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THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ARE NOT COMPLAINING

Speaking generally, the soldiers and sailors are sticking to their guns, going about their work, and saying nothing.

Some of the camps are without an adequate supply of overcoats. Newspapers are spread over thousands of bunks nightly as a substitute for blankets. Recruits are being drilled with wooden rifles. All that and much else is true.

But what of it? It is deplorable, but it is the best that can be expected of a nation that hysterically refused to prepare for war and so was pushed headlong into it.

Congress is yowling over the lack of overcoats, the lack of blankets, the lack of rifles, the lack of this and that. Congress for years and years has trimmed the bills for military appropriations to fatten the pork barrel.

Speaking generally, again, the soldiers and sailors are not complaining. They may be suffering from cold, but they are fighting—fighting bravely—though it be only on parade grounds 10,000 miles from a German trench. What they are bearing and the way they are bearing it all now is an earnest of what they will do when they face the enemy.

It is too much to expect, no matter how much it may be wished for, that entire harmony will prevail in any government in a crisis.

All the Presidents of the United States in their hours of trial have been pestered and attacked; all the departments have been criticised and impugned. Witness Washington. Witness Lincoln. Witness McKinley.

It is un-American to deny criticism. This is the land of free speech.

But it is annoying to listen to pork-barrel Congressmen criticising others for a lack of expediency and effectiveness.

The young men who have gone into the service have sacrificed business, friends, careers, and thrown their lives into the balance. There is a grim sacrifice; and they are not complaining. But certain Congressmen, who have sacrificed nothing, cavort on the floor of the House and of the Senate, their voices ringing in sobbing echoes to the Capitol dome in recital of incompetency in the government. Too many Congressmen are gallery players. They criticise because they enjoy it and because it attracts attention to themselves.

Our government has made mistakes and will probably make more before the work is finished.

The parents and friends of the soldier boys are likely enough, and properly, flushed with anger when they read how their boys in the camps have been furnished with summer underwear, and how sentries change overcoats when they change guard because there are not enough to go around.

But the yawping of some of the Congressmen and Senators whose own records in the war preparations are questionable, find little response in the hearts of America.

The country is at war. The soldierly bearing ought to be observed even in the Senate and House. The infernal obstruction in passing needful legislation, to which these ranting criticisms is the prelude, is more to be feared than any lack of administrative ability on the executive side.

A neighbor proposes to keep pork-less day by eating sausage.

Saturday will be ground hog day. Will the Kaiser see his shadow?

Some one wants to know, how did you answer the interrogatory in the questionnaire: "Are you insane?"

The Prussian Chamber of Lords declares that the Kaiser alone has the power to treat for peace. And the allied armies and the United States forces will get him in the notion in due course of time.

It is reported that the Argentine government has changed its views in regard to joining in the war with the Allies and that an alignment against the Kaiser is to be expected in the near future. Come on in, the water is warming up!

Te Standard Oil Company has purchased the holdings of the Empire Oil Company in Rute county, Kansas, for \$100,000,000. Which goes to show that Kansas is making more money pumping oil than she did when raising a crop of Populistic

just at this time when a movement is on foot to establish the Jews once more in their old home in Palestine. "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

ROOSEVELT AND RUSSIA.

(Los Angeles Times.) That suggestion that Roosevelt become the Moses of Russia is certainly inspired. Here is the very job for which the colonel was manifestly created. Russia needs a man with granite backbone and adamant law—a man who can tank his way through every obstacle, who is afraid of no proposition, who will fight till the last revolutionist falls into step. She needs a leader who can lick her discordant, chaotic elements into a coherent whole, line up her millions of fighting men into an army and then go in and wallop the Kaiser to a finish.

There is the kind of programme that would give the belligerent energies of Col. Roosevelt full play—he has never yet had a job when he could really let himself out and do his darndest; but here it is—waiting for him. As President of the United States T. R. didn't have any scraps beyond fighting off office-seekers and Democrats with a rear guard of Standpat Republicans. Even in Africa, hunting lions, he had time to write books and newspaper articles. But if he goes over to lead Russia out of the wilderness he will, for once, have his hands full—he'll have a field big enough to keep him busy, mind and body. When he gets through, when Russia is a well-established republic, working smoothly and the Kaiser and militant Germany are properly extinguished—then what a book Col. Roosevelt can write!

On March 23, 1898, the President sent his ultimatum to Spain respecting the treatment of the Cubans, and five days later he officially reported to Congress the destruction of the battleship Maine. In his next official communication he openly advocated intervention in Cuba.

On April 13 Congress gave the President full authority to act in the matter of the difficulties with Spain, and three days later passed a resolution acknowledging Cuban independence.

Within a week after the congressional resolution acknowledging Cuban independence and before any formal declaration of war had been made, President McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers. On April 25 the President recommended a formal declaration of war and issued a call for 75,000 mere volunteers.

75 YEARS SINCE MCKINLEY'S BIRTH.

This is "Carnation Day," celebrated in honor of the birth of William McKinley, by the wearing of his favorite flower. The custom was inaugurated the year after McKinley was shot at the Pan-American exposition. Today marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of Mr. McKinley's birth. To students of American history his career and public services possess more than ordinary interest at the present time, since Mr. McKinley is included among the "war presidents" of the United States, a fact that probably will occur to the mind of President Wilson as he carefully fastens a red carnation in the lapel of his coat this morning as a token of respect to the memory of the man who guided the nation through the war with Spain in 1898.

William McKinley has been called the representative American. In features, in thought, and in life, he has probably merited the term more than the most of those who have mounted the steps of the White House as President of the United States. Lacking the supreme military eminence achieved by Grant, the sublime qualities that are associated with the memory of Lincoln, and the greatness of Washington, there have been few others so nearly typical of the representative average American as William McKinley.

Mr. McKinley's birth occurred at Niles, Ohio, seventy-five years ago today. His life until the day in June 1896, when he was nominated for President was not much different from that of any other American citizen who had risen to prominence and enjoyed honor at the hands of the public. He had a creditable civil war record; he was a congressman, reelected seven times, and had been governor of Ohio for two terms. His career had not been meteoric, and his chief claim to prominence lay in the fact that he was the greatest living exponent of the protection side of the great economic question that was then dividing the two great political parties.

On April 16, 1890, McKinley introduced into the house the general

FUTURE DATES

- January 30, Wednesday.—Lecture "A Trip Through Rome," by Professor Dunn at Salem Public library.
- February 2, Friday.—Arbor day.
- February 4, Monday.—Mid-year examinations begin at Willamette university.
- February 4 to 9.—Registration of German aliens.
- February 7 to 12.—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 15, Friday.—Third Liberty loan drive opens.
- February 18, Saturday.—Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of B. P. O. E.
- February 16, Saturday.—Mental examination to be conducted at Eaton hall for candidates for appointment to United States naval academy.
- February 17, Sunday.—Joint celebration of Lincoln and Washington days, anniversary.
- February 22, Friday.—Washington's birthday.
- February 23, Saturday.—Labor survey.
- February 22 to 24.—Western Oregon convention of Christian Endeavor society, Eugene.
- May 17, Friday.—Primary nominating election.

tariff measure which has since been known as the "McKinley bill." For four months the measure had been under consideration, and every interest in the country, including manufacturers, laborers, merchants, farmers, importers, agents, free traders and protectionists had been freely, fully and patiently heard. His speech on May 7 in support of the measure sustained his reputation as an orator and dispassionate advocate, and seldom has such hearty applause been accorded any leader as greeted him upon the conclusion of his address.

Mr. McKinley had occupied the presidential chair less than a year when the war cloud loomed on the horizon. The treatment of the Cuban patriots then struggling for freedom had aroused the sympathies of the people of the United States. The American minister at Madrid made a demand for more humane treatment, but the demand was disregarded. The destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, resulting in the death of 264 officers and men of the United States navy brought affairs to a crisis. From that time until the conclusion of peace many months later, events moved rapidly, and through the whole course of that history-making epoch Mr. McKinley acted with a display of decision, firmness and sound judgment that gave additional lustre to his name.

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SWALLOW IT, SENATOR

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon is earning his sobriquet of "Scolding George." In criticising President Wilson for alleged misconduct of the war he goes so far as to intimate the "HE" (Chamberlain) is the only anti-Ananias in all the land, while Mr. Wilson is economical of the truth to the verge of parsimony. The Senator reminds The Times of the hotel guest who declared that the cook only half boiled the potatoes and overroasted the beef and used oleomargarine instead of butter in making waffles, and did not put brandy enough in the mince pies. But the fault-finder ate the dinner nevertheless.—Los Angeles Times.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

More sunshine and showers. And down California way they are still crying for rain. Work will be resumed today by the Red Cross workers at the Salem postoffice. The shipment of gauze has arrived.

The baby killers were out over London again last night.

Secretary of War Baker told the country yesterday that there will be 500,000 American soldiers in France "early this year," and a million and a half during the present year. Guess that is going some. The 500,000 are probably there already. It is already "early this year."

The peace advocates in Germany are being allowed to talk and write more freely than heretofore; though the Junkers are jumping onto their hind legs. It is barely possible that the latter is camouflage. It is hard to tell what is staged and what is not in Germany. Heretofore, about everything has been staged.

Some American bird men, going with the French flyers, are giving the German armies behind the line a foretaste of what is coming later when the great flock of Liberty flyers get to going good. There will be something doing every minute, if peace does not come before.

In the death of Charles W. Fulton which occurred early Sunday afternoon in Portland, Oregon loses one of her best useful citizens. He was prominent for forty years in the republican politics of Oregon, and political campaigns will seem strange without the dominating and virile figure of "Charley" Fulton. In the Oregon legislature, in the United States senate, wherever Mr. Fulton was found, he was always an outstanding representative of his people. He was a good friend, a good neighbor, a good husband and father, a loyal and true citizen. Mr. Fulton was only 65 years of age, and in the natural course of events, ought to have had still a good many years of usefulness and of retirement from his always strenuous labors. The passing of this stalwart man will be a distinct shock to friends all over Oregon, and he will be sorely missed and sincerely mourned.

IN A SOCIAL WAY

An announcement which is of interest in college and high school circles is that of the approaching marriage of Miss Gladys Waite, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Waite of Polk county, and Daryl Proctor of the U. S. N., Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Waite left last night by the southern route, accompanied by Mrs. Warren Clemen and two daughters, Helen and Elizabeth, who are returning to their home in New York after an extended visit with friends in Oregon.

Mr. Proctor is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Proctor of this city, and is a graduate of the 1916 class of the Salem high school, where he was well known in athletics. He also attended the Oregon Agricultural college. He enlisted in the navy in May of 1917 and was sent to Goat Island, Cal., being later transferred to the base hospital, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.

In compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Josse, a popular Salem couple, who will leave Wednesday for Portland, where they will make their home, an informal dinner party was held last night. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Farmer were the hosts, Mrs. Farmer and Mrs. Josse being sisters, and the scene of the gathering was the Farmer home on Fairmount hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kirk, 540 Mill street, recently had as their guest Miss Barbara Booth of Eugene. Miss Booth is the daughter of Robert A. Booth, who is well known in Salem.

The Kirks have also had with them for the past week Mrs. Kirk's brother, Harry Howe of Anchorage, Alaska. He has left for Portland, where he will do government work in the shipyards.

Mrs. O. L. Ragan has returned from a delightful stay of a fortnight in Portland, Seattle and Tacoma. She was met in Portland by Mr. Ragan and the couple continued their travels together. At Tacoma they were guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. Carlton Smith. Mr. Ragan recently returned from San Francisco, where he is employed by Davis Brothers. In his work he has been assigned to Oregon and Washington as his territory.

Another Salem girl has joined the ranks of the war brides. She is Miss Vera George and her marriage to Ross Landis of the United States army took place at San Diego, January 18. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. George of this city. The groom is stationed at San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Powell and small son of Lafayette were the weekend guests of Mrs. Powell's parents, Judge and Mrs. George G. Bingham.

Miss Edna Garfield, accompanied by her little nephew, were guests over the week-end in Shaw at the home of Miss Amanda Matthews.

Miss Mabel Moyer has returned from Portland, where she passed an over Sunday visit.

Little Miss Madelyn Ward of Albany was the Sunday guest of her cousin, Miss Pauline Knowland, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knowland.

Aches and Pains of rheumatism are not permanently but only temporarily relieved by external remedies. Why not use an internal remedy—Hood's Sarsaparilla which corrects the acidity of the blood on which rheumatism depends and cures the disease?

POLITICAL NEWS

LOUIS LACHMUND, an extensive hop dealer and land owner of Marion county, has announced his entrance into the race for state senator. In coming before the people for their support for the Republican primary nomination, Mr. Lachmund did so after his friends had urgently insisted upon his doing so. Mr. Lachmund is a man well spoken of by his associates, widely known, thoroughly conversant with the needs of his district, a thorough business man and a speaker far above the average.—Silverton Appeal.

D. C. THOMAS, who has served in the legislature as representative from Marion county, is being talked of as a possible candidate for representative from Linn county, where he now has his residence.

D. H. LDOONEY of Jefferson is so far the only man from the south end of Marion county mentioned as a candidate for the legislature. The Jefferson Review remarks that Mr. Looney seems to suit the people of the rest of the county and that there is little doubt of his election.

MARK PAULSON is a likely candidate for the legislature if not for the senate, the Silverton Tribune remarks.

H. G. Starkweather, Democratic candidate for governor, was installing officer at a meeting of the Grand Prairie, Linn county, grange last Saturday.

E. D. CUSICK, state senator from Linn county, and a candidate for state treasurer, has been appointed to take charge of the third liberty loan drive in Linn county. He has conducted the two previous drives.

WILLIAM ESCHE, former sheriff, is the subject of speculation in some quarters relative to candidacy for another term in the sheriff's office.

ELBERT REDE of Cottage Grove is suggested by the Albany Demo-



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crat as a Republican nominee for state senator from Linn and Lane counties. The Harrisburg Bulletin remarks that the Democrat must have a Democratic candidate in mind whom it believes could defeat Bede.

C. M. KENDALL of Albany has announced his candidacy for sheriff of Linn county. He is a Republican.

E. C. KIRKPATRICK, county judge of Polk county, and a candidate for re-election, has returned from Denver, where he was a delegate to the head camp convention of the Woodmen of the World.

Commands Roumanian Armies



Crown Carol of Roumania is now believed to be in real command of the Roumanian armies, and it is considered he has almost displaced the king, his father.

With the Draft Board

As the work of the selective war draft board nears completion, even with all the assistance from school teachers and others, it seems almost impossible to wind up the work, as there now remain a few registrants, whose papers have been delayed, or who have been compelled to take physical examinations before other boards on account of change in residences made after registration, so it is anticipated that some time will yet elapse before the last classification.

Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. It is the quickest, surest antacid and stomach relief known. It acts almost like magic—it is a scientific, harmless and pleasant stomach preparation which truly belongs to every home.

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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.