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Fighting Behind the Fighters

By Caroline Ticknor
of The Vigilantes

This war divides Americans into two classes; those that are fighting, and those that are being fought for.

If we are numbered with the fighters, we have relinquished everything to serve our country and its magnificent ideal. We are prepared to lay down life, and all that we hold dear, in order that this land may remain "safe for democracy"; an honorable abode for future generations.

If we are in the second class, these fighters are fighting for us, and the one question we have to answer (every one of us, man, woman, and child), is this:—"Are we worth fighting for?"

Upon our answer to that question depends our own salvation, that of this nation, and of the great cause of humanity.

Are we worth fighting for? Not if we are skulking behind our soldiers, hiding behind them, or even standing inertly behind them. We must be found fighting behind them; fighting with body, mind and soul. If we are not prepared to do this, woe to democracy, woe to the land of Washington and Lincoln, woe to the coming generations!

Fighting with body, that means physical work, physical sacrifice; devotion to the performance of some constructive task; consistency in giving up unnecessary indulgence, and pet luxury. We must give of our abundance, give of our scanty store, give of our time and money. Let us examine our physical qualifications for the fight which is before us. What can we do most skillfully, acceptably, efficiently? Let us find out as speedily as possible, and set to work for today, time is more than "money," time is "life," we dare not waste it. Remember we are fighting not hiding. Weary? Yes, so are they. Distasteful? They find it so. Hard? Life is more than hard out in the trenches.

Fighting with mind, another task before us, a duty and a privilege. Intelligence; yes every bit of it is needed to reinforce those that have little of this quality. Use it unstintingly to further every national measure; economy of food; production of supplies; saving of fuel. We must fight with our heads, for lo, the enemy within our gates has taxed his cunning to do his utmost to circumvent us. We must keep every faculty of mind alert to offset his insidious propaganda and frustrate his stealthy encroachments.

Fighting with all our soul. That means belief, courage and steadfast faith in the great victory for righteousness that is to be. Work cheerfully, talk confidently, write hopefully. Not pacifism but Peace is coming, if only we fight hard enough behind our fighters.

"Freedom is only a land of dreams," cried Schiller, standing upon German soil. Let us shout to the hills: "Freedom is every nation's birthright, and our own brave men, shoulder to shoulder with our free nations of the earth, are fighting for that freedom;" fighting, inspired by the spirit of 1620, breathing the spirit of 1776 and 1861; and we, fighting behind our fighters, with body, mind and soul must prove ourselves, like our great cause, worth fighting for.

The long heralded great offensive of the German armies started yesterday morning, on the west front—or what appeared to be the beginning of that offensive. And "none of the objectives was reached," is the laconic report of General Haig. They just cannot break through. They haven't the proper morale; or perhaps the line is too strong for any force.

Do not fail to plant more loganberries this spring, if you have suitable land. The fact is, loganberries are not particular. They will do well on almost any kind of land in the Willamette valley.

Trotsky is late in demanding a Russian army. But better late than never.

As early as last September, Elihu Root referred to "poor, struggling, bleeding Russia," and many things have happened since then.

There is more wealth in the United States than in Great Britain, France and Germany. The aggregate is \$240,000,000,000.

The mobilization of the maples is on back in New England, and the country expects every sap-bucket to do its duty. Maple molasses is not to be despised in these war times.

The Red Cross country store and auction sale will be on at the armory in Salem today and tomorrow, ending with a jitney dance tomorrow night. It will be a great success, from all indications.

The city of Washington has added several hundred thousand people to its population since the declaration of war with Germany. In its unprecedented growth it is becoming a regular Los Angeles sort of place.—Los

FUTURE DATES
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.—Freshman class at Willamette university.
April 6, 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.

er's side. Every man volunteered. Let Germany think of that.

The Indians are doing their share in the war. There are 2200 Indian volunteers in the American army and 500 in the navy. Indians have invested \$10,000,000 for liberty bonds, and they have increased their cultivated acreage at the call of the government.

It is predicted that there will be 280 new wooden ships launched by June 1. They will not sink any faster than steel vessels under submarine attack and they will as well carry the goods for our soldiers and allies. Who is any longer ridiculing the American wooden ship?

WASTING STATE MONEY.

"Kansas will buy 200,000 automobile tags next year at 11 cents each delivered at Topeka, a total of \$22,000. Then it will spend 8 cents each sending the tags and receipts to car owners, \$16,000 more. Thirty or forty clerks will be employed at Topeka at a cost of probably \$5000, a total of \$53,000, most of which is clear waste," says the Abilene, Kansas, Reflector.

The Kansas paper goes on to say: "No need whatever exists for new tags. The government is begging for metal yet Kansas throws away nearly 200,000 metal tags. California, to save money and metal, is using last year's tag but giving each car owner when he pays his tax a small celluloid card which he attaches to the front of his car, costing perhaps a cent each. It serves every purpose, helps win the war and saves money. The method of sending out tags from Topeka by mail is probably the most stupid action of the state government. They could be sent to each county by freight and the car owner could get his tag when he paid the county treasurer the tax, saving the state some \$18,000 a year."

The same waste, if the reader regards it as a waste, is going on in Oregon.

At any rate, the suggestions of the Kansas paper are passed on for what they are worth, and it will do no harm to have a discussion of the matter, and perhaps action by the legislature next winter, if necessary and regarded as advisable.

ROBBING ARMY OFFICERS.

Profiteers in the east seem to have an especial spite against army officers. Since the annulment of the rule which allowed officers to get clothes and accouterments from the quartermaster at army prices the sight of a shoulder strap has had the same effect upon the profiteers as the sight of a corn field has upon a hungry crow.

The New York Times state that for a cap the government might have sold him for 73 cents, the officer has had to pay \$4.50. A \$12 overcoat has brought as much as \$90. A pair of riding gloves, government price \$1.75, sells to an officer for \$5.

Some equally scandalous instances of exorbitant rents are cited. A Washington landlord charged \$160 a week for the rent of a single room with four cots in it, the cots being occupied by officers, who are considered fair game.

A wealthy officer was charged \$5000 for three months' rent of a house near a southern camp.

Enlisted men have had their pay doubled, but officers get no more than they did before the war.

Senator Poindexter has presented a simple but effective plan of solving the rent problem by a bill taxing landlords 100 per cent on the rental they charge in excess of the 1916 rate.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.

When the history of American participation in the great war comes to be written, some of the most interesting chapters will be those devoted to an account of the development of the United States Secret Service and its work in ferreting out those who would give Uncle Sam a stab in the back.

Intrigue and espionage have ever been revolting to the sentiment of the United States. In the entire history of the nation's diplomacy the

Washing Won't Rid Head Of Dandruff

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight, and by morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.

aim of the government has been to deal straightforwardly with all other governments. From Benjamin Franklin down to James W. Gerard, through times of war as well as of peace, the policy of the United States in her relations with all other powers has been stamped by frankness and sincerity. It would be impossible to imagine any one of the long lines of American diplomats descending to the methods of espionage and propaganda, even to the encouragement of actual acts of violence and destruction, that have been pursued by the diplomatic representatives of Germany.

The United States government has never made a specialty of detective work of any kind. Whatever has been done along that line has been simply incidental. So little use had the United States found for a secret service, during the first seventy-five years of her history, that when it was deemed necessary to throw protection about Abraham Lincoln on his journey from Springfield, Ill., to Washington for his first inauguration, a private detective had to be assigned to the task.

With the beginning of the civil war, however, Edwin L. Stanton, the secretary of war, organized a federal detective force that was soon rendering satisfactory service to the government. After the civil war, the so-called secret service became a postoffice inspection department, to be extended later into a bureau of the treasury department for the hunting down of smugglers, counterfeiters, or moonshiners.

Nevertheless, from the beginning of the great European conflict in 1914, the United States secret service has been alert to every move of international importance, especially to every move of consequence to its own government. Nothing was more carefully or more persistently cultivated, in the early months of the war, as proof of Germany's marvelous efficiency, than the operations of her spy system.

It was known that, for years prior to the war with Austria, Prussia had been building up a system of espionage that was to find its first large expression in the honeycombing of France with intrigue during the reign of Napoleon III. It was known that, with the triumph of 1870, Germany had entered with still greater energy into the development of her spy system, until she had representatives in every section of England and France, until restaurant and hotel waiters, school teachers, college professors, shop keepers, barbers, domestic servants, people bearing German names in almost every calling were, first of all, agents of the Berlin secret system. Germany had planted spies along the prospective routes of her armies for years before the time seemed opportune for striking the blow. There was, apparently, no place where the German spy was not in 1914-15, and the world asked, by the admirers of German efficiency, to stand at respectful attention and be properly amazed.

But there are persons in Washington today in a position to know that, on the whole, German espionage has been characterized by clumsiness and stupidity. Its operations have been detected, exposed, and rendered ridiculous by the secret service of a country that has never had any particular respect for espionage, and that has less respect than ever for it today. There is not believed to be a single instance, in which the protective, secret service of the United States has been called on to contend with the aggressive German espionage system, where the latter has not been defeated in its purpose.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Greatest battle of the war.

It may have started yesterday.

Any way, not a single objective was reached by the Germans and the allies are fully prepared for anything the Bosches may pull off.

Washington leans to the hope that this is really the German great offensive, having every confidence that if that is what it is, the result will be failure and chagrin for Berlin, and a further weakening of the morale of the whole German people.

With all respect to the good will and sincere patriotism of those who have put forth the idea, the writer would say that the consolidated war chest scheme is doomed to failure. They tried it in Canada, and they thought they had hit upon just the right plan. But it did not work.

German newspapers declare that the people of Germany are not inclined to grieve over the progress of the war, but that, on the other hand, they are given to hilarity. Possibly somebody has been throwing a picture of the crown prince on the screen.

A lot of women who never learned how to keep the baby clean are volunteering their services for the war. There is certainly a lot of lost motion in the performance.—Exchange.

Charles M. Schwab predicts that the people who work will dominate the world in the future. That shuts out the I. W. W.'s.

Here is an opportunity to get a bit of "pin money." Cat hides are quoted at 88 cents each. The howl ought to be worth more than that.

RADICAL REDUCTIONS ON MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

Men's clothing is not only high priced in the wholesale market but it is scarce and hard to get at any price.

Buy Now, Buy Here and Save Money

ONE LOT OF Men's Shirts SIZES 16½ and 17. VALUES TO \$2.00, NOW 98c	Men's Hats OF THESE GREAT EXTRA SPECIALS 50c, \$1.35, \$1.80 \$2.45	MEN'S UP-TO-THE-MINUTE Collars 2 for 25c	ONE LOT OF Women's Shoes VALUES TO \$5.00 NOW \$2.95
Men's Gloves AT CLOSING OUT PRICES	FLORSHEIM AND ALL OTHER SHOES FOR MEN AT CLOSING OUT PRICES	Pajamas AND NIGHT SHIRTS AT CLOSING OUT PRICES	EXTRAORDINARY VALUE GIVEN ON Men's Clothing

MEN'S and BOYS SUITS 20 Per cent LESS

THESE REDUCTIONS ARE FROM THE OLD PRICES. NO REDUCTIONS FROM THE PRESENT HIGH PRICES

Stockton

CORNER COURT AND COM'L STREET, SALEM

IN A SOCIAL WAY

By Florence Elizabeth Nichols

A pretty home wedding occurred Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wilson of Polk county, when their daughter, Myrtle, was given in marriage to Roscoe Clark. The bride couple were unattended and stood in a bower of ferns as the vows were spoken. Rev. F. T. Porter officiated, using the ring ceremony.

The bride was attractively gowned in white, with tulle veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas and lacy ferns. Miss Roberta Morton of Salem played the Lohengrin wedding march and soft music during the ceremony. Following congratulations, a wedding luncheon was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Clark left for Portland, where they will pass a few days. They will make their home on the Clark farm in Polk county. Only relatives and a few friends witnessed the marriage.

Mrs. Milton L. Meyers, the chairman of the surgical supply department of the Red Cross has arranged for a class for business girls which will have its first meeting, Monday night, March 25, at 7:30 o'clock. Those who are interested may telephone to Miss Florence Cleveland, secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at number 1615.

The Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church will hold an all-day meeting at the church today. Mrs.

A. J. Adams will serve a noon lunch to the ladies.

Mrs. E. J. Fuller will entertain the ladies of the G. A. R. and comrades, at her home, 1315 North 15th street, tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. H. N. Coffin of Boise, Idaho, is the house guest of Mrs. Russell Catlin. The visitor is an aunt of Mrs. Catlin.

Accompanied by their small son, Teddy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Schmidt motored to Portland yesterday where they will remain for the week-end.

Mrs. Frank Davey has returned from a several days stay in Astoria, where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Edward A. Domogalla.

STANLEY URGES LESS COAL USE

President of British Board of Trade Tells of Reduced Consumption

LONDON, March 21.—In the house of commons today Sir Albert Stanley, president of the board of trade, announced that it had become urgent to reduce the consumption of coal and of electricity. A number of restrictions would be introduced in the 23 counties south of a line drawn from The Wash to Bristol channel. This would involve reductions in the use of gas and electricity which he detailed, with certain exceptions in favor of hospital and munitions works. All the large power

stations supplying the tramways and electric railways would be rationed with consequent restriction, but services including the London tube. No lights are to be permitted illumination of shop windows and no food is to be cooked or any meals served in any hotel, club or restaurant, tavern, boarding or public eating house between 9:30 at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. Lights in the dining rooms of places must be extinguished between 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning. No performance in any theater, music hall, singing picture house or other place of amusement is to be continued after 10:30 at night, nor will they be permitted to open before 10 o'clock in the afternoon.

The restrictions, said Sir Albert do not apply to Ireland but the situation of Ireland with respect to this section is under consideration.

Deckebach Calls Meeting 2 O'Clock This Afternoon

A rally will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the commodious club auditorium, called by F. Deckebach, chairman of the Marion county committee for the third issue of liberty loan bonds.

It is at this time that final instructions and division of territory among the different workers on the list will be given, as it is the wish of the chairman, who went to Portland yesterday to confer with the state chairman, to leave no stone unturned that will put the committee workers in the field bright and early on the day designated for whirlwind campaign which will cover every house in the county.

The feature of this afternoon gathering of the clans will be spirited address by one who knows that the drive means—Edward Cookingham, vice president of the Ladd & Tilton bank of Portland.

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and wain a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work." Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared.—Mrs. M. GODDEN, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. FLORENCE ISKILLA, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

In Such Cases

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

