

THE OREGON STATESMAN

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Nix on the non-partisans and neutrals this year.

German shock troops took another try at the Yankee soldiers. And the shockers were shocked again. And so it will be till the end of the chapter.

SACRED ROAD AS WAR MEMORIAL

Already the French government has decided on a memorial that will worthily represent to the ages to come the grandeur and the horror of the present world-war. It is to take the form of a "sacred road" stretching four hundred miles, from the coast of Flanders to far Alsace, along the line on which for three years and more the contending hosts have faced each other in grim battle.

Planted on each side with forest trees, the memorial road is to grow year by year, century by century, into an undying and perpetual monument which Nature herself shall raise in everlasting commemoration of the war.

In the woods at either side the countless heroes who have given up their lives for humanity will sleep their last sleep in graves kept beautiful by tender and grateful hands. Thus within this long and narrow woodland belt will be preserved the whole majesty, the whole terror, the sacrifice, and abomination of war as a memorial and a lesson to the generations to come.

Already active preparations are being made for the commencement of the scheme. By direction of the French Government, aided by the co-operation of patriotic societies and individuals, a million young trees have been collected, and when peace at last comes to the world, this sacred road will spring quickly into being.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED YEARS

(Oregonian, Tuesday)

There is nothing new under the sun. The prototype of the conscientious objector was well known in the sixth century before Christ.

It was at about that period, according to more or less reliable history, that Aesop lived and related his highly moral fables. Aesop tells the following:

"A boy was bathing in a river and got out of his depth and was in great danger of being drowned. A man who was passing along a road hard by heard his cries for help and went to the riverside and began to scold him for being so careless as to get into deep water, but made no attempt to help him. 'Oh sir,' cried the boy, 'please help me first and scold me afterwards.'"

It was an earnest man of whom Aesop tells, a conscientious man. He had a duty to perform and he performed it. Whether the boy finally drowned the chronicler does not say, but it is a safe conclusion that if he did the conscientious man departed from the scene firmer than ever in a righteous conviction.

We have with us in Oregon a scholarly man who will not subscribe for liberty bonds because he earnestly believes that the war should have been financed in another way.

We have with us also a conscience-gifted librarian who scolds the Nation for getting into deep water, but will not assist it to get out.

They are but types. They are met in all affairs. It may be the financier who tells the pending bankrupt how he could have kept out of financial difficulties and kindly shows him the door, or it may be the pious person who gives a life convict tracts on the success of moral living. They are everywhere. They are long on advice but short on assistance. But the wonder is that in all our progress we have not been able to sluck them in twenty-five hundred years.

It is General Foch's move.

The tide of battle has turned.

Hindenburg is no longer a name to conjure with.

The Portland Evening Telegram thinks the candidacy of Oswald West for United States senator, and Pierce for governor, on the Democratic ticket, means the bringing into Oregon of the unsavory and notorious non-partisan league, which has tracked its slimy trail over the politics and business of some of the states in the old Northwest. It is an affliction that Oregon ought to be spared, if possible.

"The full strategic plan has not been accomplished. The battle apparently does not produce the desired result," declares the Frankfurter Zeitung. That great German newspaper might go further, and say truthfully that the German armies, after the wanton sacrifice of mountains of men, is in worse position than before the drive—and infinitely worse in morale and vulnerability from any stroke General Foch may plan. Germany is licked; but it may

take some time yet to prove it to her people. The heads of her armies know it now.

The shipping board is to build a non-sinkable ship designed by Hudson Maxim, largely because the Maxim device can be removed if it falls and the ship used in regular service. The end sought is so desirable that the board is willing to take this much of a chance.

Germany was obliging enough to stop the bombardment of Paris for the funeral of the councillor of the Swiss embassy, killed on Good Friday in church, and to express its regret to the Swiss government. It does not, however, apologize for beginning the bombardment without the warning which it was obligated to give by the Hague convention to which it was a party.

Interesting facts are given by the Literary Digest for March 30 in regard to the falling off in the study of German. An inquiry was submitted to over 1200 school superintendents in the United States. Of about 1000 school systems in which German had formerly been taught, 149

or 15 per cent, had abandoned it. Though the tendency appears in all parts of the country, it is evidently much stronger in the South. Ten southern states show an average of 40 per cent for rejection, while in ten northern the average is but 7 per cent. To some extent this may be due to the larger proportion of native-born Americans in the South, but in part also it may be ascribed to the fact that foreign language study in the South is a plant of frail growth. High school German and German in the elementary schools appear to fall under the same ban, and college German suffers too, although on sober second thought the country will probably realize that there is a great difference between putting the elementary schools on an American basis and giving mature students instruction in German.

Rifle production has by this time silenced the arm-chair critics. Whatever may be true of ships and airplanes, the rifle situation, says the North American Review's War Weekly, is "the most remarkable achievement in small-arms design and manufacture that the world has ever known."

Miss Helen Fraser, of London, the author of "Women and War Work," told a Boston audience that 258,000 women are doing farm work in Great Britain, 70,000 permanently on the land and the rest giving part time in service. It was not so easy to get them there, for in the early days of the war English farmers were inclined to think women could be of no use to them. The method adopted by the board of agriculture is to train the women from six to eight weeks and then put them on the farms, where they are gradually broken in. Women inspectors see that the girls are properly housed. The pay is not more than half of what a woman munitions worker gets, so that patriotism plays its part at this point.

THE WORLD TURNED SERIOUS.

Four years ago, America might have been said to be the spoiled child among the great nations of the world. The youngest in years, she was also the youngest in her attitude toward the realities of life. She took the gifts of the gods with a light and almost care-free heart, without, perhaps, that feeling of high responsibility which comes only with years and after great sorrows and great trials have entered into the heart. Isolated from the rest of the world, self-sufficient, rich and powerful, and beset by no great dangers, as were the huddled nations of Europe, she did not realize fully the truth which has been expressed by her own great poet, that "life is real, life is earnest."

In the last four years, however, America has grown up, as it were. As a nation she has been brought face to face with character-building realities. She has been confronted by gigantic problems. She has been laptized by dangers and tribulations. She has been called upon to put aside the lighter and more frivolous things and to enter into a gigantic struggle to maintain the profoundest and most exalted ideals which mankind has ever conceived.

Yesterday America was, lighthearted; today she has turned serious along with the other nations of the earth. The world in general has centered its energies in a titanic conflict, the violence of which knows no parallel in history. It is as if some great cosmic year were drawing to a close, and the world had been plunged into the midst of a grim and terrifying winter. The darkest hour just precedes the dawn, and the bleakest days are those which just precede the spring. Perhaps even now the dawn is waiting over the black horizon to spread its roseate light upon us.

There is good in all things. Beneath even the greatest tragedies there is hidden some divine purpose of benevolence. We know too little to judge the great forces of the universe with our puny minds, and from our limited point of view. But even during these grim and tragic days we may find some blessing. In the black and determined seriousness into which mankind has been plunged, we are learning things which we only vaguely guessed at before. We are becoming conscious of depths of sacrifice and unselfishness which we did not know existed. We are withstanding tests and rising to heights of achievement of which we did not think ourselves capable. And we are discovering potentialities and possibilities which might ever have remained hidden save under the stress of the present conflict. Something greater than ourselves has taken hold of us and uplifted us.

In all our suffering and seriousness many great lessons of life have been borne in upon us. We have

FUTURE DATES
April, fourth week.—Marion County Christian Endeavor convention, Salem.
May, dates not set.—State Grange convention, Salem.
May 2, Thursday.—Dedication of Champeau memorial building.
May 17, Friday.—Primary nominating election.
June 20, Thursday.—Reunion of Oregon Pioneer association, Portland.



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learned, for instance, that life can never be all play, and that we can not attain to any heights along the pathway of frivolity. The world had thought too much of mere pleasure-seeking, and had given too much time to the attainment of fleeting happiness. It had become prodigal of its energies, and its gifts. It had become wasteful of the material things of life, and had failed to appreciate true joy because it had not known the other and darker side of existence.

The war awakened us as if from a dream, and by bringing to us the trials and seriousness of duty and service, gave us a broader understanding of others, teaching us a tolerance and insight and sympathy, which we were beginning to lose in our pursuit of personal pleasure. The ideals of humanity, of brotherly love, of consideration for others, will be strengthened by this period of seriousness. Already we have begun to live lives of human service, and the reason this is so is that we have been brought to a realization of the needs of others, and our own duty to a cause which is bigger and higher than the pursuit of our own desires. In the soil of seriousness a new and lovelier flower of humanity has taken root, and begun to bloom. And when these dark days have passed and the world can once more smile, and seek the joys of life, it will be with a saner vision and with a mellowed heart.

CHEAP LIVING.

Some five or six years ago, when prices of agricultural products began to go up, and people commenced to complain of the high cost of living, the assistant editor of Wallace's Farmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, who is of an inquiring mind, thought he would see how cheaply a man might live and keep himself in good physical condition.

He worked out a ration composed chiefly of corn meal in different forms, balanced with cottonseed meal, oil meal and soy bean meal. He calculated the amount of food material necessary to furnish the required energy and repair for muscles of a man of 150 pounds weight at light physical exercise. He started with an average daily ration of one and one-fourth pounds of corn meal, one-eighth of a pound of cottonseed meal or oil meal or soy bean meal, and one-half ounce of butter.

For breakfast he mixed the cottonseed meal with corn meal in the form of mush. For the other two meals he used the corn meal as a corn bread. He managed to get along fairly well on this ration for a month, eating an apple or a rutabaga once in a while, which furnished the mineral salts that he thought possibly might be lacking in his ration. The average daily cost of this ration was 7 cents. Today it would be 14 cents. During the first week after going onto this ration, he lost about eight pounds in weight. After that, however, he maintained his weight fairly well, and continued the experiment for a number of weeks.

A year ago, when there was great agitation as to the scarcity of wheat, he determined to repeat his experiments. He started with a ration of corn pancakes or mush for breakfast, a quart of milk for the noon lunch, and at night milk and mush or popcorn. This ration was lacking in iron, and therefore he ate an egg once in a while, and a little in the way of radishes, lettuce and other green stuff as it came in season.

STUMEZE

STOPS STOMACH DISTRESS.
Miami, Fla., "I never took so small an amount of medicine that relieved me so much. Your STUMEZE took the bloom from my stomach, stopped its nervous trembling and I felt so much better. I will praise its virtues wherever I go." Carrie Davis, 206 Harner Ave. Bodily health is necessary these strenuous days. No man or woman can be healthy who allow food to sour and ferment in the stomach and thus poison the blood. Neglect means misery; get a bottle of STUMEZE today if your stomach hurts. This reliable stomach medicine offers you relief from the ills that beset you. For sale and guaranteed by all druggists.

From about the 1st of April until the first of July, he fed himself at a cost of 30 cents a day. During this period he tasted neither wheat nor meat in any form. This ration proved to be more efficient than the simpler ration used in the former experiment. It maintained his weight, and he appeared to feel all right in every way, and kept up his work on the paper as well as on his farm.

The exclusive corn ration, however, became somewhat monotonous, and he began to use some oatmeal for breakfast, oats being at that time at a price which furnished nutriment cheaper than either wheat or corn. As corn increased in price relative to wheat, he began to use wheat in the form of bread and milk, when it could be used as cheaply as corn. For a couple of months his typical daily ration was a quart of milk for breakfast, a nickel's worth of peanuts for lunch, and bread and milk for supper, with vegetables in season. The total cost was still less than 30 cents a day. This ration proved to be satisfactory in every way.

If people want to get down to solid business in this matter of eating, they can do it without the slightest injury to their work or their physical feelings. It is possible to cut down very much on the consumption of cream, butter, sugar and meat. All of these foods have cheaper substitutes. Skim milk is a superior substitute for meat. Peanuts are a partial substitute for meat and a partial substitute for butter. Sugar is very little different in its ultimate composition from bread. We have simply gotten into the habit of using sugar as an appetizer.

On such a ration as suggested, it would be possible to maintain in the United States about twice as many people as on our old type of ration, without materially increasing the amount of plow land. Of course, if we should farm in any such intensive system as the Japanese or Chinese, we would tremendously increase the number of people we could feed.

We are not making an argument in favor of such a way of living, but simply pointing out what can be done if necessary. Our customary way of living is far better for several reasons. The meat-eating type of civilization always has resources on which it can draw in time of real food scarcity; while the vegetarian nation is always exposed to famine, and at times pays a fearful penalty for living so close to minimum cost. It is time for us to understand, however, some of the fundamental principles of human nutrition, so that we can in an emergency cut down our living cost without doing any real injury to the health of our people.

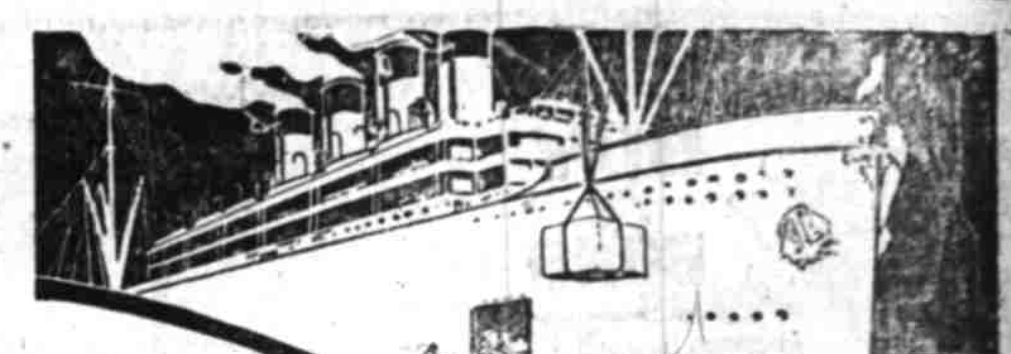
A great deal of the complaint against the high cost of foodstuffs is psychological. People have been accustomed to live wastefully and eat thoughtlessly, and they complain like children when prices go up. They think it is the farmer's business to continue to feed them cheaply.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Straight Americans.
It is the time for them.
Buy Liberty Bonds till it hurts.
Then buy some more.
Cool enough for winter weather.
Mt. Angel has received commendation from Washington for her good record in Liberty Bond buying. Put that down to the loyalty of Mt. Angel.
The speculations from Washington as to what may happen next on the western front are all right; but there are also some good guessers in Salem.
General Foch probably knows; but he will not tell.
In the meantime, where is Byng? Time for a Byng from him.

One guess is that Hindenburg will no longer fix the places for the heavy fighting. His part will likely from now on be second fiddle.

IN A SOCIAL WAY
By Florence Elisabeth Nichols
Many women will participate in the eleventh annual convention of the Rebekah lodge which will be held in this city, Saturday, April 27, with representations from ten lodges. Mrs. Ray W. Simeral of Salem will act as the chairman of the district. Among the honored guests will be Mrs. Mary A. Lankester of Astoria, who is the state president of the Rebekah assembly of Oregon, and Mrs. Oro Cosper of Dallas, who is the state secretary. The meeting will be held both afternoon and evening. At night the degree work will be exemplified by the Salem staff. In district number 4, the towns which will send delegates besides Salem, are Silverton, Woodburn, Gervais, Hubbard, Canby, Scotts Mills, Aurora, Needy and Turner.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schmidt are being showered with felicitations



Following the sun with **WRIGLEY'S**

Vision for a moment, those far off ports beyond the trackless seas—
From Arctic ice, to the torrid lands beneath the Southern Cross—
From towns tucked in the mountains, to the busy river's mouth—
WRIGLEY'S is there!
There, because men find comfort and refreshment in its continued use.
Because of its benefits and because



upon the arrival of a son, born to them last night, at the Salem hospital. The Schmidts came to Salem in February from Olympia, Wash., and have been making their home at 104 Bellevue street. Mr. Schmidt is a brother of Frank Schmidt and a cousin of Paul Schmidt, both of Salem.
Mr. and Mrs. John Withycombe motored to Portland for a Sunday visit and brought home with them little Miss Sarah Elizabeth Cannon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cannon of Portland. Mrs. Cannon is a sister of Mrs. Withycombe. The Withycombes are building a country place near Lake Labish.
Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Hoover entertained as their guests over the weekend Mr. Hoover's brother and his bride, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hoover of Portland, who are on a bridal tour from the east. They were married Easter morning at the home of the bride's parents in Kansas City. Mrs. Hoover was Miss Myrtle Hilly and has been popular with a large circle of friends in Portland, where she recently lived. Prior to her marriage Mr. Hoover visited with relatives in Pennsylvania. En route to the west the couple were the guests of a sister of the bride in Joplin, Mo., and in California they made a special sojourn. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover left yesterday for Portland and later will go to Hood River on their ranch for the summer.
Mrs. G. W. Jones has returned to her home in Albany after visiting for some days with her daughter, Mrs. Lela Bier, of North Liberty street.
Mrs. H. B. Richmond will be at home to the members of the Engle-

wood United Brethren church at an aid meeting to be held at her residence tomorrow afternoon.
S. B. Elliott has as his guest his sister, Mrs. F. M. Burks and the latter's daughter, Miss Rosemary Burks, of Montana. They will remain for several days.
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brack of Portland were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Sykes of 1251 Center street over Sunday.
Judge Praises Work of Lieutenant McQuarrie
That one can't say too much in praise of the work being done for the liberty loan by Lieutenant Hector MacQuarrie, recently returned from France, is the opinion of Justice Lawrence T. Harris of the supreme court, who heard the speaker in Eugene, when he gave an address several days ago. Lieutenant MacQuarrie will speak in Salem Wednesday night, but Justice Harris had the good fortune to hear him earlier and is very enthusiastic over the points which the Canadian soldier brought out in his speech.

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LADD & BUSH, Bankers
The Third Liberty Bond Sale Will Begin April 6th. One of our Tellers will be stationed in our Lobby to explain to those wishing information and to receive Liberty Bond Subscriptions.