

Mr. Scott Herald

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--- This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war ---

RELEGATING THE PACIFIST.

The American people have entered upon a real war basis. The pacifist is being relegated to the rear. The political weather vane is being told that he has no place in the public life of the United States during wartime. Witness the result of the recent popular primary elections. Two striking facts stand out prominently. The first and most important of these facts is that the American people are dealing sternly with pacifists who either opposed the declaration of war when it has become evident that the United States must fight or surrender to Germany, or have since attempted to weaken the war program.

The other is that President Wilson's efforts to dictate congressional nominations has been resented and repudiated by the voters.

The circumstances reveal the spirit of the American people in earnest and enthusiastic support of the war and the independence of the voters, which neither the war nor the effort to confuse loyalty to the national cause with loyalty to the president as a political leader has been able to suppress.

It is a singular result of war conditions and the effect upon the temper and opinions of the voters that the primary manifestations thus far do not give any reliable indications as to the probable result of elections in states where the contests between the recognized political parties is regarded as close. Both Republicans and Democrats think they have reason to hope for gains.

It is likely the Republicans will gain several seats in the Senate, but what the result will be respecting the strength of the parties in the next House of Representatives is purely a matter of guesswork.

The most definite result of the primaries, the repudiation of the pacifists, contributes to the uncertainty of the elections in most instances.

In all the states where there is opportunity for real contests, both parties have complied with the demands of Theodore Roosevelt and the aroused sentiment of the people, and have nominated men who are thoroughly loyal to the national interests. They are candidates who stand aggressively for the prosecution of the war to an effective termination, in order that the freedom of the United States may never again be subjected to the menace of foreign domination. It is not possible to say this for the solidly Democratic states of the south, where many of those who, like Dent, of Alabama, have tried to hamper the government in the execution of an adequate war program, have been re-nominated. But even in the south the most conspicuous men of this class have been refused renomination.

PRESIDENT SOUNDS CALL TO SERVICE.

Fifteen months ago the men of the country from 21 to 30 years of age were registered. Three months ago, and again last month, those who had just reached the age of 21 were added. It now remains to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45.

This is not a new policy. A century and a quarter ago it was deliberately ordained by those who were then responsible for the safety and defense of the nation that the duty of military service should rest upon all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. We now accept and fulfill the obligation which they established, an obligation expressed in our national statutes from that time until now. We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms, and deliberately to devote the larger part of the military man-power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose.

The younger men have from the first been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthful enthusiasm, their virile eagerness, their gallant spirit of daring, make them the admiration of all who see them in action. They covet not only the distinction of serving in this great war, but also the inspiring memories which hundreds of thousands of them will cherish through the years to come of a great day and a great service for their country and for mankind.

By the men of the older group now called upon the opportunity now opened to them will be accepted with the calm resolution of those

who realize to the full the deep and solemn significance of what they do. Having made a place for themselves in their respective communities, having assumed at home the graver responsibilities of life in many spheres, looking back upon honorable records in civil and industrial life, they will realize, as perhaps no others could, how entirely their own fortunes and the fortunes of all whom they love are put at stake in this war for right, and will know that the very records they have made render this new duty the commanding duty of their lives. They know how surely this is the nation's war, how imperatively it demands the mobilization and massing of all our resources of every kind. They will regard this call as the supreme call of their day, and will answer it accordingly.

Only a portion of those who register will be called upon to bear arms. Those who are not physically fit will be excused; those exempted by alien allegiance; those who should not be relieved of their present responsibilities; above all, those who cannot be spared from the civil and industrial tasks at home, upon which the success of our armies depends as much as upon the fighting at the front. But all must be registered, in order that the selection for military service may be made intelligently and with full information. This will be our final demonstration of loyalty, democracy and the will to win; our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose. It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride, and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in vindication of a great cause, at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service.

LEADS IN FUEL SAVING.

Mississippi, where they don't need it so much, has taken the lead in municipal fuel-saving. The state legislature, the government announces, has enacted a law authorizing its towns and cities to maintain municipal wood and coal yards, buy necessary machinery, and transport, sell and deliver fuel, using general municipal funds or borrowing money where necessary. It is the first state to legalize this fuel saving plan, which has been indorsed by the United States Fuel Administration.

THE WORLD VIEW.

After the war the commercial world will be little altered, except so far as the world, and our portion in particular, may have learned to take a world view of world topics. If economic nationalism shall be brought within bounds by the defeat of the champion of economic domination, the world will be liberated commercially as well as politically, and the prosperity of all will be increased by the limitation of unfair excess of prosperity of any.

The fact that the American navy is pronounced the cleanest morally in the world ought to add to its fighting force. If the old maxims and the poets are right, "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just," says one great poet and the singer of Sir Galahad's praises makes that knight say: "My strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure." In these respects the Americans tower immeasurably above their Hun opponents, one of whose aims seems to be to let loose the worst passions on the earth and to draw down the wrath of heaven on their remorseless heads.

Despite the reported progress in ship-building, vessel property is in demand at impressive prices. A current issue of the London Mail reports that the steamship Sydney Reid, 2,852 tons, which sold just after the declaration of war for \$13,000, and in 1915 for \$15,250, has just changed owners for \$42,000, while two others of 3,000 tons, sold last year at \$140,000, have been resold for \$220,000.

A Brooklyn magistrate sustained a complaint of assault upon a boy who had been caught by an employee peeping under the circus tent. This was an upholding of the constitutional right to the pursuit of happiness, and the magistrate in question will be upheld by every man who can remember being a boy himself when the circus came to town.

The Germans are accused of even stealing the rich loam of France and carting it off to Germany. There is apparently nothing in the way of loot that Teutonic thoroughness has overlooked, but the ravishing of the very earth itself is something new in the history of spoliation.

Those two little children in the family of nations—Cuba and Liberia—are not mentioned in the reports of the big battles, but both are trying to do their best in the war for democracy. They should have their reward in the world's trade and commerce and international friendship when peace comes.

The German government's assertion that American prisoners have the same treatment as that given to prisoners of other nationalities is not at all reassuring. Nothing particularly creditable to Germany has come out of the German prison camps.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM.

Freedom as a privilege is not fundamental. The duty or obligation to be free is the essential thing. I take it that the community is so related to the college and the college so related to the professor that the community makes a demand upon the college, writes Alexander Meiklejohn in Atlantic Monthly. It says: "I demand of you that for the sake of my welfare you may see to it that the study of my scholars and the learning of my children be free." And the duty, the obligation of the professor is to the college just as the obligation of the college is to the community. In order to do its service, he must be free; he is a trickster and a fraud if he is not free. When he speaks of freedom he is not playing with his own perquisites and possessions; he is facing his master and the commands of his duty are upon him.

President Wilson says our ideals of justice, humanity and liberty shall in the end prevail. The moral forces were never so strong in the world as they are today, and the old ideal of brute force can nevermore rule the world. The truth emphasizes the president's declaration. It is morally impossible that Germany should win this war.

The war has taught men who had begun to think of themselves as "getting on" that they need not be sidetracked. It is up to them. Men who have made good are being called to positions of influence and importance, and years have nothing to do with their service or their value to the country in the places to which they have been assigned. Charles M. Schwab, who is to superintend the building of United States shipping, is fifty-six; General Maude, whose dying injunction to his men was to "carry on," not lose the goal they had won, was fifty-five. Sir Douglas Haig is fifty-seven. Each has passed more than two-thirds of the scriptural allotment of life. The same is true of thousands of others who in various capacities, in army, navy, business or civil life, are demonstrating that though this is the young man's age, the middle-aged and even the elderly, are not on the shelf as has-beens.

In proposing exchange of prisoners with the Russians, Germany wants the able-bodied and offers Russia the useless ones. In proposing rates of pay for prisoners Germany wants the United States to pay German prisoners equal rates with American soldiers, while American prisoners are to receive the smaller pay of German soldiers, says the Baltimore American. The Teuton seems incapable of the least idea of fair play, and never offers a bargain in which he does not seek to overreach his neighbor.

One observer says the great battle has settled down to a grim race in killing men. A bloody and terrible price is being paid for peace, but it must from this very fact become a peace which will prevent for all time such an attempt by tyrannical and sinister forces to reduce the best part of the civilized world to the slavery which it was thought had forever been abolished.

Some day, when peace is at hand, let us have a monument to the women of America who are giving so much of service and self-sacrifice through knitting, making surgical dressings and the thousand and one ways of personal contribution toward winning the war. Wherever the need is, there is a noble American woman!

Get the size of the job in your head: To lick the Germans we must get into action about two men to their one and about \$6 to their one. It requires that much more weight and money to overcome their superior efficiency, practice and preparedness.

"Not one centenarian in a thousand can hear easily," says a writer in a medical publication. That's not strange. After a man grows up, marries and lives to be a hundred, the chances are he has listened so much that his ears are entirely worn out.

Captain Persius, German naval expert, is beginning to see the truth when he explains to his countrymen that no amount of victory can force the rest of the world to like Germans after the war or to deal with those it does not like.

The Baden chamber of commerce now wants to make a deal that there are to be no hostile air raids outside the zone of military operations, thus showing once more that it makes a whole lot of difference whose ox is gored.

England will include men up to fifty-five years old in her new draft. It may be a young men's war, but it is knocking the props from under that old Osler theory.

To quote London, a good man's wartime boot as now standardized sells for \$5.25. But what will a boot for an ordinary man sell for?

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