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HOLLANDER WOULD BECOME U. S. CITIZEN

Real patriotism is as ordinary with a real American as the air he breathes. It is so ordinary that the many demonstrations of genuine patriotism that take place in our midst usually go unnoticed. This is an exciting fact which should always be; for true patriotism does not demand or deserve beaded praise any more than a man or a woman who labors to beat starvation.

However, there are occasions of newborn loyalty to this noble country that deserve mention. For instance, a young Hollander named William DeLangh, twenty years of age and a resident of West Stayton called at the office of a local member of the Advisory Board for assistance in answering his questionnaire.

In answering Series VII relating to citizenship it developed that Mr. DeLangh was a subject of neutral Holland and that he had taken the initial steps toward declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

It was carefully explained to Mr. DeLangh that Congress has enacted a law providing that a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration, in accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which shall operate and be held to cancel his declaration of intention to become an American citizen and shall forever debar him from becoming a citizen of the United States.

He was then asked Question No. 13; namely: "Do you wish to be relieved from liability to military service by withdrawing your intention to become a citizen of the United States upon the conditions named in the foregoing note?"

His answer given to the local advisor was: "No, I want to become a real citizen of this country and I am willing to fight in the United States army if necessary to become a citizen."

This young man, though interested in agriculture in a way and having his saved earnings invested in a leased tract of land and not strictly amenable to the army draft, asks no exemptions.

As evidenced by his conversation, Mr. DeLangh believes this country of his adoption to be the best in the world, and his belief is amply substantiated by his willingness to help fight America's battles to earn him his full citizenship.

This young man is a subject of a neutral country respected by the world and worthy of that respect. He came to the United States, acquainted himself with our government and all it means to him and the result is as before related.

Any naturalborn citizen of this great country who is not willing to fight for the country of his birth should go elsewhere for a timely sojourn. When he comes home he will realize that his homeland has untold ideals worthy of his best protection.

The state-wide essay contest in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive is attracting considerable attention among the school children of the state. The subject chosen for the youthful writers is "My Liberty Bond and I," and it is hoped that a large proportion of the 270,000 grade and high school pupils in the state who are eligible will take part in this interesting competition.

Pupils of the third and fourth grades will write not more than 200 words; fifth and sixth grades, not more than 400 words; seventh and eighth grades and high schools, not more than 1000 words. Each teacher will select the best essay in her room. Each principal will select the best essays in her building, one from each competing grade. These will be sent to the county superintendent, who will choose the best essay in each grade, ten in all, and forward them to Fred L. Boalt, chairman of the Essay Contest Section, Room 203 N. W. Bank Building, Portland, Oregon, where the 370 essays submitted will be read and one from each grade will be selected as worthy of a

HISTORICAL CHIPS.

W. H. Shaff.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."—Pope. Regarding the tales of German frightfulness one hears comments such as these, "Incredible!" "Without parallel!" and so on.

The proof that these stories are true, or that most of them are, lies in the fact that historical precedents are as common as blackberries. Space permits the telling of only a few. Read the thirty-first chapter of Numbers. Note verses 17-18. Here you find the Mosaic form of "Kultur." Pick up Josephus and you will find in the Jewish wars a museum of horrible deeds. Rollin's ancient history is another catalog of terrors. Gibbon tells you of Pagan Rome and the reading is not pleasant. "Quo Vadis" presents a picture of Christians persecuted; of thousands put to death by crucifixion impaled on stakes, made living torches of; in fact, any form of lingering death. It is said that St. Peter was crucified head downward.

So much for ancient history. A little further down the lane of history the scene is much the same. Prisoners mutilated in every way—thrown into vats of boiling oil, buried to the neck in earth and left to die.

The wars of Middle Europe furnish one continuous record. Note the Jewish massacre of 1349. Read of the Netherlands during the reign of Charles the Fifth and Phillip of Spain and where Alba executes 18,600. Every school boy has read of the massacre on the night of St. Bartholomew. The story of the Spanish Inquisition with its rack and torture chamber is too well known for comment. The times of the Reformation and the Thirty Years War show deeds as black as any in the annals of crime.

For instance, after the surrender of Magdeburg Tilly allowed his troops to do as they pleased for three days, and the result was the killing of 30,000 persons, and the river Elbe was choked by the mass of dead bodies thrown therein.

The history of Spanish warfare is another story of infamy. Carlyle in his "French Revolution" paints another picture of cruelty. The religious persecution in Scotland blots another page of history, while Belgian rule on the Congo and Germany's treatment of her African colonies darkens another. To sum up, the student of history, judging from the past, will conclude that the reports of teutonic cruelty are, in the main true, and that the German idea of war is this—a destroying agency in which civilization, Christianity or mercy does not enter, in fact, a means wherein every attribute of savagery is justified to attain the end sought for.

First prize, which will be a gold medal. But each of the ten young people in each county whose essays were deemed of enough excellence by their county superintendent to be sent to state headquarters will receive a special pin in recognition of their efforts.

All papers should be in the hands of the county superintendent not later than September 27.

Ten million posters and display cards designed in the spirit of "no compromise with the Hun" have been prepared by the Bureau of Publicity of the Treasury Department for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, which begins September 28. The designs are 11 in number, 10 of them being pictorial in their appeals, and the eleventh, a card, carrying a representation of the Fourth Liberty Loan button and exhorting every loyal American to wear the button as a badge of honor.

The new posters "hit the Hun between the eyes" figuratively speaking, revealing the menace of Teutonic "kultur" in all its hideous significance.

A strong appeal to the nobler instincts of humanity is contained in Walter H. Everett's design, the original of which is a fine oil painting of a mother clutching a child to her breast while another clings to her skirt, the mother's left arm stretched forth in an agony of appeal. This poster lettered "Must children die and mothers plead in vain?" is lithographed in 10 printings.

The celebrated lithographer, Joseph Pennell, has delineated the Statue of Liberty crumbling under

BAN ON CAUCUS PRIMARY ELECTIONS HELD IN FUTURE

Special Primary Election October 17th, 1918

The City Council met in special session last Thursday evening. Several matters of importance were acted upon. A general primary election ordinance was unanimously passed. This course was necessary on account of the recent charter amendment adopted by the town. In the future candidates will be required to file with the recorder petitions for nomination as in larger towns. Petitions must be filed at least ten days before the primary election. Partisan politics have been entirely eliminated. Candidates in the future must stand on their own personal merits for the office sought. The primary law provides among other things that candidates receiving a majority of all the votes cast at the primary election shall be declared elected and no further election will be required. This feature has been adopted in many of the most progressive cities of the State, and has proved very satisfactory. It also eliminates the extra expense of two elections in many cases. Petitions for nomination are required to be signed by at least ten per cent of the legal voters of the town to be determined by the total vote cast at the last preceding general election held within the town.

The council also passed an ordinance calling for a special primary election for the nomination of town

officers, to be held on Thursday, October 17th. At this election there will be nominated a Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer and at least four Councilmen. The four councilmen will be necessary for the reason that four must be elected at the next general election to be held in November, two of whom will serve for four years and two for two years. The councilmen elected will determine by lot which shall serve for four years and which for two years. Thereafter two councilmen will be elected every two years.

This arrangement was made necessary on account of recent changes in the State constitution and amendments to the town charter.

A petition was also presented to the council, through the public service commission for an increase in electric lighting rates. This includes all lighting rates within the town. The petition sets forth that the present rates are inadequate for service rendered and that an increase is necessary on account of necessary expenses involved in furnishing adequate service. The council took the position that the service rendered did not justify an increase in rates and that until better lighting service was assured they would oppose any attempt to increase the rates.

63d Boys Make Hits at Range

The recent addition to the Camp Meade family, the 63rd Infantry from California, is distinguishing itself at the rifle range. Up to date it is reported it has the highest average of any regiment which has gone to the range from Camp Meade.

Of course there is a reason for this proud success. The regiment is composed of strong, husky braves of the west; men who have been accustomed to handling a rifle or shotgun since they were boys in knee pants.

The rivalry existing between the different companies for marksmanship is interesting to both officers and men alike. In the midst of this elaborate tented city, no small pup tents allowed, is an inconspicuous brown-roofed canvas structure with a triangle in front, known as the "Y" tent.

E. Roy is wearing his left hand in a sling, the result of severing the middle finger with an axe while chopping wood. Dr. Brewer dressed the injured member and reports that Mr. Roy will not do the family wood chopping for some time.

J. B. Jeter and family attended the fair at Salem Tuesday.

German shell fire, and silhouetted against a lurid sky and the blazing ruins of the city of New York. This poster is captioned "That Liberty Shall Not Perish From the Earth." Five hundred thousand are being issued in four printings, and a smaller size in retrograde.

The menace of Hunism is exemplified in a poster by F. Strothman, which shows a green-eyed Hun with a bloody bayonet peering over the edge of Europe, his predatory gaze fixed upon the United States. The picture is captioned "Beat Back the Hun with Liberty Bonds."

One of the most powerful posters of the series is a bloody hand print captioned "The Hun—His Mark; Blot It Out With Liberty Bonds," typifying the murder lust of the Hun. The artist is J. Allen St. John.

A pair of bloody boots, ornamented with the imperial German eagle and captioned "Keep These Off the U. S. A.," constitutes another poster and conveys a message which may be read and understood at a glance. The artist is John Norton.

The Loggers' Lament.

Gone, is our foreman, so gentle and kind
And left us poor loggers all behind.
Crepe has been properly, and sadly spread
Around the bunk house and over his bed.
(Gone but not forgotten) says the placard on the shack
We are eagerly waiting for we want him to come back.
Our old Co., it was easy, our new Co., it is wise,
With the aid of our new foreman
Opened wide their sleepy eyes.
We were easy pensions from the Hooker to the punk,
And our new Co. wouldn't stand for that kind of costly bunk.
We stood with sinking heart and low bowed head.
While talking to the company, this is what our foremen said:
"I am going to leave, I will not be canned
"I will resign in favor of an old and better man.
"The camp is yours, everything is up to you,
"Take your men and welcome, and tell them what to do."
We slowly raised our heads with a tear in our eye,
And with a trembling hand bid our foreman good-bye.
Now that the truth is out we have all lost our nerve.
We are going to work and pay for the money we didn't deserve.
Our new foreman is honest in every kind of way.
We have to do the work, and then we get our pay.
And now out to the woods where we used to have our fun,
We send the butt hooks flying and catch the chuckers on the run.
We are loggers now, and I can tell you why.
We don't even walk, we just right up and fly.
But when the work is over and we are ready for the bed,
With tired feet, and aching throbbing head,
'Tis then we wish for our old foreman with his rummy grin,
Then we would start to work with our pensions again.

A Stayton Logger.

Sloper & Murphy have moved their saw mill from the Ferry place to West Stayton. They completed the work the first of the week.

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PERSHING.

It is not entirely our own fault that we get false estimates of the merits of public men. What they do most conspicuously is generally what matters least.

How many public men have you seen in the flesh? Two? Six? A dozen? What was each of them doing at the time? Riding in a parade, or laying a cornerstone? And when is a man more useless than when parading or cornerstoning?

As a rule we in Stayton don't see our public men at all, but we hear them splash. We read about their noteworthy activities. A statesman climbs into the spotlight when he puts through a piece of legislation, and a general when he wins a battle. At the moment of success we notice them, but the real spade-work escapes us. It has already been done.

When the Wright brothers became famous their importance ended. They were unnecessary. They were important when no one had heard of them except their fellow townsmen who laughed at them for trying to make a bird out of a gas engine. Struggling obscurely against prejudice was their important work. After recognition came any one could carry it on.

A picture of an insignificant book-keeper at his desk would not be very different from a picture of General Pershing toiling through reams of typewritten records concerning transportation and commissariat. After subtracting everything that can possibly be entrusted to subordinates, try to estimate how much he has to do.

A bronze statue of him accomplishing the prosaic routine work that culminated in his tremendous victories would be a faithful likeness, but it wouldn't be worth looking at as a work of art.

We have grown so familiar with his name that we take him for granted, and fail to appreciate the magnitude of our debt to him. On the fruits of his labor depended Europe's estimate of America, and he has had countless opportunities of bungling. Lack of imagination has spared us the tension of suspense, but now that the crisis is past we should draw a breath of relief and thank Heaven that Pershing had the job.

THE LIBERTY LOAN

In the first week of September a working man entered the bond department of one of Chicago's largest banks. He asked for the last list published, and picked out a six per cent issue. He then asked one of the salesmen for a quotation, and received a sad, sweet smile in reply. The bonds had all been sold.

His lamentations melted the salesman's heart. "I'll try and get some for you on the market," he promised, and adroitly extricated himself from the customer's embrace.

The issue had been for \$60,000,000, and the impoverished dwellers in this war-wasted land had gobbled it like ice cream. Since those of us who don't fight must work—whether we like it or not—we naturally have money—whether we like it or not, and sound concerns that want \$60,000,000 at 6 per cent can soon get it.

"Those of us who don't fight," What is our answer to the fourth loan appeal on behalf of those who do? What will the munition shop hand at ten dollars a day do for his khaki clad brother at thirty dollars a month? We are not all high priced workmen, but there are few of us who can not buy a bond by installments.

We boast that American soldiers are the best fed and the best treated in the world. We shall be eternally disgraced if we fall below that standard; we are the richest nation. For those who daily risk mutilation, torturing wounds and death no sacrifice that we make can discharge the full measure of our obligation.

From Camp Mead, Baltimore.

Camp Mead, Md., Sept. 7.
Dear Marie and Frank: Will drop you a few lines to let you know that I am fine and dandy, hoping you all are the same. We came back from the target range yesterday and was glad to get back to camp so we could clean up. We had a shower yesterday but it is all over again; but had a real thunder storm the first of the week, but don't sound like they do in Oregon, you know. That was the first rain I seen since we left home. The weather is getting some cooler now; guess it gets pretty cold in the winter. One officer said that we would eat Christmas dinner here.

WANTS TO INCREASE ELECTRIC RATES

The Stayton Electric Light Co. has made application to the Public Service Commission to increase its Electric rates in Stayton and has submitted the following application:

In the Matter of the Application of the Stayton Electric Light Company for Authority to Increase Rates.

The application of the above named Stayton Electric Light Company shows:

I. That Stayton Electric Light Co. is the firm name and style under which C. E. Taylor, a person, is engaged as a public utility in the ownership, management, control and operation of a system for the production and edelivery of electric energy.

II. That its principal place of business is at Stayton, Oregon.

III. That as a public utility it is subject to the provisions of Chapter 279 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1911, and laws supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof.

IV. That under the provisions of Section 77 of said Chapter 279 of the General Laws of Oregon for the year 1911, it is unlawful for any public utility within Oregon to demand, collect, or receive a greater compensation for any service than the charge fixed in the lowest schedule of rates in effect for the same service on the first day of January, 1911.

V. That on and since the first day of August, 1913, it has had in effect and on file with the Public Service Commission of Oregon, the rates and charges specified in the Schedule hereafter attached and designated as O. R. C. No. 2.

VI. That on January 1st, 1911, it had in effect the rates and charges as specified in the Schedule hereafter attached and designated as O. R. C. No. 1.

VII. That it applies to the Commission for a revision and increase of the rates and charges set out in Section 5 hereof, in such manner and to such extent as the Commission may determine as reasonable after a full and complete investigation of the property and finances of the applicant and the conditions surrounding its operations.

VIII. That it applies for these considerations for the reason that the operating revenues under present rates are not sufficient to meet reasonable and necessary operating expenses including proper allowance for depreciation, and that certain of the rate schedules involved in the application, especially the flat rates, are inadequate and are unfairly discriminatory to both customers and company.

WHEREFORE, said Stayton Electric Light Company prays that after due hearing and investigation the Commission make an order granting the application herein and establishing the said proposed rates, or such rates as it may find to be just and reasonable in the premises.

Dated at Stayton, Oregon this 13th day of September, 1918.

Stayton Electric Light Co.
By C. E. Taylor, Gen. Mgr.

Don't know as he knows anything about it. They are taking about 40 men out of each company and are starting a new regiment, and hear that they will make another regiment of this soon, and then fill up with new men; that sounds like we will stay some time. Both of the Forette boys were transferred; they are about two blocks from here. Some time ago the 63d had a parade in Washington and made a big hit. Wilson said we have the second best band that ever played in Washington—there are several bands here but they are not in it. Guess we will go on another range next week about twelve miles from here, that will be long range shooting. I will send some clippings I cut out of a paper. Nearly every day there is something in the paper about us. Frank ought to be here and get some target practice; don't cost anything for ammunition. We do lots of it—we have ten rounds in our belt at all times. Well, must close for this time. Answer soon. Hello to all. With love,

—Charles A. F.

Co. F, 63rd Inf., Camp Mead, Md.

Miss Cora Cooper, the efficient clerk at J. A. Gardner's store here, is taking her yearly vacation. She will be away for about thirty days.