

# Food

will win the war

He who wastes  
a crust of bread  
prolongs the war

don't waste it!

## STIRS HATRED IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

German Misrule on Conquered Provinces Fosters Pro-French Spirit.

### DRASTIC MEASURES ADOPTED

Newspapers Held to Most Severe Code of Laws—Cartoonists Arouse Fury of Berlin Officials and Are Thrown into Prison.

Washington.—Observers are studying with increased interest the political history of Alsace-Lorraine. The course of this Reichland's history is recognized as one of the most significant in the story of the world. Through a multitude of other causes of the holocaust in Europe, the case of Alsace-Lorraine presents itself with a growing significance. It is here that Prussia initiated her grand mistake and, through the forcible cession of this state, engineered the hatreds and "Welt-Politik" for which she is paying now with all that humankind hold most dear and precious.

In 1872, when the German confederation was formed, this booty land was considered as a prize of the confederation as a whole, with the regulative powers vested in the king of Prussia. The state was permitted to send delegates to the reichstag, but could not be represented in the bundesrat, the real power in governmental Germany.

With the usual astuteness of German officialdom, the assimilation of the people was hurried, and hurried by most unwise and impossible measures. The idea seems to have been that an assimilation could take place in one, or, at the most, two generations, and that it could be effected while the people paid Prussian taxes and were not granted representation in the laying of said taxes. As a necessary vent to human nature, the result was the failure of Prussian police methods all during the first thirty years of the occupation. What happened after that in Metz, Colmer, Strassbourg and Mulhouse we shall see.

#### Prussian Misrule.

The year 1910 marks the new period of Prussian misrule. The use of French was stringently forbidden on tombstones, in courts of justice, in the schools and in public gatherings. Indeed, severe punishment has been meted out for the use of the French

language in certain private and semi-private gatherings.

German immigrants shipped into the Reichsland bred children, only to have them take sides with the indigenous population in their clamor for annexation to Germany on an equal basis with the other German states. This latter point, contrary to general belief, was actually just what the Alsatians agitated for. French culture and ideals began to have their effect when all importunities and pleadings for a relaxation of Prussian oppressive methods and a representation in the government failed.

Prussian rule remained inflexible. Guarantees and alterations were promised and seemingly complied with, only to have the people discover, when the smoke of Prussian bland duplicity cleared away, that they were bound more helplessly than ever.

In the spring of 1912 the Prussians further showed their disapproval of the agitation engendered by attempting to ruin the Alsatian factories at Grafenstaden, near Strassbourg, by withdrawing all orders for locomotives for the Prussian railways.

In the month of May, in this same year, the popular indignation, already inflamed, was fanned to fever heat by the remarks of the German emperor to the mayor of Strassbourg, during an imperial visit to the city. He is reported to have said:

"Listen. Up to here you have only known the good side of me. Things cannot continue as they are. If this situation lasts, we will suppress your 'constitution' and annex you to Prussia."

Alsatian newspapers were held to a narrow course by a most severe code of laws, but suspensions were taking place every day. To be profitable, a journal could do naught else but support the Berlin policies. A school of cartoonists came to the fore, and, by a series of caustic and meaning cartoons, indicted Berlin till the officials in their fury, began placing prison sentences indiscriminately among cartoonists and journalists.

And so, France, who had represented to the heroes of 1793 the beau-ideal of democracy, came gradually to the fore as the influence in Alsace-Lorraine. Her culture, her ideals and her citizenship became valued dreams of loyal Alsatians. But far off dreams they seemed; and the Alsatians, in their growing love for the republic, could not harbor the thought that France should suffer the throes of a war with remorseless Prussia for their

sake. But the war was coming, and to Alsatians it means as all observers agree, a reunion with France.

But, queer enough, the world begins to see that the treaty of Frankfurt was the germ of the present holocaust, and that it leads to the utter destruction of Prussian autocracy and world autocracy—that Alsace-Lorraine had been picked to bear the cross—to suffer that the world might be relieved from the burden on the shoulders of all humans, from Herod down to Wilhelm.

### BROTHERS KNIT FOR BROTHER IN FRANCE

Columbus, O.—Lient. Col. Charles Gates Dawes, the Chicago banker who is serving with the United States engineers somewhere in France, is going to have a sweater and also a scarf provided his brothers do not drop to many stitches.

For several weeks tales have been drifting around of a man seen knitting industriously. In Pullman smoking compartments, on Atlantic City hotel verandas, in taxicabs, etc. In a train going out of Columbus one night recently he was identified as former Congressman Beman Gates Dawes of Ohio, a brother of the Chicago banker.

Beman knits and knits the while he discusses oil and electric railways, in which he is interested, with his fellow passengers. In the smoking compartment.

"Darn it, there I've dropped another stitch," Beman exclaimed, as he pointed an argument on oil prices. "Well, brother Charley won't mind another hole in this sweater. If I can keep out or arguments on the state of the union I reckon I ought to finish my knitting in about nine months."

Beman also contributed the information that Rufus Dawes of Chicago is knitting a scarf for brother Charley.

"Mother taught all of us boys to knit," Beman said, "and this is certainly the time for all good knitters to come to the aid of their country."

### 400-YEAR-OLD CLOCK STOPS

Famous Timepiece in Hampton Court Palace, London, Last Repaired in 1880.

London.—The celebrated clock of Hampton court palace that was provided with a dial to give astronomical changes but never did so, has stopped once more. It is believed to have been constructed by a German way back in 1540, but as a matter of fact history fails to record the name of its maker.

The celebrated clockmaker Vulliamy reconstructed it in 1799, but he gave up the astronomical dial portion on the ground that it never could have worked with the machinery provided, relegating that portion of the works to the store cupboard.

A Croydon firm of clockmakers set the whole thing going again in 1880, and it has run satisfactorily until now. Workmen are busy getting up the scaffolding necessary to reach the dial, and after a thorough cleaning and certain repairs to the dial it is expected to run for another quarter of a century, with little attentions from time to time.

#### Five Sons in Army.

Pittsburgh.—Testimony before the State Workmen's Compensation board brought out the fact that Mrs. Catherine Conlin, a widow, of Homestead, has five sons in the new National army. Two other sons are under the draft age.

### GROW FAT ON WAR BREAD

Men, Women and Children Seen on Streets Seem to Be Better Nourished Than Ever.

London.—The English appear to be growing fat on war bread. An English newspaper publishes the following: "Although I hate it," writes a correspondent in Surrey, "war bread seems to fatten me, and my weight has increased by several pounds. Yet I am eating not much more than half the bread I used to eat before the war, and also less of other foods."

A doctor explained that this may be quite true. "Anyone who keeps his eyes open in the streets will notice that men, women and children are clearly better nourished than ever. No doubt," he said, "there is a good deal of indigestion from bad bread, but even people who digest it badly, and dislike it, too, grow fatter and physically stronger. This is especially noticeable in spare men of middle age. Possibly the explanation is that we were eating more bread before than we could digest. Perhaps, too, the mix-

ture of grains in bread is proving more nourishing than the pure wheat loaf; the stomach likes variety, and the people who do the best intellectual work are those who feed on all available foodstuffs.

### BEAT HIGH FOOD PRICES

Ad Club at Portland, Ore., Is Conducting Fresh Fish Market, Selling at Cost.

Portland, Ore.—Cutting the high cost of living in a practical manner is the task essayed by the Portland Ad club, which is conducting a fresh fish market here and selling sea food at cost. So popular is the market that the first day it opened three tons of fish were sold.

Sable fish, groupers, ling, cod and smelt are sold for five to seven cents a pound, while other fish markets are asking twelve to twenty cents for the same kinds of fish.

On the opening day a crowd of women, with market baskets, stood before the doors waiting for the first fish to be placed on sale. From that time on sales continued brisk, and the Ad

club, co-operating with the city administration, has under way a plan for a permanent fish market where all kinds of sea food will be sold at actual cost.

The Ad club points out that if people eat fish the fishing industry will be promoted and other foods capable of being shipped long distances will be released to help win the war.

### ENGLAND MAY USE WHALE MEAT FOR BEEF

Portland, Ore.—Maitland F. Kindersley of London, England, is in the Pacific Northwest investigating the possibilities of substituting North Pacific whale meat in large quantities for beef in England and for her armies. Kindersley said he will subject whale meat to cold storage and chemical tests to determine whether or not large supplies of the chilled or frozen meat can be transported to England and remain in good condition.

### MUCH SUGAR STORED

Quantity Discovered, Labeled as "Top Crust Flour," Estimated at 150 Cars—Scarce in New York.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Federal secret service agents Tuesday reported to Washington the discovery in a Buffalo warehouse of millions of pounds of sugar in bags and barrels, labeled "top crust flour."

Notations on the packages, it was said, indicated that the sugar had been coming into the warehouse over a period of several months. A federal agent who made a survey of the contents of the building estimated the amount of sugar at 150 carloads, or about 10,000,000 pounds.

Around immense piles of sacks containing the sugar the Federal agent said he found a screen of other articles, while some of the containers marked "top crust flour" actually had flour sprinkled over the outside.

New York—Refinery, wholesale and retail prices of sugar for Greater New York were standardized in an agreement entered into Tuesday by representatives of the three branches of the industry at a conference called by Henry Markowitz, commissioner of public markets. The prices follow:

Refinery, \$8.35 basis for bulk granulated; wholesale, \$8.60 per hundred pounds for bulk granulated in the original packages to the retail trade; retail 10 to 11 cents a pound for granulated sugar, the price to the consumer not to exceed 11 cents.

The conference issued a statement saying that the co-operation of the consumer was necessary in working out the plan and that the sugar shortage is temporary.

### NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis for No. 1 grade: Hard White—Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen, Galgalus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft white—Palouse bluestem, fortyfold, White Valley, Gold Coin, White Russian, \$2.03. White club—Little club, Jenkins club, white hybrids, Sonora, \$2.01. Red Walla Walla—Red Russian, red hybrids, Jones five, copper, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less; No. 23 grade, 6c less; other grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$10.20. Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$33; middlings, \$41; rolled barley, \$55@57; rolled oats, \$54.

Corn—Whole, \$83; cracked, \$84 ton. Hay—Buying prices, f. o. b. Portland: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$27 per ton; valley timothy, \$23@25; alfalfa, \$22.50@24; valley grain hay, \$20; clover, \$20; straw, \$8.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 46c per pound; prime firsts, 44c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 48c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 51@52c.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 52@53c; candled 55@56c; selects, 58@60c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, large, 18 @ 19c; small, 16@17c; broilers, 19c; ducks, 18@20c; dressed, 28@30c.

Veal—Fancy, 15@16c per pound. Pork—Fancy, 20@21c per pound.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, 85c@\$1.60 per crate; cabbage, 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2c per pound; lettuce, 50c per dozen; cucumbers, 40@60c per dozen; peppers, 7@10c per pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.35; sprouts, 10c per pound; artichokes, \$1 dozen; horseradish, 9c per pound; garlic, 7c per pound; squash, 1 1/2c per pound, pumpkins, 1 1/2c per pound.

Sack Vegetables—Carrots, \$1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.50; turnips, \$1.50@1.75.

Potatoes—\$1.50@1.75 per hundred; sweet potatoes, 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2c.

Onions—Buying price: \$2.35, country points.

Green Fruits—Peaches, 75@85c; apples, \$1@2.25; pears, \$1.50 @ 1.85; grapes, \$1@1.60; casabas, 2c per pound; cranberries, \$13.50 per barrel.

Hops—1917 crop, 35c per pound; 1916 crop, 20@24c.

Wool—Extra fine, 50 @ 60c per pound; valley, 55@60c; mohair, long staple, 55c.

October 30, 1917.

Cattle—Best beef steers.....\$ 9.75@10.00  
Good beef steers..... 7.50@ 9.00  
Best beef cows..... 6.75@ 7.25  
Ordinary to good..... 4.00@ 6.00  
Best heifers..... 7.00@ 7.75  
Calves..... 7.00@ 9.50  
Bulls..... 4.00@ 6.75  
Stockers and feeders.... 4.00@ 7.25

Hogs—Prime light hogs.....\$15.75@15.85  
Prime heavy hogs..... 15.65@15.75  
Bulk..... 15.50@15.75  
Pigs..... 13.50@14.00

Sheep—Yearlings.....\$12.50@13.00  
Wethers..... 12.00@13.00  
Ewes..... 8.50@10.50  
Western lambs..... 14.00@14.50  
Valley lambs..... 13.50@14.00

### STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Engineer R. E. Klein, who has just finished the survey of the Cloumbia River Highway between Hood River and Mosier, is now engaged in making a survey for the proposed new concrete bridge to span Hood River in place of the old steel bridge.

Frank Eugene] Davis and William Harvey Beeman, who were examined by the Astoria exemption board several weeks ago and exempted until October 15 on account of physical disability, were re-examined this week and certified as eligible for military duty.

Rex Tuft and a boy named Smith, both of Grants Pass, Or., were killed near Central Point Tuesday night on the Pacific Highway. Their automobile lost a rim off a front wheel, plunged to the ditch, turned a somersault over the fence and threw the occupants to their death.

J. H. Chambers, whose sawmill was destroyed by fire at Cottage Grove, will resume operations within a few days at his Wildwood plant, which has been idle for several years. All the machinery is in the mill and it is thought operations can be resumed before the end of the next week.

A few more days of dry weather and all farm work will be suspended at Carlton. Quite a number of farmers began plowing after the September rains and have a large acreage already sown. The frost of last week killed the potato vines and farmers are now busy harvesting the crop, which will not exceed 50 per cent of the normal.

Judge Will R. King, chief counsel of the United States Reclamation service at Washington, is in Klamath Falls on business, accompanied by President J. T. Hinkel, of the Oregon Irrigation congress. This is Judge King's first visit to the Klamath country and he expressed himself as being greatly impressed with the future in store for this country.

The Public Service commission has decided to hold a hearing on the application of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company for abolition of commutation tickets and transfer privileges and also for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates on its interurban lines. The proposed tariffs, which were to have become effective October 30, will be suspended pending the hearing.

Shipment of Hood River apples is increasing daily. While sales agencies had difficulty in securing refrigerator cars 10 days ago, [freezers are now available. Shipments of local fruit, however, are 16 cars short of last year, when on October 30 a total of 339 carloads had been shipped. Up to Wednesday the Apple Growers' association had shipped 174 carloads of fruit, while the Fruit Growers' Exchange had shipped four cars.

The Lincoln Trust company, of Spokane, has deposited with Superintendent of Banks Sargent in Salem, \$50,000 worth of securities as the first trust company outside of the state to comply with the provisions of the new trust company act. The company contemplated selling securities in this state and have no branch office, but will have an agent in Portland. Under the act the company is to be examined by the state superintendent and comply generally with all the terms of the law.

Mrs. Sarah Anne McKinney Caldwell, of Yoncalla, celebrated her 90th birthday anniversary Wednesday. She was born in Booneville, Mo., in 1827.

D. F. Everett, the druggist at Riddle, while out hunting last week with George W. Murphy, the School supervisor in that district, killed a 300-pound black bear. The bear was killed in the Elk creek district.

Tagged like an express package, little Christy Stigmaier, grandson of Postmaster Malone, of Langell Valley postoffice, in Eastern Klamath county, started Friday on a long journey to New York City, where his father resides. The little fellow was here with his mother until her death a short time ago.

James O'Brien, who escaped from the State penitentiary during Warden Minto's administration by scaling a wall, is under arrest in Pueblo, Colo., on a burglary charge, according to word received by the prison authorities. O'Brien was serving a term on a similar charge in Oregon, being sentenced from Coos county.

The evergreen berry harvest ended at Toledo Saturday. Sixty-eight tons were received and shipped to Portland during the season. About \$5000 was paid to pickers.

The \$100 cash prize offered for the best five-bushels of potatoes exhibited at the Seventh Annual Potato Show at Redmond was awarded to S. D. Mustard, of Powell Butte, Or. Mr. Mustard took the sweepstakes prize at the Portland Land Products Exhibit held in Portland two years ago.