

THE OREGON STATESMAN

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VICTORY IS CERTAIN, AND PEACE LIKELY SOON

The year opens with an extraordinarily conflicting outlook. For those who really enjoy living on the shady side of the street, there is plenty of company. The pessimist can readily dwell upon anarchy in Russia; upon Germany's momentary military successes; upon the terrible cost of the war; upon the economic and political upheaval, and upon numerous other depressing factors. And yet every healthy minded thoughtful American refuses to be down-hearted. On the contrary, he is more confident than ever in an Allied victory. He believes that the enemy is nearing the end of his power; that he is unable to hold his winnings, and is marching to inevitable collapse when our Armies reach France. Germany is gradually breaking down financially, economically and politically. She is threatened with revolution, and only the cohesion of her military machine, which is fighting for its very life, holds the fabric together. How long the autocrats may hold out cannot be foretold; but it is certain that dissensions within, coupled with opposition of the whole civilized world without, will have but one end and that is ignominious defeat. Blinded by empty victories and false leadership, Germany seems utterly unable to read the handwriting on the wall. Civilization outside of Germany, however, recognizes that it cannot live, if Germany's ideas and purposes prevail. The war may continue for weeks, or months. Nevertheless, the real foundation for hope on the Allies side has never been so clear and strong as today. At present the brunt of the struggle falls on Britain and France. Both are enduring the strain infinitely better than ever anticipated; and both show an unconquerable spirit and a steady rising of morale, while that of the enemy is declining. Both of these countries are bearing the strain with surprising ability; and there is no doubt that they will be able to hold on until American soldiers reach France in sufficient force to overwhelm the foe. Perhaps this will happen in the coming spring; and, if fate should postpone the grand decision, prostration of the enemy will be far greater than if wise counsels induced an earlier yielding to the inevitable. Back of these considerations, which are sound reasons for hope, is the belief growing daily that the world is surely facing a new and a better era than the one now so rapidly passing away.

The above are the opening words of the weekly financial letter of Henry Clews, the Wall Street authority—the foremost authority in his line in this country; which means also the foremost in the world.

"THE WAR MAY CONTINUE FOR WEEKS, OR MONTHS," says Mr. Clews. Note that he does not say years.

The glad days of peace the world over are not very far away. Let us all hope that weeks and not months may measure the time for the duration of the horrible and wasteful and uncivilized struggle.

The aphorism of the late cavalry leader, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, that military strategy consisted for the most part of "getting there first with the mostest men" applies to the western front. It is well that the administration has determined to send American troops as fast as possible and in as large numbers as shipping facilities can be provided. If the job of licking the kaiser is up to this country, and it seems to be, why not begin immediately?—Los Angeles Times.

What is the matter with you? Do you not know that we began last summer, months ago, and that there has been a steady stream of United States soldier boys across the Atlantic since then, and that it is being kept up in steadily increasing volume? Well, that is the fact. And to that fact is partly attributable the anxiety of the German war lords to conclude peace; first sneaking in through the Russian door. They know that if they wait till General Pershing's forces are ready, fully ready, that in a very short time thereafter they will have nothing to say about the terms of peace. And it is good for Americans to know that General Pershing will not take our Yankee boys in until they are fully ready. Then they will go through. They will have no other idea, and they will not be slow about their going, either.

The collapse of the Russian government caused the discharge of 2500 men in Bridgeport last night, who had been employed in making rifles and bayonets. The Russian end of the contract had not been kept up. This is a forecast of the time when that Connecticut city will no longer be the home of easy money. Mechanics who left steady jobs at good wages in other cities for higher pay in Bridgeport understood that there was risk in the venture. But there is still work for them in other places.—Springfield Republican. There will be many readjustments when peace comes. But

there will be plenty of work in the United States. We will have to take the leading part in rebuilding the war-wasted world.

The editor of the Socialist publication, Appeal to Reason, or, as it was styled by non-Socialist papers, the "Appeal to Treason," has changed its name to the New Appeal and ostensibly thrown his pacifism into the discard and will henceforth espouse the war. The Christian Science Monitor sarcastically remarks that, while the conversion of the editor may not perceptibly change the course of events, he is likely, as a

LADD & BUSH, Bankers

A Government income tax officer will be at the Court House from January 2 until January 30, 1918, and will, to all those who wish it, explain the new income tax law, and will furnish the necessary income tax blanks.

All single persons having an income of \$1000.00 or over and all married persons having an income of \$2000.00 or over will be required to make a report.

result of it, to have less trouble with the postoffice.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

When the curtain is rung up on war, not even the wisest of prophets can say when or how it will be rung down. For, of all lotteries, war is the most uncertain. It may come to an unexpected conclusion within a few weeks or months, or it may drag its baleful length over twice as many years.

When the conflict between the states began in the early part of 1861, there were thousands both in the north and the south who confidently predicted that the following Christmas would see the issue decided and the banners of war furled. But four Christmas days were to pass, and the April of 1865 was to come before hostilities ceased and peace was restored to the land.

The war, which had been expected to end within a few months, had lasted more than four years, had cost tens of thousands of lives, and millions of money.

And so it has been with nearly every war that has been waged. Neither prophet nor far-seeing soldier or statesman has been able to foresee its end.

When South Africa burst into flame one October day in 1899, the people of England expected it to be a short struggle. But it was more than three years later before the Boer delegates set their names to the treaty which ended the war.

In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, only six weeks had passed before the tragedy of Sedan saw the downfall of Napoleon III and the surrender of the entire army of the North. The conclusion of the fighting seemed a certain matter of a few weeks. But to the world's astonishment it was not until six months later that the last shot was fired and preliminaries of peace were ratified at Bordeaux.

The Germans had planned to repeat their first six weeks' success in the present war, and but for the gallant Belgians and the British might have done so. They certainly expected complete victory over France and Russia within a few months.

When Russia and Turkey came to blows in the spring of 1877, the czar's armies marched from victory to victory until it seemed certain that a few weeks would see the Turks brought to their knees. But the cleverest experts had not foreseen Osman Pasha's gallant defense of Plevna, which kept the Turkish flag flying from July to December, and kept final defeat at bay until another year had dawned.

In Japan's war with China, in 1894, a long and bitter struggle was almost universally expected. But here, too, Japan confounded the wisdom of the wise, and by a single sledge-hammer blow knocked all the fight out of her opponent.

In 1866, when Austria and Prussia marshalled a million men at the call of war, there seemed every prospect of prolonged and close fighting, for there was not a pin to choose between the rival forces. But what promised to be a mighty duel running into years came to a dramatic close within six weeks from the firing of the first shot, when a single battle between the rival hosts left Austria hopelessly crushed and beaten.

And so it was when Serbia, with Russia at her back, flung down the gauntlet to Turkey, in July of 1876. Here, again, a long and deadly struggle was generally anticipated. But all forecasts were falsified when, on the last day of October, the Turks fell like an avalanche on the enemy and brought the campaign to a sudden and dramatic end.

Such is the lottery of war! No man today, in Washington, in London, in Paris or elsewhere, can say with any degree of certainty whether the present war will continue through the present year or longer, or will end suddenly, or at least very soon result in a conference that, after due deliberation, will agree upon the terms and sign the treaty of peace.

GERMANY THEN AND NOW.

Germany is anxious for a peace with "no annexation and no indemnities." It was different in May, 1915, when the imperial chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, received and endorsed the memorial of the Six Industrial Associations of Germany which said:

"It is necessary to strengthen the agricultural basis of our national economy; to secure room for the expansion of a great German agricultural settlement; to restore to our empire the German peasants living in a foreign land, particularly in Russia. The war indemnity to be exacted from Russia should, to a large extent, consist in the surrender of territory."

"No annexations, no indemnities." Well!

IN A SOCIAL WAY

By Florence Ellaneth Nichols

Miss Florence Cleveland, secretary of the Young Woman's Christian association, left last night for Tacoma. She will pass the weekend at Camp Lewis on official business.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Grady, who often visit in Salem and have been guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Miles, are making plans for a stay in Berkeley, Calif. Mr. Grady has received an assignment to the training camp of the aviation department there. He entered the service in December and his tests and examinations were passed in Seattle. Mr. Grady has gone south and his wife will soon join him there. The Grady's are professional ball room dancers and have delighted Salem enthusiasts with their fancy steps.

Mrs. John Sutherland is enjoying an extended stay in California where she went with her husband before the holidays. Mr. Sutherland has returned but Mrs. Sutherland will remain longer in Los Angeles with Dr. and Mrs. Spencer G. Shafer.

Mrs. Ralph Glover will go to Portland today for a visit of several days. She will be accompanied by her little daughter, Maxine.

Miss Cora Talkington is at the Salem hospital where she has been taken for an operation. Miss Talkington has been ill for a year and her many friends will regret to learn of the added seriousness of her disposition.

Mrs. Josephine Stone, who since Thanksgiving, has been a guest of her son, S. A. Stone, 611 South Commercial street, and other Salem relatives, will leave this morning for her home near Pendleton.

Miss Irene Adams has been visiting in Portland for the past several days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis recently had as their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Falconer of Alaska. Mr. Falconer is a Presbyterian missionary in an Alaskan Indian settlement.

Mrs. Charles Gray, who recently returned from a several months' stay in Texas has gone to Eugene where she will act as housemother of the Chi Omega sorority house.

Mrs. Charles A. Thompson of North Yakima, Wash., was a recent Salem visitor.

Dandruff Soon Ruins The Hair

Girls—if you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and itching of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store, it is inexpensive and four ounces is all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Drouth was broken in a day.

The Bolsheviks are still having their pipe dreams of peace.

The German delegates, while camouflaging with the Bolsheviks, have their eyes on England, France, Italy and the United States.

They see they must get peace before long, or take the licking that is coming to them after the United States gets good and ready. That will not be so very long, at the present stride.

Oregon will have some politics from this time on.

Germany is taking reprisals by sending 600 French prisoners into Russia and 400 French women into the Duchy of Brunawick, for the alleged retention of inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine by the French. If the time should ever come for adequate reprisals on the part of the allies, against Germany, civilization would stand aghast. But it will never come. There will not be such a harking back to the savage days before the dawn of civilization.

Secretary of War Baker was able to report progress yesterday. The United States might have done better; some mistakes have been made; but we have done better than any country in the history of the world in raising an efficient army; and we have struck a stride that will enable us to improve and speed up from day to day.

HE PLAYED SAFE.

"She said if any man kissed her without warning she would have him arrested."

"What did you do?"

"I warned her, of course."—Boston Transcript.



Electric Cooking Cuts Meat Bills

THE Hughes Electric Range effects a wonderful saving over other fuels in meat shrinkage—frequently as much as a pound on a single roast. With meat at from 25c to 35c a pound the saving on meat bills each week is a very appreciable one.

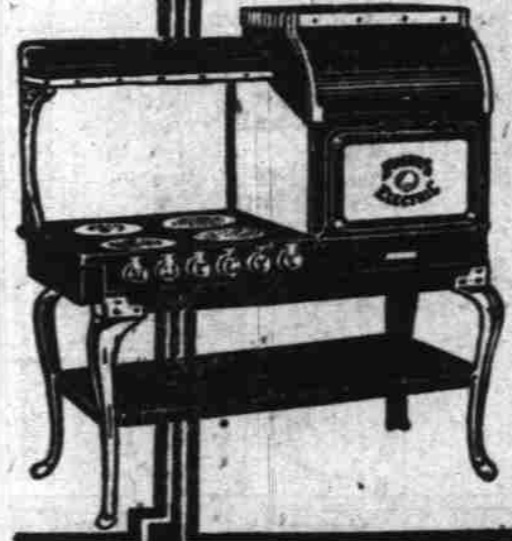
The remarkable oven, with walls as heavily insulated and heat-conserving as a fireless cooker, retains all the rich juices of the food usually carried off by air currents, and the delicate flavor often spoiled by gaseous fumes.

This is but one of the many unusual cooking advantages of the Hughes Electric Range. You can bake bread evenly without turning it; roast meat without basting; brown cake as evenly on the bottom as the top; cook cabbage and onions in the oven with very little water and no odor—at the same time obtaining better flavored food than you have ever before known.

Think what it means to get results like this, with even less work than any other method of cooking requires. Think what a relief it is to be freed forever from the danger of flames or the bother of carrying dirty fuel, to be rid of the film of soot or gummy deposits on range, walls and woodwork—to have a dirtless range and an immaculate kitchen. The Hughes Electric Range will give you all these conveniences; and, in addition, a cooler kitchen, purer air, more time away from your kitchen.

The Hughes Range has been used and endorsed by the country's greatest cooking authorities, Marion Harris Nail, Janet McKenzie Hill, Alice Bradley, Mrs. Lemcke-Barkhausen. It has been approved by Good Housekeeping Institute, and given the world's highest official award, the Panama-Pacific Gold Medal. Let us tell you why it has won all these distinctions.

PORTLAND RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER CO.



HUGHES Electric Ranges

VIEW TOWARD RUSSIA LIKED

Arthur Henderson Says American War Aims Should Hasten Peace

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Arthur Henderson, former Labor representative in the British war cabinet, interviewed today by the Associated Press regarding President Wilson's speech to congress, said:

"Coming as it does so soon after Premier Lloyd George's speech and the Labor party's war aims memorandum President Wilson's message must expedite peace negotiations unless Germany has hardened her heart and has decided to oppose all movements which make for the interests of democracy."

"What we found the premier in his speech met the expressed wishes of labor in most every respect, it is fair to say that he was not as cordial toward the present Russian government as he might have been. President Wilson's outstretched hand leaves no room for doubt in Russian minds. He says: 'Here's our hand. We are ready and anxious to help.'"

President Wilson's address, says the Manchester Guardian, was partly a strong affirmation and partly a supplement to, even a correction of, Premier Lloyd George's statement, which contained no word of sympathy for the fight the Russian govern-

ment is making on behalf of the liberties of peoples and the rights of the provinces, which German and Austrian armies are overrunning to determine their own political future. The Guardian says the whole situation of the Russian people has moved Mr. Wilson deeply; that he sees that every principle in defense of which America entered the war is involved in the struggle which the Russian government is carrying on against desperate odds. Great Britain's power to aid may be limited, but her sympathy need not be.

TIME TO DRESS.

The attorneys for the prosecution and defense had been allowed fifteen minutes each to argue the case. The attorney for the defense has begun his argument with an allusion to the old swimming hole of his boyhood days. He told in flowery oratory of the balmy air, the singing birds, the joy of youth, the delights of the cool water—and in the midst of it he was interrupted by the drawing voice of the judge. "Come out, Chauncey," he said, "and put on your clothes. Your fifteen minutes are up."—Argonaut.

FUTURE DATES

January 11, Friday—Salem-Albany-Oregon City triangular high school debate.
January 11, Friday—Basketball, Willamette university "Bearcats" and O. C. Willamette gymnasium.
January 13, Sunday—Mass meetings in Salem and other Marion county towns to promote Armenian-Syrian relief.
January 13, Sunday—Dr. J. P. McNaughton to speak at armory on Armenian-Syrian relief.

Lieutenant Fletcher is Home on 30 Days' Leave

Because of injuries received recently in an automobile accident at Camp Lewis, Lieutenant James D. Fletcher has arrived in Salem on a furlough of thirty days and is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hanson at Buell. Lieutenant Fletcher is a graduate of Willamette university college of law.

SHE USED TO BE GRAY

The well known society leaders' hair was gray, just like yours. But Mrs. B. . . . heard of Q-ban Hair Color Restorer—how thousand had proved that Q-ban would bring a natural, soft, even, dark shade to gray or faded hair and make it soft, fluffy and beautiful. Q-ban is all ready to use—a liquid, guaranteed hairless, 75c a large bottle—money back if not satisfied. Sold by J. C. Perry and all good drug stores. Try Q-ban Hair Tonic; Liquid Shampoo; Soap.



ROSTEIN & GREENBAUM

Wool Blankets at Bargain Prices

Here is an opportunity to purchase Blankets at last year's prices. The present market value is from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent higher.

Fine Big Blankets 66x80, Pretty Plaids, worth 7.50, now \$5.99	Blankets Bath Robe Cords to match \$3.50	All Wool Blankets worth \$11.50, now \$7.50 and \$6.25
Pretty Plaid Blankets \$3.25	3 Lbs. Cotton Bats 65c	White Wool Blankets 72x78 \$7.50

Silk and Wool Sweater Yarns, a nice assortment. Large balls 50c; half size 25c

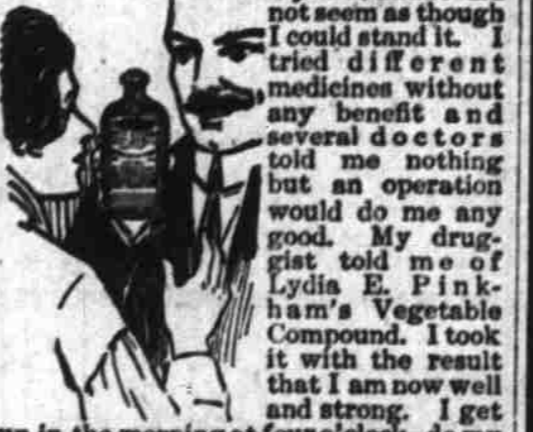
Nice Wool Scarf Sets \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50 Boys' Coat Sweaters .75c Men's Coat Sweaters .90c

240-246 Commercial Street

WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

Marvelous Story of Woman's Change from Weakness to Strength by Taking Druggist's Advice.

Peru, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I get up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. ANNA METERIANO, 36 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.



Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.