

The Observer
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THE G.A.R. BUTTON
THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD CANNOT PURCHASE THIS EMBLEM. IT SHOWS THAT THE BEARER ONCE WORE THE BRAVE BLUE—AND IT SHOWS TO MANKIND THE FULL MARKS OF A HERO AMAN WHO TO HONOR AND COUNTRY WAS TRUE.

A Yankee Hero

McPherson Was Beloved by His Men and Idolized by His Officers.

AMONG the men whose names are cherished by Union veterans and who are recalled to mind in loving remembrance every Memorial day few stand higher than General James B. McPherson, who was killed near Atlanta in 1864. Some years ago the late General Andrew Hickenlooper of Cincinnati gave some interesting reminiscences of General McPherson. He said: "I was chief engineer of McPherson's corps at Vicksburg and saw much of both McPherson and Grant during the siege. I have seen many army officers, but never one like McPherson. There never was anybody like him. Young, handsome and full of enthusiasm, he was the idol of his soldiers. "You never saw anything like it at his headquarters. He seemed a brother or a simple, good comrade to his officers. He was one of ourselves. "I cannot describe to you the feeling we had for him. It was something more than the strongest friendship between man and man. "The general paused a moment and dropped his head. Memory was busy



"GENERAL McPHERSON CALLED ME," weaving in his brain the images of many years ago. Looking up presently, he spoke again: "One thing happened that I shall always be sorry for. It is the only thing in the years I knew General McPherson that I have to regret. I had been out all day hard at work in the line of my duties. I came in late to headquarters and felt as though I was too tired to move. "I thought I would go to bed early. I did so, drawing my blankets up around me. But I had not long then touched the ground and got quiet when General McPherson called me: "Oh, Hick! "Now, I heard him, and I'm ashamed to remember it, but for the only time in my life I didn't answer. I lay quite still. There were others about the quarters who had been doing nothing that day. Let the general call one of them, I thought to myself. "Perceiving I did not answer, General Strong spoke up for me and said: 'Hick has been out all day and is just in. I suppose he's asleep.' "Oh, yes," said General McPherson, 'I suppose he is. He must be tired, poor fellow! I didn't think of that.' "Then the general called some other officer and sent him on the errand. And I lay still, and McPherson never knew but I was asleep. I was ashamed of it next day, and I have answered him, might have gone out into the night again, tired as I was. "McPherson was killed not long after that, and I shall always carry with me the regretful recollection that once he called me and I did not answer."

NORTHWEST EMPIRE BUILDER IS DEAD

James J. Hill Succumbs to an Infection Due to Bowel Trouble.

St. Paul.—James J. Hill, railroad builder, capitalist and most widely known figure of the northwest, died at his Summit avenue residence at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning, as the result of infection due to bowel trouble. Mr. Hill was unconscious for nearly 12 hours before he died. Dr. Herman M. Biggs and Dr. Stanley Seager, together with members of the immediate Hill family, were at the bedside when the end came.

James J. Hill discovered "the bread basket of the world" in the great northwest; he led in its development from a wilderness into what now comprises six wealthy states dotted with 400,000 farms; and he blazed a trail for transportation which reached eventually from Buffalo to Asia, with a total mileage of rail and steamship facilities that would nearly girdle the earth. That but roughly spans the story of his achievement. His place as an international figure was never more prominently displayed than when the representatives of the allies came to New York in quest of a huge loan. One of the first men to be sent for by J. P. Morgan was Mr. Hill, and his assurance that he and the people of the northwest were prepared to do their share in taking up the foreign bonds is believed to have contributed largely to the success of the negotiations.

BULGARS OCCUPY FORTS IN GREECE

London.—At the French headquarters in the Balkans it was announced that Bulgarians had occupied the Greek forts of Rupel, Dragotin and Spavoto, and were advancing from Demir-Hissar toward Kavalla. The Greek forts Rupel and Dragotin are, respectively, six and nine miles north of the town of Demir-Hissar, while Spavoto fort lies four miles east of that town. Kavalla is a seaport on the Aegean Sea, 55 miles in an air line southeast of Demir-Hissar. After crossing the Aegean Sea without loss, the Serbian army in full strength has been landed at Saloniki, according to a dispatch received at Paris by wireless telegraph. Serbia's new army has been variously estimated numbering between 80,000 and 100,000 officers and men.

GERMANS PENETRATE LINES

French Attacks on South Slope of Dead Man's Hill Repulsed. Berlin, via London.—French infantry attacks on the German positions on the southwest slope of Dead Man's Hill and on the newly captured village of Cumleres, northwest of Verdun, were repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers, says the official statement issued at German army headquarters. The statement adds that German reconnoitering detachments penetrated the lines of the entente allies at several points, capturing about 100 prisoners in the Champagne district.

Texas Militiamen Report.

San Antonio, Tex.—Rapid decreases in the number of Texas national guardsmen who did not respond to the call to mobilize for service on the border were reported. Of the original 116 who were cited for court-martial, only 41 remain who still are liable for trial and it is confidently expected that before the hearing opens the number will be less than a dozen.

\$500,000 Loss at Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver, B. C.—Fire of unknown origin starting in the Alberta Pacific grain elevator and adjoining the \$1,000,000 plant of the New England Fish company, caused a loss of over \$500,000 on Vancouver's water front.

Alaska Government Line Is Running.

Seward, Alaska.—An official report of the progress on the United States railroad, Anchorage section, shows the track completed 33 miles out from Anchorage and trains running 25 to 30 miles an hour.

Bay Rum.

Bay rum is manufactured from the dried leaves of Pimento acris. Bay rum is procured by distillation, and this in a very simple manner. The leaves are picked from the trees and then dried. In this state they are placed in the retort, which is then filled with water, and the process of distillation is carried on. The vapor is then condensed in the usual way and forus what is known as "bay oil," a very small quantity of which is required for each puncheon of rum.

JAMES J. HILL



James J. Hill, noted railroad man and financier, who died at his home in St. Paul Monday.

KILLING OF LEADERS MAY END BANDITRY

Army Headquarters, near Namiquipa, via radio to Columbus, N. M.—Banditry in this section of Mexico is believed to have been ended by the killing of Villista Leaders Cervantes and Beaucome in a fight near Las Cruces. The deaths of Cervantes and Beaucome were regarded by General Pershing almost as important as Villista's death would be. Pershing sent the detachment of the Seventeenth infantry which routed Cervantes' band a congratulatory message and especially mentioned George Hulett, whose shots killed both bandits. The bodies of the two Villistas were brought into camp and positively identified. The corpse of Cervantes was viewed by a brother and over a score of friends brought from Namiquipa. The bodies were later removed to Namiquipa and turned over to Mexicans. Infantry officers expressed themselves as delighted with the success of the first engagement in which the expedition's infantry has participated, especially in view of the prominence of the bandits killed.

VILLISTA CACHE IS FOUND

Mexican Show Friendly Spirit and Report Find to Pershing.

Field Headquarters near Namiquipa, via wireless to Columbus, N. M.—A Villista cache of machine guns, rifles and ammunition was unearthed in a canyon near here by townspeople of Namiquipa working under American direction.

The find, which was officially reported to General J. J. Pershing, expeditionary commander, is regarded as important, not only because of the quantity of armaments discovered, but because it reveals a change in the spirit manifested toward the American troops by the natives of this section.

Army Accepts 8141 of 36,334.

Washington.—Recruits numbering 8141 out of a total of 36,334 applying have been enlisted in the army since recruiting began March 15 for the 29,000 additional men authorized by congress.

Italian Position Captured by Austrians

Vienna, via Berlin and wireless to Sayville.—Austro-Hungarian troops have captured a fortified position west of Arsiero, Italy, the war office announced.

E. A. Bryan in Senatorial Race.

Pullman, Wash.—Enoch A. Bryan, former president of Washington state college, formally announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for United States senator.

The Spanish Moors.

When the people of the rest of Europe were little better than barbarians the Spanish Moors were in the midst of a splendid culture. As early as the tenth century this country was the source of learning for all Europe. Their libraries, schools, arts, sciences, luxurious refinements and all round material and intellectual advancement, differentiated them from the rest of Europe as clearly as ancient Greece was from the peoples that surrounded it.

THE MARKETS

Portland.
Wheat—Club, 90c; bluestem, \$1.01; red Russian, 90c; forty-fold, 90c; red rifle, 90c.
Hay—Timothy, \$24.50 per ton; alfalfa, \$18.
Butter—Creamery, 25c.
Eggs—Ranch, 24c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, 30c; valley, 33c.
Hops—1915 crop, 10@15c; 1916 contracts, 11@12c.
Seattle.
Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.01; club, 90c; red Russian, 90c; forty-fold, 92c; rifle, 90c.
Barley—\$28.50 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 26c.
Eggs—24c.

AMERICA READY TO ACT AS PEACEMAKER

Wilson Indorses Formation of League of Nations to Enforce Peace.

Washington.—President Wilson declared here before the League to Enforce Peace that the United States was ready to join in any feasible association of nations having for its purpose the enforcement of peace. The president made it plain such an organization would follow out the fundamental belief that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live, and, too, he said, the age-old methods of secret diplomacy which he held responsible for the present war could not exist under such a league.

The president's speech contained an outline of the president's position as to the possibility of mediation.

Without making a specific move toward peace, the president's speech plainly served to show America is willing and ready to assume the task of peacemaker should opportunity offer. Should the honor of initiating peace come to him, the president said he would move on these lines: "First—Such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. Our best interest is only in peace and its future guaranties.

"Second—An universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence."

The United States, denouncing interference with neutral mails, has notified Great Britain, and France that it no longer can tolerate the wrongs which American citizens have suffered and continue to suffer through the "lawless practice" those governments have indulged in, and that only a radical change in policy, restoring the United States to its full rights as a neutral power, will be satisfactory.

"Onerous and vexatious" abuses, which have been perpetrated by the British and French governments in seizing and censoring neutral mails, are recited in the communication, and answers are made to the legal arguments contained in the reply of the entente governments to the first American note on the subject. It is vigorously set forth that not only have American commercial interests been injured, but that the rights of property have been violated and the rule of international law and custom palpably disregarded.

Land Grant Bill Passes House. The house of representatives, without a roll call, passed the Oregon & California grant bill by a rising vote of 186 to 6, after having voted down the "Poster amendment," which proposed to reduce the counties' share of the proceeds from 30 to 20 per cent.

As the bill passed, the counties get the 30 per cent authorized by the committee bill; the state of Oregon gets 20 per cent; the reclamation fund 40 per cent, and 10 per cent goes to the federal treasury.

Army Bill Calls for \$152,274,297. The army appropriation bill to be reported to the house was found to total \$152,274,297, exclusive of about \$500,000 for civilian training camps, for which an estimate is being prepared.

A new provision in the bill is aimed at possible monopolization of freight traffic with the Philippines by Japanese lines, providing that army transports may carry merchandise of American production to the noncontiguous territory of the United States and that products of those territories may be brought back.

The pay of the national guard, now to be for the first time on the government payroll, totals \$9,725,000 of which \$7,500,000 is for the enlisted men and \$2,225,000 for the officers.

The arming, uniforming and equipping of the national guard foots up \$4,000,000; field artillery of the national guard \$3,000,000, and national guard ammunition \$3,000,000. There are other large items for the national guard, including \$2,500,000 for its field maneuvers.

TO ASK SUFFRAGE PLANK

Two Women's Organizations Will Present Claims to National Convention. Chicago.—The National American Woman Suffrage association will meet in Chicago June 6-7 and will attempt to induce the republican national convention to include a suffrage plank in the party platform, according to an announcement by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, received here. The woman's party national convention will be held here at the same time and for the same purpose, but the two organizations will work independently.

Patriotism of the Children.

On Memorial day nothing is more touching than the adornment of the graves of our fallen soldiers by the children. The day is most beneficial for while it directs the thoughts of the child to our national heroes it stimulates his patriotic devotion, and dependent upon the child's love of country is the patriotism of the man.

Asia.

Asia has many high mountains, but few large waterfalls than any other continent.



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GETTYSBURG ANTIETAM and ARLINGTON

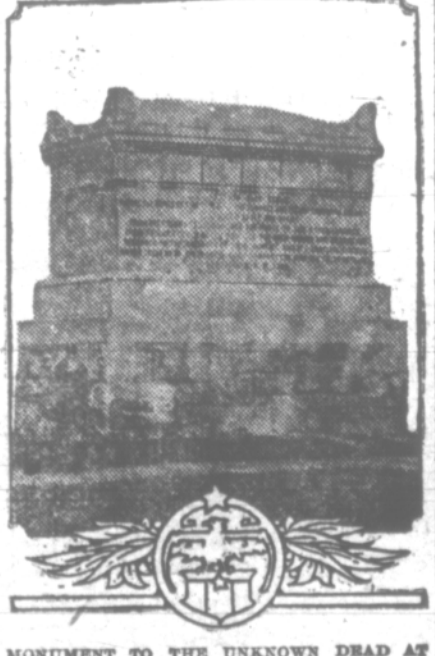
BY J.A. EDGERTON

THE return of Memorial day brings to mind the national cemeteries of the land that are annually guarded with flowers in loving remembrance of the hero dead there buried. It has been the fortune of the writer to visit three of these cemeteries recently in person, that at Gettysburg, Antietam, and at Arlington, across the Potomac from the nation's capital.

There are fine pickled or paved highways to all three of these national shrines, affording easy and pleasant access by automobile. I advise any one with time and means to visit one of our great battlefields and national cemeteries. It is all well enough to read about them, but nothing brings one so close personal touch and gives one so lively an appreciation of the meaning of the civil war and of the nation it preserved as an actual vision of the scenes of one of its historic engagements and of the monuments there erected to commemorate its heroic deeds.

My visit to Gettysburg occurred in 1913, shortly before the fiftieth anniversary of the great battle. Happening to be in the vicinity with a half day to spare, I motored with a party of friends to the pleasant old village of Gettysburg and over most of the historic field. My only regret was that we had not more time, and I should strongly advise any one making the trip to allow at least two or three days, as the engagement extended over several miles of territory, and all of the monuments and tablets are well worth seeing.

The battlefield of Gettysburg is now a park, through which wind pleasant roads. At the time of our visit the grounds were already being erected for the coming centennial celebration. Starting on the scene of the first day's fight, where stands the fine monument to General Reynolds, our road led



MONUMENT TO THE UNKNOWN DEAD AT ARLINGTON.

through the woods along Seminary ridge, where the Confederates held their position on the second and third days; thence past the extreme Union left, with its "Devil's den," and on to Cemetery ridge, the two Round Tops and Culp's hill, where the Federal forces turned not only the tide of this battle, but of the entire war. It was

linked with the immortal name of the great war president.

Arlington I visit frequently; the last time being two days before this is written. It is a pleasant ride from Washington and is one of the most beautiful spots in America. In it are buried both Union and Confederate soldiers, also the bodies taken from the battleship Maine and soldiers from the Spanish-American war. Here the president of the United States is usually the Memorial day orator.

At Arlington stands the old home of Robert E. Lee, formerly the property of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of George Washington. It looks directly across the river to the new Lincoln memorial now being erected on the other shore of the Potomac. Between the two is to stretch the Lincoln highway, so Arlington is also linked to that beloved name. Beyond rises the tall white shaft of the Washington monument and in the farther distance the capitol. Arlington is almost in direct line with the three. When the plans of Washington are completed, with great buildings along the mall stretching from the capitol to the monument, the drive along this mall, past the monument and the Lincoln memorial and thence over the Lincoln bridge to Arlington will be one of the most beautiful on the planet. Even now the view from Arlington looking across the river to the white towering shaft and the beautiful city is one of the most striking and majestic in the world, and when all these improvements are finished it will be unsurpassed. The soldiers of the republic could have no more fitting or charming place of rest.

Near to Arlington are Fort Myer and the immense steel towers, three in number, of the great wireless station. The cemetery is on a high hill directly overlooking the river. On the top is a wide plateau. Here is the famous "field of the dead," where the headstones stretch away, more than 10,000 in number, like a great, silent, white army. In one grave lie 2,111 unknown soldiers. The superintendent of the cemetery, Captain Magoon, who, by the way, is a brother of Charles E. Magoon of Panama and Cuba fame, told me an interesting story of the gathering of these bodies. Rewards were offered, and the remains were exhumed from the vicinity of battlefields and reinterred at Arlington. From old ravines, where they had crawled for water and were hence undiscovered, from ditches, where they had been hurriedly buried together; from Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock, they came on their last sad journey to this romantic spot overlooking the capital of the land they died to save.

On tablets all over Arlington are inscribed verses of Colonel Theodore O'Hara's noble poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead." Here is a beautiful monument to the Confederate dead, here a temple of fame, inscribed with the names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Thomas, Meade and others. Here rest Sheridan, Admiral Porter and some of the most famous generals of the war. Here in another part of the grounds is rising the Maine memorial, now nearing completion.

One of the most beautiful spots of the cemetery is the amphitheater, where the Memorial day exercises are conducted each year. This is a sylvan temple, formed by a grassy embankment and trellised by vines. There is to be a grander amphitheater, however, of noble columns, but with a natural floor of grass and open to the sky. This will be near the Maine memorial and will be easily visible from Washington.

The Flag on Memorial Day. As the 80th of May is our memorial celebration day, it is generally considered more fitting that private flags should be hung at half mast. This is not, however, a universal custom. Many flags fly at full mast all day and do not violate any old and fast tradition in being thus hung.