

THE SCIO TRIBUNE

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918



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 MATERIAL AIMS OF GERMANY

Germany believes that she has the right to dominate the world. Her militaristic autocracy believes that this war is a step toward such world domination, but that German demands for the present may rest satisfied with substantial gains in Europe. For years German political writing has been full of the "terms of peace" after a war, and today those terms remain unaltered. The Russian negotiations have served to prove that what has for a long time been public opinion, is now official opinion. The quotations will show this.

First, the more general purposes: "If we come victorious out of this war, we shall be the first people on the earth, a rich stream of gold will pour over the land." "Expansion of our power both East and West, if possible also over seas; political and military domination combined, indissolubly connected with economical expansion, this is our war aim." "The territory open to future German expansion must extend from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Persian Gulf, absorbing the Netherlands and Luxembourg, Switzerland, the whole basin of the Danube, the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor."

Second, the immediate aims: "Our relations with Turkey have drawn us into this war. . . . the Bagdad Railway must be extended by us to the open sea, even to India itself." "Belgium must remain under German domination. . . . there exists no better line of attack for the German army in a future war with France," whom it is necessary "to weaken to such a degree that she can never again be dangerous to us." "Will anybody believe that we will hand over the lands which we have occupied in the West, on which the blood of our people has flowed?" "We are not an institute for lengthening the life of dying states."

But it is on Poland and Western Russia that Germany has all along fixed her eyes. "We ought not to let fall the sword from our hand before we have assured our future. Our eastern boundaries must not remain where they are." "Livonia, Kurland, Esthonia, have been for more than seven centuries sister-countries united through German traditions. It is true Germans do not yet represent 10 per cent of the inhabitants; but their character filters through the whole." "Let us bravely organize great forced migrations of the inferior peoples. Posterity will be grateful to us. We must coerce them! This is one of the tasks of war. Such forced migrations may appear hard, but it is the only solution. . . . The inefficient peoples, discouraged and rendered indifferent to the future by the spectacle of the superior energy of their conquerors, may then crawl slowly towards the peaceful death of weary and hopeless senility." The writer of this was here viewing especially the non-German populations of South America.

How is America interested in the European political and territorial results of this war? Well, first, we are at war. Germany believes that peace now, on the terms she outlines, means a German victory. That means a continuance of military autocracy in Germany—a continuance of an aggressive policy—a continuance of German faith in its special destiny to rule the world.

Against that German ideal we are fighting. But we are also fighting to save the Americas from the "next step" in German imperialism. In the first year of the war, the one great fear expressed by German officers was that a long war in Europe would "cause America to wake up." Wake up to what? Not to the need of American participation in the war. The German officers thought America negligible for this war. But they did, and do, fear that America would awake to the danger to herself, her ideals, her institutions, her interests, and that being awakened, Germany's next step in world domination would be harder than the present one.

There is no hope of a changed Germany—of establishing those peaceful and friendly relations which should determine international conduct—if Germany gains her objects, or any part of them, in this war. She has

set her heart upon certain material objects. We must see to it that she does not gain them. Then her first step blocked, we may hope that her people may awaken from their dream of empire. We fight for a world peace, yes; but we also fight for self-preservation, and our best chance to save ourselves is this present moment—now.

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

WAR BREAD COSTLY TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Every year the British government pays \$200,000,000 toward the cost of that nation's war bread. That is the principal reason why English bread prices are lower today to the consumer than in America. Incidentally the British bread is much poorer than the American.

Great Britain has taken over all home grown grain, bought at an arbitrary price, and all imported wheat bought in markets of the world at prevailing prices. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents. The two pound loaf costs 9 cents, and the one pound loaf sells for 5 cents.

In milling, however, 14 per cent more flour is extracted from the wheat than in America. And there is a compulsory adulteration of 20 per cent, and an allowable adulteration of 50 per cent.

Compared with American bread, the British product is only about 65 per cent pure at its best.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

St. Francis Hotel

ALBANY, ORE.

Meals 35 and 50 cents

Room 50c and Up

GRANT PIRTLE, Proprietor

Deliver your cream today, get your check tomorrow. T. S. Townsend Cream Station. 30tf

Wanted—Pasture for young cattle at stated price per head. J. L. Chastain, Scio. 33 2t

We make a specialty of Friendship, Engagement and Wedding Rings. F. M. French & Son, Albany, Oregon.

For sale cheap—A range in good order. Inquire of Dr. Prill. 33tf

Scio Milling Company

SUCCESSOR TO
SCIO ROLLER MILLS

INCORPORATED DECEMBER 28, 1904

Our Flour is as good as any made in the Willamette Valley

EVERY SACK GUARANTEED

We do a General Custom Milling Business. Flour and Feed on Sale. Wheat Bought and Exchanged for Flour. We are in the Field for Business and Will Treat You Right

PICTURE PRINTING

We are prepared to take your pictures, develop your plates, films, film packs, do your printing, enlarging and framing

We charge nothing for developing films or plates when twelve prints are ordered.

We have had fifteen years of practical work in picture taking. If we can be of any help to you in getting good results from your kodak or camera, we will gladly give you pointers.

MAIL ORDERS OUR SPECIALTY

All work guaranteed and done promptly. Give us a trial

J. F. WESELY

SCIO

OREGON

We do not carry any cameras or camera supplies

Agricultural Credit

Corporation of Oregon

Our twenty year rural credit plan of loaning money to farmers helps you to get out of debt. Under our form of loan the TOTAL amount of interest paid during its ENTIRE period of twenty years, is actually less than 5 1/2 per cent interest. Write us for booklet.

HECKER & BEAM, Agents

133 Lyon St
Albany, Oregon

Tires and Tires

Goodrich Safety Tread.
Goodyear Diamond Tread.
Firestone Non Skid Tread.
Fisk Non Skid Tread.
Leo Tires.
Get your new tire today. Don't wait until tomorrow.

Also Legalite Lenses for your head lamps. The Legalite is the one which stands the test and complies with the road law. For sale at the Ford garage.

WHEN YOU WANT Plumbing or Tinning

—SEE—
FRED OHLEMIER

South Side of the Bridge

His Experience is Worth Money to You

Repairing a Specialty
Satisfaction Guaranteed

C. M. KENDALL

Commercial College Graduate

Expert Accountant and

Experienced Peace

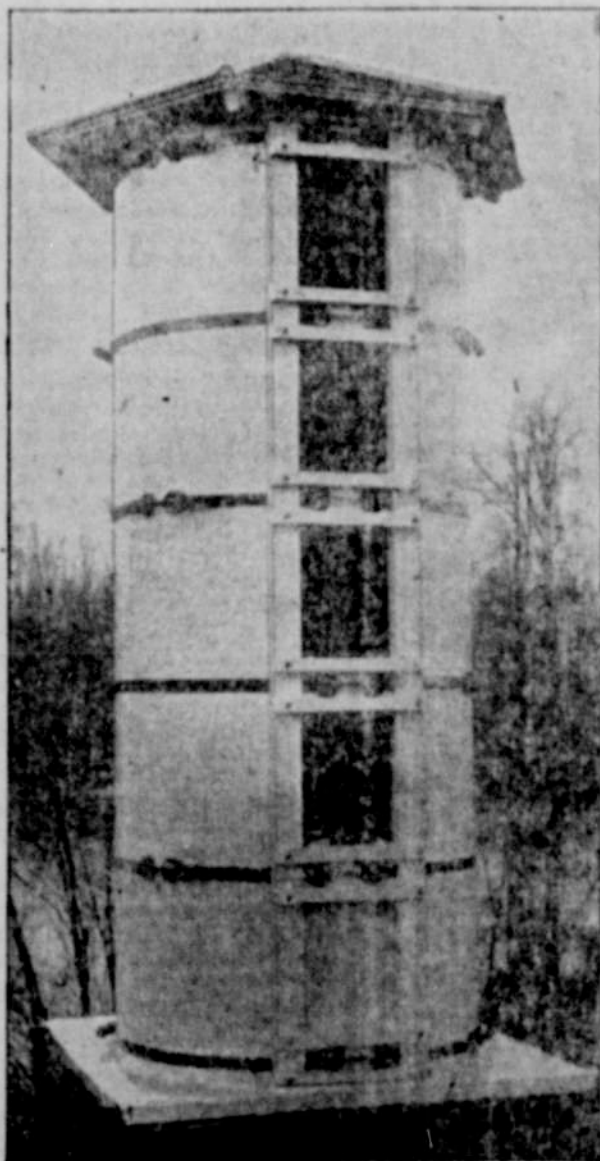
Officer

Republican Candidate for

SHERIFF

Cameron's Oregon Silo

Once Built---Stays Built



The only wooden-stave silo that automatically adjusts itself to expansion and contraction.

Table of Sizes and Feeding Capacity

Size	Capacity in Tons	No. of Cows 180 days	Acres of Corn
8x24	23	6	3
8x30	33	10	4
8x36	38	13	4 1/2
10x24	40	11	4 1/2
10x30	48	14	5 1/2
10x36	60	16	6 1/2
12x24	55	15	6
12x30	80	22	9
12x36	105	25	10

Cameron's Oregon Silo

Is a Common Sense Article

There are special features in its construction that avoid the defects of other silos.

Cameron's Oregon Silo is built like a barrel—the hoops go completely around. The hoops are flat, do not stick out or in and have springs to take up slack for contraction and lengthen for expansion.

Automatic expansion and contraction are provided for in the roof construction.

The absence of complicated door fixtures coupled with the rigid door frame construction, made of 4x4 jambs, machined, flush with staves inside, allows a smooth surface, eliminating all projecting obstructions to the settling of the silage, a very common fault in other silos.

We make a specialty of water supply and stock tanks.

GET OUR PRICES

Cameron Oregon Silo & Mfg. Co.
Albany, Oregon