

THE OREGON STATESMAN

Issued Daily Except Monday by THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY 215 S. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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DAILY STATESMAN, served by carrier in Salem and suburbs, 15 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

DAILY STATESMAN, by mail, \$6 a year; \$3 for six months; 50 cents a month. For three months or more, paid in advance, at rate of \$5 a year.

SUNDAY STATESMAN, \$1 a year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months.

WEEKLY STATESMAN, issued in two six-page sections, Tuesdays and Fridays, \$1 a year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, 23. Circulation Department, 583. Job Department, 583.

Entered at the Postoffice in Salem, Oregon, as second class matter.



SOCIALISTS OF EUROPE AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKI

(By William English Walling of The Vigilantes) Undoubtedly the managers of the proposed Stockholm Conference have given closer study than anybody else to the program of the Bolsheviki. Both Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist leader, and Branting, the Swedish leader, have stated their opinion that the Bolsheviki negotiations at Brest-Litovsk could only lead to the military victory of Germany over Russia, and possibly to a German military victory also on the western front.

This is also the solemnly declared view of the French Socialists. Their statement of December 22nd was signed by the leaders of both factions, including the pacifists of both factions, including the pacifists who advocated the Stockholm Conference and supported the Russian Soviet (Council of Workmen and Soldiers) until the Bolsheviki obtained exclusive control. Jean Longuet, the leader of the French pacifists, was one of the signers. This very careful and full analysis by French Socialists, several of whom have spent long sojourns in Russia since the war, in sympathetic touch with all Russian Socialist factions, except the Bolsheviki is worthy of careful consideration. It helps immensely to understand the precise difference between President Wilson's position and that of the Bolsheviki, as it is filled with a profoundly sincere effort to understand Lenin and Trotzky and to give an honest and correct interpretation of their position. Here is the vital paragraph:

"Has not Germany, followed by her allies, until now declined to make known her war aims? The laboring classes of the Central Empires have not won their political liberty. All their sacrifices have not yet established the certitude of absolute universal suffrage, nor of a supreme and responsible Parliament. Thus the people of these enemy countries have not affirmed by their acts their anti-imperialism nor their acceptance of the right of peoples to dispose of themselves nor the principle of the league of nations which is necessary to guarantee it.

"There is in war a terrible logic. The Soviets realize this, for while affirming their desire for a general peace, they said: 'Let us ask Germany to make her war aims known and let the German Socialists have a revolution, just as we have.'

"The Soviets obtained neither one answer nor the other." Here is the problem in the shortest possible space. The Bolsheviki policy has led the German government to expose its peace terms with regard to Russia only—whether through the power, firmness, and cleverness of the Bolsheviki or through the arrogance and stupidity of the Germans is a vital question only for understanding character of the Bolsheviki, but is of no importance in discussing their peace policy. As to the peace questions involved on the other fronts the Entente nations have stated their terms, while the German government has failed utterly to make its position clear. Nevertheless the Bolsheviki, acting on the principle of a separate rather than a general peace—which they have definitely abandoned—make no preeminent demand of Germany to state its peace terms on any but the Russian front. These terms being unstated the Bolsheviki may continue in negotiations for a separate peace on the assumption that the Kaiser's terms on the western front would be in accord with a democratic peace!

On the contrary the French Socialists, the British Laborites, and the Social Revolutionists and other Socialist factions who composed the majority in all the national elected bodies of Russia, until violently ousted by the Bolsheviki, believe that the attitude of the German government is sufficiently clear—for the reason that neither the Junker military party nor the Reichstag majority nor even the Minority Socialists have conceded, or shown any sign of conceding, a single one of the seven concrete points of President Wilson's peace terms. The position of the German Minority Socialists on these points, moreover, is identical with that of the Bolsheviki.

The French Socialists, British Laborites and Russian Social Revolutionists are therefore in accord that there is no prospect whatever of securing a democratic peace from Germany without revolution or military defeat.

After Bolshevism, the deluge.

The German people want peace and bread.

Everybody is wondering why that army is still at Saloniki.

The war will never be won with a congressional investigation.

Japan is reveling in the joys of its first woman chauffeur. Banzai!

To the rest of the candidates, still on the fence: Come on in; the water's fine.

The censorship ban has been lifted as to newspaper correspondents at the cantonments. So much for enlightened public sentiment.

Bolshevism has some power, and will have, in Russia, till the time comes for the fulfillment of its promises. Then it will vanish. They are impossible.

Thank the Lord for one thing, finally, and eventually prices will have to come down. It may be a long time, but we can do nothing but wait—exchange.

We are beginning to more highly appreciate the wonders that America has to offer our tourists. The number of travelers in our national parks in 1917 was 486,368, compar-

ed with 358,006 in 1916 and 325,299 in 1915. One of the things that has contributed to the large increase of pleasure-seekers is the fact that the parks have been opened to automobiles. That has added to their popularity.

President Wilson thinks the war will be decided during the present year. That is a hunch a lot of us encourage.—Los Angeles Times.

The \$400,000,000 issue of the treasury certificates of indebtedness announced January 22 was all taken in eight days. This is certainly a billion-dollar country, and the patriotism of its people is at a fever heat.

Senator Chamberlain has been guilty of an unpardonable sin from the Wilson point of view, because he consented to appear on the same platform with Col. Roosevelt. It will be a sad day for this country when the administration turns its back upon Senator Chamberlain simply for the reason that he chooses to line up with those who are bold enough to refer to the shortcomings of Secretary Baker.—Los Angeles Times. No use to get excited about all this. Senator Chamberlain is not so completely persona non grata with the administration as it looks to people who see red. He had lunch, the other day, with Secretary of War Baker, so the dispatches re-

port. It is likely that it was mutual—a pleasant affair.

GOD SAVE OUR MEN.

It is a gratifying little circumstance, in these days when the English-speaking peoples stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of humanity, that "God Save the King" and "America" are set to the same tune. There comes down to us from Canada a new verse that fits in equally well with either of the two versions, theirs and ours. It is already being sung here as well as there. It runs thus:

God bless our splendid men.
Send them safe home again.
God save our men!
Happy and glorious,
Dauntless and chivalrous,
Winners of freedom,
God save our men!
It should be sung whenever "America" is used. It strikes a note to which every American heart must thrill a response.—Independent.

ELKS TO OBSERVE GOLDEN JUBILEE.

This is going to be a big month for Elkdom. It marks the semi-centennial of the organization of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In the city of New York, where the order had its birth, the golden jubilee is to be celebrated with a great banquet to which many of the leading men of the nation have been invited. In many other cities throughout the land there will be similar observances of the anniversary. Everwhere the "Best People on Earth" will gather about the festal board to recall memories of the early days of the order, to praise the memory of the brothers who have departed, and to recount the progress and good deeds of the organization during the half century of its existence.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks owes its existence to one Charles Vivian, the son of an English clergyman, who landed in New York in the fall of 1867. The new arrival found his way to the "Star Hotel," a very responsible chop house on Lispond street, near Broadway. Richard Steiry was the pianist of this place and whilst he was engaged in playing for the singing of some persons present, Vivian volunteered to sing a song. The proprietor after hearing Vivian sing, sent for the owner of the American theater, who was delighted with the superior voice of the stranger and immediately engaged him.

Steiry invited Vivian to dinner at his boarding-house and introduced him to W. L. Bowron, another Englishman. This house was at that time a favorite resort of the theatrical profession. The excise laws of New York were then very stringent, in consequence of which Vivian and a number of congenial associates were in the habit of assembling in the boarding-house parlors on Sunday afternoons for the purpose of indulging in social intercourse. On one of these occasions Vivian suggested that the association be given a more permanent and tangible form which proposal was enthusiastically received.

The organization was formed in the winter of 1867-68 and was given the name of the "Jolly Corks," in allusion to a trick which Vivian and Bowron learned in England and which they had practiced to the great amusement of their associates.

The popularity of the new organization soon caused it to overtax the capacity of the boarding-house parlors. New quarters were secured in Delancey street. The "Jolly Corks" grew in numbers and financial strength until steps were taken for placing the society on a more enduring basis. It was deemed necessary to adopt a more dignified title and the proper selection became a matter of careful consideration. Many suggestions were made and finally on Sunday, Feb. 16, 1868, the

FUTURE DATES

- February 5, Friday.—Arbor day.
- February 7 to 12.—Ninth Annual Portland Automobile show.
- February 8, Friday.—Post-exams jubilee, Willamette university.
- February 8, Friday.—Boy Scout anniversary to be celebrated in Salem.
- February 9, Saturday.—Intercollegiate Prohibition association oratorical contest, Willamette university.
- 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 13, Wednesday.—Illustrated lecture, "Russia as it is Today," by Rev. F. T. Porter, at Salem Public Library.
- March 15, Friday.—Military tournament by Company A, high school cadets, at armory.
- February 15, Friday.—Third Liberty loan drive opens.
- February 16, Saturday.—Annual meeting Salem Fruit Union.
- February 16, Saturday.—Celebration of fifth 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.—Farm crop and exhibition of Lincoln and Washington days, armory.
- February 22, Friday.—Washington's birthday.
- February 22 to 24.—Western Oregon convention of Christian Endeavor society, Eugene.
- May 17, Friday.—Primary nominating election.

name of "Elk" was adopted by a vote of eight to seven.

The grand lodge was incorporated in 1871 and at the same time the parent body took the name of New York Lodge No. 1. A short time later another subordinate lodge was chartered in Philadelphia. By 1882 the order had grown to fourteen lodges and a total of nearly 2,000 members. Today there are 1,300 branch lodges in the United States with an aggregate membership of nearly half a million.

The Elks is purely a fraternal society. It has no insurance feature and it is not a burial society, although it performs that function. It is organized for social purposes and that men may give one another strength and support in the battle of life. Its principles are Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity.

There are a number of things which make the order distinctive and by which it is known. The clock with the hands pointing to 11 is among these. This refers to the 11 o'clock toast, which is always proposed at that hour when members of the body are assembled. At that hour all arise and propose the toast, "To Our Absent Brothers."

Another manner of remembering the departed brothers is the memorial service which is held the first Sunday in December each year. These are public and are usually made up with fine programs. The names of all departed brothers are called on that day.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

And the next day it rained.
General average of rainfall is coming up.

The German and Austrian foreign ministers and representatives of British, Turkey and the military autocracy of Germany are meeting in Berlin. This may mean the prelude to another peace proposal, or it may mean almost anything else—including further repressive measures against the people of Germany and Austria who are crying for bread and peace.

The Germans, thinking they had an easy mark, attacked the American sector in Lorraine on Saturday. But they received a hot reception, and the Americans came back at them with their big guns and tore up their trenches and did other damage that the Huns will require weeks to repair. That was just a sample; a practice engagement. When the American troops finally get down to actual business things will be doing along their part of the line; and away back of it, too. Clear to Berlin, if the war lasts that long.

Hitchcock's speech in the senate yesterday shows that it is a question still of ships, and more ships, and still more ships. And they can all be built, and several times as many; as are being built can be turned out in Oregon, if the shipping board will only say the word, and then not unsay it.

IN A SOCIAL WAY

By Florence Elisabeth Nichols

A pretty wedding was solemnized at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, January 30, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Prime, 753 North Front street, who gave their daughter, Miss Essie Evelyn, in marriage to Ray M. Mathews of Falls City, Or. Rev. F. T. Porter, pastor of the Christian church, officiated.

The scene was pretty and unique as the bride, unattended, entered from the parlor stair landing, preceded by her sister and followed by her parents, she was received by the groom under an attractively decorated arch of greenery and chiffon, fashioned between the pillars of the parlor entrance.

The bride wore a becomingly girlish white dress of chiffon and silk with trimmings of rose design.

ALL CHILDREN LOVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Give It When Feverish, Cross, Bilious, for Bad Breath or Sour Stomach.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

WOMEN'S KID GLOVES Sold elsewhere at \$2.50 and \$3.00. Our Price\$1.75	All House Dresses at Reduced Prices	Stupendous Cut in Embroidery Prices	All Muslin Underwear 20 per cent Less
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AFTER INVENTORY SALE OF REMNANTS

Very Choice And Large Assortment To Choose From

FreeFree Every mother of a young babe visiting our baby department will be given one useful article for baby free as long as this assortment lasts	Big Reductions on Men's Clothing	FURS Splendid quality late styles One-Half Price	Phenomenal Closing Out Prices on Good Sanitary Bed Pillows
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Beautiful Evening GOWNS
One-Half Price
Handsome afternoon gowns also greatly reduced

Stockton

net lace and draped heavily with chiffon, embodying the same rose design.

In open contrast were the white carnations worn in a cluster and interlaced in the bodice effect of white ribbon.

Following the ceremony the guests, comprising only immediate members of the two families and Rev. F. T. Porter, surrounded the long dining table where a dainty luncheon had previously been prepared. Punch was served while the bride, standing, received toasts and reciprocated with cubes of cake.

The table was decorated with white carnations, fern and wreaths and sprays of woodbine.

The place cards were supported by various colored centennials in fluted cartons.

"Papa bye me" girl is gone—
"Twas so hard,
"Twas very hard to say good-bye
And even Papa had to cry.
"Twas very hard.

But Papa bye me girl is yet
To us all,
She is yet to all our hearts (just the same.)
She is only gone to us, now, in name.
She is not dead.

Once a sleepy little girlie—
Only two—
Sat at night on Papa's knee
Lispings these little words (just three)
"Papa bye me."

Mrs. S. E. Oliver will be among the delegates who will gather in Portland tomorrow from all sections of the state to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the state W. C. T. U. The meeting will cover a discussion of phases of temperance work, war work and national prohibition. The sessions will begin this morning and last until tomorrow afternoon. They will be held in the Y. W. C. A. with the state president, Mrs. Ward Swope, presiding. Mrs. Oliver, as a county president, will give a report. Mrs. Z. Rosebraugh, state superintendent of the department of education and law enforcement, will accompany Mrs. Oliver to Portland.

The Salem Patriotic league will hold a special meeting this afternoon at the commercial club at 2:30 o'clock, and there will be an election of officers. The league was organized for war relief when Company M was at the Mexican border. A dance will also be planned to help pay the deferred expenses on ditty bags which have been made for the soldiers by the local league. W. C. Faulkner will preside at the meeting.

Miss Arvilla Conn entertained the members of the La Arca club last night at her home, 273 North Church street. It was a social and business meeting.

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.)

The County Judge,
Editor Statesman:
I believe the most important office to be filled this year so far as the

taxpayers of Marion county are concerned is that of county judge. The wisdom or unwisdom of his policies is felt in every portion of the county and in all the interests of its citizens. Such being the case, I would like to see the atmosphere cleared up a little on the question of candidates who aspire to that position for the next four years. I have heard from many sources that if the present county judge decides to again accept the responsibility there will be practically no opposition to him, as this is considered a time when men should be retained in power who have the experience and who have shown themselves honest, faithful and patriotic. Of course, if Judge Bushey feels that he should retire, that is another matter, and in such case the people should be given an ample opportunity to look around for the right man as his successor. To that end, I suggest that Judge Bushey relieve the anxiety of all concerned and make a positive decision as to his candidacy. —Suburban.

Italy's food situation has become so serious that noodles are no longer served in the cafes. War is certainly hell—from the Italian standpoint.

SEEDS

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