

WANT SOLDIERS TO HAVE VOTES

Marion County Veterans' Association Favors Enactment of Law

Deplored the fact that Oregon soldiers when absent from the state are without the right to vote, the Marion County Veterans' association has adopted a resolution favoring the enactment of a law removing this disability and declaring that members of the association will refuse to vote for any candidate for the legislature not favoring such action.

"Resolved, That the measure of patriotism that now confronts us is that every man and woman of this nation shall do their full part in producing and conserving all things necessary to the prosecution of the war and we unhesitatingly denounce such as fall to measure up to the grave responsibilities now resting upon them as slackers.

"Resolved, That to the young men that have taken up arms in defense of country and home that we pledge them the full support of all that we have and that we will relentlessly stamp out all forms of unpatriotic activities at home.

"Resolved, That we deplore the fact that Oregon soldiers when absent from the state are disfranchised and we hereby pledge our earnest support to the enactment of a law removing this disability to the extent that we refuse to vote for any legislator not favoring such action.

"Resolved, That we favor free transportation of all soldiers on furlough from their commands to their homes on either ships or railroad and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of congress in house and senate from Oregon."

CZERNIN'S LYING IS CONFIRMED

Official Statement Shows Premier Clemenceau's Denial of Assertion

PARIS, April 5.—In an official statement issued by the government today Premier Clemenceau's denial of the truth of the assertion of Foreign Minister Czernin, that a conversation concerning peace had been held between Austria and France, was given confirmation. The note follows:

"Premier Clemenceau, upon assuming the duties of president of the council, found that conversations had been entered into in Switzerland upon Austria's initiative between the Count Revertata, a personal friend of Emperor Charles, and Commandant Armand of the second bureau, French general staff, designated for that purpose by the French minister at the time.

"M. Clemenceau did not wish to assume the responsibility of interrupting conferences which had yielded no results, but which might furnish useful sources of information. Commandant Armand thus was allowed to continue his journey in Switzerland upon the request of Count Revertata. Instructions as follows: 'Listen and say nothing.'"

"Count Revertata, becoming convinced that his attempt to bring about a German peace was doomed to failure, in order fully to characterize his mission, gave Commandant Armand a letter written in his own hand dated February 25, 1918, the first sentence of which reads:

"During the month of August, 1917, with a view to obtaining from the French government a proposition to Austria which might lead to future peace and be of such a nature as to be susceptible of being endorsed by Austria and presented to the

German government, conferences have been entered upon. "Count Revertata, being himself the solicitor, acknowledges in the following terms: 'That the purpose was to obtain from the French government propositions of peace, under cover of Austria, for transmission to Berlin.'"

"Such is the fact borne out by an authenticated document which Count Czernin has dared to refer to in the following terms: "Clemenceau, shortly before the beginning of the offensive on the western front, had me asked whether I was ready to enter upon negotiations and upon what basis."

"In speaking thus, not only he did not tell the truth, but told the opposite of truth, which in France is termed 'lying.'"

LONDON, April 5.—Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary of foreign affairs, told the Associated Press today that whatever doubt about Count Czernin might have existed before his latest declaration, there can be no doubt now that he stands for Prussian ideals and Prussian policy.

"I must confess, Lord Robert added, 'that I prefer Prussian brutality to Austrian hypocrisy. If you are going to rob and strangle your neighbor, it is better not to talk of your moderation.'"

Lord Robert, taking up what he characterized as Count Czernin's latest peace terms, continued: "Count Czernin claims with the greatest audacity that he and his allies have just made proposals that are moderate, and even guided by the principles of self-determination, no annexations and no indemnities. As far as self-determination is concerned in every one of the new states they have set up they have done so without the slightest regard to the wishes of the peoples and no serious attempt was made even to follow racial boundaries or racial antecedents."

THREE FINISH HIGH SCHOOL

Graduation Exercises Held at Scotts Mills Friday Night

SCOTT'S MILLS, Or., April 5.—Graduating exercises of the Scotts Mills high school were given in the I. O. O. F. building Friday night. A program was given which consisted of vocal and instrumental music. J. W. L. Smith of Salem presented the diplomas to the graduates. Those graduating were: Louie Magee, Shirley Dunagan and Wilford Kellis. Ven Dramer and sister Miss Marion Drager were week-end visitors in Scotts Mills.

Mrs. L. Ramsay and son of Portland are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Brougher.

Misses Francis and Pauline, Semolke of Salem visited relatives at Noble over Easter.

Mrs. C. E. Mulchill spent the week-end with her husband in Portland.

Mrs. T. Maplethorpe of Salem who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Hogg and family, the past week returned home Saturday.

Miss Halley Wiley of Newberg who has been visiting at the E. W. Condon home for several weeks returned to her home Saturday.

J. B. Fisher has purchased a new automobile.

Miss Vanetta Lewis returned home Monday from a visit in Portland. Her sister Mrs. R. F. Martin accompanied her.

Mrs. and Mrs. F. E. Shafer and two boys Earl and Frank and T. Maplethorpe were Easter visitors at the W. T. Hogg home.

W. M. Smith county school superintendent attended the graduating exercises Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Haynes were in Mt. Angel Wednesday.

Mrs. H. Daley of Crooked Finger went to Portland Wednesday for a few days visit.

Visitor (noticing empty cage)—Did your canary die a natural death? Bobby—Yes, the cat ate him.—Boston Transcript.

WILLAMETTE U. IS BEATEN BY OREGON, 15 TO 1

Eugene Nine Shows Advantage Acquired by Earlier Spring Practice

SCORE MADE BY SMALL

Coach Matthews Leaves for Corvallis This Morning to Play O. A. C.

Willamette was no match for the University of Oregon baseball team yesterday afternoon on Sweetland field, losing in a slowly-played game 15 to 1. The university team showed the effects of the spring practice they have had and handled the ball much cleaner than the locals, Oregon hammered out 17 hits from the offerings of Brewster and Spiess while the best Willamette could get was one—a single by Wapato in the sixth inning.

"Art" Berg, the big southpaw whom Coach Deane Walker used, was in rare form and sent six men back to the bench via the strike-out route. Steers was the hitting star for the afternoon, getting five clean bingles in five trips to the plate.

Willamette scored its lone run in the third inning. Small reached first when Sheely fumbled his grounder and then proceeded to steal second and third in succession. He scored on McKirrick's hit to Morrison. Morrison threw home but it was too late to catch Small. One rather peculiar feature of the game is that officially Davies did not appear at bat. In the first and fourth innings he walked and in the fifth he was hit by a pitched ball. Neither of these count as a time at bat.

The State University team fielded much smoother than Willamette, making but three errors to the latter's nine. This may be laid to the fact that Coach Matthews has had his men out only a week while Oregon has been practicing for the last month.

Willamette leaves for Corvallis this morning to meet O. A. C. at Corvallis and Coach Matthews is confident that his team will make a better showing against the Aggies. Dimick, the one best bet on the pitching staff, is slated to twirl.

The box score of the game yesterday follows:

Oregon	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Grebe	5	2	3	2	1	0
Lind	4	1	1	1	2	1
Medley	4	2	1	1	0	0
Steers	5	2	5	1	0	0
Sheely	3	2	1	1	0	1
Dunton	3	3	2	4	4	1
Morrison	5	1	2	0	3	0
Ranquist	5	1	1	0	0	0
Berg	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	47	15	17	21	14	3

Oregon	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Small	3	0	1	2	1	3
Davies	2	0	0	2	0	0
M'Kittrick	2	0	0	2	1	1
Walley	2	0	0	2	0	0
Dimick	2	0	0	2	2	4
Wapato	3	0	1	2	0	0
Medler	1	0	0	1	1	1
Story	1	0	0	2	0	0
Brewster	1	0	0	1	1	0
Spiess	2	0	0	0	1	0
Olson	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	1	21	8	9

Summary—Home run, Dunton; three-base hit, Grebe; two-base hits, Medley, Lind, Steers; strike outs, by Berg, 6; by Brewster, 1; by Spiess, 2; bases on balls off Berg, 4; off Brewster, 2; off Spiess, 2; wild pitches, Brewster, 1; passed balls, Medler, 3; double plays, Spiess to McKirrick to Dimick; hit by Pitcher, by Berg, Davies, Dimick, Small, Emple, Thomas Kay; time of game, 2 hours and 5 minutes.

SALEM PRODUCT PASSES MUSTER

Dehydrated Potatoes to Be on Move When Cars Are Provided

Resulting from a recent visit paid The Salem-Kings Products company in Salem, by a government inspector from the quartermaster's department, Manager Walker has been given permission to ship out from the plant in Salem the dehydrated potatoes contracted for only a short time ago.

Mr. Walker said yesterday that shipments would begin moving in railroad lots just as soon as the necessary equipment can be secured from the railroad company.

The contract calls for 600 tons of dehydrated potatoes, or nearly a 250,000 pounds, and it will now take over 200 carloads of potatoes of potatoes as they came from the field, or not less than thirty straight cars of the finished product.

There still remain to be let by the government contracts for carrots, onions and turnips, but the potatoes were ordered first because of their supreme importance at this stage of the war, as it is impossible to ship potatoes raw, and none are to be had abroad at any price.

FORMER SURVEYOR BANKRUPT.

DALLAS, Or., April 5.—(Special to The Statesman)—Creditors of C. R. Canfield, former Polk county surveyor, have received notices stating that he has filed petitions in bankruptcy in Portland. Canfield's family

lived in Dallas until a short time ago when they moved to Portland where he has been working for some time.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Women clergymen in the United States total over 700.

Women are to be employed as forest patrols in the Northwest.

The Woman's Democratic club of New York City is to hold a Jefferson Day dinner.

A training course for women dental hygienists has been provided at the Harvard dental school.

Dr. Mary Freeman holds the office of second vice-president of the Florida State agricultural commission.

Mrs. A. H. Taylor, of Bowling Green, Ky., is the manager of a large and successful mail order business.

One hundred and fifty women are studying at Kansas State Agricultural college to become electrical engineers.

The National League for Woman's Service is arranging to give a great patriotic food show in New York next month.

One half of the 260 girl students at St. Olaf college, Minnesota, have received Red Cross certificates in first aid.

Some of the wealthy society women of Pittsburgh are planning to "do their bit" by going to work on the farms this summer.

Cincinnati's most successful druggist is a woman who owns and manages a chain of downtown drug stores in the Queen City.

Cleveland trade and technical schools have been thrown open to girl pupils so that they may learn any trade that is open to their brothers.

In Multnomah county, Oregon, which includes the city of Portland, nearly 40,000 women voters have registered for the coming primary election.

Mrs. Emily R. Weisberg, an active suffragist, is one of the first women in New York City to be appointed a receiver by a justice of the Supreme Court.

To Dr. Eugenia Ingeman, of New York City, belongs the distinction of being the first woman physician who ever performed an operation for the transposition of blood.

Mrs. Hope-Doer, formerly Miss Violet Sutton, one of the famous members of the Sutton tennis family of southern California, has become the first woman tennis professional in the United States.

The Camp Fire Girls of Chicago have adopted three Belgian families for a period of five years and have divided themselves into three districts each one of which is pledged to care for one of the families.

BIG ROOSTER PRODUCES \$41

Blonded Langshang Sells for More at Auction Than Thoroughbred Cow

Liberal contributions have been coming into Red Cross headquarters this week from the rural districts.

Among the larger personal contributions is a gift of \$50 from H. L. Rehm of Mt. Angel. Another donation of considerable size came yesterday from Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Dent of Jefferson, being in favor of the Red Cross for \$52.50.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Dent are moving to Spokane and conducted a public sale of their stock on their Jefferson farm and, wishing to do something for Willamette chapter, put up at auction a full-blooded roostered Jersey heifer and a Black Langshang rooster for the benefit of the Red Cross, realizing \$41 for the rooster and \$12.50 for the Jersey heifer.

The handsome chanciller was a Christmas gift to Mrs. Dent, and came originally from Pullman, Wash. Considerable lively bidding developed when this lusty Langshang was put up as a patriotic prize. Commissioner J. A. Beckwith made a bid of \$15 at one time. He was sold several times and finally went to W. E. Way, Mr. Way intends to present this aristocratic bird to the Red Cross organization to send out on an extensive tour to be auctioned off in different cities and towns for Red Cross benefits.

The registered heifer only brought \$12.50 as the successful bidder declined to let it be auctioned the second time.

THE VALUE OF A SMILE.

"He came down to breakfast every-morning as if he had heard a particularly good piece of news." The man of whom Emerson wrote is famous. We worked in a company with such a man once. "When our work turned upside down, backwards and the circumambient air seemed particularly dark, we would say to one of our side partners, 'Well, I am going to see Mr. — for a minute.'"

"What for?" someone would say. "You are not in his department."

"That doesn't make any difference."

"What are you going to say—you can't bother him with your work?"

"Oh, I am going to say, 'How do you do, Mr. —. Jim, how are things going?' And I will say, 'Oh, all right,' and come back again. And every single time I would get back to my desk that work would have straightened out and become as well behaved as a converted trail hitter. And the only secret I have ever found in the whole matter was 'he knew how to smile.' You can rave about the wonders of the heavens, but from the cradle to the grave, I know of nothing more beautiful than a smile."

J. G. Stock (England).

"There's rather a fine looking man."

"Isn't he? The last time I saw him he was on the bench."

"What a judge?"

"No, a substitute ball player." Boston Transcript.

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TROOPS CHANGE GREATLY AFTER LEAVING TRENCH

Men Rest Up and General Appearance Changes to Remarkable Extent

RETURN TRIP CHEERFUL

Fifty-Pound Pack Carried on Long Walks Back to Fighting Zone

FRENCH FRONT, March 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Six weeks are allowed in some instances for a regiment to lie in a rest camp for retraining and restoration of its efficiency, after a period of hard service in the first line trenches. Take the case of the "99th infantry," a fictitious number of a real regiment, for example:

When the men came down to the cantonment six weeks ago from the sector they had been holding, the "99th" looked somewhat the worse for wear. The men were dirty and fatigued and their uniforms were far from being of the original bright horizon blue of the time of their issue. There were a few gaps in the ranks, although not of a serious nature, for there had been no big engagement.

Arrived in the small country town the various squads were told off to their billets, where packs were thrown off, arms ranged and everything except the guards settled down to rest. The following morning the entire regiment was inspected and note was taken of the men's requirements in the way of new uniforms. Then there was a general washup of dirty articles of clothing and the men went in groups to the hot and cold shower baths now installed in every cantonment, while many visited the company barber. By the end of the day a complete change had come over the appearance of the men.

On the ensuing day the roll was called and of those men entitled to the regular "gun days" furlough due to them every four months, and large groups of them speedily made their way to the nearest railroad station from which a "leave train" was scheduled to start.

All is not rest in the rest-camps. The work there is sometimes very hard for the men are kept fairly constantly at exercises with the bayonet and ordinary manual exercise. They must perfect themselves in the new formations brought about by modifications in the tactics necessary for the most efficient employment of the automatic rifle, the rifle-grenade and the hand-grenade, as well as in the best methods of maneuvering, all of which undergo constant change.

It is not all hard work, however, for the men find plenty of opportunity to indulge in sports, which are greatly encouraged by the officers. By the time the period of rest is over and all the men have returned from furlough the regiment is in a condition of the highest efficiency, while the strain from which the men had suffered while under constant bombardment in the trenches has completely worn off.

Troops Return Cheerfully.

It was in this state of efficiency and general cheerfulness that the "99th" found itself when the bugles rang out the reveille on morning of its return to the trenches. After breakfast of hot coffee and bread the regiment started off on its twenty-five mile march to the sector to which it had been assigned.

With the men carrying their heavy packs and arms the pace was not rapid. The very sensible arrangements of the French regulations call for a ten-minute halt every hour, which is highly appreciated by the men. Twenty-five miles is a long way with over fifty pounds weight on one's back, and when dusk fell and they reached the immediate rear of the front positions there were many weary ones among them.

Every now and again a shell from the German batteries away yonder would scream overhead and sometimes one of them would strike the ground near-by. In the darkness this was rather disconcerting to the new hands, but veteran comrades would reassure them.

At length, to avoid useless losses, the men were ordered to enter the winding communication trench leading to the front lines. A liaison agent from the regiment about to be relieved by the "99th" met them here to lead them to the proper sector of the line, for it was very easy to go astray through one of the numerous arteries in the absence of any light and a false route might have led the regiment far away from its destination.

Perfect silence had to be kept, for sound travels far at night. The only noise besides that of shrieking shells was the footstep of the tired men muffled by the mud.

Eventually the sector was reached and here the officers of the outgoing regiment handed over to those of the "99th" plans of the sector, gave all the indications as to dangerous points and accompanied them while they posted their sentries and snipers and great guards.

The regiment had taken over the sector and all was silence.

GERMANY STILL CLAIMS ALSACE

160,000 Exiles Look Forward to Day of Guaranteed Freedom

FRENCH FRONT, March 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Germany just now maintains almost absolute silence in regard to Alsace and Lorraine, but the many thousands of refugees from those two provinces who have waited patiently in France and her colonies since 1871 for the time when they shall be able to return to their former homes continue eagerly to discuss what they consider their certain redemption.

Some idea of how large is the number of these exiles may be gathered from the fact that 160,000 residents of Alsace and Lorraine accepted the option of leaving their homes and taking up their residence in France after those provinces passed under German rule by the treaty of Frankfurt on May 10, 1871. The Prussian authorities annulled 160,000 of these options because the people failed to leave within the time specified in the treaty.

The annulment of the options did not prevent the Alsatians and Lorrainians from leaving when they had made arrangements for doing so. From 1875 to 1880, 25,000 of them crossed the frontier, and these were followed during the next five years by another 60,000, while a further 37,000 left from 1885 to 1890, and still another 34,000 decided that German rule was not for them in the period between 1890 and 1895.

In consequence of this constant immigration the towns on the French side of the Vosges mountains have increased greatly in size. Epinal has tripled in population since 1871; Belfort has grown from a small town of 5,000 in 1870 to 25,000 today; Raon-l'Etape, Val-et-Chantilly, Cirey, Thaon-les-Vosges, Nancy, Bar-le-Duc, Frouard and Pagny have all recorded large accretions of inhabitants.

All along the frontier these exiles have built up on French territory industries which formerly flourished in Alsace and Lorraine, whence their departure caused much disturbance, as may be gathered from the fact that Metz has lost at least one-third of its civil population, while Bischwiller and Phalsbourg have fallen off in similar proportion.

Some of the rural population emigrated as far off as Algeria, where 5,000 of them settled on allotments and remain there, while their descendants till today, still speaking their original dialect.

All these people are waiting for the outcome of the war so that they may return to the soil they love so well, and where they are sure they will be joined by those of their compatriots who migrated to America in the hope of some day being able to return to find that German militarism had disappeared.

Soldiers' Identification Discs Are Advantageous

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Frequent mention has been made of the identification discs adopted by Uncle Sam for his soldiers and sailors, but the advantages offered by the system are not generally known to the public. On one side of the disc is engraved the man's name, with the date of his birth and enlistment. On the other side is an etched fingerprint from the index finger of the wearer, the duplicate of the print being in the war and navy departments of course. A large number of men, with identically the same name, with the dates of birth and enlistment the same, but any difficulty arising from so remote a coincidence will be got over by the fingerprint. It is, however, about the metal of the disc that the invention mainly scores. This is Monel metal, silver-white in color and consisting of nickel with a mixture of iron and copper. After being subjected to a certain process, the metal cannot corrode or perish by fire. If the wearer's body was entirely consumed by fire, and no traces were left of him, his identification disc if found, would be undamaged, even the fingerprint.

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