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THE SPIRIT OF 1814 AND 1918

(From The Times, April 21, 1814)

Who counsels peace at this momentous hour, When God hath given deliverance to the oppress'd, And to the injured power? Who counsels peace, when Vengeance like a flood Rolls on, no longer now to be repress'd; When innocent blood From the four corners of the world cries out For justice upon one accursed head; When Freedom hath her holy banners spread. Over all nations, now in one just cause United; when with one sublime accord Europe throws off the yoke abhor'd, And loyalty and faith and ancient laws Follow the avenging sword? Woe, woe to England! woe and endless shame, If this heroic land False to her feelings and unspotted fame, Hold out the Olive to the Tyrant's hand.

—Robert Southey.

The above was printed in the London Times of December 22.

It was first printed about a year before the battle of Waterloo. There is some of the spirit of 1814 left in England, and the recent publication of the Southey poem no doubt appealed to this strongly.

It is the spirit of vengeance; a harking back to the doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; the spirit of retribution. But there had long been working in the world a new spirit. That spirit has grown since 1814, and it is fitly expressed by the words of President Wilson in his recent message:

"We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and freedom of nations can make them."

The war is not now being waged for vengeance. It is being waged for the freedom of the world; for the rights of democratic nations.

Count Czernin of Austria says virtually that the United States and his country are in accord in their war aims. Von Hertling, the German Chancellor, says nearly as much.

The peace door is at least half open.

And when peace does come, if it is to be a lasting peace, and not an inconclusive peace leading to further wars, it will be made in the spirit of 1918 as embodied in the attitude of the United States, and not in the spirit of 1814, as breathed through the lines of the great poet of that darker day.

Let's all hope that the peace dove now preening her wings may not turn out to be a buzzard.

With peace riots already going strong, the military dictatorship which some correspondents predict for Germany may be needed to protect the venerable Tirpitz and his fatherland orators from the mob.

Once more we may figure Ambassador von Bernstorff's emotions as in remote Constantinople he reads the latest news from Washington. Never did a diplomat make a more timely exit.

Enough coal at mine-mouth to warm the world a year. Railroads so bedeviled and tied up by hostile legislation that they can't haul it fast enough, and the government isn't hauling it any faster than the wicked railroads did.—Los Angeles Times.

Australia has vast stores of wheat but cannot export it for lack of ships. Ships and more ships is the vital need of the war. Also, ships and more ships will be the greatest need of peace; for there will be a new world to build when peace comes, in a million ways that have been affected by the waste of war, and in another million ways that the struggle has taught the world and pointed it to better ways of living in the happy days to come when "they shall

beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY TOMORROW

William II, German Emperor and King of Prussia, will enter upon his 60th year tomorrow. The Emperor was born at Potsdam January 27, 1859, the eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick William, who later had a brief reign as Emperor Frederick, and grandson of William, who in 1871 had been chosen first German Emperor as a consequence of his success in the war with France.

When the present Emperor succeeded his father on the throne, in 1888, it was not long until it was proclaimed far and wide that he was a ruler possessed with a spirit of war. The Germans themselves realized the stupendous work that lay before their ruler, for the task involved the making of an empire and drawing into political unity various states that had enjoyed independence.

From his boyhood William has made his grandfather, the old Emperor William, his ideal hero. He was privileged to listen to long stories of the history of his country from his grandfather, the renowned soldier, and from the masterly statesman, Bismark. His grandfather told him that if he was faithful to the

house of Hohenzollern and never failed in his duty to his country he would be a worthy prince. Bismark told him how to manage political factions, how to deceive foreign ambassadors, and how the political game could be played with success.

These facts may help in a measure toward an understanding of the Kaiser, through those persons who have been most closely associated with him confess their inability to fully understand his character or his policy. This much is clear, however. He came to the throne with the grim determination to fight with any foreign foe who challenged him, to settle all internal quarrels among his people, to make the government of his empire a paternal one, and at the same time to uphold the tradition of his house—that a nation must maintain its power through the force of arms.

WHITE COAL THE THING.

It has long been admitted that the use of water power in this country should be more amply promoted and that white coal ought to be made to serve in place of black coal. But so long as coal was easily available, this proposition remained academic rather than practical. There was the slowly increasing development of water-power companies, but the question of reinforcing or replacing coal did not seem exigent. It is different now. Take the case of Portland, Or., which is to escape lightless nights because it gets its illumination from water power. The federal fuel administration has sent word to the Oregon administrator that the restriction orders from Washington need not apply to the city.—Springfield Republican.

It has taken war and winter cold combined to arouse the country to the importance of greater development of its water powers.

It is now plain that all the available water powers ought to be developed as soon as possible, for the good of the country and the world.

That course is in line with conservation of national and world resources.

Not Portland, Oregon, only, but all the cities of the Willamette valley are exempt from the order of lightless nights, because coal is not used here in the generation of electricity for light and power.

This is so far satisfactory and important.

But there is sufficient water power yet undeveloped, running down our mountain gorges and coursing through our valleys here in western Oregon to furnish the driving force for making all the things needed by our fighting forces—enough and to spare.

Enough to fill the Willamette valley with factories and to furnish the traction for transportation of the raw and finished products.

The time is coming when all this dream will become a reality.

And the experience of the east with lightless nights and with heatless days and idle factories is bringing the dream that much nearer to realization.

MOST POPULAR WRITERS.

According to figures kept in the American army in France by those interested in the circulation of books among the khaki men Rudyard Kipling is the most popular; Robert W. Service is second; H. G. Wells is third, and Robert Louis Stevenson is fourth. The book stores of France and England are being ransacked to furnish reading matter for the American army.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

For home consumption.

The Czernin and Hertling speeches. That is the general view in this country.

But they may be bidding for better peace terms.

Whose is the next peace move? Looks like the pope might do some good now.

It was "up to" Senator Chamberlain to make reply to President Wilson, and he did it very well. However, the people of the United States will be divided both on the original question at issue, and on the appropriateness and opportuneness of the original Chamberlain speech. Many people will believe that a war would merely add more red tape, while many others just as honest will believe that is the only way to cut the red tape. A great many people will believe that Senator Chamberlain did the eminently proper thing in calling attention to the blunders of the war department—that it was his duty to do this. And a great many others will say that it was highly improper at this time; that in such a gigantic undertaking mistakes were inevitable; that in such a state of unpreparedness the only wonder is that the blunders were not greater and more numerous; and that the accomplishments of the war department have thus far been remarkable—that the job thus far has been accomplished with the greatest efficiency and the fewest blunders of any like undertaking in the history of the world. Secretary

A Sailor Wins Her from the Bell Cord



Mrs. and Mr. Charles H. Lawler

No sooner had Miss Nora Hannantaken her place as conductor on a Broadway street car in New York City than along came Chief Gunner's Mate Charles H. Lawler. He paid his fare, and then took another look. He made up his mind then and there he would have to know more of the little conductor. So he looked her up. They were engaged, they were married and the car company lost and employe it had hoped to retain long in its service.

of War Baker is yet to be heard, and he will no doubt convince part of the people of the United States that President Wilson's good opinion of his efficiency is justified.

Talking about red tape, some of it ought to be cut in the relations of the war department with the use of the old bridge across the Willamette at Salem. This can be proved by all the people across the river in Polk county, and most of the people on this side of the Willamette.

Who remembers when dollar wheat was the goal?

In New York a German bearing the name of Pretzel has been charged with being a spy. He is a crooked one, no doubt.

The treasury department says there is more money in circulation in the country than ever before. Which may be true, but the film actors seem to have it all.

The ruling of the Massachusetts Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense is that any party with but a lower crust is a tart. How about the mince pie?

And only a little while ago, some high-brow furnished scriptural proof that the war would end in 1917.

President Wilson has named a division of advertising in connection with the war. The country can stand for a little more information along certain lines. After all this war excitement dies down in Washington, and with prohibition enforced in the District of Columbia, how are the congressmen going to make their way about Washington with the old landmarks eliminated?—Exchange.

Trotsky might get the ignominious peace prize.—Raleigh News and Observer.

What Russia needs now is not so much a Trotsky as a Stanpatsky.—Baltimore American.

The Russian Reds are said to have arrested the United States railroad commission at Irkutsk, Siberia. They don't want them to begin their labors by improving the transportation to Siberia, which, when you

FUTURE DATES

January 26, Saturday.—Basketball game between Indian school team and University of Oregon, at Chemawa. January 26, Saturday.—Meeting of Marion county committee on war saving stamp sales, Commercial club. January 27, Sunday.—Rally of Jefferson Sunday school district at Marion. February 2, Friday.—Arbor day. January 30, Wednesday.—Lecture "A Trip Through Home" by Professor Dunn at Salem Public Library. February 4, Monday.—Mid-year examinations begin at Willamette university. February 4 to 9.—Registration of Council of Civil Liberties. February 7 to 13.—Ninth Annual Portland Automobile show. February 8, Friday.—Boy Scout anniversary to be celebrated in Salem. February 10, Sunday.—Time limit expires for payment of delinquent street assessments in Salem. February 11 to 17.—Father and Son week in Oregon. February 12, Tuesday.—Lincoln day. February 16, Saturday.—Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of R. O. E. February 16, Saturday.—Mental examination to be conducted at Eaton hall for candidates for appointment to United States naval academy. February 11 to 16.—Farm crop and February 17, Sunday.—Joint celebration of Lincoln and Washington days. February 22, Friday.—Washington's birthday. February 22 to 24.—Western Oregon convention of Christian Endeavor society, Eugene. February 26, Saturday.—Basketball game between Salem and Albany high school teams. Salem floor.

Editorials of the People

(The Statesman is pleased to print communications upon topics of general interest at any time. There is scarcely any limit to the topics of "general interest." It is asked only that correspondents refrain from personalities and use care that nothing be written of a libelous nature. Letters must have writer's name and address, though not necessarily for publication.—Ed.)

SIX AMERICANS SPEAK

Editor Statesman: I read in The Statesman a complaint that some folks are not keeping the pledge on the food cards. Is it hard for poor people to buy wheat flour? If the Germans in Marion county will for one year stop feeding wheat to hogs and selling pork at such a high price and sending the money to friends in Germany, why then we won't need to Hooverize.

—Six Americans, Woodburn, Oregon.

Advertisement for United States National Bank, Salem, Oregon. Includes text: "Persons or Families SAVINGS ACCOUNTS may be opened at the United States National Bank by anyone of any age, or by the family as a whole. In either case, ONE DOLLAR or more will start it, and a substantial rate of INTEREST will be paid twice each year upon the amount accumulated." "We are particularly interested in getting the youngsters started upon the road to Thrift. Won't you help us?" "CHECKING, SAVINGS, TIME DEPOSITS"

Advertisement for MINING ACTIVITY IN WEST URGED. Includes text: "Movement Launched to Ask for Legislation Protecting Industry" "DENVER, Jan. 24.—Increased activity of the western district of the American Mining congress was urged at a conference today between nine operators of ten western states with delegates to the fifth annual joint convention of the Colorado Metal congress. The object of the movement is to unite all western mining operators behind proposed legislation to be asked of congress and to protect interests of the industry in any possible government war time emergency action. The ten states represented are: Wyoming, Montana, California, Arizona, Idaho, Washington, Utah, Nevada, Oklahoma and Colorado. Buckeye Wells, of Denver, was appointed chairman of the committee to take charge of the new organization. Other members are Governor Emmet D. Boyle, Nevada, and James M. McCarthy, Wallace, Idaho. The convention today adopted resolutions prepared by committees in conference with representatives of the mining industry in other western states. They urge a government-fixed price of one dollar an ounce for silver, encouragement of the production of precious metals, amendment of excess profits, war tax law and creation of a bureau of statistics of the American Mining congress. Government control of oil and gas wells and mines was opposed." "HOW HE HELPED." "I venture to assert," said the lecturer, "that there isn't a man in the audience who has ever done anything to prevent the destruction of our forests." "A modest looking man in the back of the hall stood up. "I—er—I've shot woodpeckers," he said.—Boston Transcript.

Advertisement for DROPS OF MAGIC! LIFT OUT CORNS. Includes text: "Sore, touchy corns stop hurting, then lift right out with fingers" "For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug free recently discovered by a Cincinnati man." "Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender aching corn or callus and instantly all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you lift it off with the fingers." "Just think! Not a bit of pain before afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin." "Hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet, shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical." "Ladies! Keep a tiny bottle on the dresser and never let a corn or callus ache twice."

Advertisement for OUR GREAT Overstocked SHOE SALE. Includes text: "Ends Saturday Night January, 26." "You ought to take advantage of those rare bargains. The Ladies' \$2.95 and \$4.80 Shoes will cost \$2.00 per pair more after this and the Men's at \$4.80 to \$2.85; all splendid ones only at" "The Bootery" "WHOLE CASH BUSINESS"

Advertisement for LADD & BUSH, Bankers. Includes text: "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."