

No War Savings Stamp Meetings on June 28th

TO THE PEOPLE OF HOOD RIVER:

Last week you received a postal card bearing the President's message and proclamation for June 28th as National Thrift Day. This postal card also provided for general mass meetings to be held at the various school houses in the districts on the night of June 28th, 1918.

On account of the very thorough house to house canvass in Hood River County and the very busy harvesting season, the Executive Committee thinks it will not be necessary to hold these mass meetings.

Do not let this interfere in any way with your pledges. Pledge yourself to the limit of your ability to pay, for Hood River must fulfill its quota of War Savings Stamps just the same as any other campaign which has heretofore been carried on. If the solicitors have not had the opportunity to see you and secure your pledge, make an effort to get information and sign your pledge before June 28th. This is important. Pledge your limit.

HOOD RIVER MUST NOT FAIL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, HOOD RIVER COUNTY
NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

Courtesy of DeWitt Motor Car Co. and Molden, Huelat, Sather Co.

FINNISH COLONY EVIDENCES LOYALTY

The loyalty of Hood River's Finnish colony, families of which reside on ranches noted for their evidence of progressive methods, is shown by sons in the service. Five men, as follows, are already in the service: Arvo and William Hukari, Toivo and Waino Anala and Eino Jakkuri. A. A. Hukari left Tuesday with a national army quota for Camp Lewis.

The members of the Finnish colony follow with interest the struggle between the "White Guard" and the "Red Guard" in their native land. Faith is placed in the ultimate triumph of the latter over the "White Guard," characterized as hired thugs and strike breakers, who are armed by German weapons and officers by "Finnish Chasseurs," who are trained in the army of the kaiser.

In explanation of the struggle in the homeland, the following communication, written by Santeri Nuorteva, representative in the United States of the People's Republic of Finland, to a Finnish paper, was submitted to the Glacier.

There seems to be considerable misapprehension about the significance of so called "White Guard" and "Red Guard" struggles in Finland and I hope you will grant me, as representative of the government of the People's Republic of Finland, the courtesy of your columns to make clear certain aspects of the situation there. Our government has been temporarily defeated by the Finnish aristocracy in conjunction with the German army. But the fight is not ended. The great majority of the Finnish people awaits the first opportunity to drive out the German invaders and the day of reckoning will come soon.

It is impossible to understand events in Finland without considering the social and political background. Up to 1905 there was no popular representative in the government. The great mass of the people were totally without political rights. Under the old feudal constitution most of the producing population were in a condition of virtual serfdom. Tenant farmers were compelled to yield the wealthy overlords payment in labor. The inherited Swedish-speaking aristocracy, with feudal class privileges, were able to continue under the old constitution medieval forms of oppression.

In spite of this the Finnish people are probably the most literate in the world. Ninety-eight per cent of the population can read and write. A popular culture has grown up as part of the labor movement, along with a strong cooperative organization which is vital in the life of the people. In Finland, as in most of the Russian border provinces, the labor movement has come to the fore as the only organized force opposed to and seeking to crush the feudal system of privilege.

The revolution of 1905 established a single diet in Finland, based on universal male and female suffrage, with proportional representation. In the first diet elected under this democratic franchise the Socialists secured 40 per cent of the members, by far the largest block among the various parties. This strength was increased in successive elections, and in 1916, the last legal election, the labor party secured a clear majority in the diet. Most of the laws designed to relieve

the feudal oppressions under which the great mass of the people suffered were vetoed by the czar, through the influence of the aristocracy, which was in close contact with the Russian bureaucracy. Finland was a grand duchy of Russia. The czar meanwhile was attempting the Russification of Finland through a system of military terrorism, which was being opposed by the strong Socialist organization.

There was a clause in the Finnish constitution providing for the independence of the country when the government of the czar ceased to rule. In accordance with this, after the downfall of czarism, the diet declared Finland independent. The aristocracy, seeing in this the end of their privileges, managed to persuade the then Russian government to dissolve the diet. This wholly illegal action was carried out by the sending of Cossack troops to Helsinki to crush the representatives of the Finnish people. New illegal elections were held, in which for one reason or the other large numbers of electors did not take part, and a so called "government" was formed, precursor of the "White Guard government" of today. Recent despatches from Finland show that immense election frauds were perpetrated in that election in order to defeat the labor party. It has been maintained by the supporters of the "White Guard" that it only recently became pro-German and then merely because they were faced by the necessity of "saving their little farms and factories" from anarchy at home. The fact is that the junker elements in Finland, forming the "White Guard" leadership, were covertly plotting for German intervention in Finland from the early days of the war and actually sent thousands of Finnish young men to Germany to be trained in the German army. Today the "White Guard" leaders are openly boasting of this. In the issue of "Kaleva," the official "White Guard" newspaper, of March 2 last, now on my table, appears a copy of a laudatory telegram sent to the German chancellor by the "White Guard" prime minister. It begins:

"On this day, when the Finnish Chasseurs, who have been drilled in Germany, are returning to their fatherland to fight on Finland's soil for the freedom and independence of their country, the government of Finland is sincerely impelled to express to his majesty, the German emperor, and to the imperial government, not only its admiration of the glorious deeds of the German people and their illustrious leader, but also the gratitude, welling from the bottom of the heart of the Finnish people because of all which Germany has done for our country and for the Finnish 'chasseurs' who three years ago today voluntarily entered the military service in Germany."

The coup whereby the Democratic diet was dissolved angered the Finnish people. As time went on they saw that reaction was in the saddle. Revolution was in the air, and late in January of this year a great uprising of the people took place, beginning in the general strike. The "White Guard" government fled to the sparsely settled northern part of Finland, leaving the capital and all the agencies of government, and all the popular manufacturing districts in the hands of the people's forces. A People's Republic was declared, and a provisional government formed, which has appointed me its representative in the United States. This government was immediately recognized by the Soviet government of Russia.

At the time of this revolution the "White Guard" was formed, composed mostly of hired thugs and strike breakers, armed with German weapons and officers by the "Finnish chasseurs" above referred to, trained in the army of the kaiser. This "butcher guard," as the Finns call them, would have had no chance to impose its will against the desires of the great mass of the Finnish people. Fighting alone, it was doomed. But the German government, spurred by the desire of making Finland an outpost of German imperialism and securing a road to the Russian arctic ports of Kola and Archangel, which would give Germany control over Scandinavian shipping, heeded the call of the Finnish junkers and sent 40,000 men. The forces of the provisional government, a hastily raised voluntary army of upwards of 100,000 men, poorly armed and more poorly fed, is no match for the German war machine. Finland has fallen. Today the "White Guard" is giving the German officers lists of their political opponents, and the Germans are slaughtering the proscribed men and women by thousands. In this primitive fashion the system of Sulla, the "Whites" hope to manufacture a majority.

For many weeks there have been stories in the papers about "Red Guard" atrocities. Many of these have been exaggerations and many downright lies. They have come mostly from German sources and reactionary Swedish sources and from pro-German "White Guard" leaders who up to a few weeks ago seemed to be able successfully to camouflage their real purposes from many honest American representatives with whom they were in contact.

That there have been killings by the "Red Guard" that should have been avoided, I do not deny. In any country in revolution a certain ruffian element, devoid of principles, inevitably bids up to take advantage of the situation for plunder. The provisional government leaders have taken stringent measures to put down such persons. But there is also another element of honest persons who, in the heat of revolutionary passion, sometimes see red. If the United States had inherited a foreign speaking aristocracy who in this war betrayed American democracy to the German military power, it is possible that here and there groups of Americans would give short shrift to these rascals.

But from the start the forces of my government have been under strict orders to give "White Guard" captives all the rights of organized warfare, though the "White Guard" leaders have openly boasted that "Red Guard" captives were to be slaughtered as "bandits."

The producing classes of Finland, strongly organized, trained in over 10 years of parliamentary achievement, desire to establish in Finland a cooperative commonwealth, without special privileges or political or economical exploitation of any kind. They are opposed by the aristocracy, leading the junker forces of Finland, willing to accept German vassalage to perpetuate their feudal control and keep the mass of the people in chains.

The labor movement in Finland, which wields the great mass of the people together, is the only organized democratic movement opposed to medieval junkerism and German control. It is the form the democratic movement takes in Finland, as well as in Russia, and a necessary form. In Finland and Russia the ideas of social and economic democracy are just as vital and this de-

democratic movement as were the ideas of political democracy to the democratic movement in America in 1776. Surely the tolerant American people will be patient with the democratic movement in Finland and Russia. The American states, after they achieved their independence, went through six years of political chaos before they achieved stability. The much more far reaching economic and social readjustments which the great mass of the Russian people desire, cannot be accomplished throughout that great population, in that huge territory, in a few months. In Finland our task is somewhat easier, because the foundation has been laid in over 10 years of parliamentary organization.

Only a continued German occupancy and a German peace can keep Finland safe for democracy.

PROF. J. B. HORNER VISITS LOCAL FRIENDS

Prof. J. B. Horner, of O. A. C., arrived here last week to interview prospective students of the college. Prof. Horner is endeavoring to interest young high school graduates in a course at college before enlistment.

"The government is discouraging young men from enlistment before they have taken advantage of courses offered at institutions of higher education," says Prof. Horner. "We hope that we can get as many of the young men, just leaving high school, as possible, into our courses."

Prof. Horner, who was a guest of W. F. Laraway while here, said on his departure for The Dalles Saturday:

"Oregon is in the world war. Young men are nobly responding to the call, and young women are filling the positions of trust made vacant. But to count most for their country they must be thoroughly trained for the crisis."

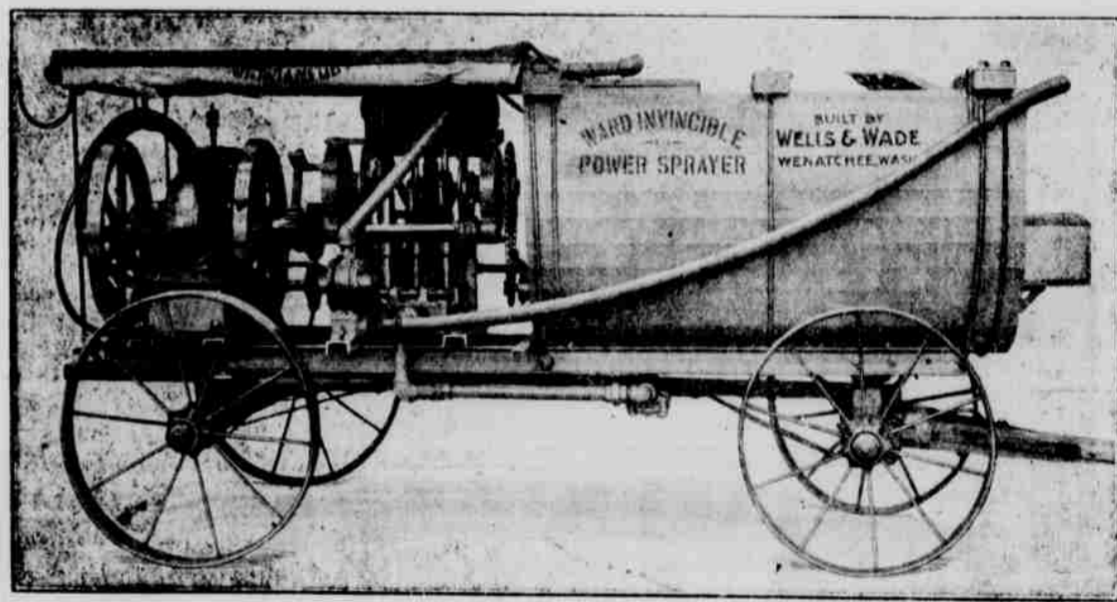
"Uncle Sam accepts the trained and the untrained. He places the trained in command with handsome salaries and marvelous opportunities. But the untrained do the bidding of others, who by nature may be their inferiors. They may attain eminence, yet the road is longer and more arduous for them. Hence one trained soldier is found to be worth many untrained soldiers."

"Many a high school graduate is saying to himself, 'Shall I go to college, or shall I enlist at once for military service?' The U. S. Commissioner of Education answers thus: 'The war department has made it possible to do both. You serve your country by going to college.'

"How is this to be done? The secretary of war on the 8th of last month answered, viz: Enlistments will be purely voluntary, but all students over the age of 18 will be encouraged to enlist. The enlistment will constitute the student a member of the army of the United States, liable to active duty at the call of the President. It will, however, be the policy of the government not to call the members of the training units to active duty until they have reached the age of 21, unless urgent military necessity compels an earlier call.

"This new policy aims to accomplish a two-fold object: to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in colleges, and to prevent the unnecessary and wasteful depletion of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering, by offering the students a definite and immediate military

"INVINCIBLE" TRIPLEX POWER SPRAYER



Manufactured in the northwest to meet the conditions, strongly built, plenty of power and displacement, and will do your spraying thoroughly and cheaply. Capacity sufficient to maintain four lines of hose, with two nozzles each, operates two guns, uniform pressure evenly maintained at any point. The Triples Pump guaranteed to test 600 pounds working pressure. Send for catalog, and see demonstration.

J. E. FERGUSON, AGENT, HOOD RIVER, OREGON

U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES

- It is expected that the Fourth Liberty Loan will be for \$6,000,000,000 and that the bonds will be offered late in October.
- In order to provide war funds, in the meantime, and in order to provide investors with a present investment that can later be converted into Liberty Bonds the United States Treasury is now offering Treasury Certificates bearing 4 1/2% interest.
- These certificates are in denominations of from \$500 to \$100,000. The first issue will be dated June 25th and subsequent issues will follow every two weeks.
- These certificates are especially desirable for those who may now have funds which they plan to invest in the next Liberty Loan and we shall be glad to furnish further information to anyone who may be interested.

Butler Banking Company
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MR. APPLE GROWER

Don't place your order for a grading machine until you have seen the 1918 model CUTLER. A new sorting table is used, which will reduce your cost of sorting by 40 or 50 per cent. The fruit is moved across in front of the sorters and is revolved slowly so that the sorter can easily see any defects and only picks out the culls and lower grades. The predominant grade passes automatically into the grader without any handling by the sorter, and it is this fact which results in the maximum output per sorter with minimum cost per box.

Don't buy a machine just because its first cost is low. It's very easy to drop \$300 in wages by using an inefficient grader. CUTLER GRADERS pay for themselves in a short time.

We will have a demonstration in Hood River in the near future, notice of which will be given in the papers.

CUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.

For Rent and For Sale signs at the Glacier office.