

THE OREGON STATESMAN

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FOCH, WHO FIGHTS LIKE GRANT

After the Napoleonic wars there was nothing too good for the Duke of Wellington. To adorn his peerage the British Parliament bought him an estate at a cost of more than a million dollars. He was given the ribbons and jewels of the Garter and the Golden Fleece—the two most highly prized decorations in Europe. Likewise he was made a field marshal in the armies of eight different nations. For money he could never again lack, and even the boots worn by the brave and gallant were named after him. It now remains to be seen what the world will do to honor the already illustrious Ferdinand Foch, whose career thus far has indicated no blemish and whose military strategy is marked only by unstained success. The world is kind to its heroes and as America is virtually responsible for placing the supreme command in the hands of this truly great Frenchman, America may well honor him for his admirable fulfillment of the trust imposed.

Foch fights like Grant. He is sure, and then he goes ahead. He cannot be defeated, with the forces he has under his command.

During the four years in which Canada has been at war the Methodist church has raised \$24,624,518 for all purposes. Yet Canada's alacrity in meeting all her war obligations is notable. The churches have remained in a healthy condition, and it is probable that the other denominations have done as well, at least in proportion to their members.

The United States is over the top and away beyond, with the Fourth Liberty Loan. This marks the greatest financial feat in history. No other nation ever has floated such a gigantic loan in so short a time, and no nation but the United States could accomplish it. Six billion dollars means six thousand millions of dollars; and the total will be much above the amount this country set out to secure. The United States has become the banker of the nations.

FINDING HER SOUL.

Rev. R. E. Blight, pastor of the Church of the People, in Los Angeles, spoke these words through the Times, of last Sunday:

"America is finding her soul.

"Of course, we loved America, this big, brave, beautiful, self-satisfied, self-indulgent, hard-headed America. We cheered the flag and applauded 'Dixie' and proclaimed to the world that we admitted our bigness and superiority. There was a jauntiness about our going to war; a cock-sureness and a happy-go-lucky spirit. We shrieked our defiance to Kaiser Bill and all the cabarets in the Stars and Stripes and the coon-shouters sang sentimental ditties on war themes. We were all very happy in our belated patriotism. But all that effervescence has blown away. As we read the gradually lengthening lists of casualties and feel increasingly the pinch of war necessity a more sober tone comes into the voices of our orators. We begin to appreciate the seriousness of the enterprise in which we are engaged.

"Uncle Sam has reached down into our homes and touched our boys on the shoulders and said 'Come.' And they have gone, true-hearted sons of Columbia, determined to maintain the heroic traditions of their fathers.

"Uncle Sam said to the mothers and wives of our land, 'Give,' and with breaking hearts, but Spartan souls, they have given their lives, best loves, free gifts of devotion.

"Uncle Sam said to the nation, 'Give.' And uncounted millions of dollars are being poured out in taxes and in support of war relief activities.

"Uncle Sam said to the business men, 'Reorganize your business to fit the present need.' And without a whimper the business men have seen the work of years overthrown.

"A nation finds its soul in common sacrifice. This war is going to cost us much in money, in blood, in agony, but if the nation comes to itself in the hour of the great tribulation, the war will be worth all it costs.

"In the sympathy of common suffering, in the partnership of a common effort, in the comradeship of a great adventure for humanity and democracy, the ancient differences and misunderstandings that set us in centering groups shall be fused in the fires of a mightier affection and under the hammering of tragic events shall be fashioned a fine, strong, well-tempered nation, of one spirit and with one purpose, well fitted to fulfill a noble and worthy part in the world that is to be."

THE NEXT MONEY DRIVE.

The campaign for the fourth Liberty Loan came to an end last night. That it was a success is certain.

Although some strenuous work was necessary during the closing hours to bring the subscriptions in so that the full amount of \$6,000,000,000

REPUBLICAN TICKET

General Election, November 5, 1918

United States Senator (Short Term)
FRED W. MULKEY, of Multnomah county.

United States Senator (Long Term)
CHARLES L. MENARY, of Marion county.

Representative in Congress.

First District:
W. C. HAWLEY, of Marion county

Second District:
N. J. SINNOT, of Wasco county

Third District:
C. H. McARTHUR, of Multnomah county.

Governor.
JAMES WITHERCOMBE, of Benton county.

State Treasurer.
O. P. HOFF, of Multnomah county.

Justice of Supreme Court.
CHARLES A. JOHNS, of Multnomah county.

Attorney General.
GEORGE M. BROWN, of Douglas county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.
J. A. CHURCHILL, of Baker county.

Labor Commissioner.
C. H. GRAM, of Multnomah county.

Public Service Commissioner.
FRED A. WILLIAMS, of Josephine county.

Superintendent Water Division No. 1.
PERCY A. CUPPER, of Marion county.

Superintendent Water Division No. 2.
GEORGE T. COCHRAN, of Union county.

Why Make a Change at This Time?

COUNTY AND DISTRICT TICKET

State Senator.
W. A. JONES, of Wacunda.

Representative.
S. A. HUGHES, of Salem.

Representative.
REYNOLD JONES, of Chemawa.

Representative.
DAVID H. LOONEY, of Jefferson.

Representative.
IVAN G. MARTIN, of Salem.

County Judge.
GEORGE W. WEEKS, of Fair Grounds.

County Treasurer.
W. M. Basher, of Salem.

County Sheriff.
W. L. SEEDHAM, of Salem.

County Clerk.
BOYER, of Salem.

County Surveyor.
D. G. DRAGER, of Salem.

County Assessor.
R. H. HERRICK, of Salem.

County Coroner.
A. M. CLOUGH, of Salem.

County Recorder.
MILDRED R. BROOKS, of Salem.

County Commissioner.
W. H. GOWLEY, of Woodburn.

Justice of the Peace.
Woodburn District, no acceptance.

Astoria District, D. F. EASTBURN.

Gervais District, H. D. MARS, of Gervais.

Mecham District, WILLIAM P. MULKEY, of Mecham.

Salem District, G. E. UNRUH, of Salem.

Stayton District, J. R. GRIER, of Stayton.

Counties.

Aurora District, CHARLES KINZER, of Aurora.

Chenoweth District, F. E. OSBORNE, of Aurora.

Gervais District, WILLIAM BOWLEY, of Gervais.

Harb District, B. A. CASE, of Gates.

Jefferson District, J. T. JONES, of Jefferson.

Madras District, A. BOURBON, of Madras.

Naselle District, W. E. DE LONG, of Naselle.

Silverton District, A. F. SIERAL, of Silverton.

Scott District, H. E. MAGEE, of Scott.

Stayton District, HENRY SMITH, of Stayton.

could be reported.

This done, the people of the United States must now prepare to meet the call for \$170,599,000 in a campaign which will be conducted during the week of November 11-18; and it will be a drive altogether different from any other money-raising scheme which has yet been undertaken.

In making reference to this drive, a writer on one of the Eastern journals says:

"When the war broke out, in 1914, the consecrated men who were directing the activities of the International Young Men's Christian Association saw in it the greatest opportunity for practical service that had ever come to the association. They at once instituted Y. M. C. A. work with the British army, and shortly after that with the prisoners of war in all of the belligerent countries. This work of the Young Men's Christian Association has grown until it has become the greatest enterprise of the kind the world has ever seen. Last year the people of the United States raised \$53,000,000 for the use of the Army Y. M. C. A.

"Not to be behind their brothers in service, the Young Women's Christian Association quickly organized for war work. They established hostess houses at the different camps, where the women relatives and friends of soldiers could meet them under satisfactory and homelike surroundings, and have taken up overseas war relief work especially suited to women.

"Other religious organizations were quick to see the great value of this work, and to take part in it. Through the society known as the Knights of Columbus, adherents of the Catholic faith commenced work along the lines worked out by the Y. M. C. A., and they were shortly followed by the Jewish Welfare Board and the Salvation Army; the Salvation Army was in the field as quickly as the Young Men's Christian Association, but necessarily in a much smaller way, because of its limited support.

"Then, in addition to the work of these five religious organizations, a War Camp Community Service was started for the purpose of ministering especially to the social life of the soldiers both within and without the camps, and the American Library Association began to extend its activities for the purpose of placing good reading matter in the hands of the men both in our training camps and overseas.

"While all of these organizations are carrying on somewhat similar work, each of them has been distinct in itself and raising its money through the efforts of its adherents. When the matter of conducting the yearly campaigns for money came up this year, President Wilson earnestly insisted that, instead of hav-

FUTURE DATES.

October 23, Wednesday—Annual meeting, Willamette chapter, Red Cross.

November 5, Tuesday—Election day in Oregon.

November 11 to 18—United war fund campaign.

December, date not set—Fifth annual Marion County Corn Show.

ing seven separate campaigns, all should join in one campaign to raise the total amount needed for all, and distributing it according to the needs of the work of each particular organization. The organizations complied with the president's request, and a campaign will be conducted in November to raise \$170,599,000. Of this amount, the Young Men's Christian Association will require \$100,000,000, the Young Women's Christian Association \$15,000,000, the Knights of Columbus \$20,000,000, the War Camp Community Service \$15,000,000, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army and the American Library Association each \$3,500,000. Any excess over this will be distributed in the same proportion.

"All of this money will be needed. All of it will be needed for work for our soldiers, beginning with the time they go on the train to the training camp, following them all through the training camp, across the water on the transports to France, through the training period there, up to the front line trenches, back again to the hospitals and rest areas, and returning with them to their homes. It is the greatest enterprise of the kind in the world, and the money given is the free-will offering of the American people, and given with the thought that they will leave nothing undone to provide wholesome surroundings and conditions for our fighting men. It is a privilege to contribute to this great enterprise."

WHY THE LIBERTY LOAN.

Here is a brief recital of a few of the costs which made it necessary for the United States government to call for \$6,000,000,000 by means of the fourth Liberty Loan bond campaign which came to an end last night:

The average cost of drafting a man into the army is \$4.93, and the cost of drafting 5,000,000 men will be approximately \$24,000,000.

The cost of the average cantonment for the training of our soldiers is about \$9,000,000. There are forty or more army posts, recruiting depots, training camps, etc.

Each American soldier costs the government on an average \$2040 a year. The average pay for each soldier is \$840 a year. The full outfit of clothing for a soldier before he sails overseas costs \$86.83, and many articles must be replaced several times a year, so that it costs about \$200 a year for service clothing alone. A private in the infantry carries fighting equipment which costs \$67.29. It costs \$156.95 a year to feed each man in the American Expeditionary Forces.

A light machine gun, or automatic rifle, such as the Browning, costs \$125. The Lewis type costs about \$200.

The average rate of production of rifle cartridges in this country is 15,000,000 a day, and these cartridges cost the government \$40 a thousand. The average cost of the tanks is about \$10,000 each; airplanes cost from \$7000 to \$20,000 each; base hospitals with 1000 beds, cost \$500,000; and transports cost from \$1,500,000 to \$10,000,000.

The cost of a seven days' bombardment by the British in June, 1917, was \$63,791,235 for ammunition alone. The preliminary curtain of fire, laid down for six days, required 1,250,541 shells of all sizes, which cost \$43,166,535. On the seventh day, when the attack was made, 707,834 shells were fired, at a cost of \$20,424,700. A barrage laid down to repel a small raid may cost as much as \$500,000.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Over the top, of course. But it was the greatest financial undertaking in history.

The German note will probably be read today, and it is predicted that it will concede all points of President Wilson excepting the giving up of submarine warfare before evacuation. If this is the answer it will take only a line to reply. The United States has always held that submarine warfare as conducted by Germany, is piracy. The United States and the allies cannot recede from this point, because it is everlastingly true. There can be no jockeying with Germany. All the cards must be on the table.

In answering Austria, it was necessary only to call attention to the fact that conditions have changed since the 14 points were set forth. It is now for the Czech-Slovaks and Jug-Slavs to choose: to say whether they insist upon independence or will be satisfied with autonomy under Austria. There is a wide difference between independence and autonomy, under such a government as Austria has always been.

In four days 80 square miles of territory in Belgium have been redeemed from the Hun. Going some. And still going good.

Our allowance of sugar is curtailed again, just as the cranberries begin to come into the market. And they say they are sorer than ever this fall.

Speaking of the Spanish influenza do you recall the joke of Joe Herbert in Victor Herbert's "Fortune Teller"? "I had a little bird and its name was Enza. I opened the door and influenza. Remember what Joe Cawthorne, his partner, said to that?"

The bayonet work of the colored

troops at the front is said to be a dream. A man accustomed to handling a "razor" on fashionable occasions has but little to learn in bayonet drill.

HOW IT WENT OVER

(Continued from page 1).

Manager Carey S. Hill. San Francisco clearing house figures show \$91,056,800 on hand, as compared with the quota of \$107,876,500.

The ship naming contest is close in every class of cities, and returns tonight could not be considered final as to winners, except possibly in the case of Eureka, Cal., in Class E, which has made a percentage of 148.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 19.—At the close of the nation-wide fourth liberty loan campaign unofficial figures show that the people of Lane county have subscribed approximately \$750,000. The county's quota was \$695,520.

SPOKANE, Oct. 19.—With a quota of \$5,642,000, Spokane city at noon today had subscribed \$6,248,000 to the fourth liberty loan campaign, according to official figures announced tonight. Many subscriptions came in during the afternoon and evening which will put the total many thousands over the quota. All districts outside the city report full subscriptions, many going several times over their quota.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Oct. 19.—On the final plea of Brigadier General Bruce P. Disque for men in the woods to double their subscriptions to the fourth liberty loan, two camps at Whatcom county sent in \$7900 late this evening. The men had previously made their camps 100 per cent. This county has subscribed as near as totals could be obtained tonight \$1,788,000 or \$125,000 over its quota.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Oct. 19.—Final figures compiled by executive committee of the fourth liberty loan show Walla Walla went "over the top" by \$5400. This city's quota was \$1,375,400. The Walla Walla district comprising Walla Walla, Columbia and Garfield counties, oversubscribed its quota by \$75,000. The district quota was \$2,160,000. Oversubscriptions were reported to Manager P. M. Winans over long distances as follows: Pomeroy, \$24,800; Wainwright, \$12,850; Prescott, \$7000; Dayton, \$1000; etc.—Hub, \$2200.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 19.—What is declared to have been the largest and in other respects one of the most remarkable airplane exhibitions ever given in this country, was that given here today by army aviators from North Island to mark the success of the local liberty loan campaign. For nearly two hours 115 machines kept in massed formations over the city, some of the "bombing" type and of three different speeds, ranging from 70 to much more than 100 miles an hour.

All of them ascended and descended almost exactly on schedule time, and without a sign of an accident, not a strut nor a stick being out of place when the machines were returned to the hangars.

SALEM WINS

(Continued from page 1).

whose sympathy is not with their native land will be enrolled.

A large part of the \$6,000,000,000 will be paid to government agencies by banks through which subscriptions were arranged by individuals. The individual subscribers then will take 10 months in which to pay the banks.

According to official figures tonight, only the St. Louis and Minneapolis districts had exceeded their quotas, Minneapolis having gone over today. Unofficial reports credited several other districts with passing the 100 per cent mark, however. Confirmation probably cannot be obtained for several days.

The latest official reports from districts, including almost none of today's business, were announced tonight as follows:

District	Quota	Subscription
St. Louis	\$260,000,000	\$264,971,000
Minneapolis	210,000,000	211,740,000
Boston	500,000,000	497,050,000
Richmond	230,000,000	215,045,000
New York	1,800,000,000	1,735,331,000
Dallas	125,000,000	96,260,000
Cleveland	600,000,000	439,475,100
Chicago	870,000,000	617,554,350
Kansas City	260,000,000	183,944,850
Philadelphia	500,000,000	349,731,450
San Francisco	402,000,000	375,985,350
Atlanta	192,000,000	104,364,600

"The foregoing figures," said the treasury statement, "represent actual returns to the federal reserve banks up to the close of business Friday night, except in the case of Atlanta and San Francisco districts. Which are up to the close of business Thursday night. These returns will be greatly improved by the heavy subscriptions of Saturday and while there is a strong feeling of confidence among liberty loan executives throughout the country and in Washington, final reports from the banks must be awaited before it can be shown whether or not the desired goal has been safely reached.

"The crippling of the forces of the liberty loan committees and of the banking institutions by influenza delayed returns. In order that the liberty loan organizations and the banking institutions of the country may be able to devote themselves to the enormous task of tabulating and recording the flood—literally millions—of subscriptions which have come in during the last days of the campaign, it will not be possible to make daily announcements of the tabulations. The final report will be made as soon as approximately accurate figures are available."

Total subscriptions in the navy were estimated tonight by Rear-Admiral Cowie to be over \$33,000,000. This is more than the navy subscribed in all three previous loans. In an effort to obtain the very largest possible oversubscription Admiral Cowie today sent a message throughout the navy "for all hands to stand by until eight bells tonight."

Most coupon bonds of the fourth

Savings—An Investment

YOU may have never thought of this—but every dollar today placed in a Savings Account at the United States National Bank may be so termed. That such an investment will return you an unheard profit—just compare the exchange value of a dollar NOW—with what it more than likely will be when conditions again become NORMAL.

Reason It Out for YOURSELF



United States
National Bank
Salem Oregon

loan are ready for delivery now and registered bonds will be available soon. Holders of first and second loan bonds, which bear 3 1-2 and 4 per cent interest, respectively, have until November 9 to exchange them at banks for bonds bearing 4 1-4 per cent interest if they choose to do so.

Twenty percent of any fourth loan subscription is due November 11, second installment of 20 per cent due December 19, 20 per cent January 16 and 30 per cent January 30.

About sixteen billion dollars have now been raised by the American people in popular war loans since the United States entered the war, and all loans have been oversubscribed. The first loan was for \$2,000,000,000 and there was a billion dollars oversubscription, but none of this oversubscription was accepted.

The second loan was for \$3,000,000,000; subscriptions amounted to \$4,617,000,000 and the government took only half the oversubscriptions. The third loan was for \$3,000,000,000 and subscriptions amounted to \$4,176,000,000, all of which was taken.

Slav Birth Rate Excessive

The excessive birth rate of the Russian people is a menace to itself and to the rest of the world. If the masses do not limit the size of their families, all the land that the peasants have gained by the revolution will go to support increase of population instead of raising the plane of life, and twenty or thirty years hence they will be just as poor and miserable as they are now.

Unfortunately the revolution has checked the break-up of the rural communes, and communal landholding, with its encouragement so multiplication, seem now stronger than ever. The false Tolstoid ideal of unambitiousness, brotherly love, simple standards of living and prolific wifehood would make Russia as dismal as China.—"Russia in Upheaval," by Edward Alsworth Ross. (Century Co.)

Never Looked at the Piano.

After witnessing the performance of a blind pianist one Irishman remarked to another:

"Be the powers, that's the best music I ever heard with me two ears."

"He does pretty well for a blind man doesn't he?"

"He does, indeed, but I was just thinkin' wan thing."

"What's that?"

"It wouldn't make any difference to him if he wasn't blind."

"Why not?"

"Well, I was watchin' him all the evenin' and he never looks at the piano anyhow."—(American Medical Journal.)

Here's an Economical Solution to "The Range Problem"

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BUILD IT WITH RIVETS



Your range effects your every day living expense. First cost is only a beginning. That's why it is an important problem to be sure you get a range that will save.

Monarch Malleable

THE STAG SATISFACTORY RANGE

FIRST COST is no more than the ordinary Range

LAST COST IS FAR LESS

After selling them for more than 25 years we have still to see our first dissatisfied customer

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