## **AMERICA WILL** BE PUT ON WAR **DIET TOMORROY**

Orders for Further Conservation Issued by Hoover and Wilson

REDUCTION 30 PER CENT

"Victory Bread" Adopted-Stop Waste Appeal Compulsion Reserved

(Continued from page 1)

classed as bakeries and will be reto serve the new victory quired bread

State food administrators will be permitted to designate the wheatless meal in each state. Where this is not done the food administration re quests that the evening meal be observed as wheatless.

The president's proclamation, be sides calling on the public for a further reduction in consumption makes a renewed appeal to the housewife to stop the waste of food. It asks general observance of the food administration's regulations and calls on the people in addition to hold down their consumption of sugar.

There is no forcible limitation of purchases by householders, and in this connection the food administrator says:

"The effectiveness of these rules is dependent solely upon the good will and willingness of the American people to sacrifice. In the last analysis the success or failure of any force—the American woman and, we depend upon her to see that these rules are observed."

Of the nearly 20,000,000 householders in the United States, about 13,000,000 have signed the food administration's pledge to follow its food conservations directions and fed eral officials believe that the regulations will be generally observed.

Mr. Hoover estimates that obser-vance of the regulations will save about 15,000,000 bushels of wheat a use in public eating places or in the month for shipment abroad. This will enable the allies to subsist, alif no wheat substitute can be found. other substitutes, with wheat flour tration prefers that the evening meal in all bread baking, and all of Europe is milling a large amount of the bread ration by almost half. the voluntary rationaing system falls in this country, it then, Mr. Hoover said toda, "is up to congress. We have no powers under the law to compel people to eat less."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- The food administration tonight issued

the rules that have been formulated by the United States food administration, witht the aprpoval of the president, in order to effect the further conservation in foodstuffs in order to support the allies and our own armed forces over the next four

These rules are effective from the morning of Monday, January 28. Women Depended on ..

"The effectiveness of these rules will of, and the willingness to sacrifice by the Aberican people. In the last analysis, the success or failure of any plan such as here outlined rests with the people. We are de-uendent upon the cooperation of the trades. We have but one police force -the American woman and we de-pend upon her to organize in cooperation with our state and local food administrators to see that these rules are obeyed by that small minority who may fail. Part of the rules will be enforced under the Lever food act; other parts are voluntary, and will depend for their success upon public sentiment. Our experience hitherto has shown a willsumers and a full cooperation of the trades, to undergo the self sacrifice necessary to render such measures effective. The small minority who refuse to cooperate should not be allowed to defeat the nations' neces-

Dual Purchase in Force. "1 .- As their part in reducing the consumption of wheat flour, the consumers of the country are called upon, in purchasing such flour, to buy at the same time an equal weight of other cereals (corn meal, corn starch corn flour, homing, corn grits, barley, flour, rice flour, oat meal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potatoe flour, soy bean flour and feterita flours and meals). The housewife may use these products separately in making bread, cakes and pastry, or mix them as she

"The retailers are to sell wheat flour only with an equal weight of

these other cereals.

"2 .- Consumers will be able to obtain mixed cereal bread from their bakers who will be required under the license regulations to mix five cent of other cereals with their wheat flour, both in bread and rolls. and woll be required gradually to increase this substitution until, beginning February 24th, a minimum of 20 per cent of such cereals is to be used. The food administration urges on consumers the buying of this bread, which will be ictory bread and will contain not less than twenty per cent of

ing, as they do, twenty five per cent tion of pork products. more of the wheat grain than ordinary white bread, they too, will of sugar will be necessary until later serve the purpose of saving white in the rear.

"If you bake bread at home use wheat substitutes; if you buy it, my only victory bread.

"3 .- Manafacturers of macaroni paghetti, acodles, crackers, breakfast foods, pie, cake and pastry are not to purchase to exceed 70 per eent of the wheat flour they used during the corresponding months of 1917. These manufacturers will be cereals other than wheat in their productions.

more than 70 per cent of their purchases of flour from millers as based on their purchases for the corresponding months of the preceding year, and their sales to the retail trade must be in the proportion of one pound of wheat flour to one pound of other cereals, this being the same proportion in which the retailers sell to the consumer, unless the wholesajer satisfies himself that the substitutes have already been purchased from another source.

"A ruling has been made that in making any combination sales under this program, dealers shall name a price for each of the articles so sold which shall not represent more than a normal pre-war profit on any one of the articles sold.

5-Millers of flour are to distribute their output to their custom- FIRES BURN WAR ary channels and markets in such a manner that each city, town and district may receive its usual proportions The wheat millers have been required to produce one barrel of flour (196 pounds) from 264 pounds of wheat. This is a white flour and represents from 2 per cent to 4 per cent higher extraction than from last vear's harvest.

Monday, Wednesday Wheatless. "6-To assist further in conservation, Monday and Wednesday of each week are to be observed as wheatless day and one meal of each day as a wheatless meal. This applies both in the home and in the such planeas outlined rests with the public eating places, and on such people. We have but one police days and meals no crackers, pastries. macaroni, breakfast food, or other cereals containing wheat should be used. The only exception to this is such small amounts of flour as may be needed for thickening soups or

gravies or as a binder in corn bread or other cereal breads. "7-On · wheatless days, and at wheatless meals, the food administration urges that bread baked in the home be other than wheat bread. Where bread is purchased either for though their rations will be short. The federal food administrator All of the allies, and the central pow in each state will announce the meal ers as well, are on war bread diet to be observed as a wheatless meal ed as a wheatless meal Most of the allies are mixing in his state. If no meal is designated, the United States food adminis-

be wheatless. "8-It is further desired, in order whole wheat grain. Both France that meat and pork products be conand England have recently cut down served, that one meatless day, Tuesday, in every week, and one meat less meal in every day, be observed, and, in addition two porkless days. Tuesday and Saturday, in every week, be strictly kept. By 'meatless' is meant without hog, cattle or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. 'porkless" meant without pork, ham, bacon, lard or pork products, fresh or pre Use fish, poultry and eggs. "9-For local situations where exceptions are necessary application

should be made to the state food administrators." The president's proclamation is as follows:

Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intense effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war dependent wholly upon the good with the sustenace vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of man power to the war. the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping, places the

largely on our shoulders. The food administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility without any real inconvenience on our part 30 Per Cent Reduction Vital.

In order that we may reduce ou consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30 per cent-a reduction Imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseaswholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and resell to their customers only 70 per cent of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour to 70 per cent of their 1917 requirements, and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to at most 70 per cent of those of last year, or, when buying bread, should purchase mixed

To provide sufficient sereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley oats and rice products, and the mixed cereal bread and other prodncts of the bakers which contain an admixture of other cereals.

Wheatless Days Two. In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week, and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sheep products. Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week, one meatless meal should be the remaining indebtedness," he as-observed in each day; while, in ad-serted. For I did not want to leave Chicago. Its object is to cultivate Class G-f,—Bird cereals other than wheat. Graham dition, taturday in each week should my children a heritage from which youthfulness, and its members are lem. or whole wheat bread will also be further be observed as a day upon they could obtain only what they all septuagenarians.

given that name, because, contain- which there should be no consump-A continued economy in the use

> It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts

of foodstuffs should be rigidly elim-Conservation Is Healthful.

and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply, but the elimination of every sort of waste performing patriotic service by using and the substitution of other comwe need to save, will in no way imest, take the liberty of calling upon every lowel American to take fully istration and of begging that they the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the food administration for the success of food conservation will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land.

(Signed) -Woodrow Wilson, The White House. January 18, 1918.

PLANTS: LOSS HUGE (Continued from page 1)

There were other fires of a suspicious nature in New York, Paterson, N. J., Buffalo, Maynard, Mass., and Peterboro, Canada. "In every case a rigid investigation wil be made, either by muntion or military authorities, in an effort to fix th responsibility.

**BOMB PROOFS** 

ARE WRECKED (Continued from page 1)

was learned two men were alive. They were given stimulants and nourishment through the pipe and a derrick was impressed into service to relieve the heavy debris over them. By midnight ten bodies had Portland to assist the militia there been reclivered. Eight of them were identified.

The explosion occurred in bomb proof No. 2, used as a drying room large number of ships which are re- law or even custom. for detonators after they have been guired at once for the transportafilled with fulminate of mercury. The tion through the Panama canal of detonators are designed for setting war supplies and munitions of all off the high explosive in torpedo kinds.

Only enough explosive is kept on hand to meet the demands for the day, and the shelters are built for the most part under ground, to localize explosions. bomb proofs on the island and to explosion was of sufficient force-to-wreek only Nos. 1, 2 and 3,

That the loss of life in the bomb proofs was not greater was due to the fact that at noon about half o the usual number of employes in the three shelters had been tran verred temporarily to another department The big shops where hundreds of workers are engaged in the manu-

facture of the navy's torpedoes are from the shelters. One building dewas bus a hundred feet away. The terrific poncussion threw most of the girls into hysterics, and many of them fainted.

It was reported at first that score the girls employed in the shops Olcott Raised to Third had been killed and the excitement among their relatives here ran so high that guards had difficulty in handling them.

PACKERS HAD CLOSE EYE ON CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1) Packers Finance Opposition.

Close watch was kept on the views and Sulzberger and Wilson firms.

were told by Mr. Heney that it was of Salem, a continuation and extension of the pool known as the National, Packing company, ordered dissolved by the federal courts in 1912.

"We will show that this understanding between the packers has continued and is now in effect," be said. "And that they apportion the livestock purchases throughout the United States on the basis of their expenses were met on the san:c

Buying Agreements Charged. Buying agreements, tending to eliminate competition and to permit the packers to control the nation's from Portland. food supply, long have Ween charged by the livestock growers in their demands for governmental inquiry into Bay, who declare they will not take the business, E. C. Lasater of Fal- no for an answer. However, Mr. furrias, Texas, a leading figure in Simpson is taking observation of the the American Livestock association, attitude of citizens in other parts of took the stand to tell of conferences the state. He will be in Portland requested by the packers to promote until February 15. tetter feeling between the producing and purchasing ends of the business. be sidetracked entirely, or confined only to economic questions with all

criminal aspects eliminated. "I told them that if conditions continued unchanged, my holdings single throw of the dice and lost it. could go to any man who would pay

were allowed by five outsiders controlling the market.

Livingstone Testifies. Colin H. Livingstone, representative at Washington for Armour and company, in handling quertions affecting their foreign trade, and a business associate of the late Senator Elkins of West Virginia, Charles W. Morse and the Guggenheims, was the The maintenance of the health only other witness during the day. His testimony ended abruptly when Mr. Heney produced evidence of letter he had written Armour and company and which was not included in the correspondence Livingstone furnished the commission. One of modities at which we have more the commissions' agents accompanabundant supplies for those which led Mr. Livingstone to his office to search for the missing letter.

"4.—Wholesalers will be required pair the strength of our people and . While on the stand Mr. Living-under license regulations net to buy will enable us to meet one of the stone said he had not been active will enable us to meet one of the stone said he had not been active most pressing obligations of the war. against the Borland resolution. A I. therefore, in the national inter-letter from A. R. Urion, of Armour and company, to J. gden Armour, said a request for additional comto heart the suggestions which are pensation by Mr. Livingstone for being circulated by the food admin- work in obtaining settlement for meat cargoes detained by the British be followed. I am confident that blockade, surely must refer to his efforts on the Borland resolution Mr. Urion asserted that he knew nothing of influence which Livingstone said he had with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and other Canadian dignitaries.

The name of E. Dana Durand of the University of Minnesota a formconnection with the preparation of an economic justification of Swift tone of the foreign firm. He replied he sympathized so until he saw the information and the conquered. was certain it was to be a fair stateand other expenses.

#### Mustering Officer Is **Expected Monday Night**

Salem from the adjutant general's tion. office in Portland Monday night, for probable that about thirty-five of tiations with the Russians. the Salem men will be ordered to

#### W. O. Morrow Is Elected President of Association

dent for 1918 of the Capital City Cooperative Creamery association at meeting held in the auditorium of the Salem Commercial club yester-day. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, F. B. Simpson; secretary-treasurer. Alex Harold; rectors, George Nash and M.

Much progress has been shown the management of the association during the last year under the direction of O. P. Neptune who has served since April 1 and the members believe that the present year will bring bigger results of their

# Degree Master Masonry

Secretary of State Ben W. Olcoit was raised to the third degree of with the political leaders, responsi-Massonry by the grand lodge officials of Oregon at the Masonic temple last night. The grand lodge officers who conducted the initiatory

F. H. Shellenberger, Portland, grand master; F. W. Settlemeier, congressmen on the Borland res- Woodburn, deputy grand master; olution by agents of the packers in Earl C. Bronaugh, Portland, senior Washington, their representatives grand warden; W. J. Kerr, Corvalusually being cautiously devised so lis, junior grand warden; F. J. Millthat identities were indicated only er, Salem, acting granti treasurer; by initial or state Especial atten- James F. Robertson, Portland, grand tion was given to Representative secretary; George G. Brown, Salem, Gard of Qhio, and Representative senior grand deacon; George Coch-Morgan of Oklahoma, from who op- ran, La Grande, junior grand deaposition was feared. Opposition to con; Rev. J. R. N. Bell, Corvallis, the Borland resolution, including a grand chaplain; George H. Burnett, flood of telegrams inspired by the Salem, acting grand marshal; J. H. packers, was financed, according to Richmond, Portland, acting grand the evidence, by a fund of \$15,000 senior stewart; T. D. Van Heckeson, last night within sight of the much raised on a percentage basis among Portland, acting junior grand stewthe Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy art; Henry Schomaker, Salem, acting grand tyler, and the Past Grand This percentage received the close Masters J. C. Moreland, Salem; D. attention of the commission, who P. Mason, Albany, and Lot L. Pearce

Attendance last night was one of the largest ever known here.

#### Simpson to Announce His Decision About February

L. J. Simpson, Coos Bay capitalist, who was in Salem yesterday to property holdings, and that all joint organize the county for thrift stump sales, made the setatement that he will announce his decision relative to becoming a candidate for governor about February 1, or a few days later. The announcement will be made

Mr. Simpson is being urged strongly for the place by the people of Coos

Seventeen nations, with an aggre-He said little was accomplished, as gate population of 1314 millions. the packers were insistent first of are now arrayed in war against Geradd that the proposed inquiry should many and her three allies, with population of 156 millions.

The picturesque Colonel Mellish his day, once staked \$200,000 on a The "Club of Berrowed Time" is

## VON KUEHLMAN SPEECH SHOWS HUN CRITICISM

Rebuke Said to Have Come for Policy in Dealing With Bolsheviki

PRESS BLAMED

Secretary Emphasizes Necessity for Maintaining Bold Front

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 26. - Dr. Richard von Kuehlman, the German secretary for foreign affairs, speakng yesterday before the main committee of the reichstag, made a long er government official appeared in explanation in defense of the central the documentary evidence again in powers' negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. The general and company. Mr. Durand was asked speech indicated that there had to undertake the work of editing the been strong criticisms from German information compiled by the Svift sources, chiefly because the government had not dealt with the Bolwith their object but could not do sheviki as conquerors dictating to

Incidentally von Kuehlmann gave ment of conditions. He eventually an interpretation of the German idea did undertake the work, according to of self-determination for the peoples letters, and refused any remunera- of Poland. Courland and Lithuania. tion except \$300 for stenographic The plan is not to provide a referendum, but a decision by the representative bodies, or the leaders of public opinion. The significant point in this scheme is contained in the fact that, the so-called representative bodies of those countries now consist of representatives mostly A mustering in officer will be in chosen by the Cerman administra-

Von Kuehlmann and Count Czerthe purpose of mustering into the nin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign service of the state the newly organ- minister, are returning to Brestized Salem militia company. It is Litovsk for a renewal of the nego

Discussing the future of the cupied states, Secretary von Kuehlin guarding bridges, factories and mann said that so far as carrying ship yards, where the government is cut the right of self-disposal was now speeding up the building of a concerned there was no European

"The national will, when national development is in its infancy," he continued, "is always formed and expressed by a relatively small number of spiritually developed and patriotically inspired leaders. The great masses then follow slowly. It is an undeniable fact that certain elements of the population, owing t their territorial position, education and tradition have an overwhelming entitled to speak for them.

"I agree with what was explained here yesterday that the decision of a representative body, expressed on broad principles, is infinitely more to the purpose than a referendum."

Dealing with newspaper criticisms of the part played by the army in the negotiations, the secretary said that political and military questions were interpolated as it would be imtelegraph at every point.

"The chief army administration, he said, "is a great factor in our life today, and it would not be wise to pass it by. The tasks which have been but upon it are tremendous. Upon their solution still depends the fate of the German empire. By the fact that representatives of the chief administration of the army can only intervene in debates by agreement bility (for the political administra-

tion is completely secured. Difficulties were raised for the negotiations, continued the secretary, by the excited and warlike spirit of the prees, especially the Berlin press, which had become a tremendous power. He hoped it would realize its responsibilities. A united front in the face of the enemy countries was necessary for the success of diplomatic aegotiations.

### With the Draft Board

In the supreme effort to close the week with all registrants classified coveted goal leaving only a few rag ends to arrange next week

their questionnaires, or obtained an extension of time have long ago been considered on the delinquent list, and will receive no further notice from the board.

William A. Zosel of Salem and Fred H. Kaiser of Macleay were vesterday qualified and sent to Portland where they are to join the signal corps of the army, one of its most important branches of service. The following are summoned for

Walter Groughnour, Roade, Ore.: Jim Dick, Silverton; James H. Monbert, Mill City: John Bedford Dye, Napa. Calif.; Leonard Phillips, Stayton; W. Frank Cook, Astoria: Eugene R. Pawlson, Clarence S. Tallefson, Portland; Sam Richard King, New York City; William H. Riddle, Chicago; Lloyd Haberly, Portland; Charles E. Derrick, Harry P. Bisxhoff David P. O'Hara, and Chester R. Ridgeway, Salem.

Classification cards were mailed to the following:

Class D15 .- Verne E. Wickoff. San Francisco; John Cupp, Turner; Walter M. Baker, Talbot; Benjamin F. Pound, Camp Lewis; George Hostetteller, Mill City; Erciel W. Reece, Amsville; Charles H. Knuths, Miller B. Hayden, Ernest F Ostrin, Orvis who was the Admirable Crichton of Judah Fry, Verdun M Moffitt, Ed- fingers. ward K. Humphreys and Roy Charles Barth, Salem.

Class E-5.-John Doams and Geo. Class G-f .- Bird Lee Craven, Sa-

Class G-1 .- David O'Hara, Ches-

ter R. Ridgeway, Salem; Walter Groughnour, Grande Ronde, Ore. James H. Monbert, Mill City; W Frank Cook, Astoria; Eugene R. Pawlson and Lloyd Haberly, Portland. Class 0-1 .- William A. Roth, Sa-

Class A-2.-Frank A. Doerfler, Silverton. Class E-5 .- Cornelius E. Jepsen,

Class B-C-3. Edward G. Bonney Salem.

Class B-2.- John William Spen er and Thomas A. Roberts, Salem. Class B-3.-James O. Luper, Sa-

Class F-5.—Samuel Stoller, Sil verton; Erakles Lellos, Portland; John Trachsel, Turner. Class A-4 .- Harry I. Pearson

Turner. Class A-4 and B-5.-Harold M Doxsee, Eugene.

Class D-3 and A-4 .- William E Smith, Jefferson, Class 1-1.—Guiseppe Palumbo, Hauser, Ore.; Otho C. Hart, Silverton: Pit A. Kromwall, Seattle: Percy C. Robins, Turner; Asa A. Tin-

dall, Vancouver.; John P. Noud, Kla-math Falles, Ore.; William W. Belamy, St. Johns, Ore.; Nicholas Lulay Michton, Penn.; John F. Rautenkang, Hilge E. Donaldson, Robert Seamster. Arthur George Stenstrom and Walker Pence, Salem. Class A-1.-Sam R King, New York Cty; Clarence, S: Tallefson, Portlands Jim Dick, Silverton; John

Bedfor Dye, Napa, Calif.; Leonard Phillips, Stayton; William H. Reddie, Chicago; Charles E. Derrick, Harry P. Bischoff, and Henry M. Boedigheimer, Shem. Class A-4.-Thomas E. Barry.

Turner; Chester F. Bilyeu, Mill City, August E. Wideman, Palo Alto, Calif.; Theodore D. Kleen, Claire C. Simeral, Portland; Albert H. Liechty and Walter G. Montgomery, Macleay; Lew W. Grimm, Oswego, Ore.; Walter C. Anderson, Aumsville; David E. Hart, Oregon City; Fern P. Runcorn, Falls City; Russell E. Edmeades, Worden Ore.; Alexander Downing, Baker: Tom Opedal, Silverton; Joseph Etzel, Stayton; Hardead, but what we do here to ry D. Hobson, Cooch, Ore.; Shirley more than that; it is a part E. Roland, Wheeler, Ore.; Julius M. Titze, Mehama, Ore.; Clarence D. Monroe, Detroit, Ore.; Raymond W. Hunter, Sherman, Calif.; Arno V. Myers, Forest Grove; George E. Bahsen, Orval M. Teel, Kenneth J. decent international dealings again Brown, William H. Prank, George A. Wishart, Clifford E. Bowen, Carl F. Dickson, George H. Patterson, Bliss E. Kennedy, Olaf Oleson, Herbert L. Dane, Jacob Glenn Taylor, James McGilchrist and Joseph C. Schmid, Salem,

Score 54 to 5 State Championship Looms for Local Youngsters

By the overwhelming score of 54 the Salem high school basketteam defeated Albany high school last night on the local floor. Salem perforated the air inside the basket so often that the scorers had difficulty in keeping track of things Mark Latham, Salem's center, acr-

ied off the high honors. He dropped the ball in fifteen times. 'The game went Salem's way from the Salem got its first basket within the first ten seconds of play. There was more yelling from the side lines than usual. Between halves the S. H. S. boys serpentined for a few minutes.

This makes Albany's second defeat for the week-end. Friday evening that team registered one point too few to break even with Silverton. The line-up was as follows:

Greeg ...... R.F..... Irvine Gill ..... L.F.... Nebergall M. Latham .... C..... Willard Hulsey ..... L.G.... Bussard oss . . . . . . . R.G. . . . Henderson Umpire-Baker.

During the last half. Carson was ubstituted for Hulsey and Lantis for reeg. Albany also substituted twice. With only one defeat and that by one point in the Eugene game, Salem has high hopes for the State championship.

Earlier in the evening Company A of the S. H. S. cadets defeated Hauser Bros. by an 11 to 10 score. The preliminary line-up was: Company Harra ...... R.F.... Hickman M. Ryan ..... Brooks H. Latham .... C..... Moore D. Ryan ...... R.G...... Umpire Carson. Socolofsky .... L.G...... Hu!!

PQINTERS ABOUT TRACTORS. Here are some "dont's" from the superintendent of a tractor company's service department: Don't overload.

Don't adjust the implement to full tractor load at the easiest part of the field. Adjust for the hardest. Don't jerk or "buck" the load.

Don't run too fast.

Don't add patent ingredients to the lubrication oil or to the water. Don't try to economize by using cheaper lubricating oil.

Don't change oil if the kind you are now using gives satisfactory service. Steel costs more than oil. Don't tinker with the magneto or

you are doing. Don't neglect needed repair work Don't let bearings get too hot. Feel of them frequently with your

carburetor unless you know what

In many places in Reforma, New Zealand, which is the center of a volcanic region, one has only to push was right sick!"-Harper Monthly, one's walking stick into the ground a few inches and then remove it to

# CEMETERY FOR IS DEDICA

Colonel Declares No Worthier Fate Could Come to Soldiers

PEOPLE'S RIGHTS ISSUE

Americans Who Make Sm. preme Sacrifice to Rest With Sons of France

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Jan. 15 .- (Correspondence of The Amo ciated Press.)-One of the com teries set aside by the French authorities as a burial place for the American dead in France was dedicated a few days ago by Colonel John S. Sewell of the Seventeenth Kallway engineers, in an address in which he declared that "no worthier fate c come to a soldier fighting in a just cause than to be gathered with her own sons to the bosom of France."

"It is our duty and our privilege," said Colonel Sewell, "here to dedicate this plot of ground as a last resting place for some of us who have come to France-and some who will come to France-to return no more to our native land. Burial Is Dedication.

"This is not an ordinary o It is customary for a people vide decent resting places for more than that; it is a part of the pledge of a great people to a great cause. Here, by our own act, our country consecrates herself and us and all of our sons to the protect of free and liberal governm the most brutal and arrog ernment and the most indecent nation that has even existed. Here, also, the act of dedication occu after the decisive battle of this war, for it has really been won by the sons of France, at the Marne and at Verdun.

"But much remains to do; w we had not the privilege of sharing in what has gone before, we know, as we stand here today, that our country and we, her sons, are ple ed to our full share in what is yet to

Rights of People Issue. 'In the complex of motives which today, what is the dominant one, the one without which we would not be here? Undoubtedly it is the firm conviction of the people of the United States that the real issue in this wa is the whole question of the right of peoples to live under conditions th make life worth while; that the ing classes of Germany have of themselves and their nation rible Frankenstein, a soulle ster, dedicated to brute force, devoid of all sen justice and decency in internations relations, committing the basest as most infamous acts in the name of national necessity and justify these-acts by blasphemous use of t

name of the Most High. "Our people feel that here is an international thug grown power through devious ways, amuck among the decent nation the world and attempting nothing less than to strangle them all.

Sacrifice Must Be Made. "Under such conditions we cannot stand aside. As a good citizen of the community of nations we do our part to reduce this male to order. It matters not that b the future. The dominant n that has caused our country to us here is the conviction that and we must not shrink from duty that lies before us, and duty is first to the whole comm of decent peoples and only sec to ourselves.

"In -full knowledge of the high purpose that sends us here, as a en that we stand ready to pay price that our duty may demand, we here dedicate this plot of ground to those who must and will make the and serious duty, but not one to bitter. Rather do we rejoice that, such a gause, we are privileged risk ourselves and all that we are

"For those of us who may make the supreme sacrifice is therefore provided here a final abode worthy of the cause in which we are "To a soldier fighting in a just

than to be gathered with her own sons to the bosom of France-France to whom the world owes so mu and who has repeatedly shown the world that a nation and a pe willing to die for a cause can never really die."

ALMOST THE SPEED LIMIT. "At Chattanooga," said a veters of the Civil War, "one of the men in my company left early in the action, and no one saw him till after the battle, when he appeared in camp unwounded and unabash Some of the boys accused him of running away, but he wouldn't ad-

" I only retreated in good order, he declared. "I heard of the matter and a re days later I asked him if he had an idea how fast he had 'retreated.' "'Well, I'll tell you, cap'n,' he said if I had been at home and go

after the doctor folks that see m

passin' would have thought my w

WEATHER.