



"A great net of mercy drawn through
an ocean of unspeakable pain"

How Was the Last War Fund Spent?

IT is a fair question—and it is fairly answered in the detailed and itemized reports that have been published in the newspapers of every town and city of the land.

You never saw it? Then ask at the nearest Red Cross Chapter, or write, for the Red Cross wants you to know where your money went.

They say that Red Cross supplies have a way of coming through on time.

Italy surely has found us not wanting in promptness when her great trial came.

And Roumania—they said no allied nation could get through to help her dire need.

But the Red Cross found a way.

It's not always a cheap way—"Needs must" costs money. But did you give that money to be saved—or to save lives? Are you not willing to pay five dollars or fifty to bring something of comfort to a war racked, tortured mortal who but for you would surely die?

And of one thing you may be sure. *Not one penny of that Hundred Million has gone for anything but War Relief.*

In the Red Cross there is no high salaried bureaucracy, no extravagant administration expense. All of the higher officials and nine-tenths of the workers are unpaid volunteers.

The cost of raising and collecting the last War Fund was about one-half of one per cent., more than covered by the banking interest on the money.

Your Red Cross needs another hundred million to lighten just a little of the awful load of misery "over there." Your share is all that you can give—and then a little more.

Will you hold up your end?

WHY WE ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY

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

WE FIGHT FOR GOOD FAITH

"The faith of treaties is the only solid foundation on which a Temple

of Peace can be built up." (James Bryce.) Good faith between nations, as between men, is the one and only safeguard from a return to barbarism. Without it brute force, sheer might, must rule. Without it there is no security in human relations—no security, even, for life itself. To keep one's word, when once given, that is the evidence of the progress of civilization, and the test of it.

Hence the case of Belgium becomes the single greatest German offense against civilization in this war. At first, in our American ignorance of world conditions, we did not see this. We do see it now; more and more we realize that until the crime against Belgium is atoned for, there can be no peace, and no hope of a world at peace.

What are the facts? By treaties signed in 1815, and again in 1831, and still again in 1839, this last revision being in effect in 1914, it was agreed "Belgium shall form a perpetually neutral state. The five powers guarantee to it this perpetual neutrality, as also the inviolability of its territory." These five powers were Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia. By such treaties the

neutral state was pledged to defend in arms the neutrality of its territory; and each of the great powers pledged itself not only not to march troops into or through the neutral state, but also to aid her, in case her territory were violated.

The world, thinking no nation so base as to break its word, was completely taken by surprise by the attack on Belgium. But we know now, from German statements, that German military plans had for years intended to break this pledge. German rulers lied as to this consistently, and lied up to the last day. On the morning before the German troops advanced the German minister assured Belgium she need feel no alarm, and in the evening of that same day he delivered his ultimatum.

The world has never seen so complete a denial of the binding effect of the pledged word. Why has Germany so lost sight of the principle of honor among nations? Her own answer reveals the cause; it is again the plea of might. "The fate that Belgium has called down upon herself (note the hypocrisy of this) is hard, but not too hard. . . . for the

destinies of the immortal great nations stand so high that they can not but have the right. In case of need, to stride over existencies that can not defend themselves." (Professor Oncken.) When the British Minister at Berlin notified the German Chancellor that Great Britain was in honor bound to defend Belgium's neutrality, the latter argued that this was "Terrible," a war "just for a word—neutrality—just for a scrap of paper." The pitiful—yes, the terrible—significance of such utterances, is that Germans believe them justified.

"If I am asked what we are fighting for," said Prime Minister Asquith, "I can reply in two sentences. In the first place, to fulfill an obligation . . . not only of law, but of honor, which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated; secondly, to vindicate the principle . . . that small nationalities are not to be crushed, in defiance of international good faith."

America was not a direct guarantor. Like Great Britain, of the neutrality of Belgium, though in various conventions (of which Germany also was a signer) we pledged to the maintenance of the world principle of "good faith." But every nation was attacked when Germany broke faith. "The law protecting Belgium which was violated was our law and the law of every other civilized country. . . . It was our safeguard against the necessity of maintaining great armaments. Our interest in having it maintained as the law of nations was a substantial, valuable, permanent interest." (Elihu Root.)

In the hope of an enduring peace, in the hope of an advancing civilization, we can not forget Belgium. In the hope for unmolested self-development, in the sense of our own security necessary to progress, we must not forget Belgium, until her wrongs are righted.

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

FOOD CONTROL MEANS VICTORY

European Shortage Places Problem Before American Government—Farsighted Policy Adopted.

NEED 75,000,000 BU. WHEAT.

Food Administration Asks Aid of Every American in Gigantic Task of Feeding Millions.

It is the food problem over there that makes a food problem over here. If we wished to be supremely selfish—and supremely shortsighted—we could go on eating as much as we like and whatever we like, without much difficulty or interruption—at least, until the Germans came!

But we are not doing things in that selfish and suicidal way. We are trying to make a great common pool of all of our food, and all of the food of the allies, and all of the food we can get from South American and other neutrals, and dividing it up fairly among America, England, France, Belgium and Italy.

This does not mean that all of the people in the great pool are going to have the same ration, but means that we are trying to arrange to have enough for everybody, so that the soldiers—our soldiers and their soldiers—will be well fed, as they have to be to fight hard and continuously, and that the munitions workers and the workers in all the other necessary industries, and the men and women at home will all have enough to keep alive and well. It is absolutely necessary to do this if the war is to be won, and we are going to do it, but it means planning, working, arranging, co-operating, being careful, not wasting, saving.

And it means that each and every one of us has got to help.

Now, we have enough and more than enough food for ourselves, and the Government is going to see to it that we keep here at home a sufficient supply of every essential kind of food to support our people. But over there they simply have not enough. Lord Rhondda, the English food controller, recently cabled the American food administrator, that unless we can send the allies before the next European harvest 75,000,000 bushels of wheat in addition to what had been sent up to January 1 of this year he could not assure the people of the allies that they would have a sufficient supply of food to carry on the war.

He did not say anything in this cable about the other food necessary, but he has told of these needs in other cables—and by his actions in England. For example, his latest regulation compels a reduction of meat eating in the United Kingdom to a maximum of

one pound per week per person, this pound including the bone and other waste parts in the meat as bought in the shop.

The allies must have more wheat, more meat, more fats, more dairy products, more sugar. Their harvests were very short—France had less than half her normal crop of wheat—and the available shipping is small in amount and constantly being lessened by submarines, so that it is now practically impossible to use any ships for the long voyage necessary to bring food from Australia and other remote markets. The food must come chiefly from America. In specific figures it is necessary for us to send to the allies 1,100,000 tons of foodstuffs a month. This is a great responsibility and a great problem. The food must be found, and also the ships to carry it. It is being done, but can only continue to be done by the help and full co-operation of all of us over our broad land. We must produce and save more.

To supply the wheat necessary until the next harvest, we must reduce our consumption by from one-fourth to one-third; we must cut down our usual average consumption of meats and fats by from 10 to 15 per cent, and dairy products by about 10 per cent.

Over there they are tightening their belts and doing everything they can. They are eating war bread; they are cutting down their sugar in England to two pounds per person per month, and in France and Italy to one pound—how much are you eating?—and they are using ration cards for most of the staples. We must meet sacrifice with sacrifice. If we don't, we are helping to lose the war instead of helping to win it.

DR. C. F. CHAPIN

Dentist

SCIO, OREGON

Phone 277

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.

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. Iodine
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. Sticha
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.

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