

## IVAN G. MARTIN IS A CANDIDATE FOR REELECTION

"Whatever Helps Marion  
County or Oregon Gets  
My Support" Slogan

TERMINAL RATES IS AIM

Aspirant to Work for Better  
Shipping Facilities for  
Valley

Ivan G. Martin, one of the five men who represented Marion county in the lower house of the legislature at the 1917 session, yesterday made announcement that he is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Martin believes his record is generally approved by



IVAN G. MARTIN.



## Hotel SEWARD

Alders at 10th Street  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
The most homelike hotel in Port-  
land. All Oregon Electric trains  
stop at the SEWARD.  
Rates \$1 and up. With private  
bath \$1.50 and up.  
W. M. Seward, Manager.

the people of the county. As a slogan he adopts the words, "Whatever helps Marion county or Oregon gets my earnest support."

Mr. Martin says he will uphold the war policy of the national administration, and that in so doing he will stand for the highest ideals of individual and national rights and citizenship.

Mr. Martin makes the following statement: "Believing that my record in the twenty-ninth legislative session is generally approved by the people of Marion county and that I can better serve the interests of my constituents in the thirtieth session, I respectfully announce my candidacy for the nomination by the Republican party for the office of state representative at the primary election to be held May 17."

"My slogan will be 'Whatever helps Marion county or Oregon gets my earnest support.'"

"I am nominated and re-elected I shall support the national administration with all my strength in the prosecution of the war to a fair and early peace, not for personal or national greed but a peace based on the highest ideals of individual and national rights and citizenship. I shall support any practical measure to control and regulate food supplies and prices thereon; I believe that before Hooverizing is successful in the fullest sense that special legal attention must be given to the prices of substitutes as well as the use of commodities to be saved. I believe in the development of Oregon's natural resources, and at the same time that these resources should not be misused or bartered away with no reasonable return to the public. Local industries should be encouraged. I shall work for the establishment of terminal rates for all shipping points of the Willamette valley which will place our growers and manufacturers on an equality with those of Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and San Francisco. I believe that we should be conservative and careful in expenditures yet not to the extent of depressing business conditions and retarding necessary expansion and development—in other words, I believe that each investment made for the state should bring valuable returns and that the legislator should invest the taxpayer's money with the same care as he would invest his own funds."

Taxpayer in Three Counties.  
"I grew up a farmer boy, have lived in Marion county the greater part of my life and am a moderate taxpayer in three counties of Oregon. I pledge my loyalty to my county, state and country and believing that I am fully qualified to perform the duties of the office to which I aspire, I promise that if I am nominated and re-elected I will faithfully and to the best of my ability represent and serve the people of Marion county. If I am defeated I will gladly render as a private citizen any service which in my opinion will promote the welfare of our community, state and nation."

An eminent naturalist, who made a careful study of the manner in which lighthouses cause the death of birds, has found that in most instances the bird is not killed by the impact of dashing against the lighthouse window. The cause of death is exhaustion from flying round and round the light.

## SMUGGLERS ARE BUSY ON FROZEN RIVER TORNEO

Scores of Sleighs Slip Into  
Finland Laden With Com-  
modities

OPERATORS GROW RICH

Haparanda, Seat of Activity,  
Crowded With Spenders  
and Hun Agents

TORNEO, RUSSIA, Dec. 21.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press). The Torneo river is frozen over again and business is good in smugglers' haven. From far up in the arctic tundra of Lapland down to ice-filled Torneo bay, thirty miles south of the circle, sledges drawn by reindeer, dogs and ponies are crunching across the river by night, laden to the runners with tea, coffee, rubber and sugar, all bound for Sweden, where they are worth almost their weight in gold.

Their sources are Russia and Finland, and their immediate destination Haparanda, on the Swedish side of the Torneo river, where ex-sailors, hotel waiters and a typical collection of frontier town types are making money hand over fist and drinking champagne for breakfast.

Haparanda is Swedish, as different from war distracted and revolution-ridden Russian Torneo as if it were hundreds of miles away, instead of being separated only a few minutes sleigh-ride, in winter and a ten-minute ferry trip in summer, across the mile-wide, salmon-filled river. Haparanda is the Dawson of the new Klondike, and its gold comes from sledges that slip by the Russian frontier guards, full of the commodities Sweden needs. It is nearly Arctic, and, now, in the heart of winter, there is daylight only five hours. The town doesn't awaken until ten in the morning, when the champagne—about twelve dollars a quart—begins flowing and bubbles in the coffee room of the hotel until 10:30 at night, when the electric lights are extinguished because Sweden is short of coal. And then it bubbles and fizzes by candlelight in bleak looking wooden houses, warmed by porcelain stoves and made tight by sealed-up windows, until some one insists on breaking up the game.

War Makes Torneo Rival.  
Before the war, Haparanda was a tiny village, a frontier customs post. The Russian frontier gendarmes were vigilant and those who slipped through from Finland smuggled goods were few and far between and there was less incentive to smuggle, for Sweden imported freely from across the seas. The war made Torneo the rival of Archangel and Vladivostok as a port of entry into Russia; Haparanda shared the gain. Business built up of wood and large hotel that looks like a typical American small town hall sprang up almost overnight. It is still growing.

The goose that lays the golden egg that buys the wine and keeps the poker games going live over in Finland, which, although short of food itself, permits millions of kroner worth to slip through every month.

A year ago a Swedish preacher, on an innocent mission, was shot by a Russian frontier guard. The trouble that resulted led to almost complete laxity at the frontier and now, on any dark night, scores of sleighs slip across the river, unmolested, and deposit their cargoes on the Swedish side. Some of the goods go through the Swedish customs houses, and the duty is paid. Even with the Swedish duty, there is tremendous profit on the shipments.

Coffee that the Finnish agents secure for ten kroner a kilo (2.20 pounds) brings twenty across the frontier. Small boys, muffled in great overcoats waddle across the river on skis with rubber tires for automobiles wrapped around their waists—and rubber is the most difficult of all commercial products to obtain in Sweden. Its export from Russia is forbidden.

Smugglers Richest of All.  
The smugglers are the richest, but Haparanda's "gay white way"—the hotel, is filled always with other spenders. There are German agents—the German consul always has a "party" at his table. Haparanda is the spit where invalid prisoners are exchanged, through the agency of Swedish Red Cross workers, and has for months been the only place where Russia was in free contact with Europe. Hence the Germans. Here is a typical picture of any night in Haparanda when business is good on the Torneo. The coffee room is crowded early. A Serbian "kapelmester" tunes up his violin. A young Austrian with a base viol and three plump smiling German girls, with mandolins, the rest of the orchestra, play American rag-time. Swedish barmaids hurry about with champagne and other wines—just as expensive.

A young Swede with a blank-looking face, who has just made ten thousand kroner on a coffee deal, is spending it, buying for everyone who will accept. At a corner table, tipsy but dignified, a group of Swedish officers stiffly reject such familiarity. At the other tables are Russian officers, in civilian clothes, who have slipped across from prohibition Torneo to make a night of it. Finnish smugglers, over for the same purpose, and perhaps a dozen Englishmen, Americans or Frenchmen, just escaped from Russia's troubles and stopping until the night train for Stockholm, all glad for a breath of gaiety in a neutral town. And, in a

# This Is a Real Farmers Store

Every day more and more of the farmers of the community are coming to this store with their produce—their chickens, eggs, butter, ducks, geese, apples, etc., etc.

They are beginning to realize that we always pay them the top price—and pay it in cash. They appreciate our policy of paying cash and not asking them to "TAKE IT OUT IN TRADE."

Of course we appreciate their patronage, and we're getting it, too—a very large amount of it—more and more every day. The Farmers are realizing that our goods and our prices are the best they can get in Salem—They are doing their buying here and are making it their headquarters—their meeting place.

We want you to make this store your headquarters whenever you're in Salem. Come just the same whether you want to buy anything or not. We have a Private Rest Room for ladies and children. It is here for your Comfort.

## GROCERIES

Liberty Oats, 3½ pound pack ..... 30c  
Bulk Black Pepper, pound ..... 35c  
Sauer Kraut, per quart ..... 10c  
Macaroni, 4 pounds for ..... 25c  
Dried Grapes, 3 pounds for ..... 25c  
Loose Muscatel Raisins, 2 pounds ..... 25c  
Bulk Mustard, per pound ..... 28c  
5 pound can Breakfast Blend Steel Cut Coffee sells for 30c per pound per can ..... \$1.25

Corn Oil for salad and cooking, per gal. \$2.00  
Cooking Molasses in bulk, best grade, per gallon ..... 75c  
Spuds, per pound ..... 1¼c  
Good Brooms ..... 75c, 85c and 95c  
Royal Club Coffee, 3 pounds ..... 95c  
Our Pride Coffee, regular 30c seller, per pound ..... 25c  
4 Rolls Toilet Paper ..... 25c

## DRY GOODS

We haven't space to quote prices on Dry Goods. Our Dry Goods business is increasing daily. It would be to our mutual interest for you to investigate this department.

We pay cash for your produce and would like to have your patronage. See us on your next order.

## The Farmers' Store of Quality

370 N. Commercial Street

A. W. SCHUNK

Phone 721

## Just a few words about Bicycles

Isn't it about time you are trading that old bone-shaker in on a new one?

You have surely heard of us and the good line of bicycles and tires we sell. The old reliable Pope and the new Harley-Davidsons—they can't be beat. UNCLE SAM has bought over 10,000 Pope bicycles—the kind we have.

But if you can't afford a new one now, and your old one needs a little fixing, our expert repair man and every facility for repairing is at your service.

## SCOTT & PIPER

252-260 STATE STREET

SALEM

## There's One Thing Sure!

The prices of Woolen materials have been increasing rapidly and are likely to go higher. We saw this coming and gave our order for sufficient goods to meet our demands for a short time. We have a number of excellent pieces at

**\$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00**

We can therefore guarantee the same quality of goods at the same prices we charged before the recent advances in cost of woollens.

## MOSHER

The Tailor

474 COURT STREET

PHONE 360

far corner, quietly watching it all, is an American woman, now a Russian baroness, who is marooned in Haparanda while her officer-husband is held in Torneo.

This is any night—but on "punch days," the three days each month when it is permitted to sell brandy and other spirits, the line of sledges that cross the Torneo is continuous, and in the bedlam of noise the kapelmester and his players cannot make themselves heard. So they make it unanimous and join the crowd.

## GERMAN ARMIES OVERRUN LIVONIA

(Continued from page 1)

gin immediately. The blockade of the Arctic ocean is to remain in force until the conclusion of a general peace.

Treaty of 1914 to Be Renewed.  
"The Russo-German commercial treaty of 1914 must be enforced again. In addition there must be guarantee of the free export, without tariff, of ores and the immediate commencement of negotiations for the conclusion of a new commercial treaty, with a guarantee of the most favored nation treatment, at least until 1915, even in the case of the termination of the provisionism, and finally, the sanction of all clauses corresponding to paragraph 11, of clauses 3, 4 and 15 of the Ukraine peace treaty.

Legal and political relations are to be regulated in accordance with the decision of the first version of the Germano-Russian convention. So far as action on that decision has not yet been taken, especially with respect to indemnities for civil damages, this must be in accordance with the German proposal. And there must be indemnification with expense for war prisoners, in accordance with the Russian proposal.

Propaganda Ordered Stopped.  
"Russia will permit and support so far as she can German commissions for war prisoners, civil prisoners and war refugees.

"Russia promises to put an end to every propaganda and agitation, either on the part of the government or on the part of the persons supported by the government, against members of the quadruple alliance and their political and military institutions, even in localities occupied by the central powers.

"The above conditions must be accepted within forty-eight hours. The Russian plenipotentiaries must start immediately for Brest-Litovsk and sign at that place within three days a peace treaty, which must be ratified within two weeks."

The foregoing, adds the Russian official statement, is dated Berlin, February 21, and is signed by Von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, and Lieutenant General (name omitted), commander in chief of the army.

Big Indemnity Demanded.  
PETROGRAD, Wednesday, Feb. 20.—The peace terms submitted at the Brest-Litovsk conference by the central powers were as follows: Russia should surrender 160,000

square miles of territory having a population of 18,000,000 and pay an indemnity subsequently modified to 3,000,000,000 rubles.

The central powers were prepared to return to Russia 7000 square miles in the Grodno government, province of Lithuania.

Russia should agree not to spread revolutionary propaganda in the central empires.

The commercial treaty which was abrogated at the beginning of the war should be reconstituted and extended thirty years.

Reports reaching Petrograd are to the effect that the newest German demands include the policing of all the principal cities of Russia.

The Bolshevik authorities are ready to accept the peace terms originally outlined by the central powers and also to accede to a demand that Russia evacuate the small portions of Austrian territory still held, as well as Armenian and other territory captured from Turkey.

A dispatch from Petrograd under the date of February 15 quoted Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister as declaring in his report upon the ending of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations that the German terms included the retention of Poland, Lithuania, Riga and Moon Island, with an indemnity of \$4,000,000,000, presumably in gold. It will be seen from the foregoing dispatch that the Teutonic demands, both in territory and indemnity, were much less than those reported by M. Trotsky.

German Terms On Way.  
PETROGRAD, Feb. 23.—The Bolshevik headquarters has received a wireless message signed by General Hoffman, saying that the German answer had been handed to the out-lets of the Russian government, who immediately started on his return to Petrograd. The message gave no intimation of the contents of the reply.

A second wireless message, addressed to Leon Trotsky, from the Austro-Hungarian government has been received announcing that Austria-Hungary is ready, with her allies, to bring the peace negotiations to a final conclusion.

(By The Associated Press)  
With the Germans continuing their march into Russia, virtually unopposed, the eventuality of their pushing on to Petrograd before consenting to reopen peace negotiations with the Bolsheviks is evidently being given earnest consideration in the Russian capital.

Guerilla warfare has been indicated as the probable method of the Russian defense, but other indications are that a stiffer defense of the capital is contemplated.

Meanwhile, the entente embassies in Petrograd are reported in sympathetic mood with Russia's present plight and ready by such means as are in their power to give assistance.

The embassies have decided to accompany the Bolshevik government from Petrograd should the Germans compel the abandonment of the city. Army Headquarters Moved.  
Already the headquarters of the Russian western army has been removed to Smolensk, more than 50 miles further into the interior than Mohilev, the former headquarters

town. The Germans are approaching the line of the Beresina, about 60 miles east of Minsk, in this sector. To the north they have reached Walk, in Livonia, 90 miles northeast of Riga, and are moving eastward in Estonia.

In Volhynia, they have occupied Dubno, the remaining stronghold of the Volynian fortress triangle in their advance toward Kiev, which, however, is still more than 175 miles distant.

Turks Begin Offensive.  
In Turkish Armenia the Turks have begun an offensive, which is declared to have been started before the expiration of the armistice. They are reported driving the Russian eastward along the Black sea coast, occupying Flatana, 15 miles west of Trebizond, apparently cutting off a Russian force which had assembled

for the evacuation already in progress. Military operations elsewhere have been of minor importance. The French carried out a raid of considerable scope in the Laon region, north of the Ailette river, taking war material and 25 prisoners. A few Germans were taken prisoners in a raid in the Champagne.

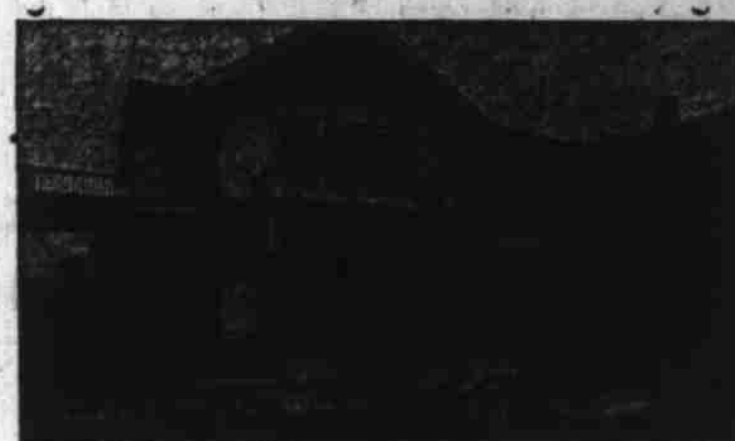
British troops raided the enemy lines on the Arras front and in Flanders. The inter-allied labor conference in London reached a determination not to accept "a German peace" in any circumstances and to support the British war aims program.

Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, the new man at the head of British naval affairs, is familiarly known among the men of the service as "Rolsie."

## Trojan Stumping Powder

Now is the time to use powder  
before the spring work starts  
No thawing, no headache  
CHEAPER  
HAUSER BROS.

## Rigdon's Funeral Parlors



The Home of Square Dealing.

Beautifully Appointed

Private driveway. Superior service. Lowest in cost.