

"Watch On the Rhine" Can Be Heard in Ireland

Dublin, May 30.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—"Ireland is not pro-German," declare all the Irish leaders, but there is a considerable element in Dublin, Cork and other Irish cities that is ready to cry "Up the Hun" at every opportunity. During the week following the arrest of De Valera and the other Sinn Féin leaders, the strains of the "Watch on the Rhine" were frequently heard on Dublin streets, sung by small crowds of Sinn Féin sympathizers. It has been frequently recorded that Irish hoodlums at the moving picture theaters have hissed pictures of British and American soldiers and sailors, and a letter in a Dublin newspaper this week states that a moving picture audience cheered a picture of a medal cast by the Germans to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania.

One of the most remarkable scenes which The Associated Press correspondent witnessed in Dublin was the enthusiastic cheering of a shipload of German interned prisoners, who were being taken from a camp in Ireland to a camp on the Isle of Man. A crowd of several hundred persons, mostly wearing Sinn Féin colors and waving Sinn Féin flags, stood on the quay and sang the Sinn Féin "Soldiers' Song" to the departing prisoners. Many of the members of the crowd were relatives by marriage of the interned aliens.

Military Force Present.

The prisoners were practically the entire population of a camp established early in the war at Oldcastle, Ireland, for German civilian prisoners. They were 450 in number, and were embarked from a Dublin dock on a Sunday morning. From an early hour their Irish friends began gathering along both sides of the river. A strong military force was present and took complete possession of the quay alongside which the steamer was berthed.

Before the ship left carrying the prisoners arrived at the dock,

there appeared a freight train of ten cars containing the "baggage" of the Germans.

This amounted to ten car loads of the most unusual baggage that was ever handled on the bank of the River Liffey. There were pianos, double-bass violins, and the whole set of instruments for the camp band; there were sailors' sea trunks of great variety; there was a grandfather clock of huge proportions, and a complete set of theatrical "properties" and stage scenery, which told of entertainments past or for future production.

Khaki-clad dockmen perspired over the job of arranging these mountains of baggage into slings, hoisting them on board the steamer, and stowing the stuff away in the hold.

The train with the German and Austrian travellers arrived in the station across the road from the river, and was cheered by the crowd outside the gates. Handkerchiefs were waved by the women, and the prisoners waved back out of the train windows.

Rush to Quayside.

Several times the crowd made a rush toward the quayside, but the military and police allowed no entrance to the dock sheds and the crowd of onlookers finally took up positions on top of lumber piles lower down the river wall, where the boat could be seen and cheered as it started down the river.

Sinn Féin scarfs and ribbons were worn by most of the women in the crowd. A similar crowd quickly collected on the south wall, across the river, where the men and women sang over and over the Sinn Féin song and cheered themselves hoarse as the deportees were brought onto the decks of the steamer.

Then suddenly the strains of a brass band, playing a medley of German airs, floated out on the water. It was the aliens' camp band in action. As they played, the boat

started, cheers were raised again, the steamer gained headway, the cheering died down and the crowds began to disperse. The soldiers and police on the docks filed back to their barracks and the festivities were over.

OUTLINES NEW PLAN FOR WAR SAVINGS

BONAR LAW'S ADVICE TO BRITONS IS GOOD FOR AMERICANS

London, May 29.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Urging the people of Great Britain to economize and invest all their surplus earnings in war bonds, Andrew Bonar Law, British chancellor, has given advice that may be needed in every allied nation. He said in an interview:

"Lives must be lived more simply. Personal, household and business expenses must be reduced to the minimum."

"The surplus of weekly or monthly earnings over necessary expenditure must be invested straightway in national war bonds or war savings certificates."

"Current balances at the bank should be kept as small as possible and the money invested in national war bonds."

"Private individuals with money on deposit in banks should draw as much as they can and invest in national war bonds."

"Business people and firms with money on deposit should withdraw all not absolutely needed for their business operations and invest it all in national war bonds."

"I am confidently looking forward to the reinvestment in war bonds of a very large part of the 50,000,000 pounds in dividends which fall due on Saturday," added the chancellor. The chancellor does not contemplate another long-dated loan and is convinced that the method of continuous weekly borrowing is best from every point of view.

Outlining an agreement with the principal banks whereby the latter will reduce their high deposit rates and urge customers to place their surplus funds in war bonds, Mr.

Bonar Law said, "the importance of this cannot be exaggerated. The amount of deposits in the banks is steadily increasing. It is from the deposits that the subscriptions to the war bonds ought to come."

"To lend one's money to the country by buying war bonds is a na-

tional war service second only in importance to actual participation in the armed conflict. Nobody's money can be neutral."

"I am confident that the good sense and patriotism of the nation make it unnecessary to ration money."

"If every investor, big and small, throughout the country would make it a regular habit to set aside weekly a definite portion of their resources for immediate investment in war bonds, the 25,000,000 pounds a week I am asking would be easily forthcoming."

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Some Questions Mr. Voter

—Do you believe in a square deal for every industry and for every individual in this state?

—If your property was taxed at 100 percent of the valuation and other property in the state taxed at a valuation of from 50 to 60 percent, sometimes as high as 75 percent, would you believe that you, as a taxpayer, were getting a square deal?

—If the tax rate against your property was 30 mills and the tax rate against other property was less than 20 mills, would you believe you were getting a square deal?

—If you were in the oil business and therefore subject to a 30 mill tax and the other mining interests in the state were paying a 5 mill tax, just one-sixth as much, would you believe that you were getting a square deal?

—If you were a member of the state legislature, solemnly sworn to enact the tax laws of the state fairly and impartially, and if it was made plain to you that the tax law against the oil producers was producing twice as much revenue as was expected from the law when it was enacted, which resulted from the increase in the price of oil, how would you have voted when the oil producers of the state requested a reduction of the tax against them from 3 percent to 2 percent, and even at 2 percent the oil producers were paying somewhat higher taxes than the taxes against other property in the state?

majority of the legislature refused to grant us relief?

—Facts and figures do not lie. The facts presented were from the official records of this state. If these facts convinced a number of disinterested members of the legislature that we were entitled to relief and failed to convince a majority that we were entitled to relief, what conclusion do you draw therefrom?

—Do you believe that one class of taxpayers in the state should pay higher taxes in order that other classes in the state should pay lower taxes?

—As man to man, do you believe that a discrimination of this sort is honest?

—If you were a member of the state legislature, would you disregard justice and play politics instead?

—If a member of the state legislature discriminates against the oil business because he believes that it is good politics to do so, will not the same member of the legislature discriminate against the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, or some other class of our citizenship when he believes it is good politics to do so?

—If you had been a member of the legislature when this reduction was requested and it was made plain to you that the oil industry was being grossly discriminated against, would you have voted for the reduction of the tax against the oil producers to a figure which in its results still left the oil producers paying a somewhat higher tax than that assessed against other property in the state?

—Do you know that the oil producers of this state in a manly open-handed manner, and without the semblance of playing politics, appealed to the last legislature for relief against this discrimination without result?

—Do you know that at that legislature many of the members not from the oil counties and therefore having no selfish interest in the proposed reduction, voted in favor thereof?

—Do you know that the same reasons which induced these members to favor the reduction were strongly and vigorously urged upon the majority, and that, notwithstanding the plain evidence of discrimination, the

Are Men of that Type Safe Legislators? We Check these Questions up to You, Mr. Voter

As stated in our former articles, we are not interested in any political party and we are not interested in any particular candidate. We are not asking any candidate to pledge himself to assist the oil business in any manner. We have reached the conclusion that these considerations are too fundamental for such course of action on our part. Even in times of peace the citizenship of a state enjoys a far better government when honest, intelligent and fair-minded men are put into office. To men such as these any individual or any interest can appeal, their case will receive consideration on its merits, and justice will be accorded. Right now, however, when the life of the nation and the institutions for which America stands are at stake we

should rise to a higher plane. Right now the demagogue and the professional politician should have no place or part in the government of this country, either state or national. With you, the average voter, lies the power, for the time at least, to meet the emergency which is upon us. When the primaries and the election come, rise to the full demands of American citizenship at this hour, and aid us in casting aside for once the politician, and in electing men who will truly represent your own convictions respecting fair treatment for everybody and for every business.



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