

PORTLAND LETTER.

The opening of the Celilo Canal around the last obstructions to navigation on the Columbia and the transfer to the government of the locks at Oregon city, on the Willamette, have added hundreds of miles of free open water to the commerce of Oregon and have made it possible for the agriculture section of the state to take advantage of the low freight charges which are sure to result from the elimination of toll and portage charges. Livestock, fruits, grain, minerals, lumber and wood can now be laid down on the dock at Portland, as at Astoria at an immense saving over former cost, and a consequent increase of profits to the producer.

It now remains to see what use the people will make of the open river. While steamers can be operated more economically than railroad trains, they must have cargoes to transport or they cannot live. If the farmers continue to haul their produce to the railroad station because it is a little nearer, or the wagon road is a little better, they will not only lose the benefit of cheaper transportation at the present time, but they will be making it impossible for the boats to operate at a profit, and with in a short time the river reaches of both our great streams will be deserted and largely as before the canal was built, and the enormous sums spent for improvement will have been wasted. The success or failure of the "open river" is up to the farmer more than to any one else.

At a meeting of the swine breeders at North Portland last Tuesday, arrangements were perfected for furnishing the boys and girls of all sections of the state with breeding animals with which to make a start in the raising of pork for market. The plan was inaugurated by the Union Stockyards some weeks ago, but the call for sows was so great that it was found necessary to enlist the aid of professional hog breeders in order to supply the demand. The stockyards will receive orders for sows, all day long, pass them on to the breeders who have agreed to furnish stock, and on receipt of a properly dressed note from boy or girl, the animal will be shipped direct. The notes will become due and payable at the time the pigs are mature and ready for market.

Plans for the annual Gilliam County Fair have been set for September 23, 24 and 25. The Condon Business Men's Association will have charge of the fair and will employ an experienced man to visit every part of the county and collect exhibits.

At a meeting of the members of the newly organized Sherwood Commercial Club last Thursday night, the slogan "Sherwood, the Onion City," was adopted.

Power for a new town recently platted in Coos County, has set aside 20 acres of land to be occupied by factories and mills.

County proposes to drain and irrigate 10,000 acres of rich land between the Willamette and McKenzie rivers.

The Sinking of the Lusitania.

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The United States has warned Germany that to destroy the lives of American citizens, presumably whether they are on a neutral or a belligerent ship, is an "intolerable violation of neutral rights." When called to account for drowning and mangling hundreds of Americans, Germany will reply that, even if unarmed, the Lusitania was carrying war munitions to her enemies; that it was incumbent upon Germany, for her own defense, to prevent these munitions from reaching England; that submarines are the only means available for this purpose; that their use precludes rescue of passengers and crew; and that the warning not to go on the ship clears Germany of blame. Germany chose a terrible and spectacular means of notifying the neutral world that, if it wishes to travel the seas in safety, it must sell no arms to her enemies and must not travel on ships which carry arms to them; further, that it must not trade with her enemies in any manner.

The United States is already committed to a directly contrary definition of our duty in the matter of traffic in arms. The President's proclamation of August 4 defining our duties as a neutral declared that the laws of the United States do not interfere "with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, and provide that "all persons may lawfully and without restriction manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war as dother articles ordinarily known as contraband of war." This is the principle on which Germany herself acted in selling arms to Japan and Russia in 1904-5 and to Turkey and the Balkan states, and which she has specifically indorsed

since the present war began. In a note handed to Secretary Bryan on December 15 the German Ambassador said:

The imperial German government agrees that under the general principles of international law no exception can be taken to neutral states letting war material go to Germany's enemies from or through neutral territory, and that the adversaries of Germany are authorized to draw from the United States contraband of war, and especially arms.

If the United States were now to reverse the position it took last August and the position which Germany approved, it would violate the following provision of one of the Hague treaties:

The rules impartially adopted by the neutral powers shall not be altered in principle during the course of the war by use of the neutral powers, except in the case where experience shows the necessity for such action in order to safeguard a nation's rights.

Thus Germany by her present demand violates this provision by adopting a new definition of neutrality and calls upon the United States also to violate the same provision, and to adopt the same new definition of neutrality. This action cannot remain neutral, as Germany understands the term, without ceasing to be neutral, and not only she and the allies must understand it, but as Germany understood it no longer ago than last December.

That compliance with Germany's demands would be a gross breach of neutrality, exposing us to attack by the allies is proved by this statement of the Fatherland, the pro-German organ in this country:

Were the war material from the United States withheld, the war would come to an end in sixty days or less. The size of the contracts placed by the allies in this country is proof that they are without facilities for carrying on a contest on such a large scale. England finds herself in a difficult position, and could not go on enlarging her forces without the munitions being shipped to her from the United States. As for Russia she would be immediately at the end of her resources were the American markets closed.

This is an admission that the cessation of exports of war material from this country to the allies would enable Germany to overpower her enemies in sixty days, yet we are asked in the name of neutrality to cease exporting war material. The exclusive opportunity to import this material was secured by the allies in open war by superior naval power. They are fairly entitled to its benefits. Were the United States to forbid trade in war supplies, our action would be equivalent to placing a fleet on the Atlantic ocean in the service of Germany. That country has taken the profits of its victories on land by using the arms factories of Europe and all the resources of occupied territory for military purposes, but it calls upon us to deprive its enemies of the fruits of their victories at sea. Because we do not comply it sinks our ships and drowns our sailors and travelers when they enter British waters.

This country has a more vital interest than that of trade in maintaining the right of a neutral to sell arms to a belligerent. Like Britain, France, Belgium and Russia, we have not the facilities within our own borders to manufacture arms for a war on the twentieth century scale. If we should engage in war, we should be compelled to import arms and munitions or to go under. Germany and Austria alone have factories sufficient to supply their armies and navies. Where we to accept Germany's theory, we should be compelled in self defense to erect great arms factories. Other nations would do the same, and the waste of money on armaments would be vastly increased, while the Krupp would lose many good customers.

PEACE IS TONE OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Philadelphia, May 10. President Wilson, gave to a gathering of 4000 naturalized Americans tonight the first intimation of what course the United States Government will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than a hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania.

He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that while the United States will remain at peace it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy of last Friday.

Speech Given in Full.

The stenographic copy of Mr. Wilson's address in full follows: "It warms my heart that you should give me such a reception; but it is not of myself that I wish to think tonight, but of those who have just become citizens of the United States. This is the only country in the world which experiences this constant and repeated

rebirth. Other countries depend upon the multiplication of their own native people. This country is constantly drinking the strength out of new sources by the voluntary association with it of great bodies of strong men and forward-looking women.

"And so by the gift of the free will of independent people it is constantly being renewed from generation to generation by the same process by which it was originally created. It is as if humanity had determined to see to it that this great Nation, founded for the benefit of humanity, should not lack for the allegiance of the people of the world.

"You have just taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Of allegiance to whom? Of allegiance to no one, unless it be God. Certainly not of allegiance to those who temporarily represent this great Government. You have taken an oath of allegiance to a great ideal, to a great body of principles, to a great hope of the human race. You have said, 'We are going to America, not only to earn a living, but only to seek the things which it was more difficult to obtain where we were born, but to help forward the great enterprises of the human spirit'—to let men know that everywhere in the world there are men who will cross strange oceans and go—here a speech is spoken which is alien to them, knowing that whatever the speech, there is but one longing and utterance of the human heart and that is for liberty and justice.

"And while you bring all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulders and seeking to perpetuate what you intended to leave in them.

Love of Native Land Respected.

"I certainly would not be one even to suggest that a man cease to love the home of his birth and the nation of his origin—these things are very sacred and ought not to be put out of our hearts—but it is one thing to love the place where you were born and it is another thing to dedicate yourself to the place to which you go. You cannot dedicate yourself to America unless you become in every respect and with every purpose of your will thorough Americans. You cannot become thorough Americans if you think of yourselves in groups. America does not consist of groups.

"A man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group in America has not yet become an American; and the man who goes among you to trade on your nationality is no worthy son to live under the Stars and Stripes.

"My urgent advice to you would be not only always to think first of America, but always also to think first of humanity. You do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps. Humanity can be welded together only by love, by sympathy, by justice, not by jealousy and hatred. I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellow men. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by those passions which lift and not by the passions which separate and debase.

Unity Chief Principle.

"We came to America, either ourselves or in the persons of our ancestors, to better the ideals of men, to make them see finer things than they had seen before, to get rid of things that divide and to make sure of the things that unite. It was but an historical accident no doubt, that this great country was called the 'United States' and yet I am very thankful that it has the word 'United' in its title, and the man who seeks to divide, man from man, group from group, interest from interest, in the United States, is striking at its very heart.

"It is a very interesting circumstance to me in thinking of those of you who have just sworn allegiance to this government that you were drawn across the ocean by some beckoning finger of hope, by some belief, by some vision of a new kind of justice, by some expectation of a better kind of life.

"No doubt you have been disappointed in some of us. Some of us are very disappointing. No doubt you have found that justice in the United States goes only with a pure heart and a right purpose as it goes everywhere else in the world. No doubt what you found here did not seem touched for you, after all, with the complete beauty of the ideal which you had conceived beforehand.

Ideals are Renewed.

"But remember this, if you had grown at all poor in the ideal, you brought some of it with you. A man does not go out to seek the thing that is not in him. A man does not hope for the thing he does not believe in, and if some of us have forgotten what America believed in, you, at any rate, imported in your own hearts a renewal of the belief.

"That is the reason that I, for one, make you welcome. If I have in any degree forgotten what America is intended for, I will thank God if you will remind me. I was born in Amer-

Large advertisement for Scrip magazine. Features the title 'Scrip' in a large, stylized font. Text includes: 'What is Scrip? Where can it be obtained? What is it good for? How can it be used? Where can it be used? Where in does its value lie? If you ever take a trip anywhere Scrip will interest you. It is the mystic lamp of Aladdin brought to your door; it is the magic blanket of the Hindoo dropped at your feet; it is the summons to visit friends, to enjoy a little vacation trip. But enough. Suffice to say that on May 15th the following leading merchants will introduce you to Scrip. Patronize them and ask about it.' Lists of merchants including J. S. Lamar, Dry Goods & Furnishings, King & Smith Co., etc.

Financial report table for THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT TILLAMOOK. Includes columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources total \$242,476.61. Liabilities total \$242,476.61. Includes sub-sections for STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF TILLAMOOK, SS: I. W. J. RIECHERS, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ica. You dreamed dreams of what America was to be, and I hope you brought the dreams with you. No man that does not see visions will ever realize any high hope or undertake any high enterprise. Just because you brought dreams with you, America is more likely to realize the dreams such as you brought. You are enriching us if you came expecting us to be better than we are.

"See, my friends, what that means. It means that Americans must have a consciousness different from the consciousness of every other nation in the world. I am not saying this with even the slightest thought of criticism of other nations. You know how it is with a family. A family gets centered on itself if it is not careful and is less interested in the neighbors than it is in its own members.

**Consciousness of Right First.**

"So a nation that is not constantly renewed out of new sources is apt to have the narrowness and prejudice of a family; whereas, America must have this consciousness, that on all sides it touches elbows and touches hearts with all the nations of mankind.

"The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.

"So if you come into this great nation as you have come, voluntarily seeking something that we may have to give, all that we have to give is this: We cannot exempt you from work. No man is exempt from work anywhere in the world. I sometimes think he is fortunate if he has to work only with his hands and not with his head. It is very easy to do what other people give other people things to do. We cannot exempt you from work; we cannot exempt you from the strife and the heart-breaking burden of the struggle of the day—that is common to mankind every-

where; we cannot exempt you from the loads you must carry; we can only make them light by the spirit in which they are carried. That is the spirit of hope, it is the spirit of liberty, it is the spirit of justice.

**Duty at Washington Seen.**

"When I was asked, therefore, by the Mayor and the committee that accompanied him to come up from Washington to meet this great company of newly admitted citizens, I could not decline the invitation. I ought not to be away from Washington, and yet I feel that it has renewed my spirit as an American. In Washington men tell you so many things every day that are not so, and I like to come and stand in the presence of a great body of my fellow citizens, whether they have been my fellow citizens a long time or a short time, and drink, as it were, out of the common fountain with them and go back feeling that you have so generously given me the sense of your sympathy and of the living vitality in your hearts, of its great ideals which make America the hope of the world."