

WILCOX INVOKES  
RIGHTEOUS FORCE

President Makes Ringing Reply to German Drive on West Front.

WAR TO PROCEED TO LIMIT

Big Assemblage at Baltimore Told That Duty of America Is to Cast Every Selfish Dominion Down Into Dust.

(Continued From First Page.)

fill the thought and utterly defeat the forces of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear.

Only One Course Possible.

"Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men; whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind.

"There is, therefore, but one response possible from us—force, force to the utmost; force without stint or limit; the righteous force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

Warning anew that a triumph of arms for Germany would mean ruin for all the idealistic America has won and lived for, the President reiterated that he was willing to discuss at any time a fair, just and honest peace, sincerely proposed—a peace in which the strong and weak shall fare alike.

Triumph in Russia Cheap.

"But the answer," he said, "when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

"They are enjoying in Russia," the President declared, "a cheap triumph, in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement, and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion.

"Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at the western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom their countless divisions cannot overcome?"

Nation Declared Awake.

In full, the President's speech was as follows:

"Fellow citizens: This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere. The Nation is awake. There is no need to call to it, our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our finest men, and, if need be, all that we possess. The issue we are met to decide is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in itself imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it, and are ready to lead to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skinning and daily sacrifice to lead out of mesager earnings.

"They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction. I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

"The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through, and the issues that hang upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than they have been in the past. It is not that this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle.

Just Cause Plainly Defined.

"The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in.

"Men in America have been more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own and that, if it should be lost, their own great Nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

"I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I have been ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with truncheon, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose.

"We must judge as we would be judged. I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in mind, and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me.

"I have laid bare to your eyes, our own purposes without reserve or doubtful phrase, and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek.

U. S. Disclaims Aggression.

"We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power, as with all others.

"There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment, if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even hatred and disparagement, justice to Germany, at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

"It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who speak for Germany whether it was justice and dominion and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking.

"They have answered, answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice, but dominion and the unhindered execution of their will that they sought.

"The avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers.

Statements for Peace.

"Her statesmen have said that they wished peace, and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them.

"Her present Chancellor has said, in indefinite and uncertain terms indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prudent, that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement.

"At Brest-Litovsk her civilian dele-

gates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But action accompanied and followed the profession.

"Their military matters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purposes in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion.

"We cannot mistake what they have done—in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Roumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride.

Great People Prostrate.

"The great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion.

"Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at the western front if they were not there face to face with armies which even their countless divisions cannot overcome?"

"If, when they have felt their check to be final, they should propose favorable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East?"

"Their purpose undoubtedly is to make all the Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic Peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition, and build upon their will an empire of their own upon which they fancy they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the law of the world as the one that will overawe an empire which would ultimately master Persia, India, and the peoples of the Far East.

"In such a programme our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the people of the free, self-determining nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part.

"They are rejected for the ideals of power; for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not; that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.

"That programme once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her, must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world—a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of woman and of all who are weak, must for the time being, be trodden under foot and disregarded, and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning.

"Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin, and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind.

Ideals Have No Part.

"The thing is preposterous and impossible. And yet it is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved.

"I do not wish, even in this moment of utter disillusionment, to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with unyielding thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched.

"What, then, are we to do? For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honorable peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike, but the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

"I accept the challenge! I know that you accept it in the world shall know that you accept it.

"It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do.

"Concerted Action Exhorted.

"Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response, until the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear.

"Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind.

"There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

EMBARGO IS EXPLAINED

Discrimination Against Columbia River Ports Is Denied—3900 Cars Block Puget Sound Yards.

Reasons for the embargo upon shipments of freight to ports of the Northwest were explained to Portland railroad men and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce Friday by Frank H. Hanlon, of Seattle, who represents in the Northwest R. H. Ashton, regional director of traffic on the railroads.

The rail embargo, the visitor explained, is directed chiefly at non-essentials and slow-moving products, which producers are wont to forward to the seaports in the hope that they will be taken by trade in the Orient.

That there was any discrimination against Columbia River ports was denied. The shippers were to blame for the fact that approximately 5000 cars of such products now clutter the docks and block the railroad yards of Puget Sound ports, it was said. There is no interference, said Mr. Hanlon, with shipments which come with specific guarantees that space for them has been arranged on ocean-going vessels.

"We asked Mr. Hanlon," Executive Secretary Dodson, of the Chamber of Commerce, "that say 2000 cars from the number now congesting Sound facilities be diverted here, where we have dockage and space to unload them and release that number of cars for immediate use. His answer to this was that diversion of cars in that manner could not be made through an arbitrary order.

"It is still our view that by proper co-operation much would be gained by sending some of these loaded cars to Portland and then making effort to have boats of the Japanese and other Oriental nations call here for them."

The manufacture of street-paving bricks from blast furnace slag is being developed in England.

GANONG IS INDORSED

Portland Man Chosen for Head of Milling Concern.

MILLERS MEET AT TACOMA

Resolutions of Respect Adopted in Memory of Theodore Wilcox, Formerly Connected With the Federal Food Administration.

TACOMA, Wash., April 6.—(Special.)—J. W. Ganong, of the Portland Flouring Company, was unanimously indorsed here today by the millers of the eighth milling zone to succeed the late Theodore E. Wilcox as chairman of the milling division of the Food Administration.

The eighth zone comprises Oregon, Washington and Idaho and representative millers were present from the three states.

Millers in attendance at the meeting said that Mr. Ganong's indorsement was the only real business transacted, although a broader organization of the present membership was discussed.

Resolutions of respect were adopted in memory of Mr. Wilcox and kindly words were spoken of him by the men who had been associated with him for so many years. The committee framing the resolutions was composed of D. A. Pattula, Portland; E. G. McCoy, The Dalles; Senator E. E. Riddle, Island City; and D. G. Letch, of Vancouver, Wash., W. B. Shafer, of Waukegan, Wash., who owns mills at Athens and Milton, Or., and C. H. Leonard, of Waukegan, were also present.

J. D. Armstrong, of Tacoma, president, and L. P. Bowman, Seattle, was secretary. After the meeting members said that the Food Administration was not touched upon and the millers did not take up their connection with Herbert Hoover's department. They said that everything would go along in the future as in the past.

Oregon representatives were: D. A. Pattula, J. W. Ganong, Raymond Wilcox, A. R. Jobes, M. T. Russel and Edgar W. Smith, all of Portland; E. G. McCoy, The Dalles; Senator E. E. Riddle, Island City; and D. G. Letch, of Vancouver, Wash., W. B. Shafer, of Waukegan, Wash., who owns mills at Athens and Milton, Or., and C. H. Leonard, of Waukegan, were also present.

LORD MURRAY TO SPEAK

VISITOR WILL DESCRIBE SCENES IN WAR-SCARRED EUROPE.

Earl of Dunmore Is Lieutenant-Colonel in Sixteenth Lancers and Served in South African War.

Graphic word pictures of active life and thrilling battles across no man's land will be given to Portland audiences this week by Alexander Edward Murray, the Earl of Dunmore, who will arrive from Seattle this evening. He will address a public meeting at the Auditorium Wednesday evening. Lord Murray also will address the members' council at the Monday noon luncheon.

Lord Murray succeeded to the title of the eighth Earl of Dunmore, V. C.

M. V. O., D. S. O., in 1907. This title was first created in 1907. He was born in 1871 and his military service for Great Britain dates back to 1895, when he was for two years Viceroy of India.

In the present world war, Lord Murray has been twice wounded, first in December, 1915, in the attack at Ypres, and again in October, 1917, during the battle of Flanders in capturing the Passchendaele Ridge. Has three times been mentioned for gallantry in dispatches during the present war, and in 1917 was awarded the D. S. O. Lord Murray is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Sixteenth Lancers.

Besides his active service in France for the past three years, Lord Murray served throughout the South African war, where he was awarded the Victoria Cross, medal and clasp for saving a comrade at the peril of his own life.

The Earl of Dunmore comes to Portland well heralded as a dramatic speaker, and the present conflict will be brought closer to the Portland audiences through his two addresses here tomorrow noon and Wednesday evening. Thursday noon he will be the guest of the Progressive Business Men's Club.

PORTLAND BOYS AT HOME

Captain and Mrs. J. W. Colbert Visit Friends in City Liberty Day.

Captain and Mrs. J. W. Colbert were Portland visitors from Camp Lewis yesterday. Captain Colbert is in command of the 364th Field Hospital Company of the 21st Sanitary Train, which took part in the Liberty day parade here yesterday.

Among the Portland boys who came down from Camp Lewis Friday night to witness the Liberty day parade in Portland were William Harrison Stipe, Sergeant Finlay D. McNaughton, Sergeant Lewis C. Holbrook, Frederick Raymond Stipe, Leonard I. Kaufman, William Winters, Alvin Hinswanger, Earl R. Goodwin, George Stanley, Sergeant Arthur Wager and Morris Gregory.

Tie into the War with a Liberty Bond

Buy a bond and tell the world you have enlisted.

Uncle Sam will sell you a Liberty Bond on time.

He will give you ten months to pay for it.

Liberty Bonds pay interest. Any bank will help you.

ROUTLEDGE SEED & FLORAL CO.

145-147 Second Street Portland, Or.



YOU may have bought a First Liberty Loan Bond. And you may have bought a Second Liberty Loan Bond. And you may have foregone some pleasures or comforts in buying either or both. But you must buy a Third Liberty Loan Bond. This is more than a duty. It is your country's call at a time when

more money is needed to win the war. The vast sums already raised and expended were but stepping stones. Now comes the Third call and you must respond generously—with sacrifice, if necessary. Let us finish it now—as a whole Nation unified in lending. It is the only way to win, and win we must. Buy that Liberty Bond today!

Gevurtz Furniture Company

Only One Location—185 to 191 First Street A Few Steps From Yamhill Public Market

SWEDEN'S ACTION IS DUE

U. S. ANTICIPATES FULFILLMENT OF SHIPPING TERMS.

Phosphate Rock, Needed by Swedish Farmers, to Be Sent at Once. Agreement Believed Fair.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The War Trade Board, it became known today,

has anticipated Sweden's fulfillment of the terms of a temporary shipping agreement and has authorized licenses for the export to Sweden of 25,000 tons of phosphate rock, urgently needed by Swedish farmers for fertilizing purposes.

The temporary agreement provides that promised supplies from this side shall not be released until the charters are signed for the entire 100,000 tons of shipping which Sweden for its part is to furnish. Part of the charters still remain to be signed, but such satisfactory progress has been made in turning over the tonnage that the board decided voluntarily to release

the phosphate to meet the immediate need of Swedish agriculture.

The terms of a general agreement for the duration of the war, now under negotiation with Sweden, are regarded here as decidedly fair and liberal to Sweden. They provide for adequate supplies of cereals, fats and other foodstuffs, coffee, tea and spices, cotton and wool, leather and tanning materials, fertilizers, binder twine for the harvest and other necessities which Sweden is obliged to import.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070, A 6955.

Advertisement for Goodrich tires featuring 'The Conquerors' and 'Goodrich Tested Tires'. Includes text: 'BEST IN THE LONG RUN', 'The Conquerors', 'HAIL The Conquerors of the Road', 'GOODRICH TESTED TIRES', 'The roads did their worst. East, west, north and south, as the Test Car Fleets whirled from state to state, the teeth of the road gnawed at Goodrich Tires.', 'SILVERTOWN CORDS, and BLACK SAFETY TREADS, proved themselves masters of the road.', 'THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY', 'Portland Branch: Broadway and Burnside St., Portland, Ore.', 'THE CITY OF GOODRICH - AKRON, OHIO.'