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HERBERT C. HOOVER, AMERICAN

Mr. Herman Goode, the official go-between for the British Ministry and the American Food Administration, gave out some illuminating figures in an address lately delivered to the British Rotary Clubs in London. By voluntary acts of abnegation the American people have provided 150,000,000 pounds of bacon, 25,000,000 pounds of fresh meat and thousands of tons of frozen meat for the use of the Allies in excess of the original estimate made by Mr. Hoover when he undertook the arduous duties of Food Controller.

That these supplies have not been immediately available for the British, French and Italian peoples is due to the tie-up of railroad traffic and the car congestion for which Mr. Hoover and the nation behind him are in no way responsible. Mr. Goode finished his address with the following graceful and by no means overstated tribute to his countrymen: "It is lucky for us that a man like Mr. Hoover is at the helm of the Allied food supply and that behind him is a people willing to deny themselves so that democracy may live to fight."

Seeing that Great Britain now relies on America for 65 per cent. of her food—that without this food she would be as hopelessly out of the fight as Belgium or Serbia—the dependence on the Allied cause on Mr. Hoover's miraculous executive ability and the no less wonderful spirit displayed by the average American civilian becomes one of the greatest outstanding features in the exhaustive struggle with the Prussian overlord.

The way in which the United States has tackled the paramount problem of food supply speaks equally well for the determination of this people to make every sacrifice requested in the cause of humanity and for the confidence inspired by the man who is asking of them these sacrifices.

Indeed every detail of Hoover's career, from his birth on an Iowa farm, from his boyhood's and early school days in Salem, where his brother, "Tad," was employed as a printer on The Statesman, and Herbert ("Bert") worked in the office of the Oregon Land company and at other tasks, through his college days at Stanford University, during his wanderings through the wildest parts of the earth, in the handling of his extensive mining deals, in the lead he took during the dark days of the Boxer rebellion in China, up to the present time when he has established himself as one of the greatest leaders in the world war, demonstrate the truth of Mr. Goode's tribute that it is lucky for the foes of militarism that this typical American is today directing the food supplies of the Allied nations.

For surely if versatility is the hall mark of American genius Herbert Hoover is the typical representative American of the twentieth century.

Probably no name today is so often on the lips of the whole of our people as that of the famous Food Controller. Indeed he has furnished a new verb for the English language. Yet probably, too, few know the many big things he achieved before he attained his present world prominence. The story of how he crossed the great Gobi desert in a ceaseless conflict with savage nature and no less savage humanity has never been adequately told. Yet the telling would make a second liad.

Few people are aware that it was through the efforts of this same virile American that a great iron industry was developed in the Alps of Switzerland. His travels include such widely-scattered regions as Australia, China, Peru, Mexico and Burma. At Tien-tsin, in the days of the Boxer rebellion, he marshalled the white people against the fanatic hordes and by his courage and ability prevented one of the bloodiest massacres in China. The "giant American" is still mentioned with respect and admiration by the inhabitants of that far-off city.

His executive ability was recognized in his own circle long before his handling of the Belgian relief made his name a household word in all civilized lands. Said one of his business associates: "He works twenty-six hours a day and never turns a hair; he manages a dozen things at once and yet leaves the impression on the observer that he is doing nothing at all." And again: "He handles his great Russian iron mines, with their seven thousand employees, with the little finger of his left hand."

Even more striking than his capacity for never ceasing labor is the strict and undeviating integrity that has marked the smallest no less than the largest of his multifarious business transactions. After he established mining headquarters in London his advice was sought by every class of investors and not one man or woman ever lost a penny by following his counsel. In fact a mining investment guaranteed by Herbert C. Hoover was known to be as safe as the Bank of England.

All the attributes that go into the making of a leader of men are to be found in this typical production of American soil and American institutions. Constructive ability, high standards of integrity and honor, broad imagination, keen humor, love of adventure, audacity in operation and, above all, a physical and mental capacity for hard and unremitting labor. A writer in the Los Angeles Times says: "California has special reason for taking pride in this great American champion of the cause of democracy. For if Herbert Hoover, was a native son of Iowa, he received his training and education—and chose his wife—and started his famous career on the Pacific Coast."

Salem and Oregon have equal claims. The only reason his wife is not a Salem girl is that Mr. Hoover was too young to marry when he left this city.

The present dope: Japan may go in and protect her interests, if she wants to. And she probably wants to.

It is hard, at this stage of the great war game, to distinguish the yellow from the other colors in Russia. Time will sift them out.

The Pacific highway between Salem and Aurora will be hard surfaced, work to begin within thirty days. That will be great.

Another scrap of paper that will

be thrown into the waste paper basket is the German "treaty" with Rumania.

It is an old principle of law and justice that a paper signed under duress is worthless. So will the world judge the jug-handled "treaties" Germany is now making over around the east front.

When President Poincare overcame his personal pride and asked Senator Georges Clemenceau to form the present cabinet he sent for his keenest political critic, the one who

had said the most cutting things about him during the past five years, the man who had criticized him the most persistently day in and day out since the war was declared as well as before and who opposed his election with all his might. All of which shows that President Poincare is a mighty level-headed man.

Seattle voted on Tuesday to build an elevated street railway, the first in the Pacific northwest.

Seattle has gone Swede. Ole Hanson is to be mayor.

The German press says that the kaiser has kept the peace for forty years. But he will keep it for longer than that when this cruel war is over.

It is reported that two young American soldiers are to be shot for having been asleep on duty in front of the trenches. That is the kind of offenders the sainted Lincoln used to pardon.

Paderewski's statement that there are now no children under seven years of age in Poland indicates one solution to the Polish question. It is certainly Paderewski's own belief that the German design is to exterminate the Polish people.

The wisdom of publishing the practical results of our meatless days is apparent in the encouragement it affords the people who have been going without meat. It makes us all feel that we are accomplishing something to be told by Mr. Hoover that in four months the meatless days in the United States have saved 140,000,000 pounds of beef, which have been made available for shipment to the allies. The record is a very good one, although it could be bettered, in view of the fact that the saving by the consumer has been voluntary. One is forcibly reminded of what might be done to help the allies by the fact that their people are living on a meat ration of one pound a week, or less than 30 per cent of what Americans on the average are still consuming.

NOT ENOUGH SHIPS.

There is much speculation over the fact that there are thousands of trained soldiers at the various cantonments, and an idea is abroad that they ought to be sent overseas. The trouble is the country is not provided with enough ships to carry them across the Atlantic. The bulk of the shipping is utilized to send food to the soldiers already over there, Americans as well as the allies.

ANSWERING THE CALL.

Had you imagined that deaf people are only objects of charity? If so, you are wrong, especially concerning the deaf women of Los Angeles, who are more to be praised than pitied. The Times of that city says these women now compose one of the most efficient Red Cross auxiliaries in that city, meeting twice a week in the Mason building, where they prepare surgical dressings for our defenders "over there." They are also taking lessons in lip reading in order to teach the young men who, after the war, may be in need of their instructions. Verily, there are none so deaf as they who do not hear their country's call to service.

SOMETHING ABOUT "BARNEY" BARUCH.

President Wilson's appointment of Bernard Baruch to succeed Daniel Willard as chairman of the war industries board has served to call public attention anew to a man of whom much has been heard in connection with the mobilization of American industries and the strengthening of the "second line of defense" since the war began. Mr. Baruch has come to be regarded as one of the notable "finds" of the war. Before the conflict began his name was virtually unknown outside of the immediate circle in which he moved. Today he occupies a high place in official estimation, and Washington has come to look upon him as a man of whom much more is likely to be heard before the war is over.

Bernard M. Baruch, or "Barney" Baruch, as he is better known to the public, is a product of New York city. When he was old enough to go to work he found employment in a brokerage house at a wage of \$3 a week. He did not exactly polish up the handle of the big front door, but he weighed the mails of the con-

cern that employed him so carefully that his compensation was soon raised to \$5. Then he got a job in a small bank at a small salary. Later, he began, in a small way, with a big bond and stock concern. At the end of six years he was able to withdraw from a partnership in that house with \$1,000,000 in his own name. Thereupon he started in business for himself, attended sedulously to his own affairs, read the newspapers carefully, and one day discovered a "but" in a speech by Mr. Lloyd George, which enabled him to go into the New York stock exchange and "clean up" an immense profit.

The world might never have known anything about this transaction if he had not been named, in the course of a sensational episode, as one of those who had been appraised in advance of the forthcoming of the famous "peace note" dispatched to all the powers by President Wilson, some time before the latter decided that the United States could not, in honor, keep out of the war.

Before a committee of congress, "Barney" Baruch testified that he had no advance knowledge whatever with regard to the peace note, but he made no attempt to conceal the fact that, from his own judgment of existing conditions, based partly upon a passage in an interview with Mr. Lloyd George, published in London about the same time, and telegraphed to New York, he made his trades on the probability that something would be said or done that might be taken to indicate, on the side of the allies, a willingness to negotiate with the enemy. Although Mr. Lloyd George was misunderstood or misquoted, the interview contained a passage which seemed to indicate that, while the peace overtures made by the imperial German chancellor could only be rejected without qualification, the door would not be closed against a possible understanding.

Mr. Baruch, it will be recalled, came through the congressional investigation with a clean bill. How pleasing this circumstance was to President Wilson very few knew at the time, but, as a matter of fact, any other outcome would have been extremely disagreeable to the executive. The reason is not hard to give.

As Mr. Baruch increased in wealth he was invited to accept various honorary positions in his home city. Thus he was given a seat on the board of trustees of the College of the City of New York. Here one of his closest associates was William F. McCombs, who was later to manage the campaign for the nomination and election of Woodrow Wilson in 1912. Through Mr. McCombs Mr. Baruch met the then governor of New Jersey, and something in the nature of a personal and political friendship sprang up between the two. Mr. Baruch first became interested in Mr. Wilson because his friend, McCombs, was interested in him, and, as time went on, he became interested in Woodrow Wilson for his own sake.

During the first years of his administration Mr. Wilson did not give Mr. Baruch a thought, perhaps, as a possible officeholder. Nor, it may be presumed, did Mr. Baruch ever give a thought to filling a public office. But when war was declared Mr. Wilson thought he saw where a man of "Barney" Baruch's talents might be made very useful to the country. When the council of national defense was created Mr. Baruch was one of the first appointees. His record in that capacity evidently has been so satisfactory that the president decided he was the man to fill the important post of chairman of the war industries board.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Fair and fine.

Early spring gardening in order.

The German big offensive appears about ready; and the big defensive ready for it.

The impending battle may be the greatest of the whole war.

Moscow is to be the capital of Russia, and the war is to go on. That is the latest. But the news from that quick-change country may change any day, and then keep on changing.

The hoarders of wheat flour in the state of Washington have been ordered to divvy with the general public. There is plenty for all, if all are made to play fair.

The American forces are now holding eight miles of trenches, and the line is being extended and consolidated fast. We are now in the thick of the great war.

The people of the United States are again told, by the latest arrival from England to assist in conserving British interests over here, that but for this country the English people would be much nearer the starving point than they now are; and strict rationing is being practiced there, with every one, both rich and poor.

Food experts are experimenting with whale meat. The possibilities of whale culture do not seem to compare with what can be done with a supply of common hen eggs and an incubator.—Washington Star.

Selling Way Below Present Wholesale Prices

On Most Of Our Merchandise at the

BIG CLOSING OUT SALE

GINGHAMS 14c Yd. Sold Elsewhere at 25c.	Percales 12 1-2c and 15c Wholesale Price 21c and up	Closing Out Prices ON MEN'S CLOTHING	BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS Great Bargains
SILKS Values to \$1.65 now 98c YARD	LACES Values to \$1.50 now 35c Good for Camisoles	BROWN COTTON SUITING Extra Special 19c YARD	Big Reductions On MUSLIN UNDER- WEAR PRICES

Women's Shoes

From Our Regular Stock
Values to \$5.00,
Now \$2.95
A large bargain table of shoes on the Main Floor and also one in Economy Basement



IN A SOCIAL WAY

By Florence Elizabeth Nichols

Accompanied by her brother, Hans Black, Mrs. R. S. Wallace went to Portland Tuesday, where she attended a social function.

Mrs. Emily Cornell of Portland is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Lauterman. Mrs. Cornell arrived Tuesday and her stay will be indefinite.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Haselorn have returned from Vancouver, where they have been visiting with former Salem residents.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tarpley and their daughter, Mrs. Henry Lee, recently entertained as their guests Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hepdun of Alberta, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richards of Stockton, Wis., have been visiting with their cousin, Miss Frances Geliatly of the office of the state board of control. Mr. and Mrs. Richards were at Long Beach, Cal., for a part of the winter. They left yesterday afternoon for Portland and Seattle, and in a few days will leave the coast for Wisconsin.

An informal gathering was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. George H. Aiden Monday night when they were hosts for the members of a club. Besides the club members, those bidden as additional participants in the merry making were Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vandervort, Mrs. Carl Gregg Doney and Mrs. Katherine Umpeyer. Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Steeves will entertain this club at its next meeting.

The Kumalong klub, composed of the boys of the Crusaders and State Bible classes of Jason Lee Sunday school, gave a basket social at the church Tuesday evening of this week which was a big success. The baskets sold at from 50 cents to \$1.50, netting something over \$21 to the club's treasury. The affair was held in the church basement where the decorations, principally of fir boughs and paper streamers, were arranged so abundantly and well that there was unfeigned surprise and delight

WHY?



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Delicious Flavor
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on the part of all who attended. The decorations also included the inscription "Kumalong Klub" in large gilt letters on the outer wall of the club room. All in all, it was readily conceded that the boys had outclassed, in their decorative preparations, any event ever held in the church basement. An improvised but entirely adequate stage served for the presentation of the several unique features of the program. J. F. Dunlap acted as auctioneer in the sale of the baskets and made a real reputation in his adept methods of accumulating bids. Miss Odillie Persons won the prize for the best appearing basket. Roscoe Dickey is the leader and teacher of the boys' class.

Mrs. A. B. Manley of Portland attended the Methodist conference at the Y. W. C. A. yesterday. While here Mrs. Manley was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Niemeyer. Mr. Manley is president of the Pacific Title & Trust company of Portland.

Alkali in Soap Bad For the Hair

Soap should be used very carefully if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it. The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mulified cocoanut oil (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonsful will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

MEAT RULING LESS STRINGENT

Tuesday Is Porkless, But Bars Are Down Remainder of Week

Restriction on the use of meat under the rulings of the food administration are less stringent by the latest order to come down from Washington through W. K. Newell, assistant federal food administrator for Oregon. The new ruling follows: "Meatless Days—The present restrictions have been a porkless meal each day, a porkless Tuesday and a porkless Saturday, but the order just received regarding meatless days will modify these rules for the state of Oregon as follows: "Tuesday will be strictly porkless day and for the present there will be no other restrictions on the use of meat of any kind whatever. "Flour—Accompanying our instructions regarding the removal of restrictions on meat products, comes a more urgent appeal to save wheat. One of the principal reasons for removing the meat restrictions is in order to enable people to save wheat to a greater extent than they have been doing. "Reports come to us from com-

mmercial travelers that many eating places throughout the state are acting in total disregard of the wheatless and meatless day programs. With the one day restriction on pork this matter should be very simple, but this one day should be just as strictly observed as before.

"Many eating houses do not seem yet to understand into line any of those who are not required to have a license, but who may be evading the rules. Licensed eating houses should print their license numbers on their menu cards.

"The state food and dairy commissioner has placed as our proposal C. A. Jewell, his chief deputy, who is covering the state checking up the bakeries, hotels and restaurants who must have licenses and he will call upon you when he reaches your county and will be able to give you a great deal of help in lining up these people.

Oregon Electric Train Kills Man Near Portland

Oregon Electric railroad officials reported to the public service commission yesterday that train No. 23 killed Charles Phillips, said to have been a trespasser, about one mile west of the Portland city limits. The report stated that Phillips apparently stepped from an east bound track on which a freight train was approaching to the west bound track and in front of the passenger train. A broken whisky bottle was found beside the body.

SAGE TEA DANDY TO DARKEN HAIR

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

You can turn gray, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost overnight if you'll get a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old famous Sage Tea Recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, are sold annually, says a well known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied. Those whose hair is turning gray or becoming faded have a surprise awaiting them, because after one or two applications the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful. This is the age of youth. Gray-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound tonight and you'll be delighted with your dark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days. This preparation is a toilet requisite and is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.