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GETTING AN AMERICAN ARMY INTO FRANCE.

We have soldiers in France. Soldiers of all classes. But we have not an army; yet. That is, not in the technical term. An army division is composed of 27,500 men; six divisions make a corps, and five corps make an army. Theoretically, therefore, an army consists of 825,000 men. But in actual service this is not true, for today in France conditions require that a division in an army organization shall have 45,500 men. This includes soldiers for the line of communication and for service at the rear. It is evident, therefore, that a fighting army has about 1,350,000 men in its personnel. The United States has now nearly a million men "over there." Within a very short time this will be an army in the technical sense, and in every other way. And it will be the most efficient army ever organized. The most efficient, because composed of the best fighting men ever assembled to make up an army, and equipped as no army in the world was ever equipped, or could have been equipped, up to this time. And with the experience of nearly four years of modern war to guide the higher officers in giving the proper training and providing the right equipment of every kind.

The superiority of the American forces in air fighting will soon be manifest—in air fighting, and in directing from above the clouds the fighting on the ground.

An American air fighter in France, in the course of an instructive article in the Saturday Evening Post, says:

"It is simply uncanny how accurate field and heavy artillery can be much of the time, hitting their target repeatedly at ten-mile range or more. . . . Oftentimes a photograph of some special feature, such as a new battery operating, will be under the careful scrutiny of officers within seven minutes after it is snapped (photographed) from a height of two thousand feet or more above the enemy's lines. And frequently a German battery will not have been set up more than fifteen or eighteen minutes, before the French have located it by aerial photo, calculated its position and are proceeding to disable it by direct hits. . . . This may sound impractical, but it is done. War makes the impossible quite possible."

With the control of the air, which the United States forces are helping to establish, and will soon have with no German flyer to dispute, the armies of civilization will have a certain passport to victory, and speedy victory. There can be no other conclusion.

As it is now, the German forces are most seriously hampered by their weakness in the air. Recently, in Picardy, the Germans fired 17,000 shells at the Americans and killed one man. For this one man the Germans gave the total labor for one day of 440 coal miners and 36 iron miners engaged merely in getting out the primary raw materials.

Without fighting men in the air, the German forces, no matter how potentially strong, will be as helpless as a blind elephant in deadly combat with a superior foe possessed of more than human or normal vision.

Another big order for the construction of concrete ships has been given to the construction plants in various parts of the country. The concrete ships appear to be a success. And that is another thing we have learned by the war. Before the need was so pressing the idea of making ships out of stone would have been hooted at. Necessity is the mother of invention.

A per capita cost exceeding \$250 will accrue against the 100,000,000 men, women and children in the United States to pay expenses during the coming year for our part in winning the war. This means a total of \$25,201,572,000 in appropriations in round numbers, that has either been authorized by congress, or authorized by the financial committees, or requested by the heads of the government for the successful prosecution of the war.

What would we do without the statistician? It is now figured out how far those \$6,000,000,000 worth of guns would reach if placed end to end. This is interesting but not valuable. What we want to know about these guns is when they will begin to shoot up the capital city of Germany. That is the point we are all aiming at.—Los Angeles Times. They have begun to get ready for that very job. Be patient. They will be doing it before long.

FUTURE DATES

June 21, Friday.—Annual meeting of Salem Commercial club. June 22, Saturday.—Waldo Hill's Pioneer picnic. June 23, Sunday.—War stamp rally at armory. June 29, Saturday.—Home-coming day. July 4, Thursday.—Races at State fair grounds. July 8 to 14.—Annual convention of Christian church at Turner. August 18, 27 and 29.—Western Walnut Growers' Association to tour out groves of Willamette valley.

the honor of being the famous soldier's native land. His military career began in 1885, following the completion of his studies at Oxford. By 1904 he had risen to the rank of major-general. When the first British expeditionary force was sent across the channel in 1914, General Haig was given command of the 1st Corps. He did wonderfully well in the retreat from Mons, but did not come into striking prominence until after the battle of the Aisne. In December, 1915, he was selected to succeed Sir John French in supreme command of all the British forces in France and Flanders.

WOMEN AND MEN'S TOGS.

In Long Beach the police have warned a girl not to masquerade as a man. She wore overalls. How about the farmerettes now in the land army? And just why shouldn't a woman wear men's clothing if she wishes? It isn't usually done, of course; and anything that isn't usually done isn't proper; but why?—Los Angeles Times.

Presumably the life sentences imposed on forty-five conscientious objectors by a courtmartial, and then reduced to twenty-five years imprisonment by the general who reviewed the records, will come in for another revision by the investigating board recently appointed to go into cases of this kind. The extraordinary severity of the original sentences, therefore, needs no comment beyond the remark that in any country a courtmartial is hardly an ideal body for trying religious cases, such as these appear to be. The condemned men, nearly all from Oklahoma, are members of the Mennonite faith, and the Mennonites have a long and notable record as conscientious objectors. Leaving Holland to escape religious persecution, they settled in Prussia, but in the eighteenth century they fled from the growing militarism of that state and found a haven in Russia, which was then expanding, needed colonists, and gave good farmers great local freedom. In the nineteenth century militarism overtook them in Russia, and considerable numbers migrated to the United States, the traditional asylum of non-conformists. Many of them are quite as stiff and uncompromising as the seventeenth century sectaries of England, but they may have equal solid and promising stuff, and in trying times like these their record of centuries needs to be allowed for.—Springfield Republican. There are a good many Mennonites in Marion county, especially in the Hubbard neighborhood.

CHATEAU THIERRY, A HISTORIC BATTLE GROUND.

For the past three weeks Chateau Thierry has been the town of first importance in the military reports of the allies and Berlin. Only sixty-two miles from Paris, it marks the tip of the spear-head drive of the Hun toward that objective.

Chateau Thierry is a small town built on the bluffs of the Marne in what is the richest district of the Champagne. It is a considerable railroad center, lying about one-fourth of the distance from Paris to Nancy. Ten years ago it had a population of about seven thousand. Chateau Thierry is a pretty town with several historic ruins of interest, among them the castle of Thierry IV, built in the eighth century by Charles Martel, from which comes the name. There exist also two churches and several houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Besides manufacturing mathematical and musical instruments Chateau Thierry is the center for the shipment of food products in the Champagne.

Long the battle ground of peoples, it has in itself some military advantage in height of ground and richness of locality. But its history depends upon its proximity to the heart of France on the one hand and its ready accessibility to northern and eastern invaders on the other. These factors have long combined to make it the turning point in protective warfare from defense to offense. Historically it is the turning point of the Hun in France.

On the fields of Chalons-sur-Marne, some miles east of Chateau Thierry, Attila and his Huns met defeat. There they were turned for the first time in their drive from Mongolia through Asia, the Iron Gates, and Eastern Europe. On the fields of Chalons-sur-Marne the legions of Gaul and Rome, of kings and emperor, combined to break the tide of barbaric ruin that threatened to destroy the civilized world. That was in 451 A. D. Between that time and the next grand invasion of peoples calling themselves Huns, Chateau Thierry was lost and won many times by the French. It was captured by the English Henry V during the Hundred Years' War when the king sought to establish his claim to the French throne. Charles V invaded it in 1544. Less than fifty years later it was sacked by the

Spanish, and in 1652 pillaged by the Fronde.

The second so-called Hun invasion of the Chateau Thierry region was met by Napoleon in 1814. Then, as now, the attack on France was from two points. Enemy forces moved along the Seine and Marne toward a single objective, Paris. Today they are again moving on the Marne, but the second point of attack is aimed at the coast of Flanders. Yet, together, they tend to form a crescent about Paris similar to that in 1814.

Just one hundred years before the great Marne offensive under Von Kluck in 1914 Napoleon defeated the combined Prusso-Russo forces at Chateau Thierry under Von Sacken. Up to that time Napoleon, like Joffre and Foch, had been on the defensive without opportunity to carry through any preconceived plan. His action had been largely determined by that of his enemies. Then, as now, they threatened Paris, but then, as now, the topographical objective was only secondary. The Prussian aim was the destruction of French military and civil resistance.

On February 12, 1814, Napoleon defeated the Prusso-Russo forces, and within four days broke the attacks of five generals and took 15,000 prisoners within the immediate Chateau Thierry region. The 1814 repulse from the Champagne live in history among the finest masterpieces of war.

One hundred years later immense forces were thrown southward on Paris. The French opposed them single-handed, moving back step by step to the Marne. There defense became offense and, in spite of the naked condition of France, Joffre finally turned Von Kluck only fifteen miles south of this point. There the Huns met defeat. Paris was saved, and the allies given time to assemble those heroic forces which, through four years of fighting and tremendous reverses, have made an equal advance of the enemy impossible. Last year the Crown Prince threw some seventy-five divisions along the southern sector in vain.

The latest drive in the Chateau Thierry region began the last of May, the town itself becoming the tip of the spear-head. There the English took the right flank, the French and the Americans the left.

On the eve of this last offensive Lloyd George said before parliament: "For Germans, as well as for us, the next few weeks will be a race between Hindenburg and President Wilson." Three successive waves of picked troops, Prussians, Saxons and Bavarians, failed before the little town. The Huns did reach the last of the four bridges across the Marne, but the United States Marines were in waiting to blow them up.

Once more historic Chateau Thierry-sur-Marne marked the turning of French resistance from defense to offense.

The United States Marines took possession of that sector after the latest offensive of the Germans had spent its force, and our Marines have held Chateau Thierry since, and extended their lines—though the Germans have made attempt after attempt to drive them out.

They will hold it, and they will advance from there—if that is the course decided upon by the higher command.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Weather man says showers.

Sometimes he hits it right.

Pep will win the war; the lack of it spells defeat.

As the forces of civilization are getting up more pep, the Austrians and Germans are losing all they ever had.

The German official communication of yesterday said the Germans penetrated the American positions at Seicheprey, in the Toul sector east of St. Mihiel, and inflicted heavy casualties. The Associated Press correspondent with the American army in this region says the infantry activity was confined to an attempted raid, notwithstanding the German claim.

What is the answer? The Germans lied officially. They did it for home consumption.

The Associated Press man told the truth. If he were caught telling anything else, he would not hold his job a day.

The cherries and the loganberries must be saved. That is one of the most important matters before the people of Salem.

The Kaiser is still promising his people the help of God. But they begin to see that he has his wires crossed. The other end of the wire is insulated with asbestos.

Eugene Walter, the dramatist, says that the women of America are dress drunk. Mr. Walter no doubt refers to the women of New York, where he is well acquainted. Nothing like that out west.

War Savings Stamps are costing \$4.17 this month and they will never be cheaper. Like everything else, the tendency is to advance.

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 (Now 49c), MEN'S SPORT SHIRTS (\$1.00 values, Now 68c), SILVER ARROW and TRIANGLE COLLARS (2 for 25c), LINE OF MEN'S STRAW SAILORS (Values to \$3.00, Now 35c)

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

Big Bargain SHOE TABLE IN THE REAR OF THE SHOE DEPARTMENT



IN A SOCIAL WAY

By Florence Elizabeth Nichols

Considering it their patriotic duty, many Salem girls will leave soon for summer camps where they will pick berries to meet the emergency labor shortage. Twenty girls have already enlisted in the Y. W. C. A. camp which will open Monday at the Miller orchards, five miles from Salem. It will be a semi-vacation time for these workers as bits of recreation have been planned for them. Music and other entertainment will be furnished by special artists who will go to the camp at the pleasure hours.

chaperone the party. They will also be accompanied by a cook. About ten vacancies remain in this camp and those who are interested may telephone 161, Miss Florence Cleveland, the secretary of the local Y. W. C. A.

Those who will leave are the Misses Frances Doerfler, Gladys Moore, Myrtle Walker, Esther Paragonain, Roberta Hirschbach, Helen Weller, Helen Rose, Mary Jane Albert, Margaret Griffith, Ruth Coppock, Miriam Holder, Lela Baum, Mildred Simpson, Florence Harrington, Mildred Seeley, Florence Legg, Mrs. J. O. Hall and Mrs. A. Leopold.

Mrs. Robert Paulus and Mrs. P. J. Hibler of Union street have had as their guests during the week, their brother, Mel Eoff and his 2-year-old son Robert, of Pendleton. The father and baby will return home the early part of next week.

Mrs. Merlin Harding has been passing the week in Portland.

Mrs. A. Parrott and little son Archie have returned to their home

in Portland after passing the week with Mrs. Cal Patton.

Mrs. J. S. Graham has returned from a fortnight's stay at Mill City where she was the guest of Mrs. William Riddell.

Mrs. Carv F. Martin and daughter Frances and Master Carey, Jr., have left for a month's visit at the home of Mrs. Martin's mother, Mrs. Francis Smith, in the Rocky mountains, at Grangeville, Idaho.

Miss Eula Zea of Loma, Mont., is the guest of Mrs. Frank Bligh. During her visit in Salem she has also been with her sister, Mrs. A. A. Graber. Recently she visited in Portland and at Seaside. Miss Zea will remain a month longer.

Miss Rose Claire Williams who recently departed with the forty-sixth hospital unit, is en route to France. When leaving Salem, Miss Williams was sent to Fort Lee, Virginia, and from that place to New York city, where preparations for embarkment were made.

Revelations of a Wife

The Story of a Honeymoon

A Wonderful Romance of Married Life Wonderfully Told by ADELE GARRISON

A QUIET DECISION The morning after Dicky had made the scene about Jack's letter I awoke with a violent sick headache, such as I have been subject to since childhood. I lay still, wondering if Dicky would think I was too anky to get up and get breakfast. I heard him splashing in the bathroom, and then I heard him go to the kitchen door. I thanked my stars that I had carefully put the kitchen and dining room in perfect order the night before. He waited for several minutes. Then he came to my door which stood ajar. "Are you sick, Madge?" His voice was conventional, but he came rushing into the room at my answer. "Yes, Dicky, I am quite ill. I am afraid you will have to get your breakfast at the restaurant."

"All right, sweetheart, tell me swiftly rushing to my mind the thoughts which I knew would come as soon as my brain was able to dwell upon them. What was the reason for Dicky's sudden change of attitude toward the letter from Jack? Was he sincere in accepting my feeling for my old friend, or was he adopting my tactics toward Lillian Gale? Was he determined to eliminate Jack from my life, as I had planned to shut out Mrs. Underwood from his? Was this sudden cordiality a means to that end? Another thought struck me. Did Lillian Gale's friendship mean so much to Dicky that he was willing to tolerate my liking for my old friend, rather than risk putting her out of his life by shutting out Jack from mine? Finally sleep came mercifully to me and I forgot my troubles. (To be continued)

"Never mind the breakfast, sweetheart, tell me what I can do for you. I'll phone for a doctor right away." Here was the old Dicky, kind, impetuous, the royal lover. I caught him by the sleeve as he was dashing out to the telephone. "Listen, Dicky, I have had these headaches for years. I know just what to do for them."

"I'll stay at home then and take care of you." "Indeed you won't with that cover on your mind. I couldn't talk to you anyway, and you couldn't do anything for me. If you will just go to two or three little things for me this morning so I won't have to raise my head from this pillow until about noon, I'll be all right. Luckily those socks whose ads I answered will hardly get their mail in time to come this forenoon. Oh will you telephone that employment agency not to send anyone else up here?" "But you cannot be all alone here, and ill."

Lemon Juice For Freckles. Girl! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost. Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.