

THE OREGON STATESMAN

Issued Daily Except Monday by
THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
215 S. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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DAILY STATESMAN, served by carrier in Salem and suburbs, 15 cents a week, 50 cents a month.
DAILY STATESMAN, by mail, \$6 a year; \$3 for six months; 50 cents a month. For three months or more, paid in advance, at rate of \$5 a year.
SUNDAY STATESMAN, \$1 a year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months.
WEEKLY STATESMAN, issued in two six-page sections, Tuesdays and Fridays, \$1 a year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, 23
Circulation Department, 583.
Job Department, 583.

Entered at the Postoffice in Salem, Oregon, as second class matter.

PRISON FLAX FACTORY A SUCCESS

The prison flax factory is a going concern.

It is a success.

Contracts have been made for 507 acres of flax to be grown this year; nearly all of this is planted; some of it is now up and nearly knee high and doing well; all will be planted before the present week is over.

All bills against the flax factory at the Oregon State Penitentiary, up to May 1, are paid, and there was on hand in the fund yesterday \$22,276.11.

There is about \$2000 due the fund for flax seed sold in the East. There is about eighty tons of the flax of the 1916 crop yet to be treated. Under the present prices for fiber and tow, this will net at least \$8000.

All of the 1917 crop, which, owing to the unfavorable season, was almost a failure, in the production of a quality for first-class fiber, is on hand. But there will be some fiber for sale after this crop is treated, and there will be a good deal of tow, and it will be worked up at a profit. Probably a considerable profit.

The plant for the treatment of flax; that is, the special machinery used only in the treatment of the flax, cost the State of Oregon about \$11,500.

The overhead charges of the flax factory, for superintendence, is just \$200 a month; \$100 a month salary for Frank Minto, inside superintendent, and the same salary for Walter Johnson, outside superintendent.

The overhead charges were formerly a great deal more.

Yesterday, twenty-three men, convict laborers, were working in the flax factory. The number runs at times in the factory as high as seventy-five men.

In the pulling season, a much larger force is employed—all the available men about the prison.

The present price for fiber is 56 cents a pound.

For tow, 8 to 12½ cents a pound.

The convicts working in the flax department receive 25 cents a day bonus for each man. The pay for convict labor for April was \$121.

It will run up to \$450 a month during the pulling season.

There is some piece work, also, for experienced convict laborers. In its contracts with farmers growing the flax, the state agrees to pull it; using convict labor. After paying the state for the seed, the farmers will this year receive the following prices for their product:

\$25 per ton for flax 36 inches or over in length.

\$17 per ton for flax 32 to 36 inches in length.

\$15 per ton for flax 23 to 32 inches in length.

\$12 per ton for shorter flax; so short as to necessitate the cutting of it with a mower, instead of pulling.

The producers raise as high as three and a half tons of flax to the acre. They can raise that much, on good land, with proper cultivation, in an average season.

The 1918 crop of flax, now being treated, is as good as when first brought in. Some flax experts say it is better, and would continue to grow better for several years.

The fact that the prison flax factory is a success; that it is a going concern, is encouraging.

It is all the more encouraging because it was in the nature of an experiment when it was started, on the recommendation of Governor Withycombe.

There were some mistakes made in the beginning.

Mistakes in treatment of the flax.

Mistakes in too high overhead charges.

And last year's crop was all but a failure.

But, notwithstanding the inevitable mistakes of a new enterprise, the flax factory is now on a profitable basis, and its net earnings are bound to increase.

The experiment was started with a view to demonstrating the ability of our farmers to grow flax for its fiber at a profit; to show the feasibility of working convict labor in its treatment; to show that this foundation industry can be carried on here, and bring in time linen factories.

But for the war, the linen factories would no doubt be here now.

They will surely come before long.

There is no doubt but all the available convict labor can be employed in the treatment of flax; and that, in due time, this will furnish only a small part of the fiber that will be needed in the making of linen here.

As it stands, it is a going concern; and its experimental features now take on the character of demonstrated successes.

In the service of honesty and fairness, and for the good and the good name of Oregon, every newspaper which and every man who in the past has thrown cold water upon the flax experiment, for political reasons or otherwise, ought to now herald the success of the flax experiment at the Oregon State Penitentiary.

Flax culture is on its feet.

And the flax mill at the prison is a success.

War Savings Stamps are quoted at \$4.16 today. They are going up right along.

Two thousand men are wanted for service with the tanks. Its slogan is "Treat 'em rough." The mascot

of the service is a bob-tailed cat.

The statement is made that sound travels at the rate of 400 yards per second, but it varies with the sort of sound. Truth does not travel near so fast.

Premier Clemenceau of France, the old tiger, says his only desire is to live six months more that he may see the end of the war. Clem does not agree in his figures with the other prophets.

Out of 600 students at the Salem United States Indian training school, 190 have enlisted in the various branches of the United States fighting forces. That is surely a splendid showing for the institution.

Future Dates

May 6, Monday—Thrift Stamp day.

May 11, Friday—Primary nominating election.

May 20 to 27—Second Red Cross war fund campaign.

May 23 and 25, Wednesday and Thursday—War conference in Portland.

June 4, 6, 8 and 9—State Grange convention in Salem.

June 14, Friday—High School commencement exercises.

June 20, Thursday—Reunion of Oregon Pioneer association, Portland.

May 12, Sunday—Mother's Day.

It is demonstrated that we can grow good flax in the Willamette valley, and turn out the fiber at a profit. The next thing on the program is linen mills.

HAVE BEATEN BURBANK.

The Germans have put one over on Luther Burbank, for they handed the Russians a perfectly good olive branch bearing full-grown lemons.

AS THE MOTHERS SEE IT.

Kansas City Star: A year ago there were millions of American mothers who felt they simply could not see their sons go to war. The idea was intolerable to them. They sickened at the thought of the separation and the danger. Today there is a different spirit. It does not make the home-leaving of the boys a light and easy thing. But it exalts and transfigures the experience. The mother who sends her son feels that through him she is having a share in the greatest undertaking in human history. The word "duty" takes on a new meaning. Now she understands in a way impossible before the real significance of those great lines that Richard Lovelace wrote to Lucasta, going to the wars: "I could not love thee, dear, so much, Loved I not honor more."

NOTHING TO GIVE.

"I have nothing to give to France today"; "Nothing to give," did I hear you say? Can it be I understood you aright? Nothing to give to the French who fight? That we may dwell in our homes secure, Nothing to give to their suffering poor? Naught for brave France who for three years and more Has helped to keep the Hun from our door? We can none of us give to France today; All that we send to her is but pay On a debt that to her we justly owe, For standing so long 'twixt us and the foe; And a glorious privilege it should be To send our plenty across the sea. —Caroline Christie.

FIGHT TILL PEACE IS PERMANENT.

The "win the war for permanent peace" convention, which is to meet in Philadelphia next week under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, will bring together a host of the foremost men of the nation. The list of delegates that are to attend from various states has grown until an attendance of several thousand is assured.

The League to Enforce Peace, under whose auspices the convention is to be held, was organized in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, three years ago, when there was but little thought of the United States entering the war, but in spite of the change in conditions the aims of the league remain the same. It is an organization of the nation's leading men, who have outlined a plan whereby they believe the world might be kept from war in the future. In the midst of this great conflict they are going to meet to discuss peace—not immediate peace with Germany, but real, lasting peace of the future.

It is stated positively that there will be no demand made for an immediate peace; in fact, practically every member of the league is in favor of carrying on the war with the utmost vigor until Germany is brought to a realization of its crimes and made to give the world assurance that its peace will not be violated by greedy military imperialists in the future. The real purpose of the convention is thus set forth in the call for the gathering:

"To sustain the determination of our people to fight until Prussian militarism has been defeated; confirm opposition to a premature peace and focus attention upon the only advantage the American people are hoping to gain from the war—a permanent peace guaranteed by a league of nations."

Former President William H. Taft, in his capacity as president of the League to Enforce Peace, will provide over the sessions of the convention and will deliver one of the principal addresses. It was originally intended that the convention should last three days, but it was found that the last day of the meeting would coincide with the opening of the Red Cross Fund Campaign. Therefore, as many members have agreed to take part in this drive in various parts of the country, it was decided to condense the convention into two days, with morning, afternoon and evening sessions each day.

On the morning of Thursday, the opening day, the delegates will gather in Witherspoon Hall for the keynote session, with Dr. Taft presiding. George Wharton Pepper will open

the discussion with an address on "A Struggle for World Freedom." He will be followed by Dr. Taft, on "America Seeing It Through"; Edward A. Filene of Boston, on "The War and The Individual"; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, on "Safeguarding the Future," and Rabbi Stephen A. Wise, on "Battling for a New World."

At the Thursday afternoon session, Richard Henry Dabney will discuss "German's Dream of Dominion," followed by W. Morgan Shuster, on "An Efficiency Without Soul"; John Sparho, the noted Socialist, on "A Made in Germany Socialism"; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, on "The Degradation of Childhood and Womanhood"; Charles B. Elliott on "German Exploitation of Backward People," and Robert McElroy, on "Kultur: Its Attempt to Educate the World."

Charles E. Hughes, Oscar S. Straus and Dr. Lyman Abbott will be among the distinguished speakers who will be heard at the Thursday evening session, which will be held in the Academy of Music. At the sessions of the following day the speakers will include John Sharp Williams, United States senator from Mississippi, Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, and Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

One of the most important features of the program will be the concluding dinner, to be held Friday night at the Bellevue-Stratford, with former President Taft acting as the toastmaster. All the larger allies will be represented either by their ambassadors or by high officials. Lord Reading will speak for Great Britain, Ambassador Jusserand for France, Viscount Ishii for Japan, and General Guglielmotti for Italy. Alton B. Parker, and Nicholas Murray Butler will speak for the United States.

TO TACKLE TUBERCULOSIS FROM NEW ANGLE.

"Mountain air" chambers in the home for the cure of tuberculosis will become an accomplished fact in the near future if the predictions of many eminent medical scientists are borne out. One high American authority declares he looks forward confidently to the day when the "mountain air" chambers for the treatment of diseases of the lungs and bronchial and similar ailments as well, will be as common in the modern home as is the bath room at the present time.

Consumption or tuberculosis continues to be the deadliest scourge of temperate climates, and, in spite of the fact that it is regarded as a preventable disease, it is certainly not prevented. One in seven die of it. When the American Medical Association meets in annual session in Chicago next month the prevention, treatment, and cure of tuberculosis will form a leading topic of discussion, as it has at previous gatherings of the association. It is planned to give the subject even more attention this year, owing to the fear that the spread of the disease is likely to be increased by the changed conditions of living as a result of the war, despite every effort to prevent it.

In this connection it is expected that, the "therapeutic treatment of air," as the only possible solution of the problem of the white plague, will occupy the foremost place on the agenda. This opens up an entirely new field of research and labor for the physician, and one which at the very beginning gives positive proof of remarkable possibilities.

While the idea is new, the principles upon which it is based are in full accordance with the accepted theories of the medical profession. Leaders of medical science the world over are agreed that the only possible cure for the disease lies in the removal of the patient to a high altitude, where the dry and rarified air has an opportunity to heal the affected organs, and where the diminished pressure of the atmosphere forces increased respiration, and which means an increased amount of pure air, the most important of all elements that enters into life, taken into the lungs and sent dancing through the blood into every part of the human body.

If the natural mountain climate is so beneficial in this respect, medical specialists are now asking: "Why will not a reproduction of this climate by artificial means, prove equally beneficial, or even more so, since it can be made to possess desirable qualities not to be found in the natural climate, even under the most favorable conditions?"

The method proposed is simplicity itself, and one that could be adapted at reasonable expense to hospitals, sanitariums and the private home. Stated briefly, the idea calls for the construction of an air chamber or series of chambers which could be made to serve the purposes of the ordinary bed chamber, living room or sun parlor. The walls and ceiling would be of reinforced concrete to withstand the pressure of the outside air. Windows sufficient to admit abundant sunlight to the room

also would be a necessary feature.

By pumping the air out of the chamber a degree faster than it enters, the density of the air within could be made to simulate that at any altitude. The air current entering the chamber from outside would be robbed of its moisture either by the process of absorption or freezing, and which can be accomplished by simple mechanical means and at a trifling cost for maintenance.

By pressing a button the patient would be enabled within a few minutes to fill the lungs with precisely the same air to be found in the high altitudes or Colorado or the plateaus of Arizona, so far as purity, density and humidity are concerned. The element of sunlight, also an important factor in the successful treatment of the disease, can now be reproduced by the most improved system of flood lighting, which possesses all the therapeutic qualities to be found in the rays of sunlight itself.

The "mountain air" chamber naturally would be minus the sudden changes in temperature and humidity to be found in the natural mountain climate under the most favorable conditions. The familiar home surroundings and the attendance of the family physician would also prove of inestimable benefit, since it is a recognized fact that a large percentage of patients who seek relief in the mountain climate have their cases aggravated by worry over the absence of their loved ones.

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE
Dedicated to Mrs. E. M. Vandevort, a life-long worker in the Temperance cause and fifty years continuously a member in good standing in the Independent Order of Good Templars in or near Salem, Oregon.

Fifty years have passed and gone. Sine maiden fair looked out one morn And saw the wrecks in human form Strong drink had wrought. Her flashing eyes, her throbbing heart, Her flaming soul were all alert, To strike a blow; to take a part In battles fought.

The rescue work was then begun. Every nerve was tightly strung. To stand the strain while life would run Its tortuous course. Kindred souls were gathered in. To battle hard against this sin, Without delay to then begin With double force.

Long and hard the struggle's been With vigilance so sharp and keen; Where faith arose were ever seen The enemies that Baccus brought. In phalanx strong, were always With righteous weapons gladly sought. To win the fight.

Years rolled on with little gain, Although she fought with might and And ever struggled to maintain A solid front. As she has done by the way. Like dewdrops in the early day. But her true soul was there to stay And stand the brunt.

Constant dropping wears the stone. Although the drops each fall alone And all the world this truth disown. Yet time will tell. So the good work went gladly on. Not by sheer force nor thunderous tone; But, Victory and graces won A charming spell.

Hold fast and keep the light alive. Let all the world her motto know That none in ignorance may throw Their faith away. As are best wrinkles to the brow: As waves cut furrows in the brow. So constant efforts teach us how To win the day.

Had all our workers bravely stood Unshaken through life's rushing flood, With soul intent on doing good. As she has done. The goal that we have sought so long. Upholding right and crushing wrong. Would have been reached in years ago. And victory won.

Yet many fields are won for good; The foe is taking to the wood; He changed his bold, defiant mood To crouching fear. Other fields are giving way. And may our God speed up the day. When Rum will have no more to say: No one to cheer.

And when that glorious day has come And all the hosts beneath the sun Are celebrating victories won. For truth and right. Her dauntless spirit will be seen. Amidst a great resplendent sheen Of heavenly light.

Compliments of your friend, —W. T. Rigdon.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Fair again.

And still rain, needed.

Salem has three home guard companies.

Silverton will have one company.

It is likely that Stayton will have one.

These companies, about seventy.

Try This If You Have Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

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 instantly, 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 four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail.



"A GOOD MAN TO WORK FOR IS A GOOD MAN TO VOTE FOR"

A SLOGAN Chosen by the many L. J. SIMPSON

men who have worked for : : L. J. SIMPSON

Your Kind of Man Governor
The Highest possible endorsement. The most rigid test that his policies, practiced over a period of twenty years, are SOUND, JUST and EFFICIENT. THE BEST POSSIBLE PROOF that his pledges to the citizens of Oregon are not mere "words," but "WORDS BACKED BY WORKS." Those who know him believe in him, believe in his ABILITY, believe in his POLICIES. They know he will give Oregon a CLEAN, IMPARTIAL, BUSINESSLIKE administration. They know it to be true, ABSOLUTELY.

WHY? Because— In nineteen years he has employed 21,000 men. He has always paid good wages. He never had a strike or a personal injury suit. He built many homes "on time," never foreclosed a mortgage or sued on a promissory note. He has helped many laboring men to acquire their homes, their business and their livelihood. These workers, who know him best, have endorsed him to a man, have adopted the above slogan and that's "WHY" he is Your kind of a man for Governor.

L. J. SIMPSON

Primary FRIDAY, MAY 17th Paid Ad. issued by "Simpson for Governor League," 411 Seligman Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

Tive strong, have or can have guns and ammunition available. But they have no uniforms, and there is no way to provide them. The men themselves ought not to be asked to buy their uniforms.

It is suggested by some leading Salem people that Marion county furnish the money to buy the uniforms for her home guards.

It is reported that Lane, Linn and Multnomah counties are to do this.

The Australians, Canadians and Americans yesterday received the principal compliments of German "hate."

"East of Jordan" the British had some more fighting. Sounds like Bible times.

Rev. Elvin found and visited Salem's own Company M in France. He found them all in good health, and doing fine.

It will be Deutschland Unter Alles.

The ships of the allies still refuse to get off the kaiser's ocean.

It is costing 300 per cent more to live in Germany than it did before the war and it isn't worth half as much.

It has been decided that newspaper editors are not to be exempted by the draft. It is evident the government wants the war to end quickly.—Exchange.

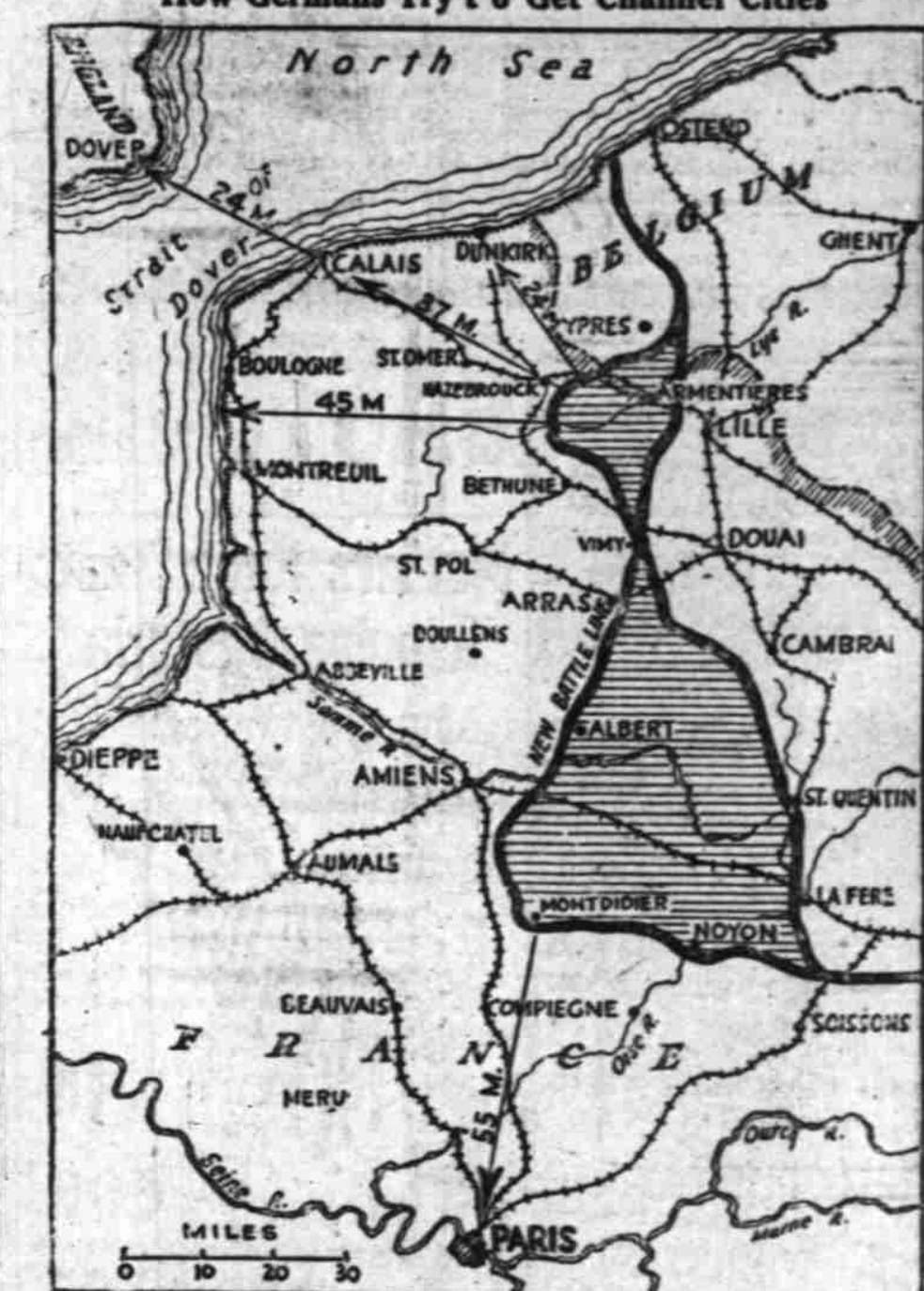
A North Dakota man raised a pair of trousers on a flag pole. In addition to being unpatriotic it also raised the question: "Where did he get the extra pair?"

Pianos are now being used in the instruction of the deaf. We have known instances where that method would have come in mighty handy—if they don't like the music they can turn the other way.

Selling pies and cakes for the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps is the rage, and some high prices are secured. Heard of a cherry pie that sold the other day for \$283—and we have eaten them that were worth every cent of it.—Los Angeles Times.

A little bit ago, a German prince of one of the moribund royalties of that country was saying that Germany would have to exact indemnities in making peace—because she "needs the money," and must have it from the outside in order to rebuild her industries and commerce. But the coming events that cast their shadows before show plainly that Germany will have as much chance to collect an indemnity as to build a railroad to Mars. And no more.

How Germans Try to Get Channel Cities



The lined space between Arrmentieres and Hazebrouck, showing the latest ground gained by the Germans in their drive against the British, illustrates their effort to get the channel cities of Dunkirk and Calais. By pressing back the British lines beyond Arrmentieres the Germans may compel them to move their line at the coast back also. The Germans are now pressing just twenty-four miles south of Dunkirk and thirty-seven miles southeast of Calais. Since the distance from Calais to Dover in England is twenty-four miles, the whole distance from the Germans in France to Dover across the English Channel is sixty-one miles. The Germans on the south are just a little less than that distance from Paris, but no water intervenes. The lower lined space shows the territory taken from the British in the beginning of the drive, with Montdidier the nearest point to Paris. The original purpose of the Germans—their hope yet—was to split the British and French lines, curving the British up in the northwest corner of France and holding the French north of Paris.