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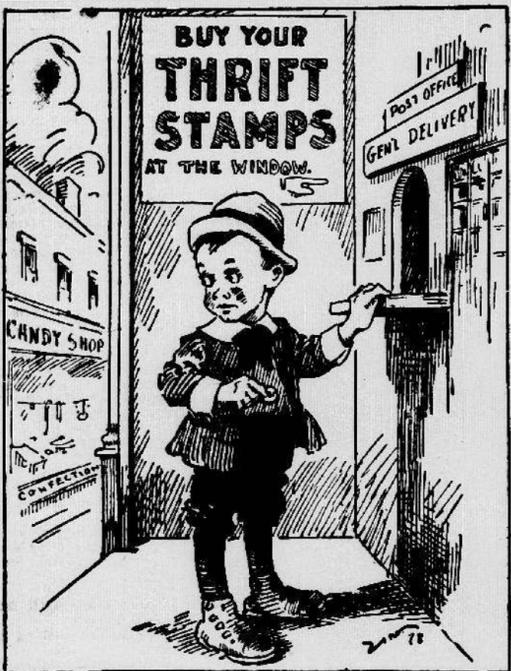
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THE PATRIOT

By ZIM



Contributed by Eugene Zimmerman to the National Security League's Campaign of Patriotism Through Education.

NATION-WIDE FIGHT AGAINST GERMAN PAPERS

National Security League Starts Crusade for Their Elimination, Together With the Teaching of German.

A vigorous campaign to bring about the elimination of the teaching of German in the public schools of the country and to obtain the discontinuance of the publication of newspapers printed in German has been launched by the National Security League. To organize its effort for these ends the League has formed a Committee on Foreign Language and Foreign Press, which will carry the fight into every nook and corner of the United States. The Committee is composed of Col. Charles H. Lydecker, member of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York and Chairman of the National Security League's Board of Directors; Edward H. Clark, Treasurer of the Security League; Ernest G. Brown, well known New York editor and publisher, and Dr. Robert M. McElroy, Educational Director of the National Security League under leave of absence from Princeton University, where he is head of the Department of History and Politics.

Stop Advertising.
The principal basis of the Committee's campaign against German newspapers will be the obtaining of the discontinuance of advertising in them.

Col. Lydecker's committee has laid the following plan of campaign before the Chairmen and Secretaries of all the 281 branches of the Security League:

"There is no immediate need to have laws enacted to suppress the foreign language dailies. In towns where there is a strong patriotic sentiment a hostile minority should be persuaded by a clear and forceful expression of the views of the majority that ours must be, from this time forward, a one language nation.

"See Our Mistake."
If a community will not support a newspaper who handles the daily papers printed in foreign tongues it can thereby force him to deal only in English language papers.

"Recognizing a general willingness to be patriotic and the rapid acqui-

escence from many quarters to compel the use of English dailies, we urge reasonably active measures on the part of the branches of the League. Justice requires this, for the fault does not lie wholly with the alien. We have failed hitherto to provide the machinery of education which the welding process required. We have countenanced and even encouraged the idea of preserving linguistic and racial groups in our midst. At last we see our mistake, and we must correct it as speedily as justice will allow.

"But we must not forget, and we must not allow alien enemies to forget, that this is a time of war. Quick processes of producing unity are justified by the peril of those institutions which we hold in trust for all humanity.

Newspapers.
"We therefore suggest:
(a) Meetings of citizens to express a one language sentiment.
(b) Discontinuance of all advertising in papers printed in the tongues of enemy nations.
(c) Procuring co-operation of newspaper dealers."

"IMPERIAL GERMANY"

WHAT IT IS

By DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS,
Director of the Columbia University School of Journalism.

Based on the principle, immoral in ethics, tyrannical in operation, and perilous to all liberty, that certain men are born to rule, the "Imperial German Government" has for a generation been the foe of liberty and the enemy of freedom. Its whole influence has been thrown to suppress freedom in the four Balkan states. It has prevented their peaceful development, refused to enforce the Treaty of Berlin, which would have brought peace, and is responsible for four Balkan wars. A score of years ago it supported the bloodthirsty Sultan of Turkey in Armenian massacres, and the officers of the "Imperial German Government" have aided and abetted these massacres now because the Ar-



Talcott Williams, ty of Berlin, which would have brought peace, and is responsible for four Balkan wars. A score of years ago it supported the bloodthirsty Sultan of Turkey in Armenian massacres, and the officers of the "Imperial German Government" have aided and abetted these massacres now because the Ar-

menians worked and planned for liberty when other races in Turkey were quiescent. It is the "Imperial German Government" which is responsible for 800,000 Armenians, starved to death as Germans themselves testify.

"Secret Enemy."
In 1908, when the revolutionary Turkish government was for freedom, Germany opposed it; when it became tyrannical Germany made this government its ally. The German government harnessed France not merely because it was its ancient enemy, but because its success as a republic made the French people perilous to princes. The German government plotted to restore the Manchu Emperor and the Russian Czar to their thrones.

Because the American people by its prosperity and power made liberty desired by all the world the German government has been its secret enemy. Thirty years ago it plotted against our treaty rights in Samoa; it sent its fleet to worry and threaten Dewey at Manila in 1898; it offered to England, which refused, to overturn the Monroe Doctrine in Mexico. It has in fifteen years threatened Venezuela, Mexico, Haiti and other American states. When we were maintaining peace under great provocation, it proposed to Mexico and Japan to attack us, both refusing. It betrayed international faith in the dispatches sent through the Swedish Minister. It filled our land with spies, sought unavailingly to embroil us with those of German birth resident in this country, slaughtered our citizens on the high seas, contrary to all law, national and international, human and divine.

"Bore Much."
We waited long, we bore much, and we are now sending our sons to the war declared against the "Imperial German Government" because the record of thirty years shows that neither liberty nor democratic institutions are safe the world over while that government is powerful. We wisely prefer, after what Belgium suffered, to fight Germany "somewhere in France" rather than in New York harbor; on the Somme, rather than on the Hudson. In one or the other we should have had to fight. In 1774 we sent our sons to fight for American liberty, and we won it. In 1812 we fought for the freedom of the sea, and we won that. In 1861 we sent our sons to fight for the liberty of the slave, and we won that. Today we send our sons out to fight for the liberty of humanity, and we shall win that.

IRRECONCILABLE!

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON,
Author of "The Californians," "The Conqueror," "The Bell in the Fog," Etc.

A few days ago an American whose loyalty has been undeviating from the beginning of the war said to me: "If the Germans win I shall become an immediate convert to their Kultur, arguing that since they had won against such fearful odds, and with practically the whole world lined up against them, their theory of life and conduct must be right and ours wrong."



Gertrude Atherton. The incident worth mentioning if it were not for the reflection that the American race worships Success. For generations it has toiled to wealth, no matter how ill-gotten, and every man who achieves power, by whatever devious ways, is secretly envied and openly courted. The majority of Americans are easy going, indifferent, idealistic and not very clever. They are also intensely personal and only ask to be let alone. It is possible that the mass, therefore, unless it has a real awakening, would, provided the Germans, in the remote event of victory, were adroit enough to leave them a large amount of individual liberty, shrug their shoulders and say: "Well, guess they must be right or they couldn't win out. Nothing to do but come round. Times change anyhow."

"Abominable Prospect."
This is an abominable prospect, but it is to be faced. Our world, over here, in the event of German domination, would be divided into two classes—

mean converts and proud Irreconcilables—for even in this new and composite country there are enough men and women with high ideals and inviolate souls to despise a race without a gleam of spirituality, of sportsmanship, of decency and good manners, in whom cunning has taken the place of intelligence, and that wins only by driving its millions of cowed subordinates to mathematical slaughter. One cannot even respect such a race enough to hate it. It is as if one had been attacked by a herd of wild animals from the jungle. Those that escape being devoured may at least withdraw as far as possible, not remove themselves into a semblance of wild beasts with a lust for human flesh.

"Cock-Sureness a Bluff."

I have not the faintest notion that the Germans will win. All the probabilities are against it. Moreover, if one projects his mind forward it is inconceivable that history can read that way. The general conditions of the world are not what they were in the Fifth Century—that is to say, unless the idea grew insidiously that it was the destiny of the Germanic race to win and rule the earth; in other words, that it was the destiny of Earth to revert to the Fifth Century and begin over again. It is incredible that such a thought should take possession of any educated man's mind, but the trouble is that our famous (and offensive) cock-sureness is only a bluff. As a race we are not really sure of ourselves. We prove that by blindly accepting the European-made reputation and hesitating to create and come out boldly for our own. Those of us that think and have the power to visualize the future must be on the alert every moment to counteract this tendency of an uncrystallized race to accept the success of might as a matter of course and unconsciously adapt itself to the "inevitable." We must be known as the IRRECONCILABLES, and if we take a definite uncompromising stand there will be only one result—the men of real courage who might otherwise look upon a new future "philosophically" will not only wake up under the direct example, but will be ashamed to be reckoned as mere numbers in the great mass of sheep or convicts. There is no such insidious lowering of morale threatened as this, because it is not of German, Pacifist or Socialist origin. It is born of common human weakness and national snobbery. The result will be a vast mass of inertia, and only a party of sleepless Irreconcilables will combat and diminish it.

U. S. TO DIRECT THE LABOR PROPOSITION.

The following letter has been received from the U. S. Department of Labor:

Dear Sir:—We beg to direct your attention to the plans of the U. S. Employment Service, and to direct the great effect which this program will have upon the industrial life of the Nation.

On August 1, the supplying of war industries with common labor will be centralized in the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor, and all independent recruiting of common labor by manufacturers having a payroll of more than 100 men will be diverted to the U. S. Employment Service. This is in accordance with the decision of the War Labor Policies Board and approved by the President on June 17. (The War Labor Policies Board is composed of representatives of the War, Navy and Agricultural Departments, the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the War Industries Board, and the Food, Fuel, and Railroad Administrations. Its chairman is Felix Frankfurter, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor.)

The above action was found necessary to overcome a perilous shortage of unskilled labor in war industries. This shortage was aggravated by an almost universal practice of labor stealing and poaching.

While the restrictions against the private employment of labor apply only to common labor at the present time, these restrictions will, as soon as possible, be extended to include skilled labor. In the meantime recruiting of skilled labor for war pro-

duction will be subject to federal regulations now being prepared.

This drastic change in the Nation's labor program has been found necessary in order to protect the employer and the employed, to conserve the labor supply of the communities and to cut down unnecessary and expensive labor turn-over (which, in some cases, is as high as 100 per cent a week), and to increase the production of essentials.

While non-essential industries will be drawn upon to supply the necessary labor for war work, the withdrawal will be conducted on a equitable basis in order to protect the individual employer as much as possible.

Under the operating methods adopted, the country has been divided into thirteen federal districts, each district in charge of a superintendent of the U. S. Employment Service. The State within each district are in turn in charge of a State Director, who has full control of the service within his State.

In each community there is being formed a local community labor board, consisting of a representative of the U. S. Employment Service, a representative of employers and a representative of the employed. This board will have jurisdiction over recruiting and distributing labor in its locality.

A survey of the labor requirements is being made, and in order that each community may be fully protected, rulings have been issued that no labor shall be transported out of any community by the U. S. Employment Service without the approval of the State Director; nor shall any labor be removed by the service from one state to another without the approval of the U. S. Employment Service at Washington. Every effort will be made to discourage any movements from community to community or state by any other service.

This labor program has the approval of all producing department of the Government, through the War Labor Policies Board.

It must be understood that farm labor will be protected, for the industrial program distinctly includes special efforts to keep the farmer supplied with labor.

The requirement that unskilled labor must be recruited through the sole agency of the U. S. Employment Service does not at present apply in the following five cases:

1. Labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited.
2. Labor for the railroads.
3. Farm labor—to be recruited in accordance with existing arrangements with Department of Agriculture.
4. Labor for non-war work.
5. Labor of establishments whose maximum force does not exceed one hundred.

When the survey of labor requirements has been made and the aggregate demand for unskilled labor in war work is found, each State will be assigned a quota, representing the common labor to be drawn from among men engaged in non-essential industries in that State.

These state quotas will in turn be distributed among localities. Within each locality, employers in non-war work, including those who are only partially in war work, will be asked to distribute the local quotas from time to time amongst themselves. Quotas by localities and individuals are to be accepted as readily as they are for Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. This plan of labor quotas is a protection for all communities.

The object is to keep any community from being drained of labor, and to use local supply, as far as possible, for local demand. The situation, however, is such that in certain cases some men may have to be transported over long distances.

GERMANY, THE SUPER-ANARCHIST

By LOUIS RAEMAEKERS



Contributed by Mr. Raemaekers to the National Security League's Campaign of Patriotism Through Education.

You will note from the above outline that this is probably the most drastic action that the Government has taken since putting the National Army draft into effect. The absolute necessity for this program can be seen when it is realized that in Pittsburgh, for instance, there are advertisements calling for men to go to Detroit; while in Detroit street cars there are posters asking me to go to Pittsburgh. This same condition is apparent all over the United States and in the consequent shifting of labor a great part of our war effort is dissipated.

Because it is only through the press of the Nation that this matter can be fully presented to the people, we are asking that you lay this matter fully and frankly before your readers—showing them that this action is taken as a war measure in order to protect not only employers and the employed, but communities as well.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. DENSMORE,
Director General.

BETTER SHIP LOADING HELPS OUR ALLIES.

Economies of approximately 20 per cent in shipping weight and 50 per cent in shipping space have resulted from improved methods of packing merchandise for overseas transport by the Army Quartermaster Corps. This is equivalent to about 2,500 tons space per month.

For the shipment of clothing and equipment, including such items as blankets, barrack bags, towels, shelter tent halves, bedding, and other dry goods, in addition to wearing apparel, baling has been substituted for boxing, and the weight of the lumber has been saved. The bales average 30 by 15 by 15 inches and weigh 90 pounds. They are bound with not less than four cold rolled unannealed steel bands. Burlap over waterproofed heavy paper is used to cover the bales, and there are two "ears" on either end of the bale for handling.

Women are stevedores on the docks in France. There is a law they shall not be required to carry packages weighing more than 70 pounds. Packages shipped to the American Expeditionary Forces are standardized so they will not weigh more than 70 pounds for handling by one woman carrier or more than 140 pounds by two women carriers. Men handle the heavier packages and the boxes that must be used instead of bales.

The Quartermaster Corps recommends to manufacturers supplying the Army many similar economies in packing and shipping which will result in even more pronounced space and weight saving. Round cans and containers entail a waste in space of 23 per cent. Square containers are urged. It is estimated that every inch saved through bale compression is worth 65 cents in ship space.

INFORMATION SERVICE BUREAU EXPANDS RAPIDLY.

The Service Bureau of the Committee on Public Information has taken over various departmental independent information bureaus at Union Station, Washington, will consolidate and reorganize them and be prepared to give all visitors accurate information on Government business and the names and location of those clothed with authority to speak and act for the Government.

Since the service bureau opened offices May 1st it has built up a card-index system with 50,000 entries, many of the cards being subject to daily revision and correction. In a recent week the bureau handled 1688 visitors seeking special information and answered an average of 150 query letters daily.

More than \$22,000,000 have been expended during the past six months under the direction of the Construction Division of the Army in making additions and improvements to camps and cantonments. This sum does not include the cost of additions to the hospital equipments or the improvements made at other Army stations.