

KAISER FEELING PINCH OF U. S. RUTHLESSNESS

"Fight With Us or Eat With Ger-many" Is Told Neutral Nations Who Have Been Feeding Central Empires With American Food—Can Have Only What Is Left.

BY H. N. RICEY.
(Staff Special.)

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Uncle Sam's grip is tightening around the kaiser's throat.

Your uncle is about to demonstrate that there is more than one kind of ruthlessness.

The particular kind of ruthlessness with which he is going to answer the kaiser's bloody kind is expressed by the rather harmless sounding word "embargo."

President Wilson has proclaimed to the world that after July 15 no commodity that is essential to the making of war may be shipped from this country to any other country without license.

This means that no license will be granted for the export of a ton of food or material that can by any possibility find its way to Germany.

Ruthlessness in Food.

First the necessities of the people of the United States will be considered, next the requirements of our allies. If there is anything left, the neutral nations will be allowed to purchase for their own use.

It will be up to the neutrals to prove what their necessities are and to give such guarantees as will satisfy the president that there will be no transshipment to Germany.

The president's embargo proclamation is by far the most important action this government has taken since it declared war against Germany. Our military preparations are of course vital but they cannot possibly be effective for many months.

The embargo hits Germany now, and hits her in her most vulnerable spot—her stomach.

Leaks Into Germany.

There is not the slightest doubt that millions of tons of food and other materials have been leaking into Germany from the United States thru the neutral countries contiguous to Germany.

So long as this continued the effort to bring Germany to her knees by economic pressure was bound to fail.

Yet the embargo policy involved such a violent change in our attitude as to the rights of neutrals that we have adopted it only as a last resort.

That we have been forced to adopt it and virtually say to the neutral nations, "fight with us or eat with Germany," is due in great measure to the cowardice and cupidity of the neutrals themselves.

Germany has stood and is standing over them with the threat of the mailed fist if they do not help feed her. And at the same time she threatens, she tempts with unheard-of prices for what she wants.

As soon as Uncle Sam's embargo gets into good working order there not only will not be any surplus food in the neutral countries; there will actually be such a food scarcity that they will all have to go on a ration basis.

John Against Autocracy.

For America and her allies are not going to permit the people of the neutral nations to eat three square meals a day at the allies' expense unless these nations earn the right by joining them in the war against German autocracy.

It is not considered at all unlikely in diplomatic circles here that America's embargo policy will force the neutrals one by one into the war against Germany.

It is argued that the neutral statesmen will very soon see that this is literally a world war in which every nation must choose one side or the other and bear its full share of the burden or be crushed between the two great contending forces. There is not one of the neutrals that is anywhere near self-sustaining from the standpoint of food. They are all absolutely dependent upon the allies for their surplus and to a great extent for the shipping to bring it to them.

The situation of such neutrals as Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway is, to say the least, unenviable.

What the future may have in store for them no man can even guess.

But then, so far as that goes, the same may be said of the belligerent nations.

MEN WANTED.

U. S. government road work for Crater Lake National park. Wages \$2.25 per day, 8 hours and board.

COURT HALL.

GENERAL ELECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN AGAIN AVERTED

LONDON, July 24.—A threatened general election was again averted when the house of commons today, by a three to one vote, defeated the Wardle amendment to the corn production bill, which the ministers had announced their intention to treat as a vote of confidence.

This was the most critical amendment to the bill, and the government is regarded as insuring the safe passage of the measure, despite the fact that it is heartily disliked by a large section of parliamentarians and the public.

No Election During War.

The strong sentiment against having a general election during the war, however, predominated over the opposition to the bill, and shows that the government played a strong hand when it decided to treat the vote as one of confidence.

A number of the members, while maintaining their opposition to the bill, announced that they would support the government, rather than risk a general election.

Desired to Help Poor.

James Henry Thomas, assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in behalf of the laborites, said that labor had no idea of wrecking the government, the only intention being by the amendment to improve the condition of the poor.

GREAT EVENTS FOR WAR ANNIVERSARY

LONDON, July 24.—The beginning of the fourth year of the war will be signalled by important events, notably a great religious intercession service in London, at which King George and Queen Mary will be present and by a meeting in London August 4, when Premier Lloyd-George will inaugurate the work of the national war aims committee in an important speech.

The object of the war aims committee is to keep before the nation the causes of the war and the necessity of continuous hostilities until the forces which brought about the conflict are destroyed. The committee has four presidents—Premier Lloyd-George, Herbert H. Asquith, Andrew Bonar-Law and Minister of Pensions Barnes. According to information in parliamentary lobby sources, the premier's speech will outline as precisely as possible the war aims of Great Britain and her allies.

OBITUARY

BYRUM—William Riley Byrum was born at Riley, North Carolina, where he grew to manhood and was married. Upon the birth of a son, mother and babe passed away. Then began a time of roaming; for several years he worked in the lumber woods of Michigan. Later, he came west to Oregon and located in the timber and mining districts of Applegate.

On November 29, 1894, he and Miss Olah Ensley were married at Sterling and for four years made their home on Galls creek, where a daughter, now Mrs. Hazel Fitzpatrick, was born.

From there they moved to Palmer, Ore., for a year, later purchasing the farm home at Table Rock, where he has continuously resided. Three other children were born to them, two of whom, Myrtle and Willie, still survive.

Six years ago his wife met a tragic death in a runaway accident, leaving him to care for his young family; his neighbors can testify that no man was ever more loyal to that trust than he. For many years a brother, Ren Byrum, made his home with him.

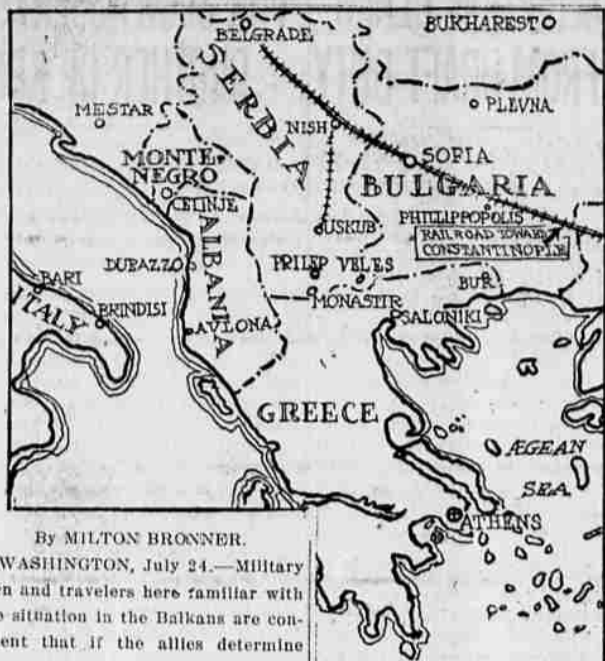
Being a man of untiring energy, he was always to be found at his post, striving to better conditions and educate his children. He has been a member of the Jacksonville lodge of I. O. O. F. and a liberal supporter of churches and Y. M. C. A.

He and his young daughter were members of the local Red Cross auxiliary. He was intensely patriotic and only regretted his physical inability to take a more active part in the events of the day. As he thought, he talked; as he talked, he lived, the life of a quiet, unassuming, honest man.

SIXTY PER CENT LIBERTY LOANS NOW IN TREASURY

WASHINGTON, July 24.—More than 60 per cent of the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty loan has been paid in the treasury. Today's treasury statement, the first issued in 24 days, shows payments June 30 on the Liberty loan account of \$1,385,024,456.

ALLIED BALKAN DRIVE MAY DECIDE WAR



By MILTON BRONNER.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Military men and travelers here familiar with the situation in the Balkans are confident that if the allies determine upon a real offensive northward from Monastir, the abdication of King Constantine of Greece and the return to power of former Premier Venizelos make the job about 100 per cent easier.

Some strategists hold the real key to winning the war is in a campaign thru Serbia, with the idea of cutting the Berlin-Constantinople railroad.

Three Improvements.

Worry about the allied flank and read kept the armies under General Sarrail marking time for months in northern Greece. Command of the Greek situation improves the case in three particulars:

1. The allies can land men, food and munitions at western Greek ports near the heel of Italy, involving a sea trip of but a few hours, instead of the seven-day trip from Marseilles to Salonika thru the submarine-infested Aegean sea.
2. The allies no longer need fear

From the heel of Italy, sailing from the ports of Brindisi and Anzio, it is but a few hours' trip to Albania, and ships can go safe from submarines by traveling at night. The Italians have constructed a fine motor roadway from Albanian ports to Monastir, the allies' furthest point north. It also shows Prilep and Veles, which would be the first objective, after which they would have to take Uskub. From this point they could either keep astride the railroad and move northward on Nish, or eastward across the plains upon Sofia. In possession of either city, they could cut the railroad between Berlin and Constantinople.

lonika thru the submarine-infested Aegean sea.

what a Greek army under Constantine might have attempted to do.

3. If they choose, the allies can commandeer the wheat supplies of the rich plains of Thessaly.

At present the allies have a line between 250 and 300 miles. It runs from Axalonia, Albania, to Lake Ochrida, to Monastir in Serbia, over to Lake Dorian and then to the gulf of Kavala, Greek city given over to Bulgarians by command of Constantine.

Cut Railroad to Capital.

By possession of Monastir the allies are within 16 miles of Prilep and Veles, which can be taken after one smash thru a mountain range directly south of them. Once the allies have these two towns, they can turn the big Babouna range by flanking it and fighting their way 40 miles to Uskub, key to the allied objective.

At Uskub they would be astride a railroad that leads directly to Nish. They could then either follow this railroad to Nish or go across the plateau to Sofia.

Capture of either of these cities would cut the railroad between Berlin and Constantinople. This would cut off Turkish grain from shipment to Germany, and would prevent the Turks getting ammunition from Germany, so it is figured Turkey and Bulgaria, for largely the same reasons would quickly have to get out of the war.

ONLY RED CROSS TO SHIP SUPPLIES FREE

NEW YORK, July 24.—A rumor that the privilege of transporting war relief supplies free of charge to France is to be withdrawn from all organizations except the Red Cross has resulted in a protest from some 70 societies embraced in the federal council of allied war charities.

RUSSIA REQUESTS AMERICA ATTEND WAR CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The United States will be invited to attend the allied conference on war aims called by the new Russian government to meet in August, it was stated today at the Russian embassy. As yet no formal invitations have been sent out, but formal discussions with the British and French governments have established their willingness to accept.

Embassy officials do not know the exact scope of the conference. Owing, however, to Russia's previous insistence on more specific statements, and in view of the fact that she has abandoned conquest for herself, it is thought she may feel justified in calling for renunciation from her allies. Undoubtedly there will be discussion of what treaties the allied governments feel should be binding on the new Russian government.

Whether the United States will deem it wise to participate in such a conference is problematical. Officials are making no statement in advance.

SENATE PASSES BILL TO PROTECT ENTRYMEN

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The senate has passed the house bill providing that desert land entrymen enlisted in the military or naval forces of the United States during the war shall not have their entries or claims subjected to contest or cancellation for failure to make improvements or affect reclamation during such term of service.

DOUBLE CRISIS IN RUSSIA DUE TO BOLSHEVIKI

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The double crisis in Russia which has caused military disaster on the Galician front and political upheaval in Petrograd, were said at the Russian embassy today to be due in each case to the agitation of the Bolsheviki party, headed by Nickola Lenine, who was given free passage across Germany into Russia. The party is said to stand for the immediate peace on all fronts, but not as yet for a separate peace for Russia alone.

The Bolsheviki are said to be small in number and in some cases to be aided by German agents. Their activities among the troops on the Galician front was sufficient, it was stated, to detach several regiments in important strategic positions, which caused the immediate falling back of the whole line to prevent envelopment.

The Germans had evidently prepared for just such a step, for they had made a heavy concentration of guns at Kalusa, brought over from the French front the Twentieth, Thirtieth and Sixty-eighth regiments and from Vilna several Prussian guard regiments and five of the best Austrian cavalry divisions.

SECRETARY DANIELS REQUISITIONS SHIPS

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Requisitioning of commercial ships was begun today by Secretary Daniels. Seven tank steamers were ordered to report at Atlantic and Pacific ports to carry fuel oil for the navy.

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But Fatima DOES give you

- a perfectly balanced Turkish blend—comfort while you smoke and afterwards, too.
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- more sincere quality, better tobaccos and more quantity for the money than any other high-grade cigarette on the market.

Remember, that in addition to purity, good taste and big value, Fatimas offer you something else—they are cool and friendly to your throat and tongue, and they leave you feeling keen and fit even though you may smoke more often than usual.

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