



PULLING BIG ITALIAN GUN INTO POSITION UP MOUNTAIN



NATIONAL ARMY MEN PARADING
PHOTOS BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION



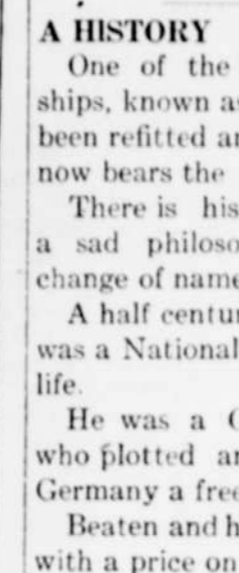
PRESIDENT WILSON
IN DRAFT PARADE



WILLIAM D.
HAYWOOD



GRAND DUKE
PAUL



SEN. JAMES
HAMILTON LEWIS

News Snapshots Of the Week

Dukes Michael and Paul. In raids on Socialists and I. W. W. agitators government inspectors gathered in tons of literature; William D. Haywood, I. W. W. leader, also fell into the dragnet. Responding to the nation's call, the first section of the draft army was sent to cantonments in various parts of the country after parading before the people; in Washington President Wilson personally led the boys. Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip in the senate, voiced the opinion that Germany might soon seek peace; we should not now raise taxes for a two year war.

The Forest Grove Express

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THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1917



"I am sorry that you do not wear a flag every day and I can only ask you if you lose the physical emblem to be sure that you wear it IN YOUR HEART; the heart of America shall interpret the heart of the world."—President Wilson.



NOTES AND COMMENTS

Unpaid taxes become delinquent tomorrow and you'll have to pay a penalty if you fail to pay by that time.

Washington county didn't get many prizes at the state fair, but she will get a lot at the county fairs this week.

With beef selling at less than 6c on the hoof, it looks like the packing houses might be making pocket money, at least.

The season for hunting Chinese pheasants opened last Monday and the deer season closes Oct. 15th. Keep these dates in mind.

How many cans of vegetables and fruits did you put up for next winter? Prices are liable to be much higher than they now are.

Liberty bonds of the first issue are now at a premium. Better invest some of your savings in the second issue, now being offered by the banks.

The members of the Portland Ad Club are meeting with big success in their fish market, started to give the people cheaper meat. The club cleared \$50 last week, selling much below the usual prices.

It is frankly admitted by some railroad men that since the government war board has taken charge of the transportation facilities of the country, need no longer exists for the 15 per cent advance the railroads recently asked and over the refusal of which many corporate tears were shed. It will instantly suggest itself to thinking men that if government

operation has proved to be such a good thing it would be as equal good if the government owned and operated the roads all the time.—The Commoner.

A citizen who came down town early Sunday morning found a number of roofing nails, about an inch long, with heads almost the size of a dime, standing on their heads on the intersection of Main street and First avenue, north. These nails are death to auto tires and would cripple a horse as well. It is to be hoped they were not placed by a resident of Forest Grove, for a person who would play such a dirty trick on anyone isn't fit to live among white people.

Maybe, if Uncle Sam would quit printing envelopes at cost, in competition with the country printing offices, the press would be more liberal in free publicity for Uncle. He might at least protect the publishers from the greed of the paper trust.

WEALTH IS CONSCRIPTED

Agreement of the Congressional conferees on the war revenue bill should satisfy the American people that wealth is to be conscripted, as men and food have been. None of the allies has levied taxes more drastically than Great Britain, but in the first year of our entrance into the field and before our armies have fired a shot Congress levies a maximum income tax higher than that which Britain levied in the third year, and it levies an excess profits tax as high as that of Britain when

she first adopted that impost. As the war goes on and as the necessities of the Government increase, no doubt need be entertained that the percentages of these taxes on wealth will be raised.—The Oregonian.

SOLDIER INSURANCE

One of the uses to which it is proposed to devote part of the proceeds of Liberty Loan Bonds is to afford to our soldiers and sailors life and indemnity insurance and to provide for allowances to their dependent families while they are in the ranks. On this point Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, whose plan of insurance for our fighting men was indorsed by President Wilson and is now embodied in a law pending before Congress, says:

"Every soldier and sailor who serves his country in this war will earn everything the proposed war insurance bill provides; to be a beneficiary of the proposed law will be a badge of honor.

"When we draft a wage earner, we call not only him but the entire family to the flag; the sacrifice entailed is not divisible. The wife and children, the mother, the father, are all involved in the sacrifice—they directly bear the burden of defense. They suffer just as much as the soldier, but in a different way, and the nation must generously discharge as a proud privilege the duty of maintaining them until the soldiers and sailors return from the war and resume the responsibility.

"We have drawn the sword to vindicate America's violated rights, to restore peace and justice, and to secure the progress of civilization. We cannot permit our soldiers, while they hold the front, to be stabbed in the back by uncertainty as to what is being done for their loved ones at home. Our tomorrows are in their hands—theirs in ours. The national conscience will not permit American soldiers and their dependents to go unprovided with everything that a just, generous and noble people can do to compensate them for the sufferings and sacrifices they make to serve their country."

There can be no justification for

a war that exacts of one man his service in the field and his blood upon the altar of patriotism but which at the same time permits other men to stay at home and fill their pockets with money made out of the conditions of war that exist. Congress owes it not only to the people but to the principles of democracy to see that no foundation is left upon which to base a charge of this sort of discrimination.—The Commoner.

A HISTORY

One of the interned German ships, known as the "Geier," has been refitted and rechristened. It now bears the name, Carl Schurz.

There is history, romance and a sad philosophy in this one change of name.

A half century ago Carl Schurz was a National figure in American life.

He was a German republican who plotted and fought to make Germany a free country.

Beaten and hunted as a refugee, with a price on his head, he found safety first in France and then came to America.

With a million or more of his fellow countrymen of a like kind, he found in the United States a freedom wider and more generous than he had dreamed of in the fatherland.

He paid for that freedom with unequalled, unhyphenated loyalty.

He served America as a citizen, as a soldier, and those who followed him to the land of liberty did the same.

Now our republic is at war with an empire which has united against and increased a thousand-fold all the tyrannies that Carl Schurz and his followers endeavored to overthrow, and failing, were obliged to escape.

If there are any descendants of the exiles of the Carl Schurz period who have forgotten to look with favor on the autocracy of Berlin, they should remember Carl Schurz and what he fought and stood for, and that the name Carl Schurz, given to the interned ship, symbolizes the placing of a ship that becomes an American property and not a Prussian ship.—Western Farmer.

James Lemon of Havelock, Neb., on a visit to relatives in Portland, ran out Friday for a visit with his old Nebraska friend Paul Beck.

Senator McNary Explains His Vote

Following the passage in the Senate of the two billion dollar war revenue bill, and while awaiting the final action of the conferees with respect to the adjustment of all differences in the measure as it passed the two branches of Congress, Senator Charles L. McNary made a public statement in which he said:

"I voted for the revenue bill upon its final passage; as the war cannot be fought without money; yet, I hoped that a greater portion of the revenue could have been collected from those colossal institutions which are enjoying the fruits of war and are thriving upon the enormous expenditures made necessary by this world conflict. I would not advocate a revenue policy that would disturb or frighten business nor would I support a measure that considers the profitters too tenderly.

"The only objection I have to the bill now in conference is that it did not bear down more heavily upon the reapers of large war profits. For example, the Dupont Powder company made annually from 1913 to 1915 inclusive profits amounting to five million dollars while in 1916 its profits climbed to the stupendous sum of eighty-two millions. The United States Steel Corporation made in the year preceding our entrance into the war sixty-three millions of dollars and based upon the first six months of the current year it is estimated that its profits for 1917 will rise to the unprecedented figure of five hundred millions. Many other similar examples could be cited, though these are the larger class.

"One excellent result obtained in the Senate was striking from the bill the provision relating to the table taxes—those upon tea, coffee, sugar and the like. Every dollar now paid is a dollar and accumulated interest less to pay in the future by the long and distressing process of taxation, which eventually falls upon the shoulders of the great mass of the people. A failure sufficiently to tax great profits, which are an accompaniment of war, and an over-issuance of bonds, brings about inflation, increase in cost of living and commercial distress following the arrest of war, and for these plain reasons I supported every effort to impose a heavy load of taxation upon those thriving institutions which are enjoying a harvest of profits above the dream of average."

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