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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor.

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SECRETARY WILSON APPEALS TO LABOR SHOW PATRIOTISM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A strong appeal to the workingmen of this country to participate in the second liberty loan to the fullest extent was made here today by William B. Wilson, secretary of labor. Secretary Wilson points out that "the workers have more at stake in this great conflict than any others, because it is only in a democracy that the common people can come into their own." Secretary Wilson's statement is as follows:

"To the Wage-Workers of the United States:

"The great European war in which we are now involved came to the people of the western hemisphere as a terrible shock, and to no portion of the people did it come as a greater shock than to the wage-earners of the United States. They believed in and wanted international peace, but they wanted it on a basis of international justice which would insure the right of our people to govern themselves. When the imperial German government undertook to destroy the lives of our people and to impose a rule of conduct upon us without our consent in places under the jurisdiction of the United States government, there was no course left but to resist.

"The workers have more at stake in this conflict than any others, because it is only in a democracy that the common people can come into their own. The great privilege is not given to all of us to serve our country on the battle field or in the trenches, but there are other ways in which we can serve and assist those who are privileged to carry our flag on the battle fields of Europe. The impulse of sacrifice for the common good is sending the youth of our country into the trenches in defense of liberty, humanity and democracy. To those of us who must of necessity remain at home to till the soil, harvest the crops, man the factories, mines and mills, the way is open for additional service. We, too, must make sacrifices. The men who go forth to do battle in the field must be equipped and sustained. Funds must be forthcoming to furnish the food, the firearms and other supplies for the fighting forces of the nation. Finances for that purpose must be secured immediately from the sale of bonds. The workers can help by contributing their mite.

"I am reminded of the fable of a great drought when the crops were wasting for the want of water, and one little raindrop said to another in the clouds, 'I would like to go down to the relief of the farmer and his perishing crops, but I am so little it would be useless.' And another little raindrop replied, 'It would be useless for you to go down alone, but let us all go down and our combined effort will bring the needed relief.' The advice was accepted and a bountiful shower poured down on the land and the crops were saved for the harvest.

And so it is with the workers. The funds each has available is but a drop, but all of the drops together can make a shower of funds that will furnish the needed supplies, bring joy to the hearts of the boys at the front and consternation to our enemies.

"WILLIAM B. WILSON,
"Secretary of Labor."

Notice

All back interest on city assessments must be paid by November 15th. Your co-operation in carrying out the Supreme court decision will be appreciated. "Do your bit."

By order of the City Council.
GUS H. SAMUELS,
City Treasurer.

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WHERE GERMANY GOT COTTON

WHERE Germany has been securing her cotton for use in high explosives is shown by figures made public at Washington. Cotton has been supplied thru the neutrals, principally Holland and Sweden, the some has percolated thru Norway, Denmark, Spain and Switzerland. This cotton came from the United States, which justifies the president's embargo.

Before the war, the average mill consumption of cotton in Norway was 11,000 bales, and the average importation from the United States was 6097. In 1915 this rose to 59,894—nearly six times as much as Norway used.

The pre-war average annual consumption in Denmark was 22,600 bales, and the pre-war importation 750 bales. In 1915, imports from the United States increased to 38,831.

Switzerland's mill consumption before the war was 106,100 bales, none of it imported from America. In 1915 she imported 15,399 bales from the United States.

Spain averaged 317,000 bales of cotton in her industries annually before the war, of which 270,754 came from America. In 1915 she imported 464,504 bales of our cotton.

Holland's average mill consumption in the pre-war period was 80,800 bales, of which 23,371 bales came from the United States. But in 1915 she imported 524,035 bales of American cotton—six and one-half times her mill capacity.

Sweden's annual mill consumption before the war was 95,000 bales, of which 30,824 bales came from our southern states. In 1915 she imported 758,307 bales of American cotton, seven and a half times her mill capacity.

Holland and Sweden together took one-seventh of all our cotton exports. What did they want of so much more than they could possibly use? They resold it to Germany—as they did all their other excess imports, and kept Germany supplied with munitions, as they did with food.

The embargo on cotton will not injure the American cotton industry. The indicated yield is 12,000,000 bales. The demand is estimated at 14,000,000 bales. All the allies need it, and our own need is enormous. Cotton, which before the war yielded the planters 10 cents, now brings them 24 and 25 cents.

WALL STREET UNPATRIOTIC

WALL STREET is setting a poor example of patriotism. Perhaps because the war tax measure takes away the excess profits of the speculators, or perhaps, actuated by greed alone, they have engineered a raid upon all securities, depressing to a point far below their intrinsic worth staple stocks and bonds. It has the appearance of a concerted effort to make a failure of the second liberty loan, to which they refuse to subscribe as they should, as a rebuke for conscripting wealth.

This unpatriotic drive has resulted in mild rebukes from J. P. Morgan and other financiers and a pretence at concerted effort by the banks to sustain the market. Yet they seem powerless to check the wreckers, who do not hesitate to sacrifice the country's welfare upon the altar of their greed.

Practically every dollar spent for war, or loaned to the allies, goes to stimulate some American industry, to maintain the high prices and increased wages and profits, and perpetuate prosperity. There is no reason of any kind, except the opportunity for speculators' profits, in depressing these securities. Intrinsically they are worth more than ever, because they are earning more.

If the old financial system prevailed, Wall Street might succeed in bringing on more than a brokers' panic. But, thanks to the federal reserve bank system, Wall Street no longer dictates to the country or handles its money. Banks are authorized to loan upon what they consider a fair valuation basis on stocks, regardless of their Wall street fluctuations. The country has outgrown Wall street.

The liberty loan will be a success, despite Wall Street's effort to handicap it, because the American people are back of it and the American people are stronger financially and more patriotic than the gamblers of the stock market.

If Wall Street should succeed in making the loan a failure—it will result in drastic conscription of wealth by congress to make up the deficiency.

Senator Robinson's Stinging Rebuke to Senator La Follette

(Continued from yesterday.)

Uphold the Flag.

In the minds of nearly all our citizens, the question whether the United States was right in declaring the existence of a state of war with Germany has been so completely foreclosed that further discussion of that issue may seem useless. They know that our government is now at war, and they are willing to uphold the flag without regard to the merits of our cause; but I am not willing to rest the case upon so narrow grounds.

The war was imperative from the standpoint of our national safety. Incredible as the statement may at first appear, the German government planned for war with the United States even before the outbreak of the present conflict in Europe.

Just before the clash of August, 1914, Field Marshal von Edelheim, of the Prussian general staff, published in German newspapers Germany's war aim against Great Britain, France and the United States.

Not only is it true that Germany planned war upon the United States more than three years ago, but since the conflict began and before congress recognized the existence of a state of war, German military leaders declared a purpose to make the United States indemnify the fatherland for the cost of the war on the ground of our alleged partiality in permitting American citizens to sell munitions of war to the allies. Germany realized that when the conflict with France, Britain, Russia and Italy was over her resources would be exhausted and her industries impaired. She coveted the fertile fields, the extensive forests, the rich mines, and unlimited resources of our people, and without doubt would have undertaken to reimburse her treasury by indemnity forced from us. Her plan of despoiling the United States originated with Bismarck, who, when asked his opinion of this country, replied:

"The United States is a great fat stick."

Supposed Defenseless.

It is not important that you and I feel sure this government could have repelled German invasion and successfully resisted every effort of the kaiser to collect indemnity. The material fact is that Germany believed that the United States was practically defenseless, and therefore after peace had been made with the allies she could make us pay her expenses and losses during the war.

Everyone here knows that the sale of munitions by the citizens of a neutral nation to belligerents is not a violation of the law of nations. Traffic in munitions between neutrals and belligerents has continued thruout the centuries, and its legality has never been questioned by any government, except, perhaps, when forbidden by treaty stipulations.

Germany sold munitions to our enemies. When the United States was at war with Spain our enemies obtained their principal supply of munitions from German manufacturers. In the Boer war Germany's trade in munitions was profitable with both England and the Boers. During the Balkan war the Krupps received enormous profits from the sale of munitions to the belligerents. It was only when the British navy had shut Germany out from American ports and derived her of the ability to secure munitions here that Germany started in the United States a propagandism against munition-making.

What the Kaiser Wants.

The senator from Wisconsin has insisted that the United States ought now to declare the purposes of this war and the terms of peace. The answer to that, Mr. president, is that that is exactly what the kaiser wants. The authorities of this government now have proof that more than $27,000,000 have been spent by representatives of the German government in carrying on that propaganda; and it is unfortunate for the country and unfortunate for the senator from Wisconsin that he has lent himself, his great talents and his service, to the promulgation of the ideas, theories, and desires of the kaiser.

Mr. president, the senator from Wisconsin has characterized as diabolical the acts of the executive department of this government in making investigations of those who were suspected of being disloyal to the country. He has said that every private right guaranteed to the citizen by the constitution is being invaded by the agents of the government of the United States. Mr. president, the expenditure of millions of dollars by the German government in the United States, the hiring of countless agents, the placing thruout this land of numerous spies, has made necessary activity upon the part of the department of justice and other agencies of this government in order to protect our country and our people against the iniquitous schemes and devices of those German hirelings. It may be true, Mr. president, that in some instances unnecessary investigations have been made; but I suspect that if the senator from Wisconsin would produce his evidence here, it would be found that those who made the affidavits to which he has referred in condemnation of his government are German sympathizers and some of them German spies.

People Are Loyal.

Let not the senator from Wisconsin and others be deceived. The great majority of the American people are loyal—loyal to our flag, loyal to the men in the trenches and in the camps, loyal to the president of the United States in every effort to conduct this war to a successful termination; and neither slackers, traitors, nor spies can prevent the consummation of these efforts.

The senator talks about the liberties of the citizen. The liberties of the citizen are being imperiled is nothing else could imperil them in this conflict with Germany. The senator from Wisconsin discloses either ignorance or indifference as to the true facts when he says that this war was brought about by a contention for the right of American citizens to travel on vessels carrying munitions. The German government not only established a war zone 1400 miles in length, thru which passes three-fourths of all the commerce of the world and declared that the United States could not continue her commerce in that zone, notwithstanding the fact that the laws of nations for a thousand years have made the open seas the free trading grounds of all neutrals, but Germany declared her purpose to destroy every vessel that entered that zone, whether neutral or belligerent; and in the execution of that lawless threat she sent to the bottom or attacked before the outbreak of this war more than 25 vessels lawfully bearing the American flag, with men and women upon them who were entitled to the protection of the United States. We may differ about the details of our duties as public citizens, but governments are justified principally upon the ground that they secure to their citizens their rights. An American citizen on the deck of an American vessel in mid-ocean is by the law on American territory; and every lawyer knows that when Germany fired upon our flag and killed American citizens on American vessels in the open seas she was outraging the sovereignty of the United States just as much as if she had crossed the ocean and made heard the thunder of her guns at the great seaports of the United States or invaded the mainland of the United States with a German army.

What language can characterize the ignorance or indifference to truth that would place this country, the soldiers in the field, the citizens at home, under the infamous charge of having gone into this war for a trivial purpose, of having gone into war for the sole purpose or for the principal purpose of vindicating a questionable right? It was no questionable right for the American flag on an American vessel to be upon the ocean. If American commerce had been stopped the conditions in the United States would have become appalling, and Germany would have been unable to arouse the sentiments of pacificism which talk about the war being unjustifiable and that it ought to be terminated. If Germany had enforced her decree, if American ships had stayed in port as the kaiser expressly said and the senator from Wisconsin impliedly says, then a bale of cotton would not have been worth as much as a bale of hay; the value of every American product would have sunk into nothing; prosperity would have disappeared from the country.

But, sir, it is not on the ground of commercial right, however sacred and plain this may be, that the American people went to war. They went to war in part because it was the duty of this republic to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of their peaceful pursuits, not on the sea alone, but in their homes. Germany not only disregarded the law of nations and sought to destroy the commerce of neutrals and belligerents alike, but she sent into the United States spies to arouse and stimulate a spirit of sedition among the people of the United States. Evidence of this is easily obtained. Millions upon millions of dollars were paid out to bribe men to betray their flag. For what purpose? To assist the kaiser to carry out his will in America. They have prostituted the sacred and holy name of peace in this unrighteous propagandism.

I love peace as much as any man on this earth; but who wants a German peace save a German? In the name of God, is all the blood that has been shed by valiant men, women and children, is all the blood that France has poured out on her battle fields, are all the sacrifices of Britain, Italy and Russia to be wasted? Is Germany to be established "over all?"

If the senator from Wisconsin had his will, liberty would become a memory, honor a tradition, and tyranny the ruling power thruout the world. We pray for peace. We will make peace. When? When the army of the kaiser is rolled back toward Berlin; when from the fields and homes of France and Italy arise the shout of victory, when bleeding Belgium arises from her desolation and cries, "Glory, glory, liberty, liberty, thru the combined efforts of the forces of civilization; liberty thru the power and wrath of the American people!" God pity the man who comes in the way of this wrath. God have mercy on the men who would paralyze the arm of American power in this great conflict. The American people will show him no mercy.

But, sir, Germany not only sent spies among us and filled the country with hirelings but it sent down into the sunny lands of the south countless hired agents to stimulate the negroes to rise in insurrection and destroy, if possible, the white people of the south. They sent agents into the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba. They sought to lay the south prostrate beneath black domination.

It is not the fault of the German government that this diabolical scheme failed. It is due to two causes, the fear and the loyalty of the American negro. He has vindicated his right to the blessings and benefits of our civilization. He is standing today loyally beneath the American flag, giving up his fortune and his blood to uphold the country's honor. Germany could not induce him to rise in insurrection. What would have followed if she had been successful in that scheme I leave it to your imagination to portray. The failure of the attempt was not due to Germany; it was due to the negro himself and his refusal to make himself a party to such treason.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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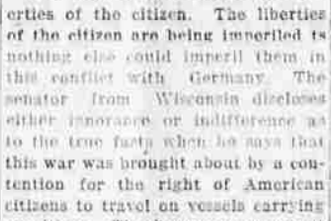

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ASK YOUR GROCER

Citizens paying assessments

I, Gus H. Samuels, do hereby certify that the following buildings on Main street have paid their paving assessments in full:

Jackson County Bank building.
First National Bank building.
Hutchinson & Lumsden.
Medford National Bank building.
Farmers and Fruitgrowers Bank building.
Medford Furniture & Hardware building (Howard Bros.)
Hotel Holland.
Adkins block.
Getchell's Whit Front block.

Dated at Medford, Ore., Oct. 17, 1917.

Among the Medford citizens who have recently paid either interest or principal on paving assessments aggregating one hundred dollars and over are the following: E. C. Gaddis, $115.15; F. M. Calkins, $130.83; Mrs. Etta M. Vawter, $100; California-Oregon Power company, $154.73; Wm. Colvig, $500.39; Mrs. F. W. Carnahan, $125; Sarah H. Van Dyke, $126.65; Elizabeth Reuter, $111.50; Z. Cameron, $115.12; Ernest Richter, $122.19; M. Sullivan, $130.56; Newtown Tinker, $121.58; Geo. W. Howard, $109.27; W. A. Folger, $576.75, $93.80 and $191.11; W. J. Roberts, $270.58 and $55.69; Warner, Wortman and Gore, $155.78; Ella C. Westerlund, $195.88; Gold Ray Realty company, $173.44; L. E. Williams, $41.53 and $135.69; Olaf Bjerregaard estate, $150.02; St. Mary's academy, $161.26.

I, Gus H. Samuels, do hereby certify that the following have paid delinquent interest on paving assessments:

C. E. Gates.
Etta M. Vawter (W. Main.)
J. A. Westerlund (Holland E. Main.)
Porter J. Neff (Pavm. Trib. Bldg.)
Medford Lumber Co. (J. H. Cooyel.)
C. M. Kid.
E. C. Gaddis.
Sam Richardson.
Chas. Strang.
T. W. Miles.
John C. Mann.
W. A. Folger.
C. W. Davis.
H. B. Askew.
Geo. Walter.
Medford Iron Works.
Gus Newbury.
John H. Carkin.
Dr. E. G. Riddell.
O. C. Boggs.
Glenn O. Taylor.
Dr. H. P. Hargrave.
W. F. Isaacs.
Hubbard Bros.
M. Purdin.
L. B. Brown.
J. H. Cochran.
A. B. Campbell.
Dr. Emmens.

GUS H. SAMUELS,
City Treasurer.

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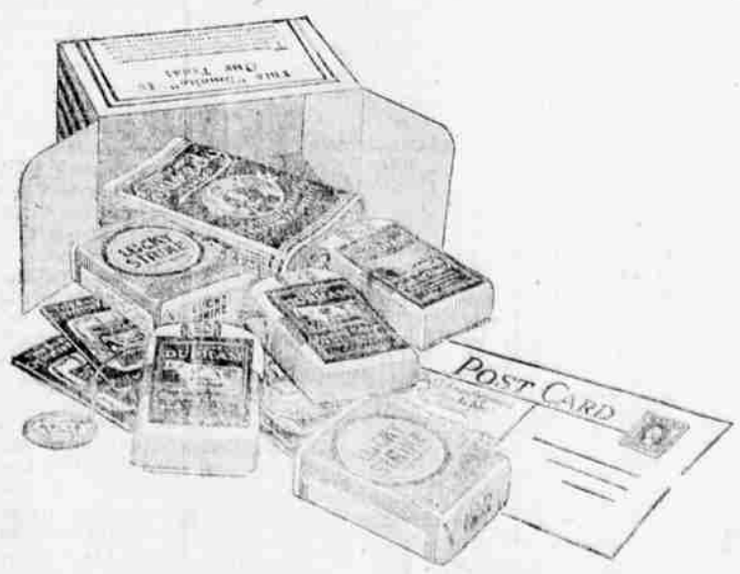

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