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## WHY WE ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY

By
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"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry out the plan without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; . . . This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. . . . It is our business to see to it that the history of the world is no longer left to its handling."
—President Wilson, August 27, 1917.

### WE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND FOR SELF-RESPECT.

What sort of a peace does Germany hope to secure? That can be answered in a sentence: a peace which will enable her *to fulfill in the next war the aims she has failed to fulfill in this.* What is the peace the Allies wish? Again the answer is brief: a peace that will make sure that "it shall not happen again."

This war has already *killed* (not maimed or wounded) over 8,000,000 young and vigorous men, yet Germany still believes that war is essential to human progress, and that any act, however atrocious, is permissible so long as it is an act of war. Against that theory America has set her will.

Does anyone still doubt that Germany believes in war? Here are four leaders of Germany speaking: "Perpetual peace is a dream, and it is not even a beautiful dream; war forms part of the eternal order instituted by God." "A long peace not only leads to enervation, but allows of the existence of a multitude of pitiful, trembling, miserable creatures . . . who cling fast to life with loud cries about their 'right' to exist, block the way for real strength, make the air fetid, and altogether defile the blood of the nation." "The worst of hypocrisies is the participation by Germany in The Hague Conference." "We must not look for permanent peace as a result of this war. Heaven defend Germany from that." And Treitschke, the historian-tutor to the military class of Germany, taught over and over again that war was the only means of achieving world leadership; that war "is to be conceived as an ordinance set by God"; that "war is just and moral, and that the idea of eternal peace is both unjust and immoral and impossible."

These theories, put in practice, have made of Germany the Cain of civilization—"his hand against every man's hand." In self-defense and in mere *self-respect*, America was forced to strike back. We could not sit still when we realized that it was our duty "to be and to remain the out-spoken moral opponents of the present German policy, and of the German State, so long as it holds this present policy, and carries on its present war. . . . Germany, as at present disposed, is the willful and deliberate enemy of the human race." (Josiah Royce.)

But if there be any who have not this larger vision of the issues of the war—who are not moved to stake all on the abstract *justice* of our cause—then let them ask themselves what *self-respect as a nation* demands of America, *and of true Americans*, under the treatment we received from Germany.

When the European war came in 1914, and while we were still neutral, what insult was not heaped upon our self-respect? The Austrian Ambassador, Dumba, plotted to organize strikes in our munitions factories, and to buy up agitators to incite workmen to discontent. German spies, now convicted and in jail, have admitted that they worked under the direction of high German officials to commit acts in violation of our neutrality. Some of these same officials have admitted the expenditure of millions of dollars in illegal operations conducted "in direct defiance of our laws, and in insolent disregard of international diplomatic courtesy." The catalogue of German crimes in America, and of German agents amongst us, *while we were still neutral*, if published in full, would be astounding almost to disbelief.

The German acts have startled us at last to the knowledge that the nation which permits them without resentment *is no nation* in that essential quality of patriotism — self-respect. Without that quality, we are but a mass of disorganized peoples, having no influence in world affairs, and ultimately at the mercy of that state which best knows how to carry on shameless intrigues amongst us. Germany is that state. We are fighting in the hope of saving the world from her immoral ideals; *but we are also fighting to restore our self-respect.*

This is the eighth of a series of ten articles by Professor Adams.

### Food Value of Peanut.

The peanut is a substantial food, six ounces of shelled peanuts being said to possess a food value of 2.3 ounces of round steak, five ounces codfish, one ounce rice, 2.2 ounces rye bread, 35.5 ounces spinach, 5.6 ounces apples or six ounces bacon. The peanut is rich in fat and also has mineral salts important in the diet, such as phosphorus, lime, sulphur and iron.

## OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

Portland's annual rose show will be held Thursday and Friday, June 13 and 14.

The Oregon Bankers' association met Saturday at Bend for the 13th annual convention.

A three days' picnic and reunion of Linn county pioneers was held at Brownsville, ending Friday.

G. E. Spence, of Oregon City, was reelected master of the Oregon State Grange in session at Salem.

The eleventh annual convention of the Oregon association of Title Men was held Friday in Portland.

Labor on Coos bay is about to be unionized in every branch if the local labor council movement terminates successfully.

It is expected that the state limeboard will ask the emergency board for a deficiency appropriation of $5000 instead of $10,000 at its next meeting.

The department of Oregon, United Spanish War Veterans, are planning to hold their annual encampment and convention at Portland June 21.

At the annual commencement exercises of the Oregon normal school at Monmouth, to be held Wednesday, June 19, 135 graduates will receive diplomas.

The state highway commission has been authorized by the capital issues committee at Washington to issue and sell at once another $690,000 in highway bonds.

Not including 12 counties, which had not reported their registration, 3424 Oregon young men who have become 21 years old since June 5 of last year have registered.

An ordinary "scrub" hog brought $335 when sold at auction at the Union stock show at La Grande. It was purchased and redonated to the Red Cross several times.

The sawmill of the Fischer Lumber company, three miles back of Marcola on the Mohawk branch of the Southern Pacific, 18 miles from Eugene, was destroyed by fire.

Eleven carloads of flour, returned by patriotic Oregon householders and dealers for shipment to France, has been paid for and taken in charge by food administration officials.

Frank Ransom, of Portland, who for several months has been serving in an important position with the lumber committee of the war industries board, has tendered his resignation and expects to return to Portland.

That the prune industry is increasing rapidly every year in Polk county is proven by a survey recently taken by county officials, when it was discovered that there are now 3320 acres of prune orchards in the county.

Oregon and California railroad lands in the Bull Run forest reserve will be withheld from entry by the commissioner of the land office until legislation has been passed by congress taking it from general entry, thus protecting Portland's water supply.

Since the beginning of the war the fir and spruce producing mills of Oregon and Washington have supplied the government with 435,000,000 feet of lumber, exclusive of the airplane spruce manufactured by the government's own plant at Vancouver, Wash.

Abbott Lawrence, pupil in the seventh grade at Westport, holds the individual record for the sale of thrift stamps since the opening of the war savings campaign in the schools, having sold $4,560 worth, according to a report received by Superintendent Churchill.

Some extensive improvements are to be made at the Klatskanine river salmon hatchery. The fish commissioner recently acquired some additional land and plans to expend in the neighborhood of $7000 in betterments. The first work to be done will be to increase the number of rearing ponds so that at least 10,000,000 fish can be handled the coming season. Later the buildings will be enlarged and the capacity of the plant increased to approximately 20,000,000 young salmon annually.

R. Stannard, of Curry county, was given the democratic nomination for representative from Coos and Curry, and R. J. Moore, of Newberg, the democratic nomination for representative from Tillamook and Yamhill counties, in a drawing held by Secretary Olcott to break ties between the men.

The Oregon public service commission wired Senator McNary asking him to urge that a representative of the state commission be placed on the local freight traffic commission. A shipper, it was asserted, would only represent one locality while a commissioner would represent an entire state.

The Lane county court will at once place, on the principal highways of the county, signs warning tourists and others that they will be prosecuted if they exceed the speed limit of 25 miles an hour with automobile. It is determined by the court to prevent wear of the roads through excessive speeding if it is possible to curb the speed fiends.

Out of a total of 646 accidents reported to the state industrial accident commission for the week ending June 27, seven were fatal, as follows: A. Weisenfield, Astoria, shipbuilding; T. J. Baty, Portland, shipbuilding; John F. Casey, Takilma, mining; H. W. Rea, Portland, shipbuilding; Oscar Cornelius, Brighton, lumbering; Yaney Cooper, Boring, lumbering.

Further reduction in stocks of West Coast lumber mills by 12,616,104 feet is reported in the bulletin of the West Coast association. The excess of shipments over production during the past five weeks aggregates 53,578,327 feet and has served to make a big hole in surplus stocks.

Further increase of street railway fares in Portland, to 7 or 8 cents, may be forecast by an agreement reached by the Portland Railway, Light & Power company, and its employes, to submit the issue of increased wage, demanded by the carmen, to the national war labor board.

The Lane county war board has recommended that the county court purchase side arms for 75 deputy sheriffs.

Destruction of the Johnson sawmill at Coquille by fire threw 40 men out of employment and caused a loss of $40,000.

Four serious fires which were burning near the Klamath national forest have been extinguished and two others are under control.

Sales of white flour may be resumed by Oregon dealers beginning Friday, July 5, under permission granted by the food administration.

C. E. Rickards was shot and instantly killed by his divorced wife on the Rickards ranch, east of The Dalles. Mrs. Rickards used a rifle.

Oregon ranks fourth among the states in the percentage of physicians furnished to the medical reserve corps of the United States army and navy.

A census of North Bend completed recently by a directory concern shows an increase in the population of more than 1500 during the last two years.

Designated spruce camps under government supervision are to work 10 hours a day during July to meet an emergency need for airplane materials.

The Astoria school board received a letter from the capital issues committee of Washington declining to authorize the proposed $125,000 issue of school district bonds for new school buildings.

The cranberry marshes in the vicinity of Astoria are now in full bloom. Oldtime cranberry growers admit that they have never seen anything like the bloom on the marshes that is seen this year.

The eleventh annual convention of the Oregon Chiropractic association will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4, 5 and 6, at Portland, with delegates present from all sections of the state.

All men in attendance at the summer school of the University of Oregon will be required to take part in a track meet to be held on Kincaid field on the afternoon of July 4. The contest will be between companies.

The little village of Harbor which nestled on the south side of the Chetco river in Curry county, is reported to have been practically wiped out by a fire which started in the C. & O. logging camp in the neighborhood.

Approximately 200, or 10 per cent of the 2000 selected men sent to Camp Lewis from Oregon under the last call are being turned back by the examiners as "rejects." The percentage has risen so high that draft leaders are in dismay.

State Fuel Administrator Fred J. Holmes has announced that the government will not curtail supplies of fuel oil to steamers and railroads of the northwest. About one-half of the oil consumed in Oregon is said to go to these two classes of users.

The first completed initiative petition providing for repeal of laws of the last legislature fixing compensation for publication of legal notices and requiring advertisement of delinquent taxes in newspapers were filed with the secretary of state.

The Lebanon Canning company has just completed a $2000 addition to the plant in Lebanon and have added about $5000 in new machinery and equipment which will about double the capacity of the plant for handling fruit and vegetables for canning purposes.

A return to the manufacture and use of victory bread, with 25 per cent substitute and 75 per cent wheat flour, on the part of bakers and hotel and restaurant men of the state for the summer is authorized in notifications sent from the state food administration.

The state highway commission has received notice from the government that it has approved the project for grading six miles of the highway between Union and Telocaset, on the old Oregon Trail. This is a post road project. The estimated cost is $30,000.

Prohibitionists of Oregon, assembled in convention at Portland Saturday, with J. P. Newell as chairman and Mrs. Adah Wallace Unruh as secretary, indorsed the candidacy of Oswald West for United States senator and George M. Brown for attorney general.

Representative Sinnott has introduced a bill authorizing citizens of Malheur county to go over into Idaho to cut timber for fencing and firewood. Under the present law a settler living in the state cannot cut timber for domestic use on public lands of another state.

To provide for the welfare of the men employed in the production of spruce for airplanes in the logging camps and sawmills of western Oregon and Washington, the war camp community service section of the Fosdick commission is planning an energetic campaign in co-operation with the staff of Colonel Brice P. Disque, commanding the Portland headquarters of the United States signal corps.

J. P. Logan, who has operated the Kings Valley Flouring mill on Luckiamute river in Benton county for 50 years, and who more than half a century ago built dams to furnish water power for the mill, has instituted injunction proceedings against the Charles K. Spaulding Logging company, of Salem, and the public service commission, which will test the constitutionality of the boom franchise law passed by the last legislature.

A price of $2.20 a bushel at Portland for wheat of the 1918 crop, as against $2.05 for the crop of 1917, has been fixed by the food administration. Allowing for the 25 per cent increase in the freight rate on wheat from the interior to Portland, the farmers will still receive about 12½ cents a bushel more for their wheat than they did in the past season. The new crop will be at least 10,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1917, and the added wealth that will go to the grain producers will be about $25,000,000 over what they received last year.

Captain H. E. Williams, Lieutenant J. W. Knocker and 42 members of the Oregon state military police are in Pendleton. The entire company will remain for about two weeks, undergoing a course of intensive training to prepare them for duty when the need comes. They will be assigned to posts as patrols in the wheat country during the harvest and hauling season.

The sale of 100,000,000 feet of timber on the Klamath reservation of the Pelican Bay Lumber company has just been approved by the government. The price paid was $3.35 per 1000 feet. This timber lies in the northern Mount Scott unit, and is directly adjacent to the 300,000,000 feet of timber in the Crater lake and Paulina national forests, bought two years ago by this same company.

Grades on wheat and rules covering corn grading are amended in a few particulars in a new order issued by the public service commission covering the grain inspection department. The new order will become effective July 15. The principal change relative to wheat grades covers hard red spring wheat, which under the present rules is subdivided into four classes, but under the new rules will be divided into but three classes, these being dark northern spring, northern spring and red spring, the red spring humpback grade now in use being eliminated.

There accrued to the state of Oregon on Monday $236,062.11 from the United States good roads fund, making a total of $472,124.22 to the credit of the state from that fund. None of it has yet been used, but projects have been approved calling for an estimated total of $436,983.80. These projects will not be affected by the recent announcement of the United States highways council discouraging new highway undertakings, as the projects approved are deemed to be "vitally important toward the winning of the war or for the movement of essential commodities." The federal aid road act provided a fund of $78,687.37 for the state of Oregon in 1916, double that amount for 1917 and treble the amount for 1918. Seven projects have been approved in Oregon. In five of these federal participation is to be 50 per cent, while in the other two federal participation is for a stated amount something less than 50 per cent. The projects cover a total of 111 miles.

## SOME REASONS WHY WHEAT MUST BE SAVED

### "A Man Cannot Think, Work or Fight When He Is Hungry"—We Must Feed Our Soldiers.

"We have the preservation of the world on our hands. Every single living human being in this republic, from ocean to ocean, should make it his or her special purpose to save food."

These are the words of E. F. Cullen, personal representative of Herbert C. Hoover, in a recent address.

"Men will resist any power but the power of starvation," said Mr. Cullen. "Hunger in the final analysis, is the only force that can weaken a nation and demoralize an army. Food is strength, and without a perpetual supply of strength, the world can stand in danger of tottering, weakening and falling into utter chaos. A man cannot think, work or fight if he is hungry.

"The allies today are practically wholly dependent upon the United States for food. Upon this nation rests the responsibility of preserving the world from Prussianism. This is the task of the people of this nation—to produce and save food enough to keep a steady stream of essential supplies moving towards the front so long as it shall be necessary to wage this war. If at any time we fail in this, we must inevitably go down, with the allies, to defeat. This is no exaggeration, but a serious fact. It is the purpose of the United States Food Administration to bring the realization of this fact home to every American man, woman and child, and to enlist the individual aid of our hundred million people in producing and saving food. The Food Administration is not asking you to eat less; it only urges that you substitute one nutritious food for another equally nutritious food, thus saving the vital staples needed by our armies and the armies and peoples of the allies. We must, during the next three months, save wheat especially. Our surplus has already been shipped abroad, and a hundred million bushels more are needed. When you eat a slice of bread less, omit the crackers with your soup, or otherwise conserve on wheat products, you are contributing towards the hundred million bushels needed over there by our fighting men and the exhausted people of Belgium, France and England who have for more than three years been bearing the brunt of this war, which is our war. Keep this in mind, and bring it before the minds of your thoughtless friends and neighbors."

The second helping is getting to be bad form.

There's lots of money to go round, but bacon, beef and wheat can't make the circuit. Save your share.

Waste and want are twin sisters and neither beautiful.

## WHEAT CRISIS FORCES CHANGES IN RULES

### Households, Eating Houses and Bakers Must Decrease Use of Wheat.

Urgent military necessities of the United States and the Allies has forced a more drastic restriction in the wheat conservation program. Coupled with an earnest appeal to all individuals, households, public eating places and bakers of bread and pastries for their co-operation and support, Herbert C. Hoover has issued a new set of rules designed to further reduce wheat consumption in this country until the next harvest.

These rules and Mr. Hoover's personal appeal are given out through Mr. W. B. Ayer, Federal Food Administrator for Oregon, in the following message:

"If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest (and this is a military necessity) we must reduce our monthly consumption to twenty-one million bushels a month as against our normal consumption of about forty-two million bushels or fifty per cent of our normal consumption, reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaving for general consumption approximately one and one-half pounds of wheat products weekly per person. Many of our consumers are dependent upon baker's bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the home.

"The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition our population in the agricultural districts, where the substitute cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations. With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

"To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

First—Householders to use not to exceed a total of one and one-half pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than one and three-fourths pounds of victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and about one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals all combined.

Second—Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present, and in addition thereto not to serve in the aggregate a total of more breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, and wheat breakfast cereals containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour to any one guest at any one meal. NO WHEAT PRODUCTS TO BE SERVED UNLESS SPECIALLY ORDERED. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products per month per guest, thus conforming with limitations requested of the householders.

Third—Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town consumer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

Fourth—We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of victory bread—sold by delivery of a three-quarters pound loaf where one pound was sold before and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond seventy per cent of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March first.

Fifth—Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

Sixth—There is no limit upon the use of other cereal flours and meals, such as corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera. Many thousands of families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than the one and one-half pounds a week allowed. We specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme so that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes and in order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the Allies and our own army.

"With the arrival of the new harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions, but until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice, and co-operation of the distribution trades and public."

The Allies are all in the same boat, a long way from shore and on limited rations—and Uncle Sam is running the relief ship. It's up to us to save the cargo.

Reduction, Production—the 1918 watchwords.

Food will win the war. Save it. Produce it.

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