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PLANT LOGANBERRIES ON VACANT LOTS

A Salem man expects to pick this season about six tons of loganberries from his vines on a small plot of ground around his city residence.

His vines cover about the number of square feet in a couple of city lots in his part of Salem.

These six tons of loganberries will sell for a very tidy sum of money; cash that will come in very handy to piece out the family income.

And the service to the community will be considerable.

These six tons of loganberries will help to supply the ever widening market for loganberry juice and for loganberries put on the markets in other ways. They will do their bit towards building up an industry that has already made Salem's name known familiarly far and wide; an industry that, with the proper encouragement from the growers, will become the greatest of all industries centered in Salem; that is now bringing in millions of dollars of outside money to be expended in this territory, and that will grow with leaps and bounds, if all who ought to be interested will work together; will do team work.

Why should not many other city residents plant loganberries on vacant city lots? And do it now; this spring; in the next twenty-five to thirty days? Why not?

The fact is, many will. And many more ought to.

A thousand farmers in the vicinity of Salem are being asked in the same time, to plant one to three or four acres or more each—and many are responding. They are talking more acres of loganberries, and more loganberries to the acre.

The loganberry is both a food and a drink.

It is an icing, a coloring, a flavor; the best raw product of ice cream. It is a war food, for the camps and cantonments and naval vessels.

It is patriotic to raise more loganberries; it is good business; it is loyalty to home industries.

It is the thing to do, now—plant more loganberries.

Effective tomorrow, parcel post packages in the fourth class, and which include farm and factory products and books, may be mailed up to a maximum of seventy pounds in the first, second and third zones. The new regulations amount to an increase of twenty pounds over the maximum provided in the schedule heretofore in force. This will put added burdens upon the rural route carriers of the country.

Raise loganberries on city lots.

Any way, raise something on vacant city lots.

A neighboring paragrapher complains: "If things keep on it will soon be necessary for a newspaper paragrapher to carry a license."

You do not have to make it fifty-fifty if you prefer the substitutes for white wheat flour. You can make it all substitutes.

Forty millions of Japanese substitute rice flour and beans in various ways for white wheat flour. And the Japanese are a virile race of people.

The greatest trouble is going to be to hold the Sammys back, on the western front, till everything is fully ready for big drives.

With Russia dismembered and broken into fragments the United States is now the most populous civilized country on the globe. A cheery neighboring paragrapher adds: "And every American is worth about double his weight in the people of any other country under the sun."

The forty-seven different varieties (47—count them—47) of revolutions in Russia was increased several times yesterday. If she had time, and no one were looking, Germany might make something of Russia. But she will not be given the time, and all the world is looking. Russia will be a liability rather than an asset to Germany, during the rest of the war.

CONSCRIPTING BRITISHERS.

In the army draft treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed several days ago your Uncle Samuel got the best of John Bull. Under the treaty the United States may draft into military service British subjects in this country between the ages of 20 and 45, while Great Britain may draft American citizens living within its jurisdiction between the ages of 21 and 31.

In twenty-four of the principal cities of the United States there are 1,300,482 residents who were born in Great Britain. More than half of these reside in and about New York City. San Francisco and Los Angeles together have but 49,490. The principal cities of the east have

284,320. It is a safe estimate that there is not one American of American draft age residing in Great Britain for every forty natives of Great Britain of British draft age residing in the United States.

But as those conscripted under the new treaty, whether in England or America, would fight in the same war for the same cause, the only real inequality is in the difference in the age limit. An American over 31 years of age cannot be drafted, but if he is an Englishman, an Irishman, a Scotchman or a Welshman born and is under 45 years of age he may be conscripted unless he is naturalized.

HOW SHALL WE MAKE GOOD?

"To make the world safe for democracy." Such was the edict of the United States Congress on the fateful 6th of April, an edict that shattered all preconceived conventions of self-interest and baptized us into a universal and more liberal brotherhood.

Bound by this pledge, the American commonwealth has taken up arms against the proponents of military might; under this banner the strongest and gentlest of nations has undertaken the Herculean task of ushering in a newer and better civilization for mankind. In the hot business of destroying the powers that make for evil possibly we are in danger of overlooking provision for the final agents that will make for good.

Do the millions who have often and easily repeated the famous phrase on which our president based his war appeal, who have read it a thousand times in newspapers and magazines, who have heard it vociferated amid tumultuous applause by platform orators, feel the religious thrill of the text as expounded by the leading lights of Christianity—do they as yet wholly realize the tremendous import of these seven simple words? Since the strongest and gentlest of men gave for the guidance of all people a startlingly strange and unfired code of ethics in the Sermon on the Mount, no more ennobling or more difficult ideal has been set up as an international standard than this—to make the world safe for democracy.

Europe has not as yet grasped all that this connotes. To the older statesmen of England, France and Italy, no less than to the military clique of Prussia and Austria, the thought is as strange and startling

as the Sermon on the Mount was to the Romans and Jews in the days of the Redeemer. Has America even grasped fully how solemn and serious the pledge, how definite the obligation, how fearful and far-reaching the responsibility in the easily-asserted determination that we are going to make the world safe for democracy?

The first part of the programme is plain and into its accomplishment our loyal citizens are putting every ounce of energy they possess. Prussian militarism and the might of mailed autocracy must be, shall be and will be eradicated from this war-torn planet. America will accept no lesser climax to the present horror. And after autocracy—what?

Let us make no mistake. Destruction alone is insufficient. To destroy Prussian autocracy, to break the power of the kaiser IN ITSELF is NOT going (as a foregone conclusion) to make the world safe for democracy. It is but the preliminary step. Sane reconstruction must follow, and for this reconstruction what provisions are we making?

After we have crushed the rock we have still to build the road. Who knows what wild fresh forces will be released when the autocratic weight that kept the spring compressed has been removed? A strong, straight blow may knock the spiked helmet from the head of Prussian tyranny; but careful and skilled fingers must peel away the red bandage over the festering sores that that spiked helmet has been concealing. Has the destruction of czarism in the empire of the Slavs made Russia safer for democracy? What right have we to suppose that on wiping out the last remnant of military autocracy every country will at once become safer for the same brand of democracy that we have slowly acquired, hesitatingly and with caution after a century or more of free institutions and liberal laws?

A triumphal conclusion of the war, the object of which we have first made clear to friend and foe alike, will be the first grand justification of the cause for which we are fighting. And, in the opinion of one of the editorial writers of the Los Angeles Times, it will mark the beginning of the far more difficult task of making our pledges hold. On our educators, our preachers, our lawgivers, our merchants, our labor leaders, our out-in-the-open diplomats will devolve the attainment of this higher purpose for which the sword of our brave soldiers had first of all to carve a desperate way.

In the times of peace our people didn't prepare for war, and through this omission the loss and misery of the gruelling conflict have been tragically prolonged. In the times of war, then, shall we not get ready to face the at present inconceivable problems that will confront us after the war is over? This nation has set out to make the world safe for democracy; to abandon it to Bolshevism or anarchy or ignorant social parasites, to leave it at the mercy of false labor leaders picked from the slums of European cities, to turn an orderly, if dangerous, Prussian tyranny into a disorderly and no less dangerous Russian chaos will be to lose the spiritual object for which we have sacrificed fearlessly our material resources, to stultify the ringing slogan with which we entered the lists for humanity and at the finish to leave the world no safer for democracy than we found it at the start.

IRISH TO SHOW THEIR LOYALTY

St. Patrick's Day is to be an American holiday this year. The annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and its allied organizations in New York have voted to make what has always been an Irish national festival a day of patriotic American display.

On Saturday the Irish of New York will march with the Stars and Stripes and with service flags to demonstrate the loyalty of the race in America. Green will be entwined with the war flags only to call attention to the part the Irish have always played in upholding American institutions. Every society taking part will be required to carry a service flag containing a star for each member in the United States army and navy.

For the first time in the history of St. Patrick's Day demonstrations in the metropolis the parade will include a division of women marchers.

FUTURE DATES

March 15, Friday.—Military tournament by Company A, high school cadets, at armory.
March 17, Sunday.—St. Patrick's day.
March 18, 19 and 20.—Laymen's Missionary convention, Salem.
March 22, Friday.—Meeting of banking representatives of Marion county to devise ways and means for waging next Liberty loan drive.
March 29, Friday.—Oregon Hopgrowers association meets for dissolution.
March 30, Saturday.—Third Liberty loan drive begins.
April 6, Saturday.—Third Liberty loan drive opens.
April, fourth week.—Marion County Christian Endeavor convention, Salem.
May, dates not set.—State Grange convention, Salem.
May 17, Friday.—Primary nominating election.

Announcement Extraordinary!

in order to help DEFRAY our HEAVY EXPENSES while we are CLOSING OUT the Stock on our MAIN FLOORS and the Basements, WE HAVE RENTED

Our Ready-to-Wear Department to the PORTLAND CLOAK & SUIT CO.

They now have on display in this department, A VERY Distinctive and smart array of

1918'S LEADING FASHION MODELS IN SUITS, COATS and DRESSES

These people have two New York Buyers who are constantly scouring the market for the MOST BEAUTIFUL OF DAME FASHION'S CREATIONS.

They bring exactly the same handsome Ready-to-Wear here that is being displayed in PORTLAND, and

WILL UNDERSELL PORTLAND PRICES

AS MUCH AS \$10.00 ON A SUIT OR COAT—STYLE, LEADERSHIP, QUALITY, SATISFACTION and all the little ideal touches which delight the fastidious buyer awaits you here in this beautiful array of SPRING GARMENTS.

We have moved every article of ready-to-wear that belongs to the Stockton Company store on to our MAIN FLOORS.

We are positive that the same courteous treatment and cordial welcome will greet you, that has always characterized this department and we bespeak your patronage for the New Firm.

Stockton
CORNER COURT AND
COM'L STREET, SALEM

IN A SOCIAL WAY

By Florence Elizabeth Nichols

The home of Mrs. D. B. Simpson in the Waldo hills, was the scene of a very merry party Saturday afternoon, when fifteen little folks gathered to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Garold Simpson and of Virginia Wilson.

The living rooms resounded with the gay laughter of childish voices as game after game was played. At 4 o'clock the hostesses, Mrs. D. B. Simpson and Mrs. C. E. Denham, called the guests to a table heaped high with the goodies which delight little folk. Before Master Garold was placed a cake on which burned seven candles, while before Little Miss Virginia, at the opposite end of the long table, gleamed eleven candles.

The children enjoyed the luncheon heartily and then responded to a call for after dinner speeches by reciting some timely humorous selections. Little Martha Battermann sang a solo, and her clear, sweet treble voice gave much pleasure to both guests and hostesses.

Invitations were sent to the Misses Ellen Tower, Louise Collins, Erna Battermann, Martha Battermann, Theresa Gildorf, Virginia Wilson, and Masters Garlen Simpson, Garold Simpson, Walter Battermann, Erwin Battermann, William Tolver, Rav Collins, James Sheridan, Kenneth Sheridan, Clifford Park, Arrel Witzel, Alvin Witzel, George E. Wilson, Everett White and Mrs. L. B. Wilson.

Miss Zoe Olmsted entertained recently with a farewell party in honor of Miss Vest Smith, who is leaving for San Francisco, where she is to enter St. Francis Hospital for nurses' training. The evening was passed with music and games. The prizes were "thrift stamps."

A delicious buffet luncheon was served. Those present were Mrs. Mary Davis, Mrs. Ruth Hatch, Mrs. Ethel Fraser, Mrs. Mildred Bligh, Mrs. Phyllis Corv, Mrs. Cleo Becker, Mrs. Lillian Watkins, Mrs. Mina L. Olmsted, Miss Vates Smith, Miss XbGmmt, Miss Vesta Smith, Miss Mary White, Miss Johanna Domoealla, Miss Tillie Zwicker, Miss Lillian Jaquet, Miss Nana Putnam, Miss Louanna Brown and Miss Zoe Olmsted.

Miss June Creel of Forest Grove and a popular senior student at Oregon Agricultural college was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. East. Miss Creel is a sororist, sister of Miss Gertrude East. Miss East and Miss Creel returned to Corvallis Monday.

Mrs. Ernest Hunt arrived in Salem yesterday and will remain until

the first of the week as the guest of Mrs. Ralph Glover. Mrs. Hunt will be the recipient of social honors during her stay in Salem as she has a circle of admiring friends, whom she made when she crossed the ocean from England to be a bride in Salem, several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Murphy returned Tuesday night from a delightful sojourn of ten days in California. They visited at San Bernardino and in Los Angeles they were the guests of friends for a short time. The travelers also stopped in San Francisco where they were with Captain Murphy's niece, Mrs. E. E. Whiting.

At a quiet home wedding at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Miss Helen Loreta Dorks became the wife of David Ramseyer of Salem. The ceremony was read by the bride's father, Rev. H. B. Dorks, at their home, 1065 Ferry street, and was witnessed only by immediate members of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramseyer left late in the afternoon for Portland, where they will make their home for the present. The romance began three years ago when the bride was a student at the Salem high school and Mr. Ramseyer was attending the Capital Business college.

Mr. Ramseyer is the son of Mr.

Sage Tea Darkens Hair to Any Shade

Don't Stay Gray! Here's an Old-time Recipe that Anybody can Apply.

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She used it to keep her hair beautifully dark, glossy and attractive. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But brewing at home is messy and out-of-date. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you get this famous old preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients, which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says it darkens the hair 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 your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, it becomes beautiful dark and glossy. Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound 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.

and Mrs. Joseph Ramseyer, who reside on a farm at Pratum, near Salem.

WOMEN WHO FASCINATE

The art of fascination and attractiveness in women is founded on good health. Women who drag through long hours, days, weeks and sometimes months of suffering with headaches, backache and dragging-down pains soon wear the tell-tale expression of woe and misery. If every such woman would only turn to that good old-fashioned root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to alleviate such ailments it would surely prove the greatest aid to health and consequent beauty that she has ever known.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Now for real spring.

The gardeners are at it.

Yes; plant loganberries on city lots.

The chief interest along the western front is where the Sammys are.

They are putting the Yankee punch into the war.

Save the little scraps and win the big scrap.

The howls of the Germans over reprisals by the allied air men are not heard with sympathy anywhere outside of that country. They are terrible and criminal and against the rules of so-called "civilized" warfare, of course. But the Germans started all of the beastly business, and they thought it was rare sport, till the time for reprisals came. The indications are that the reprisals have only started. Which makes this whole hellish war still more gruesome and hellish.

It is all right, according to German standards, to kill sister of charity and orphan children in Naples with bombs from a Zeppelin. But it is all wrong for French and English airmen to drop bombs on towns and cities in Germany.

Two wrongs do not make a right, of course. But there is no right, in this awful war.

Just as we learned how to pronounce the name of Joe Caillaux he drops out of the daily prints.

Director General McAdoo has established a "safety division" in the federal railroad administration, designed to insure the maintenance of high standards of precaution against accident. It is to be hoped that the efficiency of the new division may exceed the record made by all the railroads under private management put together. The difficulties to be dealt with at this time were never equaled in the history of railroad, because the demands made upon the roads are so much greater than ever before.

YANKS DESTROY GAS PROJECTORS

Photograph of German Positions Taken in Air and Attack Is Foiled

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, March 12.—The American forces northwest of Toul carried out an important raid on the German lines Monday night. The artillery preparation lasted forty-five minutes and the Americans entered the German defenses as far as the second line. They found a number of German dead from shell fire and some of those who were retreating were shot down.

The American pioneers accompanying the infantry blew up enemy dugouts. No prisoners were taken, chiefly because of the fact that the Germans did not remain to fight, but ran precipitately at the approach of the Americans. All the Americans returned to their own lines and considerable information was secured.

The American artillery last night completely obliterated a German position in which 200 gas projectors had been set up ready for a gas attack. The projectors were discovered late yesterday in a photograph taken from high in the air.

As soon as they were definitely located there was a great concentration of American artillery fire, and the projectors and the entire position were destroyed. In the last attack upon American troops only seventy-five projectors were used. The new attack, therefore, had been planned on a much more extensive scale.

Don't Let Soap Spoil Your Hair

When you wash your hair, be careful what you use. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain multifid coconut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and beats the most expensive soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and its soft fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dirt, dirt and dandruff!

SEE CLASSIFIED AD "MEN! MEN! MEN!"