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GREATER WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

It has not been so very long since the writer of these lines was pointing to the time when Willamette University would be a million dollar institution.

It is a million dollar institution now. Its endowment funds are \$561,241.45, as shown by the balance sheet as of May 31, submitted to the board of trustees of the institution at their meeting on Tuesday.

The value of the buildings and grounds and equipment are sufficient to make up the difference between that sum and a million dollars.

The institution itself, regarded as a going business concern, is now, in round numbers \$40,000 a year; and growing.

Policies have been adopted that will keep Willamette University in its proper place of leadership among institutions of its class in the Pacific Northwest.

There will be summer schools after this summer. There will be an optional three year course, under which students may complete the ordinary four years of study in three years, by attending the summer sessions and taking some extra hours during the regular school year.

Willamette will qualify for military training, under the direction of an officer of the United States Army, to be detailed from Washington.

In order to so qualify, there will be strong inducements offered to students to come to Salem.

In this work which has been enthusiastically undertaken by the enterprising forces of Willamette University, the people of Salem can help. They can make Salem more attractive to students.

They can help in creating a better educational atmosphere here. They can be more helpful to students; more cordial.

There are many ways in which Salem can help. And in helping Willamette University, Salem is helping herself. They have grown together towards greatness.

They should grow together into a greater Willamette University and a greater Salem.

TARIFF FOR MORE REVENUE.

Democrats are likely to be at their very wits' ends in providing sources of revenue in order that the government may raise eight billions of dollars by taxes on this year's business.

Evidently, though, they had determined that not an additional cent should be raised in the easiest of all revenue-raising ways—through the tariff.

Maybe they will stand firm in opposing any increases in tariff duties, especially if advised so to do by the administration.

The administration will be extremely unwise, in respect to pure statesmanship in refusing to impose any additional taxes on imports from foreign countries, in order to increase the revenue.

To stand before the people during a political campaign and say to them that every resource possible to extract taxes from them—the American people—must be worked to the limit, but that nothing must be done to compel foreigners seeking to enter our markets with their competitive products to contribute additional revenue, may be courageous but it will not be wise nor statesmanlike.

The following figures, used by Representative Fordney of Michigan, should be most carefully studied by the American people. They are reliable and accurate. Read them thoughtfully:

The Payne law in the last year of its operation yielded \$333,000,000 in revenue on imports of \$1,812,000,000. Taking an average of the first nine months of this fiscal year and for the months of April, May and June this year, which would complete the fiscal year, the average rate is 6.06 per cent under the Underwood Tariff law, which would yield for the twelve months \$168,000,000 on import value of \$2,800,000,000. That is, with an increase of a billion in imports, \$165,000,000 less will be collected this year than was realized under the Payne law. The time has come to raise more revenue by the tariff to carry on this war.

Here, manifestly, exists an opportunity to secure direly needed additional revenue by taxing our foreign rivals.

From \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 additional revenue can be secured by recourse to increased tariff duties. Shall we impose taxes to the uttermost upon our own citizens and refuse further to tax our foreign rivals?

Why is the foreigner, especially when sending his products to our markets to compete with the products of American workmen, to be immune from further duties?

What answer can the administration make? Can it make an answer that American, carrying the burden of the greatest amount of taxes ever imposed in one year, will be satisfied with?

The fetish reverence for free trade, the tender consideration for our foreign rivals, the utter disregard of our own people, are not likely to be relished, especially by voters in a position to remedy matters to their own advantage. Read over what Mr. Fordney says, and then say why we should not increase our revenue through skillfully laid higher duties on imports.

Some one says General Foch is a living demonstration of the fact that a man sometimes can worry along without a press agent.

Von Hindenburg's promise of peace by August is evidently given as a promissory note with right of indefinite renewals.

Another thing we're going to show Germany is that the Rumanian peace treaty is a scrap of paper that is a scrap of paper.

When it comes to the delirium tremens of optimism, what do you think of the Irishman who said that if the Germans win the Sinn Fein intend to turn in and lick the conquering kaiser?

It is recalled that the Victoria Cross has never been bestowed upon a woman, but the work being done by American women along the battle front in France is very likely to shatter that precedent. It might be interesting to watch and see.

The gilded dome of the Massachusetts state house in Boston is to be covered against the possible coming of German airmen. Such a precautionary measure may well be taken, as even remote possibilities are worth considering in behalf of so valued a structure. But as yet, so far as is known, there has been no movement of the contents of safe deposit boxes to the interior of the state, such as was told in the early days of our war with Spain. That famous happening served to illustrate how very conservative some of the Boston conservatives show themselves to be, often without sufficient provocation.

The medical department of the army and navy are experiencing difficulty in obtaining instruments and appliances for the use of surgeons. Before the war most surgical instruments were imported from Germany, and the resources of American manufacturers are not yet sufficiently developed to meet present lacks. Hence the army medical department is obtaining certain instruments from Japanese sources. It is expected, however, that come manufacturers who have made cutlery and scissors will be brought to producing medical instruments. This ought to be easily possible, and that will mean that Germany is to find her market lost in that field in this country, as will be the case in so many other lines of production.

AN EXCEPTIONAL NEGIRA.

Americans have often journeyed to Europe about this time of the year, but never before in such a steady, stalwart stream and for such a splendid purpose.—Toronto Globe.

HERALD WAS FOR SALE.

Some years ago a New York syndicate cabled a message to Mr. Bennett, asking him if the Herald was for sale and what was the lowest price he would take. His answer was: "The Herald is for sale—price, three cents daily, five cents on Sunday."—Kansas City Star.

CLEWS IS OPTIMISTIC.

Henry Clews, the Wall Street authority, in his current weekly letter, is optimistic throughout.

Following are two brief paragraphs:

"Peace with such an unscrupulous and immoral power as Prussian militarism is unthinkable, and can not be even seriously considered, until that power has been crushed, and in its place one established upon ideas more consonant with modern civilization. Nothing can compel such a change as this in the Prussian mind, or destroy its lust for world power, except a decisive allied victory, the outlook for which improves daily."

"A notable change for the better was the increasing supply of time money and slightly easier rates, due presumably to the war loan being out of the way and to taxes being practically provided for. Until preparations for the next loan are in order, the money market should have a fairly plain sailing. At no time since our entrance into the war has the outlook been more reassuring or less confusing. The process of mobilizing the economic machinery of the country on a war basis and placing it under government direction has been almost completed; while business is becoming more and more accustomed to the new conditions, and is running with increasing smoothness under the new regime."

A RESPONSIBLE NAVAL POST.

Few officers of the United States navy in these momentous days are filling posts of greater importance and responsibility than that held by Rear Admiral Gleaves, the director of the overseas transport and convoy service. To him has fallen the responsibility of managing and directing the transportation of men and munitions to Europe under naval convoy, and to him, more than to any other individual officer, is to be given most credit for the marvelous successful performance of transporting hundreds of thousands of soldiers and shiploads of food and munitions over several thousand miles of submarine-infested and mine-strewn seas.

Admiral Gleaves comes from Tennessee and was graduated from the Annapolis naval academy in 1871. In the war with Spain he won distinction in command of the torpedo boat O'Boyle, and since that time he has been an authority on the equipment

and handling of that sort of craft.

He is far from the conventional bluff sailor, and rather suggests the student, although he has spent over twenty-three years at sea. Since 1900 he has been in command, either afloat or ashore, with the exception of seven months spent as aid to the assistant secretary of the navy, and as a member of the general board, the high advisory council of the navy, of which the late Admiral Dewey was so long the head.

From 1904 to 1908 Admiral Gleaves was in charge of the torpedo station at Newport. In the latter part of 1915 he was again given command of the torpedo destroyer fleet at the Newport station. In this capacity he directed the work of the flotilla of American destroyers which rescued the persons on the ships sunk by the German submarines off Nantucket. When the United States entered the war he was selected to pilot the first American contingent sent abroad.

NEW PRESIDENT OF SMITH COLLEGE.

The inauguration today of William Allan Neilson, formerly of Harvard university, as president of Smith College, will be a great day for the famous institution for the higher education of women. The formal installation exercises will be held this morning, as a feature of the commencement week program. Smith alumnae and friends are present from all parts of the country. The attendance also includes the heads or faculty members of Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke and other prominent women's colleges.

Dr. Neilson is 48 years old and a native of Scotland. His first academic degree was from the University of Edinburgh. He came to the United States to do post-graduate work at Harvard university, specializing in English literature. But this was after he had taught for a season, first in Scotland and then in Canada. His first academic post in the United States was a Bryn Mawr college. Then he joined the Harvard faculty as instructor in the English department, and then was away for two years by Columbia University. In 1906 he was called back to Harvard as a full professor.

Dr. Neilson holds the medal of the University of Paris in recognition of his services to it in 1914-15, when he was exchange professor. He is the author of a number of books and is widely known as a Shakespearean editor and commentator. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and has been vice president of the American Folk Lore Society and of the Modern Language Association of America.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Circus day in Salem. Grounds, head of State street.

Showers predicted. That would help. But rain, and more rain would sound and be better.

The Germans tried to take Gantigny away from the Americans.

And they tried to take the Chateau Thierry sector away from the Americans and French.

And they tried to take Bouresches away from the Sammies.

And they tried several times, and kept on trying. But they went back limping to their trenches each time—all who left alive and with legs to limp on.

Also, the French kept on licking the Germans yesterday, except at one point where a retirement without the knowledge of the Germans was advisable to save lives.

It was an open season day again for the killing of massed German troops.

It looks very much like all the great drives of the Germans are either over or doomed to be short lived. They just can not get through or over or under. And they are bleeding to death daily in trying.

Prunes are to be eight and a half cents a pound, and raisins five and a half. How is that for the lowly prune?

Secretary of War Baker told the West Point graduating class yesterday that a million soldiers will very soon be in France, under the Stars and Stripes—and the new graduates will have to be over there fighting for world peace; after which they shall come home and live for peace—but be ready for the next war, if any body wants to start anything again.

FUTURE DATES: June 12, Thursday—Circus day in Salem. June 13, Thursday—Mrs. Vernon Kellogg speaks at First Methodist church. June 14, Friday—Public band concerts begin. June 14, Friday—High School graduation. June 14, Friday—Flag day. June 14, Friday—High School commencement exercises. July 6 to 14—Annual convention of Christian church at Turner. June 15, Saturday—Republican County Central committee meets. June 17, Monday—Annual school election. June 26, Thursday—Reunion of Oregon Pioneer association, Portland. June 27, Friday—Annual meeting of Salem Commercial club. June 23, Sunday—War stamp rally at armory. August 26, 27 and 28—Western Walnut Growers' Association to tour nut groves of Willamette valley.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN OUR

Men's Clothing and Shoe Store

Considering the present market prices and the continued sky high raise, our Closing Out Prices are Extremely Worth While.

Table with 4 columns: B. V. D. Undershirts For Men, MEN'S SPORT SHIRTS, SILVER ARROW AND TRIANGLE COLLARS, LINE OF MEN'S STRAW SAILORS. Prices listed for each category.

Men's and Boys' Clothing at Reduced Prices—Buy Now

Big Bargain SHOE TABLE IN THE REAR OF THE SHOE DEPARTMENT. Stockton CORNER COURT AND COM'L STREET, SALEM.

Revelations of a Wife

The Story of a Honeymoon A Wonderful Romance of Married Life Wonderfully Told by ADELE GARRISON

"DICKYBIRD" REFUSES. The soprano voice and its contralto companion who had been discussing Lillian Gale, Dicky and me so freely and cynically, rustled into the dressing room, leaving me absolutely stunned. I felt suddenly faint, and the room appeared to whirl around me. The maid touched me on the arm. "Are you ill, madame? Here!" and she held a glass of water to my lips. I drank part of it and motioned her away. "I'll be all right in a moment," I murmured. "Thank you, but I am quite well."

(Continued on page 8)

NOW FOR A BIG DAY OF VALUES

BARGAIN DAY SATURDAY, JUNE 15

This Bargain Day Sale merchandise in many instances cost more wholesale today than we're selling it for, and wholesale prices are going higher almost by the day. The following offerings are conclusive arguments in favor of your buying NOW.

- Silk Dresses \$9.50 to \$25.00
Wool Dresses \$8.95 to \$25.00
Coats, Extra Special \$10.50 to \$25.00

- Silks: 36-inch Foulard Silks \$1.65, 36-inch Silk Poplin \$1.00, 33-inch Silk Pongee 79c, 36-inch Fancy Shantung 59c
Lingerie and Voil Wash: Waists 79c and 98c, Silk Waists, plain and lace trimmed, extra special value \$1.98, Silk Crepe De Chine \$2.98
Wash Goods: Tissue Gingham 19c, White and Striped Lawns 19c, Splendid Assortment Lawns 12 1/2c

DRESS SKIRTS

New and Up to Date Styles, Silk Taffeta and Messaline. Plain colors, stripes and plaids, elastic waist bands and fancy pockets. Extra Value, \$4.98. Silk Petticoats, \$2.98 to \$5.00

House Dresses—Best Quality Gingham, Percale and Sport Goods 98c to \$3.50. A beautiful showing of Silk Sweater Coats, plain and fancy \$4.50 to \$19.50

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