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MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918.

OREGON WEATHER

Shower and fair in the eastern portion; Tuesday showers, with increasing southerly winds.

OUR COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

While all Americans are rejoicing over the entrance of a considerable American army into the momentous battle now raging in France, let us not forget that the launching of that force is not our sole answer to the German drive. However bravely the American fight, and whatever they may be able to accomplish in immediate action against the Hun, it isn't likely that their efforts will be as important in the ultimate decision as to what we do here at home.

While our boys are fighting over there, we have got to be working as we never worked before—and working unanimously, regardless of personal opinions or political controversies. The New York World hits the nail on the head when it says: "There is only one political party today that any American citizen has a patriotic right to belong to, and that is a political party of the whole American people, with only one plank in its platform—'men and ships.' That must be the counter-offensive of the United States to the German drive."

THE ANSWER

In calm, but strong and forceful terms, President Wilson at Baltimore Saturday gave answer to the entente allies who recently voiced their sentiments for a Teuton peace by force of arms through Count Czernin. America had already made up its mind to fight this force of arms to the finish, to help her allies crush it and humble it for all time to come. But President Wilson has come forward with a statement for the American people to the autocratic leaders of Europe.

"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 cost every selfish dominion down in the dust."

This is his reply, and the gigantic military preparation which has been going on for the past 12 months, the hundreds of thousands of men and millions of dollars worth of supplies in Europe give evidence that this will be carried out to the letter.

Elsewhere in his speech he said: "I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-

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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 what we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till 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 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 ideals 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.

"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 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 people 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?"

Rev. Booser is right. The Hun must be scotched, kicked and thoroughly whipped before there can be any thought of lasting peace on this earth. He struck the right chord in his address at the Methodist church last night.

NOT CHARITY

"This is not charity, this thing food control," says Ernest F. Roberts in the Toronto Globe. "It is war. The allies have a right to demand that we feed them. They have a right to resent the offer of only what is 'left over.' Those who are fighting a common battle for civilization and common protection have a higher claim than Lazarus, who had only the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table. The Canadian people must get the right ethics of the wartime food control."

"And this is also applicable to the United States," comments a recent food administration bulletin.

NAZIMOVA IN "REVELATION"

JOY THEATRE APRIL 9 AND 10.

Butter Wrappers printed to comply with the law at the Courier.

GRANITE PASS WEATHER

Following is a summary of the weather observation at Granite Pass for the month of March, 1918.

Date	Max.	Min.	Range	Precip.
1	63	34	29	
2	63	30	33	
3	55	40	15	.07
4	49	28	21	.15
5	44	25	19	tr.
6	52	21	31	
7	45	23	22	
8	45	27	18	.06
9	44	26	18	.78
10	45	26	19	.01
11	53	29	24	.13
12	54	26	28	.55
13	57	23	34	.04
14	49	29	20	
15	69	29	40	
16	67	33	34	
17	58	45	13	.13
18	58	43	15	.53
19	59	36	23	.01
20	62	32	30	
21	62	36	27	.01
22	59	45	14	.09
23	65	47	18	.09
24	61	39	22	.05
25	61	45	16	
26	54	32	22	.13
27	40	32	8	
28	74	32	42	
29	80	35	45	
30	72	36	36	
31	66	34	32	

Summary: Mean temperature, 47 degrees; maximum temperature, 80 degrees, date 19. Minimum temperature, 21 degrees, date 6. Total precipitation, 3.59 inches. Total snowfall, trace. No days clear, 11; partly cloudy, 2; cloudy, 17. Prevailing wind, southwesterly.

J. W. S. PADDOCK, Cooperative Observer.

APPLIGATE

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McDaniels and children visited relatives in Jacksonville last Friday. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lay.

Miss Beattie Bunch, who is attending school at Appligate, spent Easter at her home near Leland.

Ed Herriott moved his family to Medford Monday, where he has employment.

E. J. Brown was trading with Granite Pass merchants Friday.

T. H. Mansfield and Herriott Bros. made Granite Pass a business visit Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Warren Nee Saturday, March 30, a son.

Professor Deardorff and family were Medford visitors Saturday.

Olin Knox, who has been seriously ill in a Portland hospital, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Josephine Houston, of Thompson Creek, visited relatives here last week and attended the Red Cross meeting.

Ben Thurston was a Medford visitor Friday.

Maritime Miscellany.

One of the minor and yet exceedingly important articles entering into the construction of a wooden ship is the "knee." A ship knee is a right-angled wooden brace used to give strength to the framing and is fashioned from the natural crook of a tree formed by a heavy, shallow, horizontal root and a section of the trunk. Knees when finished are sometimes as much as six or seven feet high and many of them are four feet high. The tremendous impetus to wooden shipbuilding brought about by the war has resulted in the establishment of a sawmill at Portland, Ore., designed exclusively for the finishing of ship knees. The timber preferred is second-growth Douglas fir, found growing in shallow soil, so that the roots turn off at right angles to the trunk and thus give the proper shape. A tract of timber that will produce five to seven knees per acre is considered a good location for a camp. The standardized wooden ship requires some two hundred knees of all sizes, while another type of wooden ship, also under construction, requires more than one hundred and sixty knees. In addition to the production of knees by the special sawmill at Portland, various operators are also getting out knees by the old-fashioned method of hand hewing in the woods.—National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

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GERMANY MUST BE BEATEN

(Continued from page 1.)

vate Booser said that in spite of the German advance it must be remembered that the battle line extends from the North Sea to Switzerland and that any army could make a dent in its opponent by concentrating on a given point. "But," he said, "the closer they get to Paris the closer they will come to their doom, for they will never get back."

There was liberal applauding throughout the talk, which was interesting from first to last.

At the Methodist overflow meeting the audience was given an additional treat in the address of Rev. Booser, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. This was in the nature of a surprise and proved one of the features of the evening. Rev. Booser opened the service with prayer, Rev. Wire made a few introductory remarks and Mrs. Ireland again sang the stirring patriotic song.

Rev. Booser's address was on the theme of why we are at war with Germany, and he pointed out four essentials in our national life which must prevail. In answer to the question he first stated that "we are going because our nation needs us."

"The first year of war," he said, "has pointed out the essentials in our national life. First, there is room here for but one kind of citizenship, and that is 100 per cent American. The flag has not meant enough citizenship in the past. There are five million people in this country who cannot speak the English language, and in the national army they are holding schools to teach enough English to some of the soldiers in order that they may understand the commands.

"If this nation is to continue its mission it must be thorough American. Every immigrant should be schooled in American—its language, history, and ideal—before being admitted to land on our shores. The greatest peril this country has is the great, undigested masses of foreign population which are congested in the larger cities. They must be made to know that they cannot come to this country to escape oppression, and then in turn oppress us.

"Secondly, there must be a truce between different factions of citizenship until after the war. Democrats, republicans and socialists, labor and capital, every faction with a difference to settle must wait for some time to settle their troubles. This is no time to settle internal differences. I am no democrat, but there are many people at this time who are playing politics. No man has a right to weaken our defense by unjust criticism.

"Third, we must exhibit the high ideals of justice and fair play. We must remain cool from mob violence. We cannot whip Germany unless we hold firmly to our orderly, peace-loving ideals. In fighting the Hun don't become one.

"Fourth, we must look down into the new year to see what stands before us. The first year of the war found us working out preliminary plans, but now is the time for action. The boys on the firing line will do their best, but the shock will come back home. We must be prepared to make terrific, heart-breaking sacrifices and bear out sorrow with fortitude.

"The critical portion of the war past with the preparatory period, but there are many things we must guard against. Germany best understands the effect of the condition of the mind on the national morale, as was shown in the breakdown of Russia and of the Italian collapse a few months ago. The Germans are past masters in the art of propaganda and we must be prepared to combat it. Keep a stout heart and be prepared for any shock.

"American citizenship means everything to us and we owe all we have to it. The masses of the people could never attain in Germany to what they do in this country. God and America have a right to claim every man, every woman, every heart and every life. Talk and think-war. There is only one way to win and that is to fight. I wouldn't trust a German peace at this time. Germany has lost all sense of righteousness and national honor, and any nation which will take a treaty which has been solemnly pledged with other nations and treat it as a scrap of paper is not to be trusted.

WRIGLEY'S

Six reasons

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- 2—Allays thirst
- 3—Aids appetite
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- 5—Keeps teeth clean
- 6—It's economical

AT HOME IN WILD PLACES

Adventures That Would Dismay an Ordinary Man Apparently Have No Effect on John Muir.

John Vance Cheney, the poet, told me this story of his long-time friend, John Muir, William H. Hamby writes in the Outlook.

"One night, after a long absence, Muir walked in, as he often did, looking like a wild man, and sat down by my fire. He had been up in the Sierras for weeks.

"Had a beautiful storm up there," said Muir, after he got a little accustomed to the fire and the presence of a fellow human being. "Snow was waist-deep in most places. One night I found a crumpled where steam was coming out of the mountain. I lay down as close to it as I could and when one side froze numb I would turn it over to the steam.

"In the night I dozed and waked to feel something warm on my face that did not feel like steam. I did not stir, but opened my eyes very slowly. It was a grizzly bear licking my face!"

"The geologist looked around at me with a twinkle. 'Now I call that a right friendly set of that old bear.'"

"Didn't you ever get scared at anything in the woods?" I asked. He always went into the wilds unarmed. In fact, usually the only preparation he would make for a five months' trip would be to take his hat off the hall rack.

"Well," he confessed, "once I was a little embarrassed by fear. You know what acres of blackberries grow up in the mountains. They were ripe, and I waded into a patch to help myself. There was a scuffling noise 15 feet away and I saw an old grizzly also helping himself. His method was to reach out and rake in an armful, eating berries, tops and all. That old grizzly looked at me in a way that suggested I was an intruder, a trespasser, committing a willful misdemeanor.

"I returned his look in the friendliest sort of way, trying to convey to him the impression that I had no thought of intrusion; that I admitted

the berry patch was his, but in passing had merely stopped to taste a mouthful of berries—and that I was going on in a minute.

"I did," smiled John Muir, "a less than a minute, for he did not seem to get my impression, but started to gather me in with his next armful of blackberry vines."

"Fittest" Under Arctic Circle.

We think of Greenland as a frozen and desolate land, fit only for the abode of the hardy Eskimos. And yet in Finland, in a severe northern climate, has grown up a hardy and virile race, Nevin O. Winter writes in the Christian Herald. Perhaps it was because only the sturdiest could survive under such conditions, for isolation bred self-reliance and industry was necessary to existence. At any rate, the fact remains that the Finns have developed a civilization that is unique and of interest. It is not surprising, to one familiar with the Finns and their history, to know that a republic has been proclaimed. No people are more truly democratic. Under the autocratic rule of the czar Finland maintained her democratic institutions, and it was the only part of Russia where the traveler was free to move about without having a demand made almost daily for his passport. The Russian calendar, which is thirteen days behind our own, was ignored and in every way the public and social customs differed from those of the Russians.

Regimental Pets.

As regimental pets, black cats are regarded the luckiest possession a detachment can have, and the arrival of a stray animal of this color at a gauch or dugout in France is an event of great importance. Every one is bound to be lucky for some hours at least. To meet a black cat while marching up to the trenches puts every member of the company in the happiest humor. On the other hand, a black magpie flying across the line of march is a bad omen. To hear the cuckoo calling before breakfast is another bad omen.

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