

# STATE INDUSTRIES SHOW PROSPERITY

## Government War Activities Are Helping Many Industries of Oregon

The following is a brief review of what capital is doing in Oregon for the past week:

**Salem**—State Emergency Board has \$250,000 appropriated, fund to four companies motorcycle police to guard Oregon industries against I. W. W's.

**North Bend**—Krusse & Banks put third ship in ways.

**Gardiner**—New light plant going in to serve lower Umpqua towns.

**Grants Pass**—Alameda mine installing new machinery.

**Marshfield**—Saubert mill, idle for several years, to operate.

Growing castor beans may soon become an important industry in Oregon.

**Detroit**—Four hundred and seventy acres burned over land near here to be reclaimed this spring.

**Salem**—Six thousand tons of potatoes to be dried at King's Product Company for U. S. army.

Contract let to metal eleven miles Bandon-Curry road at \$49,416.

**Marshfield**—Coos Bay Shipbuilding Company to increase force to 640 men. Minimum wage paid is \$4.40 for eight hours work, scale running up to \$6.60 per day.

**North Powder**—Farmers of vicinity co-operate in construction of \$15,000 elevator.

Between 125 and 150 bulk elevators will be constructed in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

**Salem**—Building of starch factory by Pacific Potato Starch Company of Portland practically assured.

Brownsville cannery enlarged by

purchase of Corvallis plant.  
**Portland**—Willamette Iron and Steel Works has contract for marine boilers from Seattle.  
**Toledo**—Miller logging road to be extended north.

**Milton**—Contract let for new Methodist church. Car of locust timber shipped to Portland shipyards.

**The Dalles**—Diamond Milling Company sold to Kerr, Gifford Co., wheat exporters of Portland. New owners will improve and enlarge mills; will run day and night.

**Reedsport**—Sawmills in lower Umpqua district busy; new road to cost \$8,000.

**Portland**—Purchase of Ladd interest in Portland Flouring Mills Company by Theo. B. Wilcox and Puget Sound capitalists consummated; price paid \$1,750,000. Portland Flouring Mills Company owns fourteen mills and about 200 elevators. Contract for erection of 1,046,160-bushel municipal grain elevator to be awarded.

**Oregon Portland Cement Company** to furnish 37,000 barrels cement for new elevators.

**Salem**—Contract awarded for Coliseum at State Fair grounds; cost \$75,000.

**North Bend**—\$141,800 a month is payroll of Coos Bay industries. Construction of jetty at north entrance of Umpqua river to cost \$553,000.

**Adams (Umatilla county)**—Three hundred and twenty acres wheat land west of here sold for \$200 an acre.

**Portland**—Eastern capitalists propose to establish twelve-way wood shipyard here.

**Beverton** has dedicated \$150,000 starch factory.

**Toledo**—Work commenced getting Chesley Lumber Company's mill ready to cut.

**Halfway**—This community will build modern \$10,000 church this summer.

**Corvallis**—Willamette Stock & Land Company gets government contract to cut 3,000,000 feet. Electrically equipped plant to put in on Siletz Bay.

# WHY WE ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY

By EPHRAIM DOUGLASS ADAMS  
 Executive Head, History Department  
 Leland Stanford Junior University

"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 rest of the world is no longer left to its handling."  
 —President Wilson, August 27, 1917.

## THE NATION AND MORAL DUTIES

The rulers of Germany believe that they have the right to prevail over all other nations. They also believe that the power of the state is the only object for which its rulers should struggle. Still further, they believe that moral principles and ideas have no place in determining the actions of the state, since the sole duty of the state is to get power. This is German political philosophy. American political philosophy, from the very beginning of our institutions, has opposed this theory, and now in this war is fighting against it. For the German theory necessarily carries with it utter denial of the claims of moral feeling, of international right, of human decency and chivalry.

The German historian, Treitschke, at whose feet princes and rulers sat, eagerly absorbing his teachings, devoted his life to spreading this gospel of Power. It is true, he said sneeringly, that "a stock of inherited conceptions of integrity and morality is a necessity for government," (useful, that subjects of the state be obedient), but "the end all and be all of a state is Power." "The state is the sole judge of the morality of its own actions. It is, in fact, above morality, or, in other words, whatever is necessary is moral."

From this it follows, in international relations, that there is no rule or guide to conduct except self-interest. In this present war a follower of Treitschke, one of the leading common-school educators of Germany, Kirshensteiner of Munich, drives home the theory. "The great lesson which the German people has had to learn is to think in terms of power. Let no one here say that small states, too, can have a national life of their own. True, so long as the great states around them allow them to exist. But any day may see the end of their existence, in spite of all treaties to the contrary. . . . Neither alliances nor treaties provide the least security. . . . There are no ethical friendships between states in our day. . . . There are only friendships of convenience. And friendships of convenience last just as long as the convenience itself."

Professor Eulenberg of Leipzig sums it up. "All ethical considerations are completely alien to the state and the state must therefore resolutely keep them at arm's length."  
 Can we wonder that the German Foreign Secretary spoke of the broken treaty with Belgium as a "scrap of paper" or that the school children of Germany celebrated the sinking of the Lusitania or that German agents in America, smoothly friendly in appearance, secretly plotted, before we were in the war, to destroy our industries, our railways, even our lives?  
 Is there no such thing any more as a common humanity—no "decent respect to the opinion of mankind," as Thomas Jefferson stated it in the Declaration of Independence? Is our ideal of righteousness, yes, even of unselfishness, impossible in international politics? This war, if Germany is defeated, may decide these questions, but if Germany wins, the struggle has but just begun.

This American democracy of our day, and has always denied, the German theory; it asserts that the laws which formulate the duties of men toward each other are binding upon nations equally with individuals. For centuries civilization has been slowly advancing from ignorance, prejudice, and selfishness toward sympathy, understanding, and a desire to see justice done, whether between individuals or nations. The "be all and end all" of a state is not Power—it is Justice.

And the German government has left us in no doubt as to the results of her theory, in application. That government has broken a solemn treaty with Belgium, ordered the murder of innocent hostages, bombarded unfortified towns, torpedoed unarmed passenger ships, destroyed works of art where they could not be carried to Germany, plotted secret war against neutral nations—all of them actions she once pledged herself to forego—has lost, in short, all sense, apparently, that she is dragging the former good name of the German people through a mire of dishonor, the stain of which will not be removed for generations. Against this mad philosophy and mad government the war must be waged, until they are defeated, or there is no safety for men or nations.

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

J. L. White, district manager for the Oregon Power Company, was in town from Albany Monday.

## OLD IRON ON BATTLEFIELDS

Metals That Are Supposed to Accumulate in Great Quantities Being Salvaged and Used Again.

Considerable speculation has been going the rounds as to the amount of scrap iron and steel that is accumulating on the battlefields of Europe, and how it is to be disposed of.

American companies which regularly deal in such old material have for some time been looking forward to the harvest to be reaped from these battlefields after the war, says London Tit-Bits. These hopes have now been rather rudely shocked by observers recently returned from the front, who state that this matter is now being handled by the respective governments.

According to the systems now established in modern warfare, it is stated, a salvage corps is daily going over all the ground near the battle front exposed to fire, and is gathering all the debris discarded by the contending armies. None of the scrap is neglected, with steel worth 1 penny to 1 1/2 pence per pound, and copper and other metals in proportion. All the metals are taken to shops in the rear, and there worked into the various munitions that a modern army uses.

All the lead that is fired is practically lost, as a bullet traveling at a velocity of 2,000 feet or more per second hurries itself so deep into any object it hits as to be lost entirely. Other metals, however, such as tangled steel from wrecked motor cars, large pieces of shells, bits of copper, pieces of aluminum, etc., are carefully collected and later turned into usable condition.

## SUMMONS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF LANE

The Creswell Orchard Company a corporation, Plaintiff,

vs.

J. B. Downey, and all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, Defendants.

To J. B. Downey and all other persons or parties unknown as specified aforesaid, defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the day of the first publication hereof or of personal service if served without the state, and if you fail to appear or answer for want thereof the plaintiff will take a decree against you decreeing the plaintiff to be the absolute owner in fee simple of Lot Three and the west Half of Lot Twenty in Harmon Farm as platted and recorded being page 89 of Book 4 of Record of Town Plats for Lane County, Oregon, and that you and each of you be forever barred and foreclosed of all right title estate lien and interest in or to said premises and that certain land sale contract executed between the plaintiff and said J. B. Downey for sale of said premises.

This summons is published once each week for six successive weeks by order of Hon G. F. Skipworth Judge of said court dated Feb. 16th, 1918 and date of first publication hereof is Feb. 18th 1918.

C. A. WINTERMEIER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Residing at Eugene, Ore. Feb. 18, 25; Mar. 4, 11, 18, 25; Apr. 1.

## NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION IN FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an Execution and Order of Sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County on the 21st day of February 1918. In a suit wherein on the 20th day of September 1917, The Plaintiff The First National Bank of Springfield, Oregon, recovered judgment against the Defendants, A. H. Hinkson and Mabel C. Hinkson for the sum of two Thousand Five Hundred Sixty Seven and 79-100 Dollars with interest thereon from the 5th day of September 1914 at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and Two Hundred Fifty and 00/100 Dollars attorney fees and the further sum of Fifty Three and 65-100 Dollars costs, and the further sum of Seventy and 55-100 Dollars together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from January 12th 1917.

Which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said court in said county on the 20th day of September 1917 and said execution to me directed commanding me in the name of the State of Oregon in order to satisfy said judgment, costs, accruing costs to sell the following de-



"Setting no work" puts him in fine condition. And what an appetite—and how good the little chew of Real Gravelly does taste!

## It's Easy to Send Him a pouch of Real GRAVELLY Chewing Plug

That's the tobacco for him—Real Gravelly Chewing Plug—condensed quality—the most tobacco satisfaction in the smallest space, ready to give him the solid comfort of tobacco wherever he happens to be.

Give any man a chew of Real Gravelly Plug, and he will tell you that's the kind to send. Send the best! Ordinary plug is false economy. It costs less per week to chew Real Gravelly, because a small chew of it lasts a long while.

If you smoke a pipe, slice Gravelly with your knife and add a little to your smoking tobacco. It will give flavor—improve your smoke.

## SEND YOUR FRIEND IN THE U. S. SERVICE A POUCH OF GRAVELLY

Dealers all around here carry it in 10c pouches. A 3c stamp will put it into his hands in any Training Camp or Seaport of the U. S. A. Even "over there" a 3c stamp will take it to him. Your dealer will supply envelope and give you official directions how to address it.

F. B. GRAVELLY TOBACCO COMPANY, Danville, Va.

The Patent Pouch keeps it Fresh and Clean and Good—it is not Real Gravelly without this Protection Seal  
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 Head-Light Lens  
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IMPROVE THE FIGURE  
 The woman who has once worn a Kabo Corset remains a Kabo devotee. She realizes she has bought something far more valuable than just a corset. This something is best expressed as a defined, visible, figure-improving service. Prices—\$1.25 to \$12.50

**WASH SATIN CHEMISE**  
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A very clever little style in washable Satin and Crepe de Chine, has yoke of embroidered Georgette Crepe and is finished with tiny tucks and narrow val. lace insertions. Captivating garments reasonably priced.

## Charming Lace Trimmings and Embroideries

Pretty Camisole Lace and beading edge in beautiful filet patterns, yard 19c.

"Le Cotte" Lace camisole by the yard, no sewing required at, yard \$1.50.

Buckles for Coats, Dresses, etc., in white, grey, black and brown, at 25c and 50c.

Nontau nets in pink, mais, turquoise, cream and white, 40 inches wide, yard \$1.00.

Tassels and drop trimmings in silver, steel, gold and colors.

**SPECIAL!!**  
 Field's Washable Gloves \$2.50 Pair

Positively the best washable glove made, of fine kid in tan, grey, champagne, all sizes, absolutely guaranteed to wash.

## Easter Hosiery

Very Reasonably Priced

\$1.25 Fibre Silk Hose \$1.19

A splendid assortment of colors in heavy fibre Silk Hose with Lisle heel, toe and top. Colors are nut brown, bronze and black.

60c L. M. C. WHITE FIBRE HOSE, 50c.

A dressy, pretty, serviceable thread Silk boot hose in olive drab, bronze, champagne, rose, pink, Copenhagen, grey, silver grey, black and white.

\$2.00 PURE SILK HOSE \$1.75

A fine heavy 12-thread Silk Hose in every wanted light and dark shade, all sizes.

75c FANCY HOSE, 69c

White fibre Hose with black stripe and black checked, in all sizes, special, 69c.

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All Silk Crepe de Chine \$2.00 40 INCHES WIDE

This is a cloth of the "Georgette" type and practically as smart and serviceable in all uses that the former fabric is put to. It is a wonderful fabric at \$2 and comes in black, white, cream and a full line of colors, including the new taupes, browns, blues, and sand. This material is now in great demand for the new season's dresses, blouses and separate sleeves, etc.

**KOOLIE CLOTH**  
 \$2.50 to \$3.50

The very popular Koolie Cloth for sport suits, skirts, and children's garments, comes in white, champagne, blue and mahogany. Popular this Spring.

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Come in and let us figure with you, whether your wants are large or small for we can save you money on anything in the housefurnishing line.

## USE OUR "EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT"

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