

WESTON LEADER

VOLUME 41

WESTON, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1918

NUMBER 20

PRESIDENT SAYS "NO" TO GERMANY

Appeal For Peace is Quickly and Decisively Refused by Wilson.

Washington.—President Wilson has answered Germany's peace proposal with a decision which not only fulfills the expectations of supporters of his diplomacy, but also dispels the fears of those who predicted that he would offset victories at arms with defeats at diplomacy.

The full text of America's message to Germany is as follows:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the eighth and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

No Armistice Until Atrocities Cease.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as belligerents, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace, its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often, of their very inhabitants.

"The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

Autocratic Government Must Go.

"It is necessary also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last. It is as follows:

"The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it.

"The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves.

"The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with

whom they are dealing. "The president will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary."
"ROBERT LANSING."

Italian Troops Capture Durazzo. Washington.—Italian troops have occupied Durazzo, the Albanian port which British and Italian naval forces recently raided and destroyed the important Austrian naval base, according to a dispatch to the Italian embassy from Rome.

DOCTOR YAMAMOTO AT CHAUTAUQUA

Noted Japanese Scholar, Author and Lecturer on Japanese-American Relations.

Dr. Yamamoto was educated in the universities of both Japan and the United States, has written several authoritative books on the relations of the two countries, and is perhaps better fitted than any other man on the platform to bring this vital subject to American audiences.

Few subjects are more important in the public mind at the present time than the one concerning our relations



Dr. Minosaku Tochi Yamamoto.

with Japan. And perhaps few subjects are less understood. It will be a pleasure at Chautauqua to hear Dr. Minosaku Tochi Yamamoto, Japanese scholar, author and lecturer, discuss these problems from an impartial standpoint.

(Second evening's attraction, Weston's Annual Chautauqua, Nov. 9-14.)

Frantic telegrams have been received by Senator Chamberlain from representatives of prune growers in the vicinity of Salem saying that notwithstanding the announcements that the food administration has given orders for the purchase of 38,000,000 pounds of Oregon prunes, the orders have not been received by Oregon packers and the packing-houses are still idle.

The new circular road around the rim of Crater Lake has been completed. The road later probably will be hard-surfaced, but the dirt grade circling the lake at an average height of about 7000 feet is entirely finished. It is 38 miles long and completes 75 miles of road work now in Crater Lake national park. The road around the rim has been under construction for three years.

Oregon draftees are being rejected at army camps and cantonments in excess of the national average, reports just given out from Washington indicate. In recent months, under new standards, the average percentage of rejections of inducted men has jumped from 4.83 per cent to 7.6 per cent, for the nation at large. Oregon's percentage of unfit is 8 as against Washington state's record of 5 per cent.

Oregon lumber manufacturers have been asked by the navy to furnish 600,000 feet of decking to be used aboard mine sweepers under construction on the Atlantic coast. This is the second order for decking of the new size, 4 1/2 by 4 1/2 inches, to be placed with the Fir Production board, the first having been for 500,000 feet for steel freighters under way at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding company.

Public Service Commissioner H. H. Corey has returned from eastern Oregon where he effected an agreement between the East Oregon Logging company and farmers of Wallowa county by which the ranchers will be allowed to transport their wheat to market over the logging road of the former. The cost will be about 9 cents a hundred pounds. Heretofore, it has been necessary for the farmers to haul their grain by team for distances of from 30 to 40 miles, the cost in many cases amounting to more than 30 cents a hundred. The road extends from Enterprise to Flora. There is in the neighborhood of 150,000 bushels of wheat to be taken to market.



U. S. Food Administration.

FRENCH POUND FLEEING GERMANS

Paris.—French troops continue to keep in contact with the retreating Germans, the French war office announced. The French report said the remaining enemy troops were showing resistance on the north bank of the Aisne canal south of Chateau-Portien.

Sixty-five hundred civilians were liberated when the French troops entered the city of Laon. The statement issued at the war office says that the French have passed far beyond the town on the whole front between the Oise and the Ailette rivers.

Newspapers here believe that as a result of the continuous advance of the allies the Germans will be forced hastily to retreat to the Lille-Metziers-Mets line.

The German retreat is being carried out with difficulty owing to the bombardment of railroads by airplanes. British troops are reported to have outflanked Bouchain and to be advancing on Denain, from which town they are only three miles distant.

American forces are advancing in the direction of Dun-Sur-Neuse, in the Argonne sector, according to the intransigent.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE WAR

The battle line in France continues to bend under the attacks of the entente allies, and the enemy almost everywhere is retreating toward new positions. But his retreat is orderly and the British, French and Americans are being compelled to fight their way forward slowly in the face of enemy machine gun detachments acting as rear guards.

To the south the French have blotted out both La Fere and Laon and the greater portion of the St. Gobain massif standing in the elbow where the line runs eastward toward the Swiss frontier.

The Chemin des Dames no longer stands as a bulwark for Laon in the Aisne region and to the east in the Champagne the French, by a swift advance, have entered Vouziers and carried their line so far north that the communications between the German northern armies and those east of the Champagne bid fair to be cut.

On the extreme allied right in the active battle area the American First army is keeping up its hammering tactics and daily gaining more of the most valuable ground remaining to the Germans in northern France—that protecting their communicating lines from the home soil through the Metz and Montmedy regions.

Both in the Macedonian theater and in Palestine the allied forces are pressing the enemy hard. Albania is fast being cleared of the Austro-Hungarian troops, while in Serbia Nish, the capital of the little kingdom, after the invasion by the Austro-Hungarians, has been recaptured and the enemy driven to the hills north of it.

Prune growers of the Forest Grove locality have practically finished picking the crop. The season has been unusually favorable for work and the crop exceeds former records.

MANY PEOPLE DIE IN FOREST FIRES

Duluth, Minn.—Information from fire-swept northeastern Minnesota tended to confirm reports that nearly 1000 persons lost their lives in the forest fires of Saturday and Sunday in this section.

Twelve thousand homeless and penniless refugees, all in need more or less of medical attention, are quartered in hospitals, churches, schools, private homes and in the armory here.

Cloquet, Brookston, Brevator, Corona, Adolph, Thompson, Arnold, Moebe Lake and Wright have been wiped out, according to refugees.

Scores of hamlets and hundreds of settlers' homes have been destroyed. The property and timber loss will total many millions of dollars.

335 DIE IN SHIP CRASH

Fatal Collision of Troopships Occurs in North Channel.

An Irish Port.—Revised figures indicate that 335 American soldiers perished in the Otranto disaster in the North Channel.

Three hundred American soldiers and 30 French sailors and 266 members of the crew of the Otranto have been landed at a port in northern Ireland. Sixteen other survivors have been picked up at Islay.

The Otranto is a total wreck on the island of Islay. The Kashmir landed its troops at a Scottish port without loss of life.

The troopships collided while a heavy storm was raging and the Otranto, with a gaping hole in her side, then drifted helplessly toward the rocky coast.

480 Lost When Leinster Is Sunk.

London.—The number of lives lost when a U-boat sunk the passenger liner Leinster in the Irish sea is now placed at 480. The vessel carried 687 passengers and had a crew of 70.

Survivors said that the submarine fired the two torpedoes without warning from a range of about 150 yards.

Second U. S. Field Army in France.

With the American Armies in France.—America now has two armies in the field.

The second field army began operations under the command of General Robert L. Bullard, while General Hunter Liggett has been assigned to the command of the first field army.

Influenza Increases at Camp Lewis.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—There were 437 new cases of influenza here last week, as opposed to only 128 cases the previous week, according to the weekly health report. The number of deaths, despite this increase in influenza, decreased.

The cruising and appraising of privately-owned land in the Bull Run watershed district by the government foresters is under way. It is expected that the owners will exchange their rights in this district for timber not in a government reserve section. The Bull Run watershed is the source of Portland's water supply.

BABIES MUST HAVE MILK

"You get more calories to the penny from milk than from any other food even at the present price," said Dr. E. J. Labbe, specialist, who returned recently from Europe and who spoke at the State Fair and at other patriotic gatherings. Dr. Labbe told of the children he treated in the Red Cross children's hospital in Evian, on Lake Geneva, in France. The little French and Belgian refugees were wan and weak and almost lifeless. A milk diet soon brought good results and the babes thrived. "But," said Dr. Labbe, "they will never entirely shake off the marks made by the months in which they were starved for milk. Children must have milk if the race is to go on. It is every man's and every woman's duty to do all in his power to keep the herds of Oregon alive. Feed men, mill men, dairymen, householders, dealers, everyone must co-operate. The babies of the world must be saved."

Milk may be used not only as an addition to an already rich diet, but in place of some of the slowly digested dishes which over tax the digestive organs and impair the health. Milk contains all the elements necessary to sustain life and build up the body. It must be remembered too, that butter is a food for all, for rich and poor, for old and young. Cottage cheese is another dairy product that is of great food value.

Milk As An Energy Maker Acknowledged by Shipbuilders.

Because Portland and Seattle shipbuilders make a scramble for the milk bottles when the noon whistle blows they are becoming famous and to the fact that they drink milk is attributed their ability to do better work than any other shipbuilders.

Now comes San Francisco showing she, too, has taken to the habit. The Pacific Dairy Review says "one distributor alone supplies 1,500 quarts daily to men in the Union Iron Works," although, the review adds, "in San Francisco, the milk-drinking habit is still in its infancy." Here's another argument for keeping up the dairy herds. The milk bottle is backing the beer can off the map. Time was when the men of the iron works would have "rushed the can" as they termed getting their beer.

The food value of a quart of milk is the equivalent of three fourths of a pound of beef, two pounds of chicken or eight eggs. Compare the costs and milk wins.

Dr. E. V. McCullom of Johns Hopkins University who visited Oregon not long ago made this statement. He adds "For the sake of your family's health, and for the reduction of your living expenses, use more dairy products, and then some more."

"The restricted use of milk would mean a serious loss of energy, and a serious menace to the winning of the war," says G. A. Morgan in Hoard's Dairyman.

Shoes have gone up in price but we buy them. They are a necessity. Yet milk, the food that is necessary to everyone, because it goes up, is too often cut from the diet. Isn't that a little inconsistent?

We must have pure fresh milk. Count it economy to see that each child in the family has at least a pint of milk a day. Get the milk habit. Encourage the dairymen to keep up his dairy. He is willing to do his share but he can't do everything without co-operation.

At a meeting of the Portland boiler-makers' union it was voted that the 44-hour working week shall be put in effect by members working in shipyards by the taking of Saturday half-holidays. The union voted two weeks ago to work 48 hours weekly, after having taken Saturday half-holidays for two successive weeks.

An educational campaign is being launched by the Tillamook Creamery association to make their products better known. The output of Tillamook cheese this year will, it is expected, exceed \$1,500,000. In 1917 the 24 factories handled 44,901,303 pounds of milk, and from it manufactured 4,374,328 pounds of Tillamook cheese, valued at \$1,188,845.

A shipment of 40 gallons of brandy and 65 gallons of whiskey that was masquerading as "cylinder oil, medium," and arrived on the steamer Rose City from San Francisco, was seized at Astoria by the police and federal authorities. The liquor was in kegs packed in boxes and was consigned to the "Wendling Vaughn Logging company, Grays River, Wash."

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

In the state bar examinations that were held at Salem under the direction of the supreme court only 11 applicants for certificates made their appearance.

Two draft calls for 436 class 1 men to be sent to Fort Stevens, Or., and Fort McArthur, Cal., have been issued. Entrainments under both calls are to be effected in the five-day period starting October 21.

Apples have begun to roll from Hood River to eastern points in large quantities. Average shipments now are 14 cars per day. The total crop will approach 1200 carloads. To date 160 cars have been sent out.

Not since the Umatilla project was established ten years ago has the interest in alfalfa lands been so great as at the present time. During the last 30 days cash sales have been numerous and prices have been good.

To place plainly before the housewives of Oregon once more the what and why of present food conservation regulations, the state food administration is preparing to conduct a big pledge drive October 28 to November 2.

Clay Ulam, owner of a 40-acre prune orchard near Canyonville, has harvested the record crop of fruit from his place this year. He secured 95 tons of dried prunes and sold the output at 9 cents a pound, securing \$17,100 for his crop.

Oregon's banks deserve the credit for putting the state first in the purchase of treasury certificates. Every bank in the state took some of the certificates of the issue of October 1, and this record was not duplicated in any other commonwealth.

A total of 599 industrial accidents, of which three were fatal, were reported to the state industrial accident commission during the past week. The fatal accidents were: Walter Harvey and O. L. Waters, Portland, shipbuilding; John Confer, St. Helens, lumbering.

In response to an inquiry from Klamath Falls as to whether persons signing petitions for independent nominations must be electors who are registered without party affiliation, Assistant Attorney-General Van Winkle has advised that this is not required by law.

The salmon fishing season on the Siuslaw and Umpqua rivers and on Coos bay is now at its height and many carloads of the fish are shipped from these sections over the Coos bay branch of the Southern Pacific to outside points, most of them being billed to New York.

Carl Croeland, representing the department of commerce, is in Salem to gather state financial statistics which are to be sent to Washington for compilation. Mr. Croeland expects to be there about two weeks, working most of the time in the office of Secretary of State Olcott.

Thomas C. Taylor, a past grand commander of the Knights Templar, dropped dead in the Masonic temple at Bend just prior to the opening of a session of the grand commandery of the state. Mr. Taylor was one of eastern Oregon's best-known men, having lived at Pendleton a number of years.

Twenty-four hundred common laborers are needed immediately by shipyards in and about Portland if mechanics are to be allowed to go ahead and the production of ships in this district is not to be seriously crippled, according to an announcement made by the United States employment bureau.

As a forerunner of extensive developments on the Klamath Indian reservation, the United States government Indian irrigation service has applied to State Engineer Lewis for a permit to appropriate sufficient water from Williamson river and its tributaries to irrigate 73,636 acres on the Klamath swamp.

Creation of deficiencies, most of them at the state institutions, were authorized by the state emergency board to provide a total of \$164,460 needed to replenish funds for the remaining three months of the present biennium. Other emergency board meetings held heretofore have authorized deficiencies aggregating \$347,500, so the present grand total in emergency provision of funds during the biennium is \$511,960.