

## SEES DOWNFALL OF GERMAN TRADE

Berlin Writer Says War Breaks Up All Industry.

BUT THE KERNEL IS SOUND.

Unhappy Situation Is Admitted Freely, and Problems of Reconstruction Are Discussed—Foresight and Great Expenditures Needed to Restore Trade to Normal Footing.

Copenhagen.—The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* discusses the extent to which German industry already has been hit by the war. Dr. Emil Lederer, the writer, says that the removal of all men capable of bearing arms has "smashed industry to atoms." All links uniting various trades have been broken. The crisis with regard to money and credit which occurred in the first instance was accentuated by the necessity of financing the war by a single stroke. The attempts made to meet the crisis by liquidating assets only made matters worse. The unfortunate thing, he says, is that this liquidation, which is customary at all crises, does not in the present instance affect merely a small body of speculators, but expresses the fact that German industry and its production are on a fictitious basis.

Complete transformation, Dr. Lederer says, is necessary in order to cope with the new conditions brought about by the war. At present there is little sign of this. We see the apparent paradox, says Dr. Lederer, that in spite of increasing absorption for military purposes of men capable of working there is an increase of unemployment among those that remain behind. Even the much sought after labor of women cannot find employment. Day after day undertakings shut down or their output is diminished. Those, indeed, which continue at work are working with aimless overpressure because of uncertainty, so the net output is diminished.

What, asks Dr. Lederer, are the decisive economic facts? Does the complete breakup of industry which threatens Germany involve a disruption also of agriculture and the supply of necessities? The war means for Germany, first, the prevention of exports, especially articles of luxury; second, prevention of imports of means of subsistence, especially raw materials such as cotton and copper; third, reduction of demand of all at the front and restriction of demand of those remaining at home. There no longer is any demand for articles of luxury.

Against these facts, which apparently involve the gloomiest possible outlook for the near future, Dr. Lederer says, must be set others equally decisive. Germany has had a remarkably good harvest, so on the whole the purchasing power of the agricultural industry is relatively big. The same thing applies to industries which supply the needs of the army and other public purposes. The problem is to use this purchasing power in such a way as to revive all those branches which supply the needs of the above mentioned industries. The question is how to build around the sound kernel. It will require foresight and perhaps great expenditures, for forces which could bring about this reorganization automatically do not exist.

It must be remembered, Dr. Lederer says, first, that the amount of available labor is considerably reduced; secondly, available raw materials probably will not be sufficient for a long time; thirdly, the needs of private industry have during the war undergone considerable diminution and change. These facts must first be recognized. Then a systematic plan of reconstruction must be drawn up with the help of chambers of commerce and similar organizations. The writer concludes by recommending the formation of a central permanent committee representing all interests under control of the ministry of the interior to see what can be done.

This is the first German article received here which admits the unhappy situation of German industry. The future will show whether the time honored expedient of appointing a committee of inquiry will compensate for the economic unsoundness of foundations whereon it rests.

### RECORD LAYING HENS.

Missourian Pina His Faith on Thirteen Rhode Island Reds.

King City, Mo.—R. A. Holmes, a traveling salesman of this place, has a small flock of poultry which he believes holds the season's record for laying eggs.

At his home in the west part of town Holmes has thirteen Rhode Island Red hens that have laid 800 eggs in the five months from March 1 to Aug. 1.

In addition to the laying, four of the hens have set and raised broods of chickens.

An invitation.

"How beautiful it is! How beautiful!"

"Yes, it is beautiful. It is from this point that no tourist has ever been able to view the scenery without giving me at least a dollar tip."—Paris Rire.

A man's task is always light if his heart is light.—Lew Wallace.

### MAETERLINCK ON WAR.

Blames Spirit of German People For the Struggle Now in Progress.

London.—Maurice Maeterlinck, the noted playwright, is a strong sympathizer for the cause of the allies, but does not blame the kaiser entirely for the present struggle; rather, he asserts in a recent article, the spirit of the German people is responsible for the war. He says:

"Let there come a thousand years of civilization, a thousand years of peace, with all possible refinements, art and education, the German spirit, which is its underlying element, will remain absolutely the same as today and would declare itself when the opportunity came under the same aspect."

"Through the whole course of history two distinct will powers have been noticed that would seem to be the op-



Photo by American Press Association. MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

posed elemental manifestations—of the spirit of our globe, one seeking only evil, injustice, tyranny, suffering, while the other strives for liberty, right, radiance, joy. These two powers stand once again face to face.

"Our opportunity is to annihilate the one that comes from below. Let us know how to be pitiless that we may have no more need for pity. It is the measure of organic defense; it is essential that the modern world should stamp out Prussian militarism as it would stamp out a poisonous fungus that for half a century had poisoned its days. The health of our planet is the question."

"Tomorrow the United States and Europe will have to take measures for the convalescence of the earth."

### FIND PATENT HERE FOR ODD WAR SHELL

Emits Gases and Spreads Death Where It Strikes.

Washington.—The records of the United States patent office give a description of a patented shell that is interesting in view of a news dispatch from Malta, which says: "There is much talk here of a new German siege gun which kills as much by poisonous gases liberated from the shell as by the solid contents."

There is nothing in the specifications on file at the patent office to show that a shell patented on behalf of the Krupp, the German manufacturers of war materials, is to be used for the purpose of generating poisonous gases, but the description corresponds to that of the shell mentioned in the Malta dispatch, and unofficial information is to the effect that it is intended for the generation of gases.

According to statements made here, the manufacture of this shell was opposed by a daughter of the house of Krupp, who contended that the use of such a weapon in warfare was contrary to the dictates of humanity. Why the shell was patented in the United States is a mystery. The specifications are minute enough to enable any nation to manufacture the shells. None of the dispatches from the war zone, however, says that the shell described in the Malta dispatch is being used by the Germans.

The application for the patent, which is a matter of public record, was filed on Oct. 10, 1910. The patent was granted on Sept. 12, 1911. The patentee was Karl Wieser, described as "a subject of the emperor of Germany and a resident of Bredenen, Germany." He was the inventor of the shell. The official records show that Wieser made an assignment of the American patent rights to "Fried. Krupp Aktien Gesellschaft of Essen-on-the-Ruhr, Germany." The Malta news dispatch described the invention as follows:

"The gun has a relatively small bore and is easily mounted on wheels. The shell is loaded at the mouth of the gun, but a metallic shaft, making a piece with the shell, is rammed tightly into the gun. Shell and shaft are shot together. The shell is detached in its course. The shell when it explodes emits poisonous gases which suffocate those who escape death by the explosive missiles."

## NATION URGED TO PRAY FOR PEACE

United States Asked to Lead in New Righteousness.

PEACE SOCIETY APPEALS.

Bulletin Asserts That Present Conflict Gives to America a Chance to Teach the Gospel of Humanity—Says Peace Loving People Must Now Shoulder Responsibility.

Washington.—"A message to the American people" was issued by the American Peace society, having headquarters here. It was sent out by Senator Theodore E. Burton, president, and Arthur Deerin Call, executive director. The message follows:

"The frightful consequences of the present European conflict are likely to be beyond the wildest conjecture. Never before in the history of the world have such large numbers of men and such quantities of armament been engaged in mortal combat; never before have such deadly machines of warfare been loosened in the destruction of man and of property. Many thousands of lives are being sacrificed daily and will continue to be until this terrible conflict is stopped.

"The causes of the war are not hard to understand nor difficult to explain. The maintenance of enormous military and naval armaments by the nations of Europe, costing no less than \$2,000,000,000 annually, and a compulsory military service have inevitably stimulated a warlike spirit. It has been alleged that this vast expenditure was for defense, that it was for the maintenance of peace, but the present war is an irrefutable answer to this argument. Men unarmed are not liable to commit murder; nations unarmed do not engage in war. Again, certain sovereigns have had an insatiable ambition to increase their personal power and to extend the territorial limits of their country regardless of the cost in men or money.

"Then, too, there have been the intolerable secret alliances founded upon an outgrown conception of effective statecraft. Added to these causes are racial and religious animosities which have existed for centuries and trade rivalries and jealousies which have been constantly growing more acute.

"The burdens and miseries of the war will fall not so much upon the sovereigns of the nations engaged in it as upon the millions of men who are fighting in the ranks, upon the widows and orphans in the homes which are made desolate and upon the generations yet unborn. The wheels of industry are still, commerce is paralyzed, thousands of lives which can never be restored are being sacrificed, and civilization is turned back a hundred years.

"In the midst of this distressing calamity the peace loving people of America have no small responsibility. The president of the United States has just asked that the fourth day of October be spent in prayer and supplication for a speedy termination of this bloodshed and woe. Ministers might well deliver sermons calling attention to the utter follies and irreparable losses of war, not only on Oct. 4, but the next Sunday and on every possible occasion. A similar responsibility rests upon lecturers and upon the press.

"The various peace societies should with renewed vigor bend their energies toward creating a universal sentiment for international right reason. Such efforts, exerted by a people of a great nation whose neutrality and good faith are undoubted, cannot fail to have a salutary effect. The time must inevitably come when the people of the world will demand that the controversies between nations shall be settled by some form of judicial procedure similar to that now used in the settlement of controversies between individuals.

"The opportunity of the American people seems at hand. The workers for justice between nations may well be horrified, but they need not feel discouraged. The cumulative disasters following in the wake of the armies, the futility of military theories, the senselessness of it all, are so apparent that the constructive upholders of civilization may well believe that they are soon to receive a new hearing before the bar of humanity. Let us of America, remembering all that is best and noblest in our traditions, do everything in our power to carry forward the banner of the new international righteousness. We repeat, our responsibility and our opportunity are at hand.

"Therefore we urge upon peace loving people the country over the importance of immediately discussing among themselves this terrible situation and of uniting in prayer and supplication today and tomorrow and of continuing their efforts on each succeeding day until world peace is restored."

Wills Teeth to Dentist. San Francisco.—Mrs. Kathryn M. Fenton gave explicit directions in her will that a mysterious little box should be delivered into the hands of Dr. Herbert Boyes. As most of the bequests made by the deceased were of jewelry there was no telling just how valuable were the contents of the sealed package. The box was brought into court and contained three sets of false teeth. Dr. Boyes was Mrs. Fenton's dentist.

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