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BUDS OF JAPAN'S COMMERCE IN SOUTH AMERICA

A dispatch from Lima, Peru, announces that Japanese financial interests have arranged to establish a bank in that city. With the roots of Japanese commerce fed by American gold shipped to Japan to pay off adverse trade balances under the Democratic tariff law, amounting to many tens of millions of dollars, we have seen new vines put forth their shoots in the form of trade highways leading from the Orient to South America, particularly the western coast. And now we see a bud of Japanese commerce about to unfold in Lima in the establishment of this bank, and as it flowers other buds will appear all up and down the coasts of that continent. And the harvest will be bushels of bolivianos, pesos, and sols, garnered from South American importers of Japanese goods. The United States is to have no monopoly of trade in that continent, despite the rosy predictions of those who argue for a back-door export trade with our front-door left wide open to the products of foreign competitors.

The most recent figures we have concerning Japanese overseas trade show that for 1917 it totaled \$1,300,000,000, of which \$800,000,000 consisted of exports and \$500,000,000 of imports, or a favorable balance of \$300,000,000. Of this amount trade with the United States, according to our import and export figures, made up \$440,000,000, of which about \$254,000,000 consisted of imports from, and \$186,000,000 of exports to Japan, or a balance against us for the year of \$68,000,000, twenty-three per cent of Japan's total favorable balance. Japan's exports increased \$235,000,000, 1917 over 1916, while her imports increased \$119,000,000. A large percentage of her imports are of raw materials, which are made up in her mills under one of the lowest wage scales on earth, and pumped over into the export channels of her trade.

The situation with regard to Japanese post-war competition should make a special appeal to American labor. Organized labor is on record as bitterly opposing the importation of Oriental labor into the United States, even under present conditions of a labor shortage. American labor in general does not view an influx of that labor with any favor. If the Federal Government, under any political party, should provide for the removal of all economic barriers with respect to Oriental labor, the opposition of our Pacific Coast states might conceivably rise to the point of armed revolt. Yet two of those states, California and Washington, voted for the continuance in power of a President and party who are unequivocally in favor of permitting the products of Oriental labor practically free access to the American market, and during 1917 imports were coming into the Pacific Coast customs districts at the rate of nearly \$45,000,000 a month, compared with an average of less than \$11,000,000 a month under the Republican protective policy. Oriental labor did not come into personal contact with American labor, but the products of Oriental labor, which made up a large percentage of those imports, displaced the products of American labor in the American market, and they were made at a wage scale from one-sixth to one-tenth that received by American labor.

It is to be remembered that when the war is over the sole limitation to the stream of the products of Oriental labor flowing into our market is the capacity of our nation to absorb them, and with competition from the Orient and from Europe demoralizing American industry, how can we expect to extend our export trade in South America in competition with these same countries? The whole question is, Shall we have American industrial self-sufficiency and American wage standards, or let foreigners do our manufacturing? If the people on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere will keep this issue to the front and not let it be camouflaged by silly buncombe we will have a different result in future elections.

The starch factory will put stiffening into the business backbone of Salem.

The allies are ready for that great German drive on the western front. But the Germans delay. They have already delayed beyond their time.

The pig club idea is being expanded. Calf clubs and lamb clubs are now being organized in different sections of Oregon. "Sheep on Every Farm" is the slogan of the lamb club propagandists.

The crown prince wonders if he would be stoned if he visited Canada after the war. Our hope is that the crown prince will not be in a position to do any visiting after the war. —Toronto Mail.

The Italian government has followed the example of the United States in instituting a system of war insurance. They run from \$50 to 1000 lire. The lira of Italy is equivalent to the franc of France, being worth about 20 cents in American money, before the war.

Bids are to be received in Washington today for five "postal" airplanes, to carry mail between Washington, Philadelphia and New York; the machines to be delivered not later than April 25. It will be experimental. The rate will be 25 cents an ounce, or fraction thereof.

Mrs. Alice Dodd, whose son, James B. Graham, was the first American killed in France, has received from the colonel commanding her son's regiment the French "Croix du Guerre," accompanied by a letter

telling of Corporal Graham's gallant conduct. In this case the cross of war is a cross of glory, just as truly as was the cross on which the Saviour died.

"We want no annexations or contributions, but restoration of order. Russia is the center of anarchy. The contagion is spreading into Europe. Civilized Europe understands the Germans are defending order in Europe." So says Prince Leopold of Germany concerning the German army's advance on Russia. The devil in hell may agree that the Germans are defending order in Europe. But all the people of this world know they are and have been doing exactly the opposite, for nearly four years; yes, for over forty years.

The matter of providing man power for the new ships being added to the American merchant marine is an important and pressing one. A large number of ships on which to train men have been provided, and in addition thirty-eight marine engineering schools have been established, where experienced seamen are being trained for officers. Over 4000 new officers have already been licensed, since the United States entered the war.

RAILROADS IN WAR WORK.

Many Americans are over in France "doing their bit" by helping in the maintenance and operation of the railroads. It is a well-recognized fact that the American railroad man has no superior in the world and today he is responsible for the introduction of improvements and new methods that have helped the

allies amazingly in the solution of the great problems of the war.

The rapid concentration of troops that is a most important feature of the present war, depends entirely upon an effective and well-organized railroad service. In the war zone of France all the railroads are, of course, under military control, and are worked by the engineers. An order may reach the chief officer in control of the railroads that so many thousand troops must be conveyed to a certain point at a certain time, and upon the order being punctually carried out will depend the success of a highly important movement.

The railroad officer has before him a map of all the lines under his control, and he works out on paper the arrangements for the required transport of troops to the given point. These arrangements will involve the running of, say, a thousand trains from half a dozen different points, where the troops will be taken aboard the trains.

The arrangements made by the railroad chief are first of all printed. This is done in a few minutes, and copies of the officer's instructions are sent to all the traffic officers, who are charged with the work of carrying them out. Such a movement of troops is generally begun at day-break. Each train contains 500 men and from different points, many miles apart, troop trains are run one after the other with an interval of about two minutes between each, to the particular point where the concentration of troops is required.

One difficulty that often arises in carrying out such a movement is that some of the trains may have to be worked over a single track. This means that if a delay occurs to one train, all the others behind are, of course, held up. Along the single track are repair shops about half a mile apart, and at every hundred yards is a small party of engineers, who "work" the train through by the flag system.

On arriving at the concentration point, the trains are emptied with the greatest possible speed. At many stations in France since the outbreak of the war, half a dozen extra platforms or more have been put up, and the necessary extra tracks laid. Some of these platforms are a mile long, so that two or three long troop trains can be run, one after the other, alongside them. If there are six platforms, eighteen trains can be simultaneously discharged of troops. A minute is given for a train to be cleared, and thus, every minute, eighteen trains, each containing 500 troops, can be emptied, which means that trains containing 20,000 troops can be cleared in a little over two minutes.

Not long since over 150,000 troops were gathered together at a certain place in less than five hours from the moment when the chief railroad officer received his instructions to provide facilities for this concentration. The troops had to be conveyed from twelve different points at least fifteen miles from the point of concentration. A hundred years ago such a concentration would have taken not five hours, but something nearer five days.

NOT LOST BUT STOLEN.

Alsations in El Paso have refused to sign themselves as German subjects in compliance with the order requiring all subjects of enemy countries to register. They insist that they are not vassals of the Kaiser, but loyal French citizens, in spite of the fact that they were all born after 1870 when Alsace and Lorraine became German territory. An effort is being made to have these men register as from "the lost provinces." A writer in the Los Angeles Times asks: "Would it not be better to put it, 'the stolen provinces'?"

NOT BEYOND RECALL.

Some American colleges and universities, in an excess of internationalism before that term fell into disrepute, conferred degrees upon Kaiser Wilhelm and his Ambassador von Bernstorff. Since the outbreak of the war, with America as a participant, some of these institutions have taken steps to withdraw their honors from the German recipients—and there has been no little comment about it. There are writers, it seems, who contend that an honorary degree, once conferred, cannot be taken away. They hold to the old theological doctrine, once in grace always in grace. Yet academic practice is wholly to the contrary: It is not an unknown thing among colleges to strike from the roll of their alumni the names of those who—even though they have received degrees earned in course—have in after life been convicted of crime or who have otherwise misconducted themselves. This is an example of the recall which has been constantly practiced by American institutions of learning. The Kaiser and von Bernstorff are the most notorious of its victims, that's all.

IN A SOCIAL WAY

By Florence Elizabeth Nichols

The grand finale of the S. O. S. parties and the only one which will extend into next week will be a musical next Tuesday night in the auditorium of the commercial club. It will be under the auspices of the Tuesday musical club and Miss Reatrice Shelton will be in charge. No admission will be charged for the program but the gift offering will be for the soldiers' box.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Bishop were hosts last night at the Bishop residence on North Liberty street for the members of their wedding party, the occasion being their eleventh wedding anniversary. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Burghardt Jr., Mrs. Edward Thiel sen of San Francisco, Mrs. C. D. Gabrielson and Mrs. C. P. Bishop.

Following a month's stay in Salem as the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. A. Livesley, Miss L. A. DeBeck left yesterday morning for her home in Vancouver, B. C.

Mrs. Frederick D. Thiel sen, with her little son, Frederick Jr. and her mother, Mrs. Amos Strong, are not expected home from Portland until the end of the week. Mr. Thiel sen went to Portland yesterday morning to join them for a short visit. Mrs. Thiel sen recently underwent a minor operation at a Portland hospital but has recuperated sufficiently to leave the hospital and remain as a hotel guest in Portland.

The home of Mrs. S. Wortman of 740 University street was the scene of a pleasant S. O. S. party yesterday afternoon. It was given by the members of the bible class of Mrs. G. F. Holt of the First Baptist church. As a result of the gathering three dollars and fifty five cents was added to Company M's gift fund.

Mrs. John Maurer is extending a broad invitation to all friends of the soldiers of Company M to be her guest at a benefit tea over which she will preside, Friday afternoon at the Maurer residence, 317 North Liberty street. The party has been planned as an S. O. S. assembly and will be among the last affairs of the week to attend before the gift box fund is closed.

An interesting program was given recently by the Three Link club at the Odd Fellows hall as a benefit for the Rebecca lodge. Card playing rounded out an enjoyable evening. Miss Joy Turner and Mrs. Henry Lee were the accompanists for the musical program. The selections follow: Vocal solo—Mrs. Lizzie A. Waters. Violin obligato—Miss Joy Turner. Reading—Mrs. Wm. Slesmund. Reading—Eleanor Wright. Quartette, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Simeral, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wiest. Dance—Elizabeth Waters. Whistling solo, Mrs. LaMoine Clark. Reading—Teddy Howard. Vocal solo—Vera Wright. Instrumental trio, Miss Joy Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee. Vocal solo—Mrs. F. P. Harlan. Playlet, a farce—Mesdames Hubbard, Engstrom, Albin, Traglio, Simeral, Culver and Miss Slesmund and Mrs. McElroy. Pantomime—Star Spangled Banner—Mrs. Blanche Liston Niemeyer.

COMB SAGE TEA IN HAIR TO DARKEN IT

It's Grandmother's Recipe to keep her Locks Dark, Glossy, Beautiful.

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready to use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

FUTURE DATES

February 15 to 21.—Campaign for sale of anti-league books.
February 21, Thursday.—Christian Science lecture at Grand Opera house.
February 22, Friday.—Washington's birthday.
February 22 and 23.—Basketball tournament of inter-scholastic high school league of Willamette valley, Willamette gymnasium.
February 23 to 24.—Western Oregon convention of Christian Endeavor society, Eugene.
March 2, Sunday.—Louis A. Bert Banks to conduct prohibition ratification mass meeting at First Methodist church.
March 15, Friday.—Military tournament by Company A, high school cadets, at army.
May 17, Friday.—Primary nominating election.
March 17, 18 and 19.—Laymen's Missionary convention, Salem.

CLOSING OUT PRICES 75c LONG COLORED PETTICOATS NOW 59c	LARGE CAKES PEROXIDE AND ALMOND OIL TOILET SOAP 3 FOR 25c	COLUMBIA GROCHET COTTON 9c SPOOL SILK FLOSS 3 SKEINS FOR 10c	GRANITE WEAR STEW KETTLES 15c WORTH FAR MORE IN THE PRESENT WHOLESALE MARKET
BARBER TOWELS 5c Ea. HUCK TOWELS GOOD QUALITY 9c EACH	CHILDREN'S PLAY SUITS 48c Ea. SLIP OVERS 35c PAIR	IN ECONOMY BASEMENT LINGERIE WAISTS VALUES TO \$2.75 NOW 75c	WOMEN'S KNIT UNION SUITS SPLENDID VALUES 35c
ALL KNIT UNDERWEAR FOR WOMEN AT Reduced Prices	MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR For Less	Boys' Suits at Closing Out Prices	BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS AT Closing Out Prices

FABRIC GLOVES

25c, 30c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c and 98c per pair. Worth more than this in the wholesale market today.

Stockton

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Clear and crisp.
Washington's birthday tomorrow.
Darkest Russia is full of horrors.
The latest are pogroms against the Jews.
As if the blood lust of Europe could not be satisfied.
The free nations of the world would like to see order in Russia. But they will not delegate Germany to bring about order; after the crimes she has committed in the past four years.
Ole Hanson was high man in the Seattle race for the nomination for mayor. The Swedes must have taken Seattle.
The much advertised great German drive is already belated. Spring is much farther advanced on the western front than it was at this time last year, and the British drive started a considerable time before this date. Perhaps the British and French will have to start something in order to speed up the vaunted German drive. They surely will not wait much longer.

started would hasten the end of the war." The above are the concluding remarks of the current weekly letter of Henry Clews, the Wall Street authority.
The German mailed fist has shriveled up so that it no longer scares the world. Never again will Germany hold the proud place it once occupied in history. The Kaiser has spilled the beans.
Urging that all auxiliaries of Willamette chapter, Red Cross, become self-sustaining if possible, thereby able to raise funds in their respective communities to purchase necessary materials from the chapter, the executive board sent a circular letter to all auxiliaries.
The attention of auxiliaries is called to the condition of the treasury, showing that with present obligations to meet for military relief, the funds of the treasury will be practically depleted and that confronting the board is the problem of devising ways and means to raise funds for the purchase of necessary material to continue the work and be able to supply all auxiliaries. The cooperation of all auxiliaries is asked. In making the statement that the treasury will be almost depleted the board is not figuring immediate contracts for the following amounts: \$500 for yarn, \$700 for cutting flannel, \$1260 for muslin, \$1000 for surgical gauze. "If it is possible the chapter would appreciate your auxiliary becoming

AUXILIARIES TO HELP GET FUNDS

Willamette Chapter Urges All to Become Self-Sustaining If Possible

self-sustaining, that is, that you raise funds in your community to purchase the necessary materials from your chapter," says the letter. "If this can be done, a great relief will be afforded Willamette chapter. Several communities have already rallied to the emergency and are meeting the issue. We trust you will be able to do the same.
"For your information we are enclosing a copy of our treasurer's report and the chapter would appreciate your calling your members together and presenting this matter to them so that immediate steps can be undertaken to meet the conditions. Kindly advise the secretary of your action."

WHY?

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