

THE OREGON STATESMAN

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LINCOLN

(By Ellis Parker Butler of The Vigilantes)

Washington created a nation; Lincoln preserved it. With his embattled farmers Washington fought for the principle of self-government and created a nation based on the right of men to govern themselves, and the result was the first great democracy of modern times.

That which Washington made possible and Lincoln made permanent was a democracy so virile that today it is the greatest nation on the surface of the globe, and the happiest, and the most contented. That which Washington created and Lincoln preserved has proved for all time that man's happiness and safety and opportunity for development are greater under a democratic form of government.

Today these sister democracies are attacked and their existence as free democracies imperiled by an autocratic power that sees its autocratic existence threatened by the growing spirit of self-government among its own people.

Where would Lincoln stand were he alive today? No man can doubt where he would stand! With his eyes turned toward Europe, where democracy is fighting a life and death battle against autocracy, and with a knowledge that with the fall of Europe's democracies all democracies must sooner or later fall under the heel of the autocrat, he would pray for a new birth of freedom for our nation.

Twenty years tomorrow the sinking of the Maine. And nine days since the sinking of the Tuscania. Remember the Maine. And remember the Tuscania.

The dream of Pan Germanism is fading. Excepting in the minds of the American soldier and sailor boys on land and on sea. They are anxious to pan Germany.

The people of Austria, in one way or another, will find a way for their government to meet the Wilson peace message half way. And before long, they want peace. They see nothing in more war for themselves or for the world—nothing excepting further losses in life, treasure and prestige.

The thin chap is no longer called "slim" or "skinny." Now it's "Tuesday" because he's so meatless.

Hays is a good Republican name. Will H. Hays, lawyer, Indiana, is the new chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The deficiency bill just reported to congress will carry an appropriation of almost \$2,000,000,000. The amount is unprecedented in the history of this country.

Isn't it wonderful how the Democrats are rallying to Lincoln and overworking the old saying of the great emancipator that it is folly to swap horse while crossing a stream.—Exchange.

The department of justice has notified the United States supreme court that there is nothing pressing in the suits against the trusts. The country is engineering a gigantic war "combine" itself just now. There is a time for all things, according to the words of the Good Book.

Secretary Tumulty has given his message to the Democrats of New Jersey. He does not aspire to be appointed senator to succeed his friend, the late Senator Hughes, nor will he be a candidate at the election in November. He said he considered it more important for him to remain

as secretary to the president, and therein he has reached a sound conclusion. Nor can there be any doubt that the president holds the same view. These men have summered and wintered together for too long to make a parting easy or desirable.

There is this advantage in the government's conduct and control of railroads: Uncle Sam can cut across lots in the case of laws, which the private owners could not do, and that helps in the present situation. And the government is not compelled to fo to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the privilege of increasing freight or passenger rates.

The Board of Education in New York has decided that no other language than English will henceforth be taught in the elementary schools of that city. This action comes as a response to the demand, not only from the American element, but from enlightened citizens of alien birth and extraction. There must be a grounding of all pupils at least in the elementary knowledge of the language of this country.

The Japanese Association of America recently held its tenth annual convention in San Francisco and pledged the support of 40,000 Japanese in California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado to the food production and conservation program of the government. How much of a factor was represented in this action appeared in the claim that the Japanese of California last year produced \$45,000,000 worth of farm products. The alien land law passed by the legislature of that state was discussed in the convention, and a committee was appointed to study its effect on both Japanese and American com-

munities. Japanese labor will be coveted while the war lasts. There are a good many Japanese farmers in Oregon and several of them in the vicinity of Salem, who are no doubt eligible to membership in the association. The number is increasing here as in California and the other states named—the "indirect immigration" alone being constant and considerable. That term is applied in California to the Japanese birth rate.

It is disappointing to discover that the Bolshevik movement is only a by-product of Marxian Socialism that Trotsky picked up on the East Side in New York. We were beginning to hope that the red ranters of Petrograd had really invented some new iniquity. It is lamentably true that neither a new virtue nor a new vice has been discovered in 2000 years, but the early reports of the chaos in Russia permitted one at least to hope.

The grand exalted ruler of Elks, Fred W. Hopper of Lynchburg, Va., tells the people of New Orleans that if they can persuade the government to authorize the construction of a new reconstruction hospital there, the order stands ready to build it at a cost of \$250,000, or whatever expenditure may be necessary. Mr. Hopper says the Elks have already provided a hospital at Boston at a cost of \$250,000, and they propose to build three others. The matter has been presented to Surgeon-General Gorgas, and waits his action.

COMING HOME.

(Los Angeles Times.)

The blow has been struck. The fear that has lurked in the heart of every mother whose son has been called—of every father, wife, sister, sweetheart—of all who have seen their men go out to enter the army—has become reality. All America is realizing anew the peril, and the duty, which our boys are facing. The sorrow of these first bereaved ones is shared by millions of men and women who know that tomorrow their turn to mourn a loved one and to rejoice that he died bravely for his country may come. The catastrophe of February 6 brings home as nothing else has done the fact that we are at war—grim, merciless war—which can only be ended by sacrifice, by suffering, by unselfish bravery and by the united and concentrated effort of this nation, individually and collectively.

We have listened to the horrors told of the trenches, of the rape of Belgium, of the devastations of France; we have sympathized with all our hearts—we have poured out interest and money to aid. And now we are called upon to shed our blood, to give our dearest and best. And we are doing it; through tears, with aching hearts, we are sending words of cheer; we are speeding the departing with smiles and brave words—we would not have one of our own draw back or shrink because of the certain peril ahead.

The great wave of sorrow and of sympathy, which is today sweeping over our land, will draw us together, will strengthen our purpose, will speed our preparations and put new fire into the young souls that are going out to defend liberty, honor, civilization itself, from the beastly savagery of a perverted government. Perhaps this great sacrifice was necessary in order that the American people might realize to the full the meaning of the campaign of preparation, of conservation and of active effort now urged by our own government. The awfulness of war and the glory of self-sacrifice are equally illuminated by the sinking of the Tuscania. The war has come home.

TWO BUSY WASHINGTON DEPARTMENTS.

Fifteen years ago today the Department of Commerce and Labor, the ninth of the great executive departments of the government to be established, was given birth by act of congress. George B. Cortelyou of New York, who had served as pri-

FUTURE DATES

February 7 to 13.—Ninth Annual Portland Automobile show. February 11 to 17.—Father and Son week in Oregon. February 13, Wednesday.—Illustrated lecture, "Russia as It is Today," by Rev. F. T. Porter, at Salem Public Library. February 14, Thursday.—St. Valentine's day. 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 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 to 18.—Farm crop and labor survey. February 17, Sunday.—Joint celebration of Lincoln and Washington days, armory. February 19, Tuesday.—Pilgrim chorus of First Congregational church in secular concert. February 22, Friday.—Washington's birthday. February 22 to 24.—Western Oregon convention of Christian Endeavor society, Eugene. May 17, Friday.—Primary nomination election.

vate secretary to Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, was the first secretary of the new department. On his appointment as Postmaster General, Mr. Cortelyou was succeeded as Secretary of Commerce and Labor by Victor H. Metcalf of California. Oscar S. Straus of New York was the head of the department during the greater part of the second Roosevelt administration and Charles Nagel of Missouri filled the position in President Taft's cabinet.

When President Wilson first took office the Department of Commerce and Labor, by act of Congress, was divided into two separate departments the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor. William C. Redfield of New York was appointed and still holds the secretaryship of the Department of Commerce. The first to hold the Labor portfolio was William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, who still remains at the head of the department.

While the War, the Navy and the Treasury departments are naturally to the fore in these times of war, the two younger executive departments are playing a vital part in the great war drama. They are "doing their bit," and a most important bit, in keeping the wheels of commerce moving at home while the great war rages in Europe, in helping to keep the munitions and other supplies flowing in a steady stream across the Atlantic, and at the same time guarding the interests of the working classes.

The Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor touch the everyday life of the people at many points, representing as they do the Federal Government's activity in those fields of business and industry which seem just now to be of even more absorbing interest than usual, and which are likely to be of even greater importance after the war is ended and the United States enters the free-for-all race for the world's trade.

What the Department of Commerce has been doing these busy months to help the nation in the war will never be fully known until the complete history of the great conflict is written. Every branch and bureau of the department is working day and night, wrestling with the great problems of industry and commerce to which the war has given birth. The fuel supply, the transportation tangle, the shortage in foodstuffs—these are but a few of the great wartime problems with which the department has been called upon to deal.

What is true of the Department of Commerce in this respect applies with equal force to the Department of Labor. The mobilization of American labor for efficient and loyal service to the United States for the period of the war is the great task assigned to the Department of Labor. Much has already been accomplished by the department along these lines. Much more still remains to be done. The work of the department is now of special interest in view of recent labor disturbances reported in England, Germany and other of the European countries at war.

The Department of Labor has formulated a comprehensive plan to help in the solution of the labor and industrial problems arising from the war. The new work to be undertaken includes the creation of the following agencies, some of which will be large, comprehensive and national in character: An adjustment bureau, to deal with industrial disputes; a conditions of labor bureau, to promote sound sentiment and to provide appropriate local machinery and policies in individual plants; a

bureau dealing with women in industry; a training and dilution bureau; a bureau of housing and transportation of labor; the United States employment service, already existent, but in the early stages of its development; a bureau of personnel, and several other bureaus to handle special questions.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

St. Valentine's Day. Who is your valentine?

This is the day the birds are supposed to begin to mate.

St. Valentine was an early Christian martyr, of the third century. Connecting his name with the day that lives in popular fancy was no doubt a mistake.

The American gunners along the sector of "Uncle Sam" in France will today send a few valentines over to the Germans. Hot ones.

American locomotive engineers will see to it that all the tanks from this country will have good engineers to pilot them through "No Man's Land." It is dangerous work; a sort of suicide club business. But they will not fail nor forsake their tanks.

The division of opinion among the English leaders as war aims and peace aims accentuates the importance of the stand of President Wilson against calling our associates in this war our "allies." We have no allies. We have an absolutely free hand.

And the United States will remain in the war until the world is safe for democracy, and safeguarded against another war. We have no selfish aims to accomplish for ourselves, nor any disposition to bolster up the selfish aims of any other nation.

British U-boat sinkings increased last week. Thanks to the inventive genius of the United States, the end is in sight. But there are more disasters ahead, before the preventive measures can be fully adopted.

What has become of the song, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier?"

With the reduction of the diners on the railways the old-fashioned shoe-box lunch is again in evidence.

Another way to conserve coal is to have the ladies wear more clothes. It may be drastic treatment, but it works.—Exchange.

Five o'clock tea has been abolished in Holland. What a blow such an order would be in dear old London!

Mary Garden says: "Nobody wants to marry me." Have you asked Nat Goodwin, Miss Mary?

Is the short and ugly word to be revived in and about the White House?

There is considerable yarning about the report that the folks engaged in making sweaters for the soldiers are affected with "knitting nerves."

GRANDMOTHER WAS THE DRUGGIST.

In the early days of our country grandmother was the druggist, and her drugs consisted mostly of roots and herbs gathered from the fields and forests. There was peppermint for indigestion, mullein for coughs, skullcap for nervousness, thoroughwort for colds, wormwood for bruises and sprains and so on. They were successful remedies, too. It was from a combination of such roots and herbs that Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., more than forty years ago, originated her now famous Vegetable Compound; and during all these long years no other remedy has ever been discovered to restore health to ailing women so successfully as this good old-fashioned root and herb medicine.

SAGE TEA TURNS GRAY HAIR DARK

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Bring Back Color and Lustre to Hair.

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray or streaked, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't bother to prepare the mixture; you can get this famous old recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients at a small cost, all ready for use. It is called Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color and lustre of your hair.

Everybody uses "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy and lustrous. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire dark hair and a youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Taking Finger Prints of Alien Enemy



Every alien enemy above the age of fourteen must have his finger prints-taken, and this photograph shows one going through the process with the aid of a policeman.

IN A SOCIAL WAY

By Florence Elizabeth Nichols

St. Valentine's day will be merrily celebrated with many parties in Salem today and additionally will be observed very differently than ever before. Most of the gatherings will be S. O. S. war time parties for the purpose of raising funds to fill a box to be sent to soldiers in France.

Among the S. O. S. parties of the week was the knitting and card assembly Tuesday afternoon which was given at the Knights of Columbus hall by the women of St. Joseph's parish. Five hundred was played at six tables. Between thirty and forty women passed the afternoon enjoyably. Mrs. Frank Davey and Mrs. John Nathan were in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Bishop went to Portland yesterday morning where they passed the day, remaining in the evening for the Harry Lauder performance.

Felicitations are reaching Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hae upon the arrival of twin babies in their home. The babies are a boy and a girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brick and their attractive little daughter, Miss Marie Brick, have gone to Tacoma where they will make their home. The family has resided in Salem for several years and have become popular with a large circle of friends in this city, who regret their departure.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eldridge expect to leave today for California. They expect to remain in the south for a month and will tour the state, stopping at various points of interest.

The many friends of Mrs. G. W. Gill, who recently met with an auto mobile accident will be glad to learn that her condition is improving. Mrs. Gill has two boys in military service in France.

Mrs. L. S. Barnes was a Portland visitor yesterday, where she went for the day.

Mrs. Harry Elgin will be at home to the members of the North Salem

Woman's club this afternoon at her home, 674 South Capitol street. Red Cross sewing will be a feature of the afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. William Carlisle and Mr. and Mrs. Walter McDougal motored to Portland yesterday where they remained for a Harry Lauder performance which is being held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Hortense Ingalls has left for Portland where she will live. Miss Ingalls has been employed at the Commercial book store in Salem and in Portland she has taken a position with the O.-W. R. & N. company.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Kimball are in Portland for a short stay.

ERIXON GETS CONTRACT.

F. A. Erixon of Salem was yesterday awarded by the state board of control the contract for the construction of the memorial building at Champoeg. Mr. Erixon's bid for the work was \$4298. Construction will begin at an early date and the building will be completed in time for the next annual celebration at Champoeg.

WHY?



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No. 18. The model illustrated is made of very attractive striped material, known as Negaski Crepe, that wears and launders well. It is simply and pleasingly trimmed with collar of wash Satin that comes to long points in front and turn-back cuffs are of the same material. Large ocean pearl buttons are used for fastening and to trim collar.

Welworth Blouse \$2.00

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