

RULING FOR SUGAR SALES MADE PUBLIC

In announcing the recent Food Administration rule that, until further notice, no family in Oregon be allowed to purchase more than 25 lbs. of sugar for canning purposes, instead of the 100 pounds heretofore permitted, Assistant Federal Food Administrator W. K. Newell explained that this new restriction is not due to any actual shortage of sugar or of sugar-refining capacity but that it is made necessary because of the lack of shipping facilities.

"There is ample raw sugar in the West Indies, Hawaii, the Philippines, and other sugar-producing countries," said Mr. Newell, "and there is ample sugar-refining capacity here in the United States. It is all a question of ships in which to bring the raw sugar to this country. Every foot of shipping space is in demand for overseas export, and we must get along with as little transportation as possible for the needs of our own country. The previous allowance of 100 pounds of sugar for canning was very liberal—much more liberal than in many other states. Those who secured 100 pound sacks have probably supplied their canning needs for the season, but those who have not as yet bought their canning supplies must get their sugar as they need it, purchasing not more than 25 pounds at a time. It should be clearly understood, too, that where it is not absolutely essential to a family to have the full 25 pounds, a lesser amount should be purchased, in order that no more sugar than necessary be drawn out of the general supply until the accumulation is sufficient to permit more liberal drafts for domestic purposes. This will not work a hardship on anyone, as sugar can be secured to meet all canning requirements as the need arises, yet the sugar will not be drawn out of the nation's supply so rapidly and the distribution will be more equitable. The new restriction does not have any application to sugar purchased for general household use, which is to be purchased only two pounds at a time in towns and cities, and five pounds to rural consumers.

SEES AEROPLANES AND WILL SWIM IN A TANK

A letter from Bryon C. Bell was recently received by his mother, Mrs. Grant Bell of Springdale, in which he tells some of the interesting sights to be had at Hampton Roads, Virginia, where he is in the naval training station. He sees many aeroplanes in flight and has become accustomed to them. He says concerning them:

A big army plane lighted on the parade ground today and hit a wheelbarrow left there by some workmen. It bent up one of the wings but was soon repaired and went up again. Yesterday when he lighted he blew out a tire. Must have hit the ground too hard. I went out and took a good look at it while they were fixing the tires. We see so many machines flying over every day that we don't even look up when we hear them going over. We are going to take swimming lessons soon as we will have to qualify before we become first class. The final test will be in swimming in a tank with alum in the water. They say it is hard to keep on top in that kind of water as it is so light.

TO ADVERTISE FOR ROAD MACHINERY

The county commissioners have authorized the county purchasing agent to advertise for bids for several labor-saving pieces of road machinery which will be used on the county roads of eastern Multnomah. This action was brought about by the request of the road supervisors, who have been hampered in their work by the lack of men and teams.

Road Superintendent Hillyard was persistent in his efforts to get a light truck, one which would do all the necessary hauling and yet be capable of operating the grader. By using a truck for this last purpose the services of six horses and two men will be unnecessary.

The articles to be advertised for are one or more tractors, one or more scarifiers, one grader, one land leveler, one truck, 1/2 to 2 tons, and one or more trailers. Also one gasoline air compressor.

Tracts of land 1-2-3-5-10 acres at reasonable prices. Ten to 20 acres unimproved wanted for Portland lots. Brown & Cleveland.

A MODERN STORY OF THREE GUARDSMEN

An Evening Telegram special correspondent in France is writing some entertaining letters from over there and frequently mentions the names of some of the boys with whom many are acquainted. In a recent letter he has the following references:

"Lightning took a close view of the American soldier this morning. Frollicking around as lightning sometimes does, it struck a clothes line wire just back of one of the company orderly rooms about 8:30 o'clock. The clothes hanging on the wire were so burned that they dropped off the line, the poles supporting the wire were shattered and three boys were started out of a year's growth.

Sergeant Guy D. Jones was giving the finishing touches to his locks, having poured upon them some perfumed tonic direct from Pares. Inspection was to be held and Jones was going to look his slickest. Corporal George D. Hoban was standing beside the back room of his billet, which is alongside the orderly room; he was wearing his steel helmet. Corporal M. S. Burkett, also protected from the rain by a "tin hat," was trying to trade three sacks of Bull Durham for a package of Camels. All were growling about the rain, but otherwise everything was fine and dandy.

Then the lightning struck. It was so close that the boys were sure they felt it all through them. They are certain they saw it. They know the clothes line was struck, for the burned garments prove that. And the way Hoban and Burkett relieved their heads of steel helmets was marvelous. The sergeant dropped his bottle of Florida water, and now the room smells like a barber shop on a sultry day. If there are any special medals to be given to men who have survived attacks by lightning as well as those made by a regular enemy, these three guardsmen will be among the first to gain the new decoration.

MISS PEARL DURST GIVEN PROMOTION

With the end of this week, the connection of Miss Pearl Durst as librarian of the Gresham library will cease. After her summer vacation she will take up library work in the Lincoln High school in Portland. While this is a promotion to Miss Durst, and her many friends are congratulating her, she will be sadly missed by the library patrons and others.

Miss Durst has been in charge of this library for three years. Her conduct of the library has been above criticism. She has shown unflinching courtesy and kindness which have won for her a large place in the hearts of the people.

Miss Durst's successor will be Miss Louise Wieder, who has been in the main library for the past year. She will begin active duty here on September 1. In the meantime the library will be in charge of Miss Mabel Shipley.

ROCKWOOD CHURCH HAS CLEANUP DAY

On Wednesday evening of this week about thirty young people and members of the Rockwood M. E. church gathered on the church grounds for a general cleanup. The grass was cut, the stones and rocks removed, and the old sticks and rubbish raked off. Rakes, scythes, and lawn mowers were there in great profusion. Many suggestions were made for beautifying the grounds such as shrubbery to be planted this fall and flowers next spring.

As is in readiness for the Sunday school picnic which will be held Friday, June 28, at 4 p. m. A picnic lunch, games and a general social time have been prepared.

A progressive spirit has been manifested by the members and friends of this little church and things are taking such shape that in all probability one of the strongest churches in this part of the country will be built up.

Do not forget that the supply of labor and materials is limited. If ask a worker to make something for you, he can not make something for the Government at the same time, and he can not use the same material both for your needs and for the Government's needs.

WANTED.

The Gresham Cannery wants all good cherries of any variety. It is now ready to take care of any quantity and growers are requested to bring samples when price will be made known. Best prices will be paid.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

GERMANY ADMITS CRIME AGAINST CIVILIZATION IS GREATEST OF ALL AGES

It has come at last. After protesting innocence and brazenly denying guilt for nearly four years, Germany has admitted her crime against civilization.

She has done it through her former ambassador in England, Prince Lichnowsky. He has been corroborated by a former director of the great Krupp gun factory, a Dr. Muhlon. And the truth of their testimony has been substantially admitted by the man who was Germany's foreign minister when Prince Lichnowsky was German ambassador in London—namely, Herr von Jagow.

The documents in the case have been obtained by the State Department at Washington and translated. They are complete and convincing.

After setting forth all the damning evidence against Germany, Prince Lichnowsky sums it up:

"First. We encouraged Count Berchtold (the Austrian foreign minister) to attack Serbia, although no German interest was involved and the danger of a world war must have been known to us. Whether or not we knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia makes no difference whatever.

"Second. We rejected Great Britain's plan of mediation in the days between the 23d and 30th of July, 1914. We did this after Mr. Sasanof (the Russian foreign minister) had emphatically declared he could not tolerate an attack on Serbia; after Serbia, upon pressure from Russia and England, had accepted nearly the whole of the ultimatum, all but two points, in themselves not hard to adjust; and even after Count Berchtold (the Austrian foreign minister) was ready to be satisfied with the Serbian answer.

"Third. On the 30th of July, with Count Berchtold willing to listen to reason, before Austria was touched, on the mere mobilization of Russia, we sent our ultimatum to Russia and on the 31st of July we declared war on Russia, although the Czar had pledged his word that as long as negotiations were going on not one man would be sent on the march. We thus deliberately destroyed every chance of a peaceful settlement.

"It is no wonder that in the presence of these indisputable facts the whole civilized world outside of Germany lays the entire blame for the world war at our door. Is it not natural that our foes declare they will not rest until they have destroyed a system which is a perpetual menace to its neighbors? Must they not otherwise fear that in a few years that they will again be compelled to take up arms and see their provinces overrun, their cities and villages laid waste?"

Dr. Muhlon's Evidence.

Dr. Muhlon, of the board of Krupp's directors, does not make a summing up. He merely gives evidence that in the middle of July, 1914, he had a business conversation with a director of the Deutsche Bank in Berlin, who advised him that the bank would not assist Krupp's "certain large transactions in Bulgaria and Turkey" because the political situation had "become very menacing" and the Deutsche Bank would have to wait "before entering into any further engagements abroad." This director of the Deutsche Bank was Dr. Helfferich, since vice chancellor of Germany. He explained: "The Austrians have just been with the kaiser. In a week's time Vienna will send a very severe ultimatum to Serbia, with a very short interval for an answer. * * * A whole series of definite satisfactions will be demanded at once; otherwise Austria-Hungary will declare war on Serbia."

This is the ultimatum about which the German authorities have insisted they were not consulted.

Dr. Muhlon continues: "Dr. Helfferich added that the kaiser had expressed his decided approval of this procedure on the part of Austria-Hungary. He had said that he regarded a conflict with Serbia as an internal affair between these two countries, in which he would permit no other state to interfere. If Russia mobilized, he would mobilize also. But in his case mobilization meant immediate war."

"This uncanny communication," Dr. Muhlon says, "converted my fears of a world war, which were already strong, into absolute certainty." He consulted with Herr Krupp von Bohlen himself, in Berlin. And Krupp

confirmed the news. He said "that the kaiser had told him (Krupp) that he would declare war immediately if Russia mobilized, and that this time people would see that he did not turn about. The kaiser's repeated insistence that this time nobody would be able to accuse him of indecision had, he said, been almost comic in its effect."

On the day when the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was delivered the kaiser was on a yachting trip in the North Sea. That fact has often been advanced as a proof of German innocence. But when Dr. Muhlon read the ultimatum to Serbia he had another interview with Helfferich, and he testifies that "Helfferich said to me that the kaiser had gone on his northern cruise only as a blind; he had not arranged the cruise on the usual extensive scale, but was remaining close at hand and keeping in constant touch."

Von Jagow's Admissions.

And finally Herr von Jagow, Germany's foreign minister at the outbreak of the war, in replying to Prince Lichnowsky's evidence, makes this startling admission, among others: "I by no means share the opinion prevalent among us today that England laid all the mines for the outbreak of the war; on the contrary, I believe in Sir Edward Grey's love of peace and in his earnest wish to arrive at an agreement with us. * * * Neither was the war popular with the English people. Belgium had to serve as a battle field." Von Jagow even admits that war might have been averted by an international conference on the Serbian situation. "We could not agree," he says, "to the English proposal of a conference of ambassadors, for it would doubtless have led to a serious diplomatic defeat. For Italy, too, was pro-Serb, and, with her Balkan interests, stood rather opposed to Austria." That is to say, Von Jagow admits that war was chosen by Germany as an alternative to an international conference, which would have declared the Austrian demands on Serbia unjust even in the eyes of Italy, the ally of Austria and of Germany.

How did these confessions come to be made?

Dr. Muhlon's Conscience.

With Dr. Muhlon it was evidently a case of conscience. When the war began he resigned his position as a director of Krupp's Works, at Essen, and retired to his estate in Switzerland, near Berne. There he lived a retired life. After a time reports began to circulate of statements which he had made to visitors, and he was put under the surveillance of spies from the German embassy at Berne. Later, members from the Socialist party in the Reichstag visited him, and the German press reported that a retired Krupp official living in Switzerland "claimed to be in possession of certain secrets seriously compromising the honor of the German Government in the matter of the responsibility of the war." The newspapers began to hint that this official was out of his mind. Dr. Muhlon's statements were then published either as a vindication of him or as an exposure which should aid the democratic revolution in Germany.

With Prince Lichnowsky it is a different matter. He is a nobleman of semi-royal lineage, "the sixth prince of the principedom of Gratz in Austria and Kuchelna in Prussia." His grandfather was one of Beethoven's patrons. Beethoven wrote many of his works in the Lichnowsky castle at Gratz, where the piano that he used is still preserved; and the present prince, Karl Max Lichnowsky, has carried on the tradition of culture and liberalism which he inherited from his family. He was a brother officer of the present kaiser in the Life Guard Hussars of Potsdam, but after a brief army career he entered the diplomatic service, and held important posts in Stockholm, Constantinople, Bucharest, and Vienna. He retired in 1904, being out of sympathy with the Junker atmosphere of the court. He was not a Prussian, nor even a German. His family was Bohemian, and his mind has never been militaristic.

To his "great surprise," as he says he was offered the post of German ambassador to London in October, 1912, after he had passed eight years "among flax and turnips, on horseback and in my meadows," amusing his leisure with reading and with

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WELL-KNOWN TEACHER PROVES HIS LOYALTY

A misunderstanding having arisen between M. M. Squire, one of the solicitors for the sale of War Savings Stamps and George W. Metzger, the following has been submitted by Mr. Metzger as a justification for his refusal to buy stamps in the Gresham district:

Gresham, Ore., June 28.—Editor Outlook:—If you will kindly accord me the space in your paper it would be a pleasure to make a public statement in regard to my loyalty to the U. S. Government in the present great conflict in which we are now engaged. I believe every loyal citizen will be governed by the Constitution of the United States. If Congress declares war in accordance with the powers granted it by this Constitution, every loyal citizen will stand back of it and do what he can and there is where I stand. Inasmuch as one of the solicitors for War Savings Stamps is circulating the story that I am disloyal, because I did not sign my pledge card with him, and that he will blacklist me, fire me off my job, prevent me from teaching school in this county, calling me unpatriotic, low down, and small, notwithstanding the fact that I told him I had given what I could in the district where I taught, I therefore wish to make this statement.

I obtained consent of Mr. C. S. Jackson, War Savings Stamp director for the state of Oregon, that it was perfectly loyal to take out W. S. S. in the district where I teach although I live in another.

I believe that all fair-minded citizens will agree that an apology made through the columns of this paper is due me from Mr. M. M. Squire, or a public statement of the reasons why he has checked me off "not loyal" on a yellow card when he should have given the reasons that I gave him.

Yours for justice,
GEO. W. METZGER.

As proof of Mr. Metzger's statement that he is loyal to the war cause and has purchased War Savings Stamps in another district, the following is offered from one of the members of the school district where he has been employed for the past year:

Estacada, Oregon.
To Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify that Geo. W. Metzger has placed with me a War Saving Stamp pledge card to the amount of ten War Saving Stamps, (\$50) when due.

G. G. KIRCHEM,
School Director Dist. No. 8, and member of the War Boards.

MANY DISTRICTS ARE GOING 100 PER CENT

Full reports of the War Savings Stamps campaign now on will not be available before next week. From all information to be had up to noon today it is certain that this district, which is all of Eastern Multnomah county, will exceed expectations.

E. F. Goodwin, who is canvassing the city of Gresham north of Powell street, says that he has made a 100 per cent campaign and that he already has about \$5000 subscribed. A very few pledges are yet to be signed, and will be from people who are considering how big to make their subscriptions.

On the south of Powell street, which is the territory assigned to M. M. Squire, the same reports are expected, but the district is smaller. Mr. Squire now has around \$2000 signed up.

President Meyers and Cashier Lundquist, of the First State Bank, have been busy all day selling stamps to people who called there to make their subscriptions. The Bank of Gresham also reports many sales.

The Columbia brickyard, in the territory of Hermon Wilton, went 100 per cent; also several other places in the county are going likewise. But few localities have been heard from but all report heavy sales and give the assurance that they will go over the top.

This is a busy season and every loyal American farmer is working to his limit, but it only takes a few minutes to call the County Agent's office or write a postal telling what you have to sell or exchange. Many people are looking for second-hand machinery now since the price on new machinery is so high. How will they find them if you don't tell them through the Exchange List? Remember it is free.

Don't Waste the Fruit.

Cherries are worth from 3 to 7 cents per pound, raspberries, 8 cents (same blackberries 6 cents, wild blackberries 7 cents, evergreen blackberries, 5 cents, loganberries 5 cents, cash, delivered to the Home Packing company, Gresham. *27

Do not cry out against the terrors of thrift as long as the men in the trenches do not cry out against their hardships. Consider yourself lucky to be able to save and to buy War Savings Stamps.

Carco spray for maggot on cabbage, beets, turnips, radishes, etc. All sizes at L. L. Kidder Hdw. Co.

THE LETTER THAT NEVER WAS WRITTEN

Mrs. Patsy Bolli-ver, who is third cook in a logging camp somewhere on the Pacific coast, has failed to receive the following letter from her son Stewed, probably because the censor was too arrogant to understand that the epistle was of the greatest importance as a conservator of food—because cigarette flenda don't eat much:

Nowhere in France.

Dear Mother:—Well, I'm here and we had a swell trip coming over. Cigarettes galore all the way across. Am in no danger, but a piece of scrapnel just now broke the last pane of glass in my window as I write. I have enough "makin's" to last a week. Unless you have sent some I'll probably be without for several days. My eternal curses on the submarine that would sink a tobacco ship.

I'm billeted on the parlor floor of an old historic chateau with a mantel piece that goes back to Charlemagne. My shoes are drying on the mantel alongside of my three extra cigarette cases.

Cigarettes should be mailed at intervals of more than two days apart to assure a steady, unbroken flow. Eating and smoking tobacco, too; only cigarettes is the most important.

I'm writing now with a pencil as a piece of flying scrapnel just busted my fountain pen the sheriff gave me when my 90 days were up. Tell him about it and suggest another. It's wonderful how indifferent you get to danger over here.

I'm not spending any of my pay as I want to loaf a couple of years when I get home, so any cigarettes or tobacco you send me is just that much saved toward my vacation.

I wouldn't give much for this historic building after the scrapnel gets through with it.

I am finishing this letter this morning, as a piece of scrapnel put my candle out last night and I wanted to save all my matches for lighting cigarettes.

The French people was certainly glad to see me, but they have scarcely enough cigarettes for themselves, and are so tired out and poor that I hate to ask them for a smoke when you can send them to me easily any time. It wouldn't look right and I know you are making enough to keep me supplied.

I can't talk any French and I can't tell what they are saying, but I wouldn't ask them for cigarettes, and you wouldn't either if you could see them. Their cigarettes are rotten, anyhow.

Are there any cigarette clubs at home? Some of the boys say the Oregonian is taking up a collection of money with which to buy them and send them over here. Some of the girls send cigarettes instead of socks, and the the boys are sure glad to get them.

I hope you are well and strong and will be able to hold down your job and to work for many years to come. You should be glad you've got a good, easy cooking job when you think of the poor old women over here plowing.

There ain't nothing in loafing, and I am going to work a little when I get back if I can get a job in a pool-hall.

I'm going over to the mantel to get my shoes and cigarette cases as soon as the shelling lets up. Mark the cigarette packages A. E. F. One can't carry a pipe over here very handy. Scrapnel knocks them out of our mouths. You bet I am going to keep my four cigarette cases safe and place them where they'll stop the most scrapnel. Don't worry about me, I'm in no danger.

Your Loving Son,
STEWED.
P. S. "A. E. F." Put this on all the cigarette packages, sure.

CHANGE OF HOURS AT THE LIBRARY

During the months of July and August the library will be open at the following hours: On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 6 to 9:30 p. m. and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. Miss Mabel Shipley will be in charge during the absence of the librarian.

Every time a German submarine sinks a ship, so much product of labor and materials is wasted. Every time you buy anything not needed, so much product of labor and materials is wasted.

Tailoring
For men and women—cleaning, pressing and repairing done well. Peter Lenard, Powell street.

FIVE TONS CLOVER HAY for sale in the shock \$20 a ton if taken at once. One-half mile north of Pleasant Home. F. M. Myers, phone 455.

Don't delay buying that Blue Flame oil stove, the price will surely advance. See L. L. Kidder Hdw. Co.

Read the Outlook classified ads.