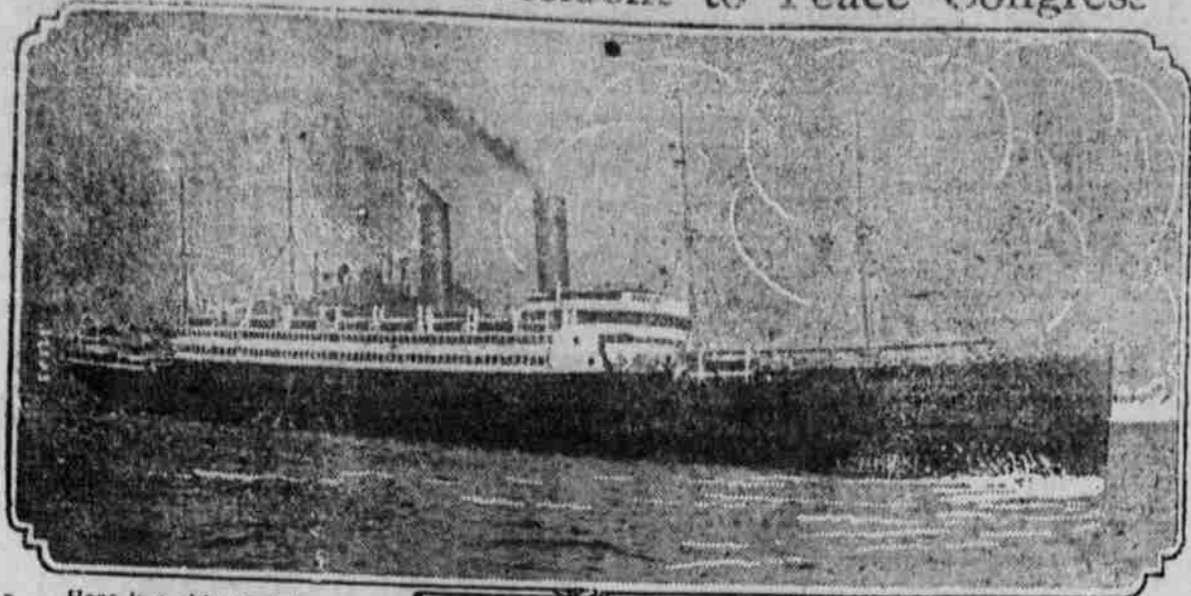


Sails With Our President to Peace Congress



Here is a ship that is carrying our victorious war president, Woodrow Wilson, and the United States peace delegates, to Europe for the most important peace conference the world has ever known, the farewell to autocracy. The European port of landing is said to be Brest, France, where French diplomats have already gone to welcome the American party. President Wilson and party will likely pay an official visit in England before returning. This ship is the S. S. George Washington, formerly of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. line.

WHEAT SHOWED SPIRIT OF U. S.

Sacrifice to Ensure Allied Loaf Greatest Single Food Achievement.

SUFFICIENT SUPPLY NOW.

All the Nations Will Be Able to Return to Their Normal Supply of White Bread.

Overshadowing all other accomplishments of the American people under the leadership of Food Administration is the history of wheat exports in the past sixteen months. Our wheat export program proved conclusively to the world that America was in this war from start to finish and willing to make any sacrifice that will hasten victory or maintain the health and strength of people overseas, upon whom rested the heaviest weight of our war.

Now that pressure on ocean tonnage is eased by the stopping of large movements of troops to Europe, we may relax our efforts to save wheat. The accumulated surplus in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets will become available, and probably no more than our normal surplus will have to leave this country. We in America and the nations which have won the world for freedom will be enabled to eat their normal wheat loaf at the common table of the peoples of democracy.

We entered the past crop year with a wheat supply which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels available for export. When the crop year ended, we had sent 141,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe. The American people had saved out of their normal consumption 121,000,000 bushels.

A survey of export figures shows that the conservation of flour brought about by the wheatless meals, wheatless days, substitution in our kitchens and bakeries, enabled us to send to our armies and the allies 33,000,000 barrels of white flour—wheat figured as flour. Had we exported only our visible surplus, we would have been able to ship less than 4,500,000 barrels.

Before the 1st of December our surplus had gone overseas, and an additional 30,000,000 bushels had been taken from the stock reserved for home consumption and added to the surplus already shipped to the allies. It seemed hardly possible that we could bring our total exports above 100,000,000 bushels by July 1. But in January the late Lord Rhonda, then British Food Controller, cabled that unless we could send an additional 75,000,000 bushels he could not take responsibility for assuring his people that they would be fed. The American people responded by sending 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, saved from their home consumption, between the first of the year and the advent of the new crop.

By October 10, 1918, we had already shipped 65,300,305 bushels since July 1. Absolutely the only limitation upon our wheat exports since the latest harvest has been the scarcity of ocean tonnage. If exports continue at the present rate, by July 1 of next year we will have sent more than 237,500,000 bushels to Europe.

Thus we are making good America's pledge that the bread rations of Allied Europe shall be maintained.

A Memorable Achievement of the Titanic Struggle

America saved and sent to Europe in a year of crop failure 141,000,000 bushels of wheat, which saved Europe.

 * A GERMAN HOPE DISPROVED *
 * AND *
 * A GERMAN FEAR CONFIRMED *
 *
 * A statement made by a prominent German official soon after this country was declared in a state of war with Germany shows that even in the enemy country clear thinking students did not undervalue the strength of the American republic. Only in his confidence that we could not land in Europe sufficient troops to affect the final decision was this German mistaken.
 * "I do not fear the American soldiers," he told a high official of our government, "because they cannot arrive in time. What I fear is the intelligence and devotion of one hundred million original minds and people trained to a faith in individual initiative. The day that these people, now so materialistic in outward appearance, are stirred spiritually, that day is the day of Germany's doom."

It is strange that a rider should abolish ponies. But that is just what the prohibition rider did.

Society Note:—Of the young men who during the last year have made the voyage to Europe, a large part expect to remain there for the coming winter. A number of them are at present enjoying a walking tour in Prussia.

The readjustment from war conditions to peace conditions in the commercial and industrial world will have to be handled with great care, or in a year or two we shall be asking each other, "Does reconstruction reconstruct?"

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO ASSIST IN NATURALIZATIONS.

Few persons perhaps are aware of the extent of the campaign for the education of aliens in citizenship that the United States government has undertaken through the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor. The war has demonstrated beyond

chance for argument that this country stands in continual menace from a horde of unassimilated aliens whom we have invited to enter our ports. Every army draft board in the country has had abundant evidence of this fact. Americanism is an issue which can no longer be ignored.

It is proposed by the Bureau of Naturalization to carry the Americanism issue directly to the foreigner through the medium of the public schools of the United States in every district where a public school exists. Over 2000 public schools are now cooperating with the Government through the Bureau of Naturalization in this work and the number is constantly growing. The American school has proven its worth in shaping the characters of the rising generations, and now the Government lays upon the schools the privilege and responsibility of training for citizenship the generation which has come to us since its childhood, confident that the schools can and will accomplish their task in the new field.

As soon as the newly arrived immigrant establishes a residence in this country he may declare his intention to become a citizen. Five years after arrival and two years after filing his declaration he may apply for his final certificate of citizenship. Ninety days after filing his application he may come into court for a test as to his fitness to become a member of the body of citizens. If he satisfies the court that he speaks the American language and that he is sufficiently acquainted with our form of government and with the ideals of the American people to become a capable citizen and good neighbor, he is admitted. Otherwise the application is denied or continued. Of course he must comply with all the requirements as to witnesses, length of residence, certificate of arrival, etc.

The time is well within the memory of many of the readers of this paper when proceedings to admit citizens were a farce. Such is no longer the case. A representative of the Government attends the hearings. The qualifications of the applicant are weighed and analyzed. In the majority of instances where he does not show a sufficient acquaintance with the form of our government and the ideals of the American people his case will be continued to permit him to make a further study.

But the judges and the people generally are quick to note that the foreigner is at a disadvantage if he lack the means of informing himself of that which the law and the courts require. To meet this almost universal need among applicants for citizenship the Bureau of Naturalization, with the sanction of Congress, has prepared from material furnished

by the public schools a citizenship Textbook for use free of charge by foreigners attending the free evening school Americanization classes which have become a common adjunct of the public schools in the towns and larger centers. But the Textbook is equally available through the County Superintendent of Schools where a single applicant for citizenship in an isolated district receives instruction in citizenship under the direction of a school teacher. The opportunity for instruction in citizenship is thus becoming universal for foreigners in the United States.

These classes for foreigners who desire to become citizens are likewise open to the alien who never has taken the first steps to become a citizen. Here is a great field for patriotic work on the part of civic and patriotic organizations. Under an intelligent instructor the true glory of Americanism should be made so plain to all aliens that they will of their own volition seek to become citizens. A campaign to enlist the alien as a member of a class studying Americanism in the public schools is thus in the highest sense a campaign for making citizens, and is the duty of patriotic Americans everywhere. This is a work for women as well as men, for it is just as essential to get the wife of a foreigner to receive citizenship instruction as her husband.

The Bureau of Naturalization also offers a series of motion picture films illustrating the varied operations of our Government for use with citizenship classes in the public schools. To further stimulate the interest of the alien in his studies the Bureau, jointly with the public schools, will issue a Certificate of Graduation to those who satisfactorily pass an examination after completing their work in the Americanization classes in the public schools. Furthermore, the teacher in the classroom will be equipped with the blank forms which are used preliminary to taking out "first papers" so that aliens desiring to associate themselves with citizens of the United States may receive aid in taking first steps in that direction by the teacher.

Much of the work above outlined already has been accomplished in this State and throughout the country. The Bureau of Naturalization commenced developing its Americanization work through the public schools four years ago, and the work has been most rapidly extended since the United States entered the war. Many things remain to be done to carry out the vast plan to completion in every corner of the country, but public officials and citizens by their practical help and interest can hasten the work that has been undertaken.

Americans should be as proud of their citizenship as the old Romans were to be Romans. We are proud of our flag because of what it symbolizes. We must be proud of our citizenship because of the righteousness and majesty of the great principle of equality, liberty and justice of our Government. We should strive to make every alien among us an American first in his heart. We must make him capable of being an American by teaching him the language. We must also teach him that a government based on the consent of the governed is one which hates oppression, and yet requires of

its citizens, because they are free to govern themselves, a high degree of morality and self control. We must teach him, in other words, to be an American among Americans. This is the great aim of the Government and the public schools, and the support of all citizens is desired.

The Bureau of Naturalization is represented in this district by Mr. John Speed Smith, Chief Naturalization Examiner, 404 Federal Building, Seattle. Under him is a force of seven Examiners, two of whom are stationed in Portland, Oregon in the Custom House Building. These officials will be glad to interview or correspond with citizens and officials desiring to cooperate in the Americanization work with the Government.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Services at 11:00 o'clock. Subject of Lesson-Sermon next Sunday: "God the Only Cause and Creator." The Testimonial Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. The reading room in the church Edifice, is open on Tuesday and Friday from 2 to 4 P. M. Sunday School meets on Sunday at 10 o'clock. Pupils may be admitted to its classes up to the age of 20 years. The public is cordially invited to the Church Services and to the Reading Room. Do your Christmas shopping early.

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 Burns, Oregon

A. OTTINGER, Proprietor

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I can get hold of

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L. L. Noonchester, Burns, Ore.



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HOME INDUSTRY LEAGUE of OREGON