



"A Great Net of Mercy drawn through an Ocean of Unspeakable Pain" The American Red Cross

PUTTING HIS MONEY TO WORK



Contributed by Charles Dana Gibson.

DESTROY FRENCH FOOD SOURCES



FRUIT TREES OF NORTHERN FRANCE DESTROYED BY RETREATING GERMANS



WHEN the Germans retreated from long held positions in Northern France they girdled every fruit tree that time permitted. Here is such a tree, backed beyond chance of the tree's surviving unless first aid measures were quickly adopted. In many cases the advancing French troops brought the first aid material and sometimes succeeded in saving the trees. Where the tree was absolutely cut down—as hundreds were—there was, of course, no relief measure to employ. Members of the U. S. Food Administration brought this picture to America. Early in the war the German government introduced a policy of strict food conservation at home and has endeavored to curtail in every possible manner the French and English supply. U boat warfare and destruction of farming property are parts of the same campaign.



GIRDLED FRUIT TREE

America is today the greatarder of the allied nations. Out of our food stocks we must save enough to feed our European associates in this war.

EVERYONE MUST HELP.

Wars cannot be fought without money, and upon the Treasury centers every financial demand upon the Nation.

The rich of this country cannot alone meet the needs of the Nation; the men of the country cannot do it alone; the women of the country cannot do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determining to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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.

THIS WAR IS ONE OF SELF-PRESERVATION

"Here," says Everyman, "was a Kaiserdom seeking world domination—and perilously near encompassing it unless the world united to repel him." Thus the radical land reformer sees the issue. Is there any one still blind to it?

But were we in America directly threatened? We were, and we are threatened. A German book published in the United States in 1914, and called "Truth About Germany," sought to inflame us against England and France, and to persuade us that America and Germany had common ideals, characteristics, and methods. (May God save us!) It argued smoothly: "Two nations united by such common inclinations and ideals, boldness of enterprise, far-sightedness, quickness of decision, admiration for intellectual achievements, can not help being exceedingly congenial to each other." Pleasant words—but a lying tongue. Would Germany, once master of Europe, remember our "congeniality," and be a good neighbor in the Americas?

The Germans when writing for home consumption hold a different language about world relations and "neighbors." "Formerly German thought was shut up in her German corner, but now the world shall have its coat cut according to German measure, and as far as our swords flash and German blood flows, the circle of the earth shall come under the tutelage of German activity." "A sturdy German egoism must characterize all political action. . . . The first principle of our policy, both at home and abroad, must be that in everything that happens the Germans should come off best, and the others should have a bad time of it." A nice, congenial neighbor!

But Germany, when honest, directly avows her purpose, ultimately, against America. We must "wake up," or we will be the easy "next step" in her ambitions. "Germany . . . may in less than two centuries succeed in dominating the whole globe. . . . If only it can in time strike out a 'new course,' and definitely break with Anglo-American methods of government, and with the state-destroying ideals of the Revolution." She is trying out her "new course" now. "One thing alone can profit the German people: the acquisition of new territory. . . . that alone can really promote the diffusion, the growth, and the deepening of Germanism." "Before seeking to found a Greater Germany in other continents, we must seek to create a Greater Germany in Central Europe." "We must . . . see to it that the outcome of our next successful war must be the acquisition of colonies." "We must make room for an empire of Germanic race which shall number 100,000,000 inhabitants, in order that we may hold our own against masses such as those of Russia and the United States."

Still further, it is no longer a secret that Germany, while we were still unprepared—were neutral—and while Germany still ostensibly sought our friendship, secretly planned, when victorious in Europe, to pick a quarrel with us and wring from us part of the costs of her European war.

If the American "easy chair" is still too comfortable for serious thought of what Germany means to do to us, then America deserves the fate in store for her. This is the material side of our peril, but there is another and deeper side.

This war is our war, to secure our purposes in national and in international development. If Germany should win, her principles must triumph and force alone must rule the world, with the strong exploiting the earth. If the war ends in a drawn battle, with Germany unchanged in ideals and purposes, all that is left of the world will be compelled to engage in the race of military preparedness, and the world will be forced to adopt Germany's methods—now so hateful to us. A Germany undefeated would force us to destroy the very basis of our government, our policy, our social and industrial life—to devote ourselves, capital and labor, persons and property, to one object—a mighty mili-

tarism. Unless we win this war the mightiest, most upsetting, most far-reaching change this nation has ever known is upon us. We are fighting for liberty to continue in our accustomed line of progress.

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

It's Up to Us.

"Germany's war of starvation is a challenge most of all to America," says a Food Administration Bulletin. "Against Germany's lust for dominion, America's purpose is to establish the society of nations. Against destruction, America's aim is healing. Against mastery, America's ideal is service."

"We cannot surpass the steadfastness of Britain, the courage of Italy, the exaltation of France."

"We cannot excel the Allies in heroism, in endurance, in fortitude. Our force in battle, though it may be decisive, will not be as great as theirs."

"We can hope to contribute most to the common cause from our larger resources. To relieve desperate privation, America can supply food."

"Giving up wheat is a little thing compared to their death struggle—in which our soldiers are splendidly sharing."

"A little thing—yet we can do it with greatness of spirit. Supporting our army and adding whole-hearted service to humanity, it is in America's power to defeat forever the passion of conquest."

"Now is the hour of testing. Wheat is the test."

Give the Children Milk.

Milk is one of the most important food sources the human race possesses. For the proper nourishment of the child, it is absolutely indispensable and its use should be kept up in the diet as long as possible. Not only does it contain all the essential food elements in the most available form for ready digestion, but the recent scientific discoveries show it to be especially rich in certain peculiar properties that alone render growth possible.

Railroad Time Table

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains

Woodburn-Springfield Branch
WEST SCIO
North 7:55 a.m.
South 5:19 p.m.

Corvallis & Eastern
MUNKERS
To Albany 8:11 a.m.
To Detroit 1:14 p.m.
Motor service discontinued.

† Daily except Sunday

Linn County Officials

District Attorney Gail S. Hill
State Senators, S. M. Garland and E. D. Cusick for Linn and Lane.
Representatives, Charles Childs, W. P. Elmore, F. H. Porter
County Judge D. B. McKnight
Commissioners, J. D. Irvine, and T. J. Butler.
County Clerk R. M. Russell
Sheriff D. H. Bodine
Treasurer W. W. Francis
Recorder Velma G. Davis
Assessor E. C. Fisher
School Supt. Ida Cummings
Coroner Wm. Fortmiller
Health Officer Dr. W. H. Davis
Fruit Inspector D. W. Rumbaugh
Stock Inspector D. Taylor

CITY OF SCIO

Mayor F. T. Thayer
Recorder J. S. Stich
Marshal W. A. Cross
Treasurer Roy Shelton
Councilmen, N. I. Morrison, R. Cain, Fred Bilyeu, W. E. Arnold, W. J. Chroma, J. M. Lindley.
School Directors, F. T. Thayer, A. G. Prill, J. L. Calavan.
J. F. Wesely, Clerk.

Notary Public

H. B. CHESSE
Attorney at Law
Office on Sherman St. Lebanon, Ore.

St. Francis
Hotel
ALBANY, ORE.
Meals 35 and 50 cents
Room 50c and Up
GRANT PIRTLE, Proprietor