

# The Oregonian

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portion of the final day is the chief function of the Red Star. Incidentally, it is doing a work of mercy. Its high economic value is shown by the estimate that fully 80 per cent of all sick and wounded horses, which in former wars would have been given up as lost, are being saved and sent back to their batteries. In this respect, the veterinarians are accomplishing a feat almost equal to that of the army surgeons in saving men.

LET US HEAR FROM SANDY. From our patriotic contemporary, the Aurora Observer, The Oregonian reprints the following:

In the town of Sandy, Clackamas County, a German Lutheran school has been holding sessions five days in the week, teaching German in the forenoon and English in the afternoon, and running in opposition to the public schools and greatly reducing its attendance. Sandy merchants and others in the vicinity have protested against the school, and have notified in a round-about way the school that they were in opposition to the school they will be boycotted.

Let us have further particulars. Indeed, the purpose of The Oregonian in giving widespread publicity to the Observer's report is to elicit the facts. We should like to know:

Are all classes for half a day taught in German? If so, why?

What is the Superintendent of Schools for Clackamas County doing about the depleted public school attendance if it exists, and the reasons therefor?

Do the Sandy merchants think more of their business than of their patriotic duty? It is not conceivable. A German has been dropped from the school schedule, and is provisionally cut out of Portland schools, and will be dropped outright at the end of the year. The movement to eliminate the German language throughout the country is general. It is not only the patriotic sentiment that is on the move, but the sound instinct of the American people against the most subtle, but the most powerful and dangerous, agency of German propaganda yet existing in America.

A MANUFACTURED ISSUE. It must be admitted that there are both distance and conflict of interest between Tacoma and New York, but there is likely a forecast in the recent Tacoma election of the fate of city ownership schemes in New York or elsewhere at this time.

Mayor Hyman proposes municipal ownership of the street railways of New York as a means of securing a more efficient service, and a more equitable distribution of the city's resources. The plan is to raise the issue, and it is a poor time to raise the issue. It is hard to center the public's mind upon doubtful experiments, and there is money to be raised for the city's needs. The main virtue in municipal ownership, if it is a virtue, is its political platform possibilities. There is always somebody, who has no convictions except the one that he wants office, ready to run on a public ownership platform.

From the purely political standpoint it is well to start municipal ownership of street railways in a small way. Observe Seattle. It is there a considerable number of people, who are candidates for office, who are running on a public ownership platform. The plan is to raise the issue, and it is a poor time to raise the issue. It is hard to center the public's mind upon doubtful experiments, and there is money to be raised for the city's needs. The main virtue in municipal ownership, if it is a virtue, is its political platform possibilities. There is always somebody, who has no convictions except the one that he wants office, ready to run on a public ownership platform.

The definite effort to arouse public sentiment in behalf of municipal ownership in Portland is already being made. The plan is to raise the issue, and it is a poor time to raise the issue. It is hard to center the public's mind upon doubtful experiments, and there is money to be raised for the city's needs. The main virtue in municipal ownership, if it is a virtue, is its political platform possibilities. There is always somebody, who has no convictions except the one that he wants office, ready to run on a public ownership platform.

Give the soldiers your backing, for they are fighting for us, for our liberty, for the honor of our wives and daughters, for the free opportunity of our own country. They offer their lives. You are only asked to lend your money, and to deny yourself some luxury. By this self-denial you will do double service to the country, for you will both lend money to the Government, and release material and labor for use in the war.

Every subscriber to the liberty loan, even to the amount of only \$50, is to that extent a capitalist, for capital is simply money laid out for profit. The plan is to raise the issue, and it is a poor time to raise the issue. It is hard to center the public's mind upon doubtful experiments, and there is money to be raised for the city's needs. The main virtue in municipal ownership, if it is a virtue, is its political platform possibilities. There is always somebody, who has no convictions except the one that he wants office, ready to run on a public ownership platform.

The dollar which could be invested in the liberty loan but is withheld is a slacker. The soldier hates a traitor, just as much as he hates a coward, and he despises a slacker. The plan is to raise the issue, and it is a poor time to raise the issue. It is hard to center the public's mind upon doubtful experiments, and there is money to be raised for the city's needs. The main virtue in municipal ownership, if it is a virtue, is its political platform possibilities. There is always somebody, who has no convictions except the one that he wants office, ready to run on a public ownership platform.

Congress voted nineteen billion dollars for war expenditures in the year ending June 30, 1918. This is a huge sum, and it is about the total sum expended so far by France. But the National wealth is five times that of France and our country is free from invasion, while the richest part of France has been laid waste by the Germans. The sum is called upon to raise is small by comparison with what France has done, when we also compare the resources of the two countries, and compare France's losses with our prosperity. America has just begun to endure the which France has endured without quaking for nearly four years, with the horrors of invasion added. Let us take France, the country which Prussia scorned as decadent as our example.

Do not despise the small sum, for they make the big totals. In 1917 Germany exacted an indemnity of a billion dollars from France and occupied certain French territory till it should be paid, expecting that would be never. But the French Government raised the money by borrowing from the

small capitalists, paid it to Germany and told the German army to get out. And it got out. Small savings emancipated France, and they can save democracy. Oregon should go over the top by completing its quota of the third liberty loan, then should advance across No Man's Land into the enemy's trenches by making a big over-subscription. Then this state's small population as it is, will set the pace for the United States, and the saying shall be, "As goes Oregon, so goes the Union."

THE MONTH OF HOPE. Meteorologically considered, April is probably as much overestimated as March is maligned, but there is one fact that will always make it one of the most attractive months of the whole year, and that is the hope that it inspires. Notwithstanding the clouds and showers and chill breezes that make uncertain the glories of the April day, there is the thought of Summer just ahead, to make them bearable. One can put up with a good deal of mere inconvenience when one realizes that the end is approaching and that the reward is near.

The poets sing of the golden glow of the early Spring, but there lurks behind the Autumn thought of Winter not very far away. It is this which makes the Springtime the best season of the year. For the joys of Spring are not only the promise of a better future, but the promise of a better present. The plan is to raise the issue, and it is a poor time to raise the issue. It is hard to center the public's mind upon doubtful experiments, and there is money to be raised for the city's needs. The main virtue in municipal ownership, if it is a virtue, is its political platform possibilities. There is always somebody, who has no convictions except the one that he wants office, ready to run on a public ownership platform.

other origin cannot be blamed if they ask: In March you were for the Kaiser and now you are for the Allies. Today where do you stand?

He goes on to summarize the reasons why German-Americans were pro-German, but says that "the march of events has relegated them to the limbo of dead issues." American sympathy instinctively rallied to Serbia and Belgium as the underdogs. German-Americans believed without question everything said on behalf of Germany and defended Germany's ruthless acts, even to the taking of American lives. The average American "resents the fact that in every fresh dispute the German-American took Germany's side," scorned the American position, and denounced the President. Therefore the American of other than German blood is not to be blamed for asking: "Where do you stand?"

Present doubt of German-American loyalty is ascribed to the fact that "German-Americans of position and influence, who represent the unquestionably loyal majority of Americans of German origin, have been silent, leaving the opinion of the German-American sympathizers to the editors and others who have been unwisely and above all with Germany," who accepted as gospel all that was said in defense of Germany and thereby justified the opinion that German-American sympathizers were pro-German, not pro-American, were "dangerous fellows and had better be watched."

Mr. Hagedorn calls upon Americans of both German and native stock to bury the opinion of those three years of our inglorious "neutrality" and to reason together. He gives reasons why German-Americans should support their country, not only because duty demands it, but "wholeheartedly and with a fervor." He shows that the small minority which at the beginning recognized that the issue was between democracy and autocracy has grown to embrace the whole Nation because Germany told us the truth about the war.

Those deeds told us that it was a "war between autocracy, scientific, efficient but conscienceless, on the one hand; and on the other, democracy, blundering, inefficient and in detail corrupt, but in the main progressive and sensitive to the opinions of men." He says:

It was Germany which made us decide that democracy was worth preserving, even at the cost of all we possessed of treasure and youth.

The German form of government is skillfully dissected to show it to be a system of autocracy, and it is thus placed in contrast with the American system.

Here we Americans of German blood stand, confronting on the one hand, the autocratic and caste-ridden, and on the other, the country of our adoption, so ideal, so optimistic, so non-grabbing and so democratic.

Then, with a fine eulogy of the men of 1848, German-Americans are called upon to fight for democracy against their kin as they did and as the English colonists did in 1776. They are shown that the Germany of today is not the lovable Germany of their dreams, and that they are "prisoners of an illusion." They are urged to make their choice and to "stand firmly, squarely, unmistakably now for America and her cause."

Germany are becoming expert at revising their tales, on the subject. If it had been the success they expected, they would not have needed to make the present drive in France, for American troops would not have been able to reach Europe and the allies would have been submission. By taking the chances they took when they provoked American intervention, they gambled in history.

It is the irony of fate that the German prisoners in Siberia are said to be armed, when if the Russian soldiers themselves had been able to obtain arms enough in the beginning of the war the whole world would have a different story to tell now.

The loafer's last excuse will be gone this Summer. There will be work for everyone to do, and the idler will be a slacker, whether or not he is the happy possessor of an "independent income."

One who reads of the seven-ounce bread ration for the adults of France ought to be willing to make further sacrifices in this land of comparative plenty and abundance of substitutes.

Talk about elastic currency will arouse more interest when a way is found to stretch a dollar so that it will cover as many of our necessities as a few years ago.

If Lenin could declare war on Japan, he would become the openly avowed ally of Germany, whose secret ally he has been from the beginning of the Russian revolution.

Japan can take care of the 60,000 German prisoners in Siberia, reported to be armed, and will be glad of the task. It is certain Russia cannot.

Women as Bond Buyers. By Edward Bok. If every woman in America correctly understood the safety to herself in an investment in a liberty loan bond, I doubt if there would be many bonds left for the men to buy. These bonds should have an unusual attraction to a woman left with small means to invest, since she is generally not so well informed as a man with regard to safe investments. She wants to put her money where it is safe, because, as a woman, she is generally not so well informed as a man with regard to safe investments. She wants to put her money where it is safe, because, as a woman, she is generally not so well informed as a man with regard to safe investments.

EXCHANGE OF FLOUR FOR WHEAT. Limit is Put on Delivery of Mill Product to Farmers. COTTAGE GROVE, Or., April 8.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Can anyone having wheat to sell take it to the mill and get flour for it without getting any subsidy? (2) Can one get a grinder and grind his own wheat and use it, or grind wheat for other persons?

(1) When a farmer brings wheat grown by himself to the mill to exchange for wheat flour, the amount of the flour that can be exchanged shall not exceed an amount that, with flour in the hands of the farmer, will reasonably meet the requirements of his household or establishment during the next 30 days. In determining the quantity of flour to be consumed millers are required to conform to the Food Administration's statement of March 24, asking all persons to cut their consumption of wheat flour by 80 per cent and limiting the amount of the sale for exchange to a monthly basis of six pounds for each person.

No wheat miller is allowed to deliver flour without an equivalent amount of substitutes in exchange for wheat. The customer gives him a written statement which gives him as reasonable cause to believe to be true. The form of the statement follows:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, hereby certify that the wheat delivered by me to the mill of \_\_\_\_\_ (address) was grown by me on \_\_\_\_\_ (address) and was delivered to me, together with that more than sufficient to meet the requirements of my household or establishment, for the purpose of exchanging it for flour, and that I will not permit such flour to be used for any other purpose than consumption in my household or establishment.

At the time such card is signed the miller shall also request the purchaser to sign the following voluntary pledge card, and shall keep a record of all persons signing or refusing to sign the pledge, to be delivered upon request to the United States Food Administration. A copy of the pledge card if signed shall be delivered to the customer:

Pledge Card.—Desiring to co-operate with the Government in winning the war, I hereby pledge myself to use the amount of flour in my household or establishment for every possible way, and to use a pound of wheat substitutes for every pound of wheat flour used.

(2) There are no restrictions that reach the farmer who grinds his own wheat, but if he grinds for others he must comply with Government milling regulations.

BOARD DENIES POLITICAL ANIMUS. How Disbarment Complaint Grew Out of Exemption Matter Explained. WOODBURN, Or., April 8.—(To the Editor.)—In order to correct any misunderstanding which may have arisen on account of an interview with Mr. John McCreary, who was published in The Oregonian a short time ago and in justice to the loyal people of Silverton, this board deems it advisable to announce that the interview was entirely correct.

At the outset this board desires to state that it is in no way concerned with the political future of L. J. Adams and merely desires the efficient administration of the selective service regulations.

It is a fact that the institution of disbarment proceedings against L. J. Adams are these:

Complaint was lodged with this board by reliable persons that Charles A. Reynolds, of Silverton, had been improperly elected and this board investigated the matter. This investigation satisfied the board that L. J. Adams had assisted his son-in-law, Charles A. Reynolds, in making out his questionnaire, that in this questionnaire a considerable amount of property had been concealed. This board deemed it a matter for investigation by the Department of Justice and referred such evidence as it had to Mr. Clarence Reames, who was then United States District Attorney and who is now special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. Reames investigated the matter and heard Mr. Adams' statement and made formal complaint before the grievance committee of the Oregon Bar Association about February 9. The committee heard considerable evidence on the matter and on February 15 and there the matter has rested since that time.

This board is content to await the decision of the proper authorities, to whom the evidence has been submitted, and has no opinion to express as to what that decision should be, either now or in the future, but this board does not propose that the citizens of Silverton shall be castigated by Mr. McCreary in this matter, nor shall they be accused of playing politics with the selective service law on account of the action of this board and the Department of Justice.

It would appear to this board that every loyal citizen, whether he was friendly to Mr. Adams or otherwise, would desire to see the law enforced, and no person should be more anxious for this than Mr. Adams himself.

Allow this board to repeat, then, that such charges as were made to the Bar Association were made by United States District Attorney Clarence Reames, and if it is as Mr. McCreary says, that the matter is political, then it is evident that Mr. Reames has been duped or is also playing petty politics at Mr. Adams' expense.

Women as Bond Buyers. By Edward Bok. If every woman in America correctly understood the safety to herself in an investment in a liberty loan bond, I doubt if there would be many bonds left for the men to buy. These bonds should have an unusual attraction to a woman left with small means to invest, since she is generally not so well informed as a man with regard to safe investments. She wants to put her money where it is safe, because, as a woman, she is generally not so well informed as a man with regard to safe investments. She wants to put her money where it is safe, because, as a woman, she is generally not so well informed as a man with regard to safe investments.

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Pledge Card.—Desiring to co-operate with the Government in winning the war, I hereby pledge myself to use the amount of flour in my household or establishment for every possible way, and to use a pound of wheat substitutes for every pound of wheat flour used.

(2) There are no restrictions that reach the farmer who grinds his own wheat, but if he grinds for others he must comply with Government milling regulations.

BOARD DENIES POLITICAL ANIMUS. How Disbarment Complaint Grew Out of Exemption Matter Explained. WOODBURN, Or., April 8.—(To the Editor.)—In order to correct any misunderstanding which may have arisen on account of an interview with Mr. John McCreary, who was published in The Oregonian a short time ago and in justice to the loyal people of Silverton, this board deems it advisable to announce that the interview was entirely correct.

At the outset this board desires to state that it is in no way concerned with the political future of L. J. Adams and merely desires the efficient administration of the selective service regulations.

It is a fact that the institution of disbarment proceedings against L. J. Adams are these:

Complaint was lodged with this board by reliable persons that Charles A. Reynolds, of Silverton, had been improperly elected and this board investigated the matter. This investigation satisfied the board that L. J. Adams had assisted his son-in-law, Charles A. Reynolds, in making out his questionnaire, that in this questionnaire a considerable amount of property had been concealed. This board deemed it a matter for investigation by the Department of Justice and referred such evidence as it had to Mr. Clarence Reames, who was then United States District Attorney and who is now special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. Reames investigated the matter and heard Mr. Adams' statement and made formal complaint before the grievance committee of the Oregon Bar Association about February 9. The committee heard considerable evidence on the matter and on February 15 and there the matter has rested since that time.

This board is content to await the decision of the proper authorities, to whom the evidence has been submitted, and has no opinion to express as to what that decision should be, either now or in the future, but this board does not propose that the citizens of Silverton shall be castigated by Mr. McCreary in this matter, nor shall they be accused of playing politics with the selective service