is at war," he answered, "I shall recognize no partisanship and no distinction of parties. Let us all stand shoulder to shoulder with the slightest regard to ordinary partisan considerations—without the slightest regard to our differences on internal subjects—pledged all of us alike to the honor of the flag and the interests of mankind."

How America Will Recruit Her Army

Raising armies is more difficult, as well as more important, than raising flags, and one of the chief difficulties in the United States is the feeling against conscription. "There is enough patriotism in this country to get a volunteer army, and until that is demonstrated untrue we should not resort to conscription," declares Senator Thomas of Colorado, while Senators Stone of Missouri, and Gallinger of New Hampshire are among those who think the recruiting problem can be best solved by increasing the soldiers' pay.

Among Southern congressmen also, we find opposition to universal service on the ground that it would be inadvisable to give thousands of negroes training in the use of arms. Samuel Gompers is also reported to be against conscription.

On the other hand, a recent canvass of 476 newspapers by the National Security League revealed 270 of them in favor of universal military training, 49 opposed to it, and 157 non-committal.

The Milwaukee Sentinel may be said to reflect the consensus of argument in favor of obligatory military training: "Under the volunteer system in time of war, the serviceable manhood of the nation is divided into two parts. There are the patriotic young men who volunteer to go to the front and, if need be, die in order that the nation may live; and there are the slackers who are perfectly willing to sacrifice the other fellows on the altar of patriotism. That is not a democratic arrangement. A democracy which offers equality of opportunity, has a right to exact in return equality of service."

Read THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 21st in order to get every view-point upon the greatest problem that is now confronting the Government.

Among other articles in this number that are of unusual public interest are:

Who Will Foot the War-Bill

The Various Plans for Raising the Vast Sums Required and How They Affect the Individual Pocket-book

Casting Bread Across the Waters Britain's Achievement at Arras Moral Climax of the War Ireland's Evil Genius Passing of the Auto-Gear Concrete Ships D'Annunzio Salutes Us Can Billy Sunday Win New York?

German Plots Among Negroes Forming the All-America War Group Germany Annoyed With President Wilson Saving the Soldiers From Wound-Infection Patent Medicine Poetry Albert Ryder—A Poet's Painter What Shell-Fire Has Done to Reims The Unseemliness of Funerals

Striking Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons

"The Digest" Policy in War and Peace

The entry of this nation into the war will have no effect upon the general policy of THE LITERARY DIGEST to give all the news from all sides. Every loyal American and Canadian will be anxious to know what the enemy is saying and doing, to understand his view-point, and to form as clear an idea as possible of the trend of public feeling among the nations arrayed against us. To the extent, then,

that this is compatible with the interests of our country, THE DIGEST will continue to print the news, from whatever point it may come, holding it to be the desire of every true patriot to know the exact situation. To crystallize the view-point of the day in all lands, including our own, and to present it as accurately as possible to the reader, is the aim, now as ever, of this foremost of news-magazines. Read it and judge the result for yourself.

April 21st Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 cents

NEWS-DEALERS may now obtain copies of "The Literary Digest" from our local agent in their town, or where there is no agent, direct from the Publishers.

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK