

THE OREGON STATESMAN

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THERE IS A GOOD TIME COMING

One of the most significant signs of the times is the cheerfulness and alacrity with which the American people have submitted and are prepared to submit to conditions that, under ordinary circumstances, would have provoked remonstrances, riots and revolution. Alexander Hamilton said:

"Safety from external danger is the most powerful director of national conduct. Even the ardent love of liberty will, after a time, give way to its dictates. The violent destruction of life and property incident to war, the continual effort and alarm attendant on a state of continual danger, will compel nations the most attached to liberty to resort for repose and security to institutions which have a tendency to destroy their civil and political rights. To be more safe they at length become willing to run the risk of being less free."

Four years ago any newspaper publisher could print what he pleased, subject only to the law of libel, and any one could utter what he pleased, subject only to the law of slander or the punishment prescribed for inciting riot, or at the risk of individual encounter. Now the newspaper may be suppressed or the soap-box orator taken to jail.

Then the citizen could buy or sell or store all the flour or sugar he pleased; now he is restricted to the quantity he may purchase or dispose of or lock up in a warehouse.

There are many ways in which liberty of action is restricted. Yet intelligent and loyal citizens willingly submit to these restrictions and make no efforts to defy or evade them; and in fact stand ready to see to the enforcement of the restrictions upon others less thoughtful or patriotic.

When the war is over, and Wilhelm is locked up on some distant island, or curbed in his opportunities to do mischief by a government deriving its powers from the German people themselves, and the jawbones of his braggart ministers are put out of commission, and peace again prevails all over the earth, then we may all again eat wheat waffles instead of corn flapjacks, and inflame our blood with beefsteaks, on any day of the week, and put twice as much sugar in our coffee—and speak cuss words, if we feel that way, concerning the genealogy and conduct of Democratic or other officeholders, and carry on in a hundred ways that would at this time be unseemly and unpatriotic.

When the food conservationists get rid of the middlemen the fellow who invented the scheme will try his hand on perpetual motion.

When every Russian district has declared its independence and done something to develop itself accordingly good seed may have been sown for "an indissoluble union of indestructible states."

Perhaps Pershing's antidrink order is designed to get the boys in trim for national prohibition.—Springfield Republican. And to keep them in trim for any hard tasks that they may have to tackle.

Trotsky's "Come on and take Petrograd if you want to feed 3,000,000 people" doesn't sound very bellicent, but it may prove a greater deterrent than "certain shining sword" speeches of which echoes have been heard recently.

Mr. Cesare, the accomplished cartoonist of the New York Evening Post, should be told that they never burned witches in Salem. But hanging was more than bad enough.—Springfield Republican. Salem, Mass., not Salem, Oregon, as every one knows.

Argentine doctors have declared that Count Luxemburg, author of the "spurious versant" dispatches, is insane. Lots of competent witnesses declare that that is what ails the nation he represents, but unfortunately it is not possible to confine it in a nice, quiet, isolated place where it can do no harm until the attack is over.

Says an exchange: "David Lloyd George, like the city stores, is advertising a mark-down sale of peace."

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.

man of ability, and had an interest in public affairs, for when he was 34, he was placed in charge of the Providence school house, and had the appointment of the school master, Governor Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was his brother.

Rhode Island took active measures to protect herself when the Revolutionary war began. Among the works for defense was the erection of a powerful battery at Fox Point, in Narragansett Bay, and Esek Hopkins was placed in command of this on April 29, 1775. The British forces had intended to attack Providence, but the plan was abandoned on account of the excellent plans made to defend the city.

Hopkins was one of the men appointed to build a floating battery, to organize a fleet of fire ships, and to stretch a heavy chain across the channel. When it became evident the coast towns of New England must be protected from the British naval forces, a fleet of war vessels was fitted out, and Esek Hopkins was appointed by congress the commander-in-chief. He was to have the naval rank that corresponded to Washington's in the command of the land forces, and in the naval records of those days, he was styled "Admiral."

As the earliest section of the United States navy, a great interest attaches to the movements of this fleet. There were four vessels: the Alfred, the Columbus, the Andrea Doria—named for the famous Genoese admiral—and the Cabot, which was commanded by the son of Esek Hopkins.

Admiral Hopkins—more generally known as the "Commodore"—took his vessels to Philadelphia, where the Lexington and the Hornet and the Wasp were added to the fleet. On February 17, 1776, Commodore Hopkins sailed for Bermuda and vigorously attacked Fort Providence.

This was the first real action of the American navy, and it was a brilliant and successful one. The men were known as marines, which fact has given title to the marine corps as being the oldest branch of the United States military establishment. The men captured the governor of the Bermudas, together with other high officials took 100 guns, a large quantity of military stores, and then started back for New London, Conn.

On this homeward voyage two British vessels were captured, and upon his arrival, congress gave official thanks to Commodore Hopkins. But disaster was in store for his officer. He attacked the large British ship, Glasgow, and, after a stiff battle of some hours, she got away under cover of night.

Bitter feeling was manifested toward Hopkins, and charges were preferred against him. At his trial John Adams defended him, and he was declared innocent. One of the letters of congratulation he received after his acquittal was from Paul Jones. When sent back to command his fleet, he was so long in getting to sea that congress dismissed him from the service, Jan. 2, 1777.

Subsequent events in the life of Esek Hopkins proved that he was a brave and devoted patriot. His death occurred in Providence in 1802.

A HAPPY COLONY.

(Los Angeles Times.)

Out on Avenue 45, two blocks up the canyon from the Eagle Rock car line, there is an interesting vale, about three acres in all, that is as completely shut off as if it were thirty miles away in the mountains. It is a hilly quarter, covered with great rocks, and over these jagged stones wanders a big herd of goats looking for green blades of grass, tin cans and other fruits that enter into the composition of the rich milk which the proprietor of the ranch is supplying to Los Angeles babies. These goats are as peaceable and as peaceful a lot of animals as one could wish to see. They never worry about the war or the high cost of alfalfa. In fact, they hardly seem to be aware of the existence of any sort of trouble in the world. Happy beasts! And yet who would want to be a goat?

THERE'S PLENTY TO EAT.

A prominent Chicago packer, who is spending the winter at Pasadena, California, says that the meat supply of the country will be ample, providing all waste is eliminated. There is little question that the problem of waste has never been studied and dealt with in America in the past as it is being considered now and as it doubtless will be dealt with in the future. Economists and conservationists may howl themselves hoarse, and food administrators may be appointed world without end to little purpose unless the people of America really get down to business and co-operate with the government

in the endeavor to economize. We must do more than merely sign food pledges. We must actually strive to eliminate the waste of food in our homes. The inconsistency of living one day on a 5 cent head of lettuce and next day spending \$3.6 for a feast that leaves the mind muddled and the liver sluggish and that impairs one's efficiency for a week, would be humorous if it were not pathetic, or rather disgusting.

There are four ways in which people fail in the conservation of the food supply. One way is the failure to cultivate all the land available for crops—for certainly there can be no conservation of that which has not been produced; another is our inefficient method of distribution, the problem of which is now being carefully studied by experts; another is by insisting on purchasing a great quantity of food at the expense of quality, which means a useless tax on the pocketbook and a drag on the human system; and still another way is by buying more food than is needed, which means that a portion of the purchase must be thrown away when it becomes too stale for consumption. The first two methods (or rather lack of methods) that make for waste can be, and are being, remedied by legislation and by educational campaigns among producers; the last two can only be remedied by the great body of consumers. It would be well for us all to take a lesson from nature, which is always generous, bountiful and wholesome, but never extravagant or wasteful. Every growing thing, from violet to oak, appropriates to itself from soil and sun and air exactly the amount of vitalizing substance which it requires for its subsistence and its growth, and never one atom more than is needed. Our ideas and efforts along economical lines must not be considered merely as war measures, but must be studied and enlarged upon and extended and inculcated into the minds of the young until they shall have become a very part of our national life. If, in countries where the population is three and four times as great as in the United States, the people manage to make a living almost entirely from the soil, eating little or no meat (and they do) there is no danger of anything resembling a famine in America if the legislators, the producers, the bankers and business men and the great body of consumers are willing to co-operate in the study and practice of the simple and fundamental principles of economy.

"DEAD LINE" NOT DEADLY.

Distinctly encouraging is the report of the Chicago employment bureau of the employers' association in regard to the progress of its effort to find work for men over 45 years old. The so-called "dead line" is found not to be so deadly after all when attacked with vigor, and the bureau reports that it has found work for 9190 men past 45, whose earnings in the past year come to over \$2,000,000, while a great part of them earn from \$45 to \$350 a month. "We have proved," say the managers of the bureau, "that gray hairs indicate the age of discretion." It is satisfactory that the bureau finds its work being taken up in other parts of the country to such an extent that it is fast reaching a national scope. Without meaning it, Dr. Osler probably did much harm by his suggestion that men became useless at an early age—a suggestion which in that extreme form he did not intend seriously. There was a time when the country seemed in danger of serious economic and social loss from the nonemployment of men still capable of many years of good work; it is well that this tendency is being checked.

MAMMA! DON'T YOU SEE YOUR CHILD IS SICK, CONSTIPATED

Look at Tongue! Move Poisons From Liver and Bowels at Once.

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep, or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your home. A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look and see that it is made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

GLEE CLUB IS READY TO WORK

Willamette Singers and Impersonators Planning Trips for Season

After several months of practice under the direction of Dr. Frank Wilbur Chase, dean of the College of Music, the Willamette university men's glee club enters upon its season of concert work.

The quartette, composed of Harry Bowers, bass; Gustav Anderson, first tenor; Floyd McIntire, second tenor, and Paul Sterling, baritone, will during the winter make week-end trips to the various towns in the Willamette valley. Harry Bowers and Gus Anderson are veteran members of this quartette and their singing has always won the admiration of audiences wherever they have appeared.

Last spring the club chartered a special car and made a tour of eastern Oregon and Washington giving concerts in the principal cities. The tour was a success financially and furnished some good advertising for the university.

Personnel Is Announced. The membership of the glee club for 1917-18 is as follows: Gustav Anderson, Edwin Socolefsky, Floyd McIntire and Francis Cramer, first tenor; Harold Emmel, Kenneth Legg, Ivan Corner and Gordon Sammons, second tenor; Archie Smith, Louis Stewart, Paul Sterling, Lawrence Davies, Loren Basler and John Medler, baritone, and Harry Bowers, Earl Cotton, Roswell Waltz and James McGrew, bass.

The first outside concert will be given in Stayton, January 23. This will be preceded by practice concerts at the state hospital and penitentiary. A concert will be given in Salem in the spring if circumstances warrant. Earl Cotton is manager of the club and dates for the winter season are being taken in a manner that pleases him very much.

Program Being Prepared. Humorous numbers include "Hens," by Phill Greely; "Katy Did," by C. B. Hawley, and "All Kinds of Women," by Brackett. "The Old Historic Temple" and "Take Me Back" will be numbered in the groups of college songs. "Night Breezes," by Shattuck; "A Boating Song," by Shattuck, and "Annie Laurie," arranged by Dudley Buck, are among the numbers to be used by the quartette this year.

Harry Bowers comes back with additional readings. The "Inimitable Gus Anderson in 'Sally,' 'Modern Education,' 'The Average Boy,' 'A Fanning Maniac,' and other new selections and character impersonations will be featured. The club has a new reader in the person of James McGrew.

New songs have been secured.

OUR JITNEY OFFER—THIS AND 5c DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets.—J. C. Perry.

RED CROSS WILL ENTER SCHOOLS

Junior Organization Is Planned; Big Meeting Called for Tuesday

At a conference of educators representing the city of Salem, Marion county and the state with Red Cross workers at the rooms of the commercial club yesterday afternoon plans were laid for organizing the Junior Red Cross in the schools of Salem. The plan which is to be carried throughout the state under the direction of State Superintendent Churchill, will in Marion county be in charge of County Superintendent W. M. Smith. City Superintendent Todd will probably lead the movement in Salem. The move, however, has been initiated by Willamette chapter through its membership committee of which Mrs. E. E. Fisher is chairman.

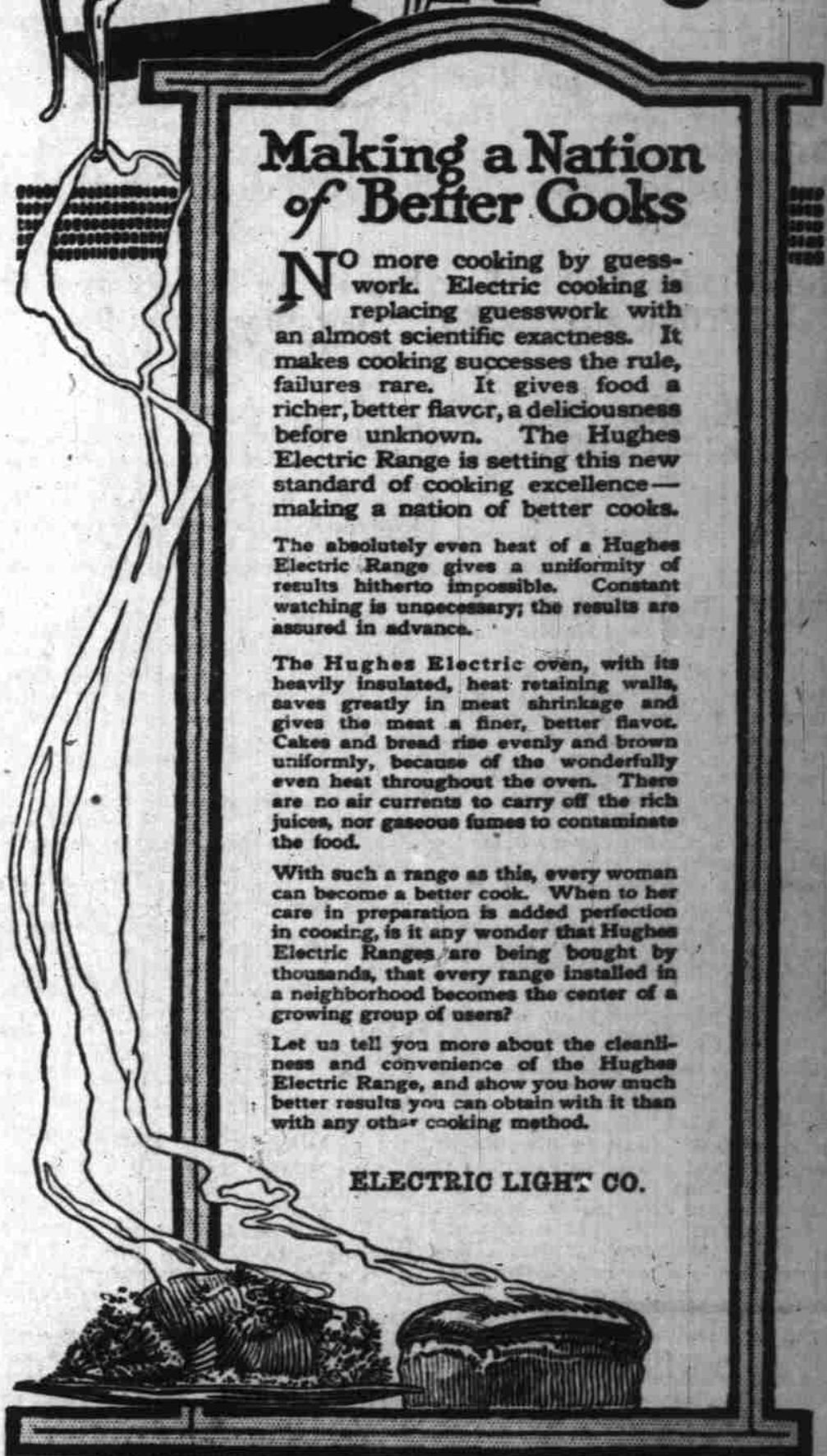
The plan is to be placed before the Salem school board at its meeting Monday night. It is probable that this will be followed by the appointment of an executive committee which will conduct the organization at the several schools of the city.

Among those who attended the meeting yesterday afternoon were E. F. Carlton, assistant state school superintendent; W. M. Smith, county school superintendent; John W. Todd, city school superintendent; Miss Margaret Cosner, Miss Mabel Robertson, Mrs. Carrie H. Chapel and other principals of most of the Salem schools and Henry W. Meyers and Mrs. Fisher.

The Junior Red Cross will be organized mainly in the first class districts. In a way its work will be supplementary to that of the regular Red Cross under the direct guidance of which it will be. However, its work will be separate from that of the larger organization and will be educational in nature. President Meyers of Willamette chapter yesterday wired the northwest division headquarters of the American Red Cross at Seattle for permission to organize the junior work here.

A big meeting to get the new work thoroughly under way will be held at the high school Tuesday afternoon, and Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull of Portland, secretary of the child welfare commission, who has been appointed field representative for the Junior Red Cross for Oregon, has been invited by Willamette chapter to be present and address the meeting.

HUGHES Electric Ranges



Making a Nation of Better Cooks

NO more cooking by guesswork. Electric cooking is replacing guesswork with an almost scientific exactness. It makes cooking successes the rule, failures rare. It gives food a richer, better flavor, a deliciousness before unknown. The Hughes Electric Range is setting this new standard of cooking excellence—making a nation of better cooks.

The absolutely even heat of a Hughes Electric Range gives a uniformity of results hitherto impossible. Constant watching is unnecessary; the results are assured in advance.

The Hughes Electric oven, with its heavily insulated, heat retaining walls, saves greatly in meat shrinkage and gives the meat a finer, better flavor. Cakes and bread rise evenly and brown uniformly, because of the wonderfully even heat throughout the oven. There are no air currents to carry off the rich juices, nor gaseous fumes to contaminate the food.

With such a range as this, every woman can become a better cook. When to her care in preparation is added perfection in cooking, is it any wonder that Hughes Electric Ranges are being bought by thousands, that every range installed in a neighborhood becomes the center of a growing group of users?

Let us tell you more about the cleanliness and convenience of the Hughes Electric Range, and show you how much better results you can obtain with it than with any other cooking method.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

FRUIT MEN ARE NOT WORRYING

Losses Due to Weather Conditions Not Expected by Local Growers

Manager Paulus of the Salem Fruit union, in discussing the present unfavorable weather and its probable effect on the fruit, both in storage and the fruit to come next summer, says:

"If this warm weather had continued any length of time there would have been heavy losses in the apple orchards, should frost come later, but as it is colder now, and as it is reported with prospects of snow, and with frosts soon, it may be losses will be comparatively small in some spots. That losses will be as high as 50 per cent is an erroneous idea, to say the least, as far as apple orchards are concerned, and prunes would not be affected at all."

Mr. Paulus added that there is a vast difference in this part of the Willamette valley between what are commonly called "frosts" and real "freezing weather." Frosts are not particularly harmful to apple trees nor do they hurt prunes, but when the mercury goes down to about 19 or 15 above zero in this altitude it means heavy losses.

Last year the losses to prunes occurred through excessive rains and colder weather following and added to that condition, the long dry summer made a loss of about 50 per cent

in all lines of fruit, including the celebrated loganberry crop. Other fruit men believe that because of so much rain this winter, the spring is liable to be open, mild weather. A sudden sharp turn downwards, however, would entail heavy losses all through the valley. This "turn" it is believed, will not occur.

Keeps Our Bodies Warm. Pure, rich, red blood is a necessity in the production of animal heat. It keeps our bodies warm. We all know very well that when the arteries carry it to a limb are bound or tied, the temperature of the limb is immediately lowered.

There is a suggestion in this that at this time of year especially, we should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. If our blood is impure, impoverished or pale, Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood red in quality and quantity. It has an unequalled record for radically and permanently removing blood poisons, scrofula, rheumatism and catarrh, and giving strength and tone to the whole system. It is a scientific combination of roots, barks and other medicinal substances that have long been used by successful physicians. Get it today.

Lawyer—Do you drink? Witness (quite huffy)—That's my business. Lawyer—Have you any other business?—Widow.

FUTURE DATES

January 13, Sunday—Mass meetings in Salem and other Marion county towns to promote Armenian-Syrian relief.

January 13, Sunday—Dr. J. P. McLaughlin to speak at armory on Armenian-Syrian relief.

REPAIR DIRECTORY

This Repair Directory gives the principal places where an article can be repaired, and should be preserved in every home as a ready guide.



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Stove Works,
250 Court St.
Phone 124.

WATT SHIPP COMPANY
We repair
stoves,
ranges,
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in our
own shop
126 South Commercial Street

Food tasters are to be selected to sample the food at our army camps. A railroad forty-six miles long in Colorado has just been abandoned because it cannot meet expenses. In the interest of sugar conservation it has been suggested that sugar be made into syrup and used in that form.

GEORGE C. WILL
Repairs all Makes
of Sewing Machines
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and Oils.
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