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WE never saw a motorist who wouldn't admit that the Black Tread and Red Sides combination in Diamond Tires makes the handsomest tire equipment he ever saw.

But we're here to tell you that you can't see the real beauty about Diamonds,—their husky strength and long mileage. You read about it on your speedometer after thousands of miles.

Take our "tip"! Try one Diamond! It'll cost you less than the average tire, and before long, you'll want Diamonds "all around".

Diamond Tubes don't deteriorate while you carry them as "extrax." They hold their life for years.

Lot L PEARCE & SON

236 N. Commercial St.

Salem, Ore.

Diamond SQUEEGEE TREAD TIRES

STRIKES TO STOP

(Continued from page 1)

ions nor for legitimate trade union activities. Coercion Ruled Out. "The workers, in the exercise of their right to organize, shall not use coercive measure to induce persons



THREE MILLION DOLLARS

has been invested EXCLUSIVELY IN THE NORTHWEST by New World Life.

One Million Seven Hundred Thousand of this is absolutely NEW wealth, paid in by our ten thousand stockholders all over the world, only a small percentage of which was contributed by local people.

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A combination that can't be beat this fine spring weather. And if she wants to go—get a side car too. THE HARLEY DAVIDSON HAS BEEN ENDORSED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 1918 GOVERNMENT MODEL NOW AT OUR STORE

SCOTT & PIPER

252 STATE STREET, SALEM, OREGON

to join their organizations, nor to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith.

"In establishments where the union shop exists the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

"In establishments where union and non-union men and women now work together and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in said establishments, the continuance of such condition shall not be deemed a grievance.

"Establishment of safeguards and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

Equal Pay Allowed Women.

"If it shall become necessary to employ women on work ordinarily performed by men, they must be allowed equal pay for equal work and must not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

"The basic eight-hour day is recognized as applying in all cases which existing laws require it. In all other cases the question of hours of labor shall be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.

"The maximum production of all war industries should be maintained and methods of work and operation on the part of employers or workers which operate to delay or limit production or which have a tendency to artificially increase the cost, the course should be discouraged.

"For the purpose of mobilizing the labor supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution, a permanent list of the number of skilled and other workers available in different parts of the nation shall be kept on file by the department of labor.

"In fixing wages, hours and con-

ditions of labor, regard should always be had to the labor standards, wage scales, and other conditions prevailing in the localities affected.

"The right of all workers, including economy, laborers, to a living wage is hereby declared.

"In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which insures the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort."

The national war labor board's functions and powers will be as follows:

"To bring about a settlement by mediation and conciliation of every controversy arising between employers and workers in the field of production necessary for the effective conduct of the war.

"To do the same thing in similar controversies in other fields of national activity, delays and obstructions which may affect detrimentally such production.

"To provide such machinery by direct appointment, or otherwise, for selection of committees or boards to sit in various parts of the country where controversies arise, to secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation.

"To summon the parties to the controversies for hearing, and action by the national board in case of failure to secure settlement by local mediation and conciliation."

SIX VILLAGES ARE TAKEN BY GERMANS

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"Prisoners state that the countryside is full of bodies and that the air is horrible with the odor of death," he writes. "Wells cannot be used, the ruined villages are impossible as, billets because they are strewn with German dead. There are great piles of bodies along the roads and between them. The enemy has only recently found time to bury any of his dead.

"The spectacle of the battlefield carpeted with the bodies of their comrades has affected fresh troops, who in this way discovered to their surprise that the British are not too weak to fight. Prisoners say that the British endurance and skill in fighting is delaying the progress of the German army.

"Among the feats of this British endurance may be mentioned that of a detachment which marched eighteen hours, fought throughout one night and a half of the next day, repelled three attacks, twice recaptured a certain village, and dug trenches."

NEW HUN ATTEMPT STOPPED BY FRENCH

(Continued from Page 1)

and flows on toward Paris. A possibility is that the Germans are attempting to stave off an allied counter-blow, attacking themselves rather than stand still and be attacked on this, their most exposed front.

U. S. Forces Glad to Fight.

On the remainder of the front the situation is virtually without change so far as the official reports reveal. American troops in France have greeted with exultation the news that they are to be given a part in the fighting of the great battle. Dispatches from the front report them enthusiastic over the prospect. Secretary of War Baker, at American

headquarters, expressed his gratification at General Pershing's prompt action in placing the American forces at the allies' disposal.

Further notable advances have been scored by the British forces in Mesopotamia and in Palestine. In the latter war zone they have destroyed several miles of the important Hedjaz railway, east of the Jordan, cutting off the Turks from communication with Arabia and their forces southeast of the Dead sea.

Washington Eager to Hear.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Officials here tonight awaited with intense interest more detailed reports of the German drive against the French in the region of Montdidier. Conflicting reports to the French embassy late today from Paris and issued by the British war office in London early tonight left the situation in doubt.

An official dispatch to the French embassy saying French reserves had stopped the German advance on a 25-mile front near Lassigny. The result caused elation and was taken by officers to indicate the German army was rapidly losing its driving power. A few hours later, however, the British war office statement told of the capture by the Germans of six villages in the region of Montdidier and added that on a part of that front heavy fighting continued and that the situation was unknown. Officials were hopeful that the advances to the French embassy were based upon later information from the French front than was the British war office announcement. The statement in the French dispatch that reserves had stopped the Germans was accepted as meaning that the full force of the reserves was used after the Germans had advanced. The French official war office statement, however, was expected to clear up this point.

PARIS, March 30.—The battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny front continued the whole day and extended along sixty kilometers, says the war office announcement tonight.

The German assaults, multiplied in force, were incessant but French counter-attacks everywhere stopped the onslaught.

The text of the statement follows:

Germans Multiply Attacks. "The battle on the front from Moreuil to Lassigny continued all day with the greatest violence and spread over a front of sixty kilometers. The German forces, in spite of enormous losses in their ranks by our fire, have multiplied their assaults against our line which have been met desperately by our heroic troops, who by their incessant counter-attacks have stopped everywhere the furious assaults of the enemy.

"The region of Ouyillers, Plumont and Plessier de Rove has been the theater of fierce fighting, these villages changing hands several times. Two German divisions had succeeded in getting a foothold in Plumont and in the park of Plessier de Rove were swept back again by a magnificent counter-attack by our troops which have re-established their line.

Huns Lose Heavily.

"At certain points masses of the assaulting forces were taken under the terrible fire of our artillery and forced to retreat in disorder leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. The losses of the enemy in the whole battle zone will exceed those of the preceding days.

"Eastern Theater, March 29.—The day was quiet along the whole front, where snow and fog have handicapped activity."

BERLIN, via London, March 30.—The evening report from headquarters says: "Between the Somme and the Oise, we made progress in our attack."

The text of the statement follows: "Between the Somme and the Aisne we drove out the English and French troops which rushed to their assistance from parts of the foremost positions and capturing Beaucourt and Metzlers. Fresh attacks against Montdidier failed. Alette has been cleared of enemy forces.

"The situation north of the Somme is unchanged. The French forces completing the destruction of Laon cathedral, which has been considerably damaged by the continuous bombardment.

Lieutenant Bongartz brought down his thirty-second and thirty-third companies, and Lieutenant Udet his twenty-second.

"In the other theaters of war there is nothing new to report."

LIBERTY BONDS STOLEN

(Continued from page 1)

would be elected president in the last presidential campaign, and came to this city with his wife to invest in liberty bonds. While inquiring about the bonds at the federal reserve bank here he was given employment in that institution as a clerk. He presented a letter from an Aberdeen bank and other documents as references.

THE PROPOSAL.

What he meant to say to her. That he had seen her looking sweeter than she does tonight. That in some indelible manner, she was his inspiration to work hard for success. That every moment he was away from her he was in a torment of black despair. That every second he was with her he was in the seventh heaven of bliss. That they might have to begin in a small way, but it would be only for a short time. That her family might not understand him now, but that was only because they didn't know him well enough yet. That he could make her happy. That he never thought of any other girl from the moment he first gazed into her eyes. That he simply couldn't live without her. "I want you to be my wife." But what he did say to her—"Er—ah—what would you, er—say, sweetheart, if ah—I should ask er—you to, ah—er—go to a movie?"—Whew!"—Eugene Ahern in El Paso Times.

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ENGLISH BANKS TO CONSOLIDATE

Trend of Business Is Into Government Hands; Two Big Banks Merge

LONDON, Feb. 8.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press): One of the great revolutions in British business, which now looms upon the horizon, is the prospect that banking may be taken out of private hands and become a government department. This is not a result of the war but of the amalgamation of banks which has been proceeding for several years until now most of the banking of the United Kingdom and Ireland is under the control of some half a dozen big institutions. Thus there appears the spectre of a banking trust. The New Statesman recently predicted that the end would be two great groups of associated banks.

The past four years have seen several gigantic amalgamations and many believe this process bids fair to continue. Three great combinations have been formed in two months.

Two Big Banks Merge

The last combination, formed this week, was of the London County and Westminster Bank with Parr's Bank, two of the oldest and most influential corporations in Britain. This general tendency toward centralization was attacked in Parliament and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law, promised the appointment of a committee to report whether the public interest calls for the intervention of the state. The committee is to consist of "bankers, merchants and manufacturers," and it is a sign of the times that im-

mediate criticism was forthcoming that sent on the body. There has been much talk in the papers of a "money trust," and a "corner in money." The comparatively small trade of the United Kingdom was served a century ago by many hundreds of separate and competing small banks. Gradually the number has decreased by absorptions and amalgamations until five years ago; there were sixty. During the past decade the tendency has been not so much the absorption of small banks by the great corporations as the joining of forces by these leviathans. Most of the banking needs of the general community are served by about ten thousand branches of a score of highly centralized companies.

One Bank In Prospect.

Over a large part of the country there will soon be available for the average citizen only one bank, which is a branch of one of the giant institutions whose businesses run into the thousands of millions.

The chief drawback to this policy which the small business man and farmer fears is that his petty wants may not be considered worth the consideration of these banking giants,

who will tend more and more to invest capital in large sums in great enterprises. This has been much written of as an evil tendency of recent British banking. Government control, with banks located as post offices are, on the basis of the needs of the community, would be a solution of the problem. Whether it will come remains to be seen. The question is likely to play a part in after-the-war domestic politics.

Some leading financiers consider centralization of banking necessary for England to hold her position as the banker for the world's international dealings. The Saturday Review says: "The war has proved a unique opportunity for New York to challenge London's financial supremacy, and so far New York has not shown capacity to take full advantage of it; but New York and Washington together have made progress." The general opinion of British bankers regarding the new American Federal system is that it has proven a success, and that it was instituted at an almost providentially reasonable time.

More than 100 navy men were made ill in Norfolk after eating hash. There is hash and hash; it all depends on who made it.

OVERWORKED, TIRED WOMAN TOOK VINOL

Now She Is Strong and Hearty

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was overworked, run down, nervous, could not eat or sleep. I felt like crying all the time. I tried different remedies without benefit. The doctor said it was a wonder I was alive, and when Vinol was given me I began to improve. I have taken eight bottles and am now strong and perfectly healthy in every respect, and have gained in weight. I can not praise Vinol enough."—Mrs. Sarah A. Jones, 1025 Nevada St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We guarantee Vinol to make overworked, weak women strong or return your money. Formula on every bottle. This is your protection. Emil A. Schaefer, Druggist, Salem and at the best drug store in every town and city in the country.



Easter Greeting

Our new spring styles are arriving day by day and we have the nice things to show you in shoes, and all will acknowledge our prices lowest quality and style considered.

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