"To help make strong, keen, red-blooded Americans there is nothing in my experience which I have found so valuable as organic iron—Nuxated Iron," says Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and the Westchester County Hospital. Nuxated Iron often increases the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down people in two weeks' time. It is now being used by over three million people annually, including such men as Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and ex-Governor of Iowa; former United States Senator, former United States Senator and Vice-Presidential nominee, Chas. A. Towne; General John I. Clem (Retired), the drummer boy of Shiloh, who was sergeant in the U. S. Army when only 12 years of age; also United States Judge G. W. Atkinson of the Court of Claims of Washington, and others. Nuxated Iron is dispensed by all good druggists everywhere.

Sold in This City by Daniel J. Fry and J. C. Perry

MARSHALL PRESIDENT WHEN WILSON LEAVES

(Continued from page 1).

in Europe "would constitute an inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office."

"The constitution," he concluded, "does not provide who shall decide when a disability occurs justifying the vice president in assuming to act as president. * * If the vice president should not assume to act and veto a bill and at the expiration of 10 days from the date of its passage no veto from the president himself in writing should have been received, a question would arise for the courts to determine as to the powers of the vice president to act for the president.

"That questions in the past never have arisen for actual decision is a tribute to the wisdom of our presidents in conforming with the traditions of their great office, with that unbroken custom which ripens into law and in not suffering the whisperings of personal ambition to lead them to depart from the paths of accustomed action thereby avoiding the creation of new, uncertain and perhaps dangerous questions of constitutional right and power."

PRESIDEN SAILS FOR EUROPE NEXT WEEK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President Wilson will sail for Europe next week to attend the opening of the peace conference and expects to be back in Washington soon after the middle of January.

Plans for the presidents' trip are going steadily ahead, but beyond the original announcement that he would leave immediately after the convening of congress on December 2, no details have been made public. However, it was said today authoritatively that the president plans to be back in Washington soon after he leaves.

There has been no indication when the peace conference will assemble, but the general belief here is that it will convene immediately after the Christmas holidays. The president goes in advance to confer with the entente statesmen and it is expected the broad outline of the treaty will be framed before hand with a view to its adaption soon after the conference meets.

The president was understood to have discussed his trip with members of his official family at the regular Tuesday cabinet meeting today.

Reports of censorship of the news of the peace conference were met today with the statement that not only would there be no censorship, but that the American newspaper correspondents would be given all facilities possible for transmtting their dispatches.

Correspondents sent from this country will make the trip on a naval vessel, which will be placed at their disposal. They will leave next Monday ahead of the president because there is no ship available which can make as fast time as the steamer on which Mr. Wilson and his party will sail.

JACK WILLIAMS

(Continued from page 1)

apply for enlistment in Uncle Sam's aviation forces, but to his chagrin, was turned down physically. He also applied for enlistment in the infantry, but the thing that makes it possible for him to climb keeps him out of the army, and that is his flat feet. He has a brother in the Lafayette Flying squadron, now changed to the United States Flying corps. He has been in the climbing game for nearly nine years, climbing his first building in Cleveland, O., in 1910. He has been at the game ever since. In tomorrow's Statesman he will tell how he came to start the unusual feat of climbing the sides of buildings for a living.

Several of Salem's merchants are preparing special bargains for Saturday and those who come to town to see the Human Fly will also have the opportunity to purchase more for their money than ever before and at the same time see America's greatest daredevil in action.

To any young woman who will rule upon Mr. Williams back to the top of the building he will present an order for the best suit available at one of the local stores, and at the same time assure her that she will be just as safe as he in making the trip. The only condition is that the person weigh less than 125 pound.

Read the Classified Ads.

In Men's Shoes

We offer the ideal shoe for particular men. Men who desire trim, stylish, comfortable and serviceable shoes, in the very popular

THE STETSON SHOE

They come in all the latest patterns and colors, such as the tony red English bal, at $12.00

Tan Army Blucher, the vici kid Stetson last, the tan army, at $11.60, and the great Corndodger last at.....$11.75

We also have the Brennan shoes, in all styles and leathers, at.....$9.00, $8.50, $8.00 on down to $6.00

And other makes as low as.....$5.00, $4.00 and $3.50

WE ARE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

The Bootery

WHERE CASH IS KING

PHONE COMPANY IS ORDERED TO IMPROVE ITSELF

Sufficient Number of Skilled Operators Ordered by Commission

GIRLS REFUSED PLACES

Student Operators Placed on Boards to Do Work of Veterans

By order of the public service commission issued yesterday the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company is required to provide a sufficient number of skilled operators and adopt such other measures as may be necessary to afford to its patrons a reasonable, sufficient and adequate telephone service. The company is given five days within which to notify the commission whether it will comply with the order.

The order calls the company's attention to its failure to employ skilled operators, formerly in the companys' employ, who happen to be members of the telephone operators' union, although they have applied for positions since public clamor for better service arose, and while the company has been advertising for operators and giving lack of experienced help as an excuse for poor service.

"From testimony produced at the hearing," says the order, "which testimony stands unchallenged and uncontradicted, it appears that numbers of competent and experienced switchboard operators, formerly in the employ of this company, fully trained in the operation of the particular equipment used by it, and who happen to be members of Telephone Operators union have recently applied for positions and have been advised that they would be called in case they were needed. These trained operators have not been called nor employed even during the past months of public clamor for better service, although the company was continuously and extensively advertising for operators, necessitating the public to limit the use of the service to essential conversations, leaving many inexperienced girls at responsible positions on the boards, and at the same time contributing further to the demoralization of service by allowing positions to remain vacant. Our investigation does not disclose the reason for this apparent failure to secure the services of these competent assistants; justification, if there be any, is known only to the operating officials of the company who have not seen fit to offer any explanation. There appears to be no assurance that the services so offered by these skilled operators would be utilized any more readily after an increase in revenues or an advance in the wage scale, than under the conditions heretofore prevailing."

The commission takes the stand that the predominant cause of the depreciated and impaired service afforded by the company is its failure to provide a sufficient number of skilled operators.

"Student operators with from six to 10 days' instruction in the company's training school are now being placed at the boards in central offices," says the order, "whereas in normal times a period of from 16 to 22 days of preliminary instruction is required before a novice is considered competent to assume any responsibility as part of the operating force."

That the company has conceded that wages are too low is asserted in the order, which points out that wages have not been increased as contemplated although the company seeks to excuse the attempt to increase rates by asserting the increase is necessary to pay reasonable wages.

The order point out that the service of the company is poor generally but particularly inadequate in Portland.

"The commission is of the opinion that increased wages will alleviate the seriousness of the present situation and believes that changes in the scale as outlined by the company may accomplish the desire end," says the order. "That the wages now paid to the operators of the company are inadequate and should be immediately increased there is no dispute. We do not, however, subscribe to the proposition that the present inadequate wages received by the young women in this work are solely responsible for the poor service afforded.''

Increase Short of 25 Per Cent Allowed Road

A supplementary freight tariff schedule of the Valley & Siletz railroad, making a 25 per cent horizontal increase in rates, was again suspended by the public service commission yesterday. This order, however, allows an increase in rates which it is believed will meet the demands of increased costs of operation.

"While the commission does not favor the establishment of a straight horizontal increase in all rates of the respondent, under the conditions which now prevail, we believe from the showing made that a reasonasle increase in some of the company's rates is justified."

Hearing was held at Independence as a result of a previous suspension of the 25 per cent increase, the company having been released from government control along with other short line roads. The road extends from Independence to Valsetz, a distance of 34 miles. It was constructed as a logging road and has been a common carries only since January 1, this year.

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT! STOP DANDRUFF AND BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Hair stops falling out and gets thick, wavy, strong and beautiful.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first, yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it, surely get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any druggist or toilet counter for a few cents.

NATION LEAGUE TO COME EARLY IN DISCUSSIONS

America Will Make Every Effort to Inject Ideals at Peace Table

MAY BE PARAMOUNT

Believed That They Should Stand Ahead of Territorial Aspirations

(By The Associated Press)

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Although formal peace conference at an early date is likely to force begins the peace conference at an early date begin the proceedings instead of being postponed until the new year for minor preliminaries, it is believed here.

Many methods and points have been discussed in this quarter. The American view is that the coming congress will not be like the Vienna congress, which devoted itself principally to arranging what each power should receive as a result of the Napoleonic upheaval. According to the American view, the present war was based on certain high ideals and was not a struggle for territorial gains.

Therefore, it is maintained, ideals should come before territorial aspirations in the deliberations of the congress, and these ideals having been first defined should thereafter be the main guide in national aspirations.

One of the chief of these ideals, it is pointed out, was to prevent future warfare, and a league of nations has been generally and officially accepted as the most practical organization for accomplishing that ideal.

It is therefore held that this should be one of the first subjects considered and should set a standard of ideals for other subjects following.

It can be stated that this American view of procedure has found warm supporters in England and in France though there is also another viewpoint which clings to the old procedure under the Vienna congress, whereby individual aspirations for territory should have first consideration.

Those urging that territorial questions should come first say it is highly desirable to sign a peace treaty embodying the essential details at the earliest possible moment, so as to terminate the official war period under which troops are held for the direction of the war and railroads, telegraphs and other public utilities remain directed until peace is signed. According to this view a peace agreement on essentials would release the armies, including the American troops holding the occupied regions.

Having secured an early agreement on territorial and other practical details it is suggested that the larger general questions, like a league of nations, could come up later for extended discussion either by the peace congress or a separte international congress to formulate the working details of the league. This view is chiefly held by those favoring the old Vienna congress procedure of individual claims first, while the American viewpoint is distinctly favorable to establishing ideals first as the guiding principle of the congress.

Pain

Here is a message to suffering women, from Mrs. Kathryn Edwards, of R. F. D. 4, Washington Court House, Ohio. "I am glad to tell, and have told many women, what I suffered before I knew of Cardui and the great benefit to be derived from this remedy. A few years ago I became practically helpless . . ."

TAKE

Card-u-i

The Woman's Tonic

"I was very weak," Mrs. Edwards goes on to say, "and could not stoop without suffering great pain . . . Nothing seemed to help me until I heard of Cardui and began the use of it . . . I gradually gained my strength . . . I am now able to do all my work." If you need a tonic take Cardui. It is for women. It acts gently and reliably and will probably help you as it helped this lady.

All Druggists

E B 12

CLARK SAYS HE IS FOR SCHOOL BUDGET

(Continued from page 1).

foot to have the state held out by assuming one-third of the salaries.

"The government determines what is to be taught in the departments and what is practical. The boys must all have commercial machinery, not toys and must put in three hours a day in the mechanical classes. A student is required to carry the usual three-year academic course before he can graduate from the metal work."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by J. H. Albert, who stated that he had wanted for years to see some of his taxes spent in the manner cited. Mr. Winslow joined him by saying he was thoroughly in sympathy with the move because of its practicality.

Mr Ttodd then explained that it was planned after the Homan house adjoining the high school has been remodeled by the manual training classes to have the girls take it over, furnish it and make it rentable. They will also serve lunches in it at noon, learning to finance such an enterprise while it is actually making money for the school district.

William H. Burghardt, clerk of the board, was then called upon to explain an overdraft mentioned. He stated that after the checks are made out there is usually an overdraft on account of the slowness of incoming taxes. Loans are generally negotiated until regular funds are paid in, and the year is closed even with the board.

Mr. Marcus having expressed himself satisfied with the information he had secured in response to question Mr. Winslow continued, especially when he said he was so much interested in seeing his children get a good education that he'll have to do like Governor Withycombe and cut." Whereupon E. T. Barnes rose to dilate upon the matter.

"Mr Clark has consistently opposed most of our moves," he said. "After we had placed domestic science in the junior high schools and even procured gas plates for the departments Mr. Clark objected to connecting the gas. When the girls of one of the buildings had cold feet and it was recommended that flooring be put in downstairs to protect their health he voted against it. Likewise he is the man who wanted to remove telephones from the grade schools.

At this point William McGilchrist expressed himself so thoroughly convinced that he proposed that a committee of the men present call upon those who had complained to Mr. Clark and present the argument to them, as it was brought out at the meeing. This met with favor, all of the men saying they would be willing to do missionary work of this nature.

A. A. Lee, formerly a member of the board, said he had gone over the records of previous budgets carefully, comparing them with the present and found that the school board had practised extreme economy in making up the one in question. First, speaking of the decline in the census, challenged by Mr. Clark he stated: "We have many families here who go fruit and berry picking out of town about the time the census is being taken. Closed hoses are likely to open up after October 1. The census is simply taken at the improper time for the interest of the district in general. I don't know when we have ever had a census taken that everyone was satisfied with.

"I went over the proposed budget thoroughly before coming here tonight," he went on. "I am now thoroughly convinced that it is wise and that I personally am satisfied with it. The salaries are fully as economical and close at the present time as before and the board is also running closer on general expenses, having bunched schools, made classes larger and saved employing additional teachers and they are entitled to credit for doing it.

"There has never been a budget in the past 15 years that has not brought a kich yet the school board yet has never lost a budget or had an item cut from it. It is always made out by the finance committee and should be approved just as largely as possible and if the people are interested in getting the best for their children they will vote for it. You ought to congratulate yourselves that the levy isn't a mill or a mill and a half greater. The district has never run on anything like the same pro-rata expense as now."

U. G. Shipley voicing the sentiments of the business men, suggested that they go to the polls undivided, implying that Mr. Clark join in this sentiment. When asked point blank by Mr. Winslow if he would give his support the chairman finally rose and remarked emphatically:

"I'll work for it if you men will pay a little more attention to what I say on cutting expenses."

Very little business was taken up last night. The board accepted the resignation of Miss Sophie Stork, who goes to North Yakima to teach French shortly. She has been instructor in Latin in the high school.

"Mother's Tender Flowers"

Watch the tongue of your young!

Children droop and wither if you permit constipation poison to be absorbed into their delicate systems.

Hurry! Give Cascarets to clean the little clogged-up liver and bowels. Children love harmless Cascarets because Cascarets taste like candy—only 10 cents a box! Grand!

When a child's tongue turns white, breath feverish, stomach [illegible] mothers can always depend upon safe old "Cascarets" to gently, yet [illegible] ough clean the little liver and bowels. Cascarets are just [illegible] children. They taste like candy and no child need be coaxed to [illegible] them even when cross, bilious and sick. Each 10 cent box contains [illegible] tions and dose for children aged one year old and upwards.

ORIGINAL ARMY DIVISIONS BADLY BROKEN UP BY WAR EXIGENCIES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—News from France today that the twenty-seventh and the thirtieth divisions, which have been fighting with the British army, have been withdrawn with only approximately 12,500 officers and men in each, does not mean that these organizatons have been reduced to less than half of their normal strength in the severe fighting on the British front before the signing of the armistice.

Army officers recalled today that only the infantry machine gun units of these divisions went into action with the British forces, the artillery being used elsewhere. It was also regarded as more than probable that the infantry and machine gun units were reduced in number so as to make the division conform in size to the British divisions with which they were operatng.

The British divisional unit numbers about 12,500 men. The twenty-seventh division is the New York national guard division, commanded by Major General John F. O'Ryan, the only national guard officer to have served through the war with that high rank. The thirtieth division was composed of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina national guard and was known as the "Wildcat" division.

Both these organizations say heavy action with the British troops and were highly commended by British officers for their desperate fighting when Marshal Haig's armies were smashing the Hindenburg line in Northern France early in the fall and later engagements. Their losses undoubtedly have been heavy, but it is not regarded as probable that half their original strength figured in the casualty lists.

So far as is known here no date for the return of these or any other divisions from France has been fixed. Secretary Baker said today none of the divisional organizations would arrive home before Christmas as the transport facilities will be used in moving casuals and sick and wounded.

When the divisions return from France they will bear little resemblance in enlisted personnel to same divisions when they started overseas. Application of the one army theory to all the forces an the systems of the replacements to fill gaps in front line organizations will be found to have obliterated to a large degree the lines which before their departure divided the divisions into national guard, national army or regular organizations.

This fact was sharply illustrated today by news from France that the 76th division had reached its [illegible] kation port on the other side [illegible] a full strength of 61 officers [illegible] thousand men. It went over [illegible] substantially to full strength of [illegible] 000 men.

The report today from F[illegible] shows that not only have 26,000 [illegible] the 27,000 men of the original [illegible] been scattered in the fighting a[illegible] but that probably a large numbe[illegible] additional men passed through [illegible] ranks in the same way. The [illegible] sion itself was neved in action [illegible] near the front, but it is evident [illegible] the bulk of its original personnel [illegible] not see action in other divisions.

It may be that the extraordinary depletion in the ranks of the [illegible] division represents casualties [illegible] ed by the 26th division, the [illegible] England national guard form[illegible] was first of the troops other [illegible] those of the regulars to reach F[illegible] This division saw heavy fighting [illegible] many sectors and won an [illegible] reputation. Its casualties are [illegible] tain to have been heavy and [illegible] likely that it was kept at [illegible] strength by replacement drafts [illegible] the 76th division which was [illegible] ed of men largely from the same [illegible] of the country. If that is true [illegible] 26th, when that does come, will [illegible] pear more like the old 76th [illegible] anything else for the bulk of its [illegible] sonnel will have been drawn [illegible] that source.

Even if the men of the 76th [illegible] not gone into the 26th, but [illegible] been scattered among other [illegible] it is obvious that the replacement system has served to break up most entirely the localized [illegible] of the original divisions. All [illegible] active units are now filled with [illegible] from the selective service, [illegible] guard and regular army [illegible] nately and had the war [illegible] the whole army would have [illegible] welded together in this fashion [illegible] there was no possibility of distinguishing between the units [illegible] number.

TO CHART LABOR

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—A [illegible] chart of labor conditions throughout the country is being planned by [illegible] war industries board and the [illegible] eral labor bureau so that the [illegible] ernment can send men to different sections to meet industrial [illegible] Jesse H. Evans, assistant director [illegible] the labor department's [illegible] labor department in Washington [illegible] told a meeting of chairmen of [illegible] eral Illinois boards today.

Annexing the Port of Portland

SALEM'S back door, as it were, will be Portland's trade outlet. At our front, stretch the wealth in lands and products of Marion and Polk counties. By train and truck and steamer the two links are connected up—with the Far East a-beckoning us on to fulfill the demands of two hundred million people.

Another important point between producer and consumer is the progressive United States National Bank.

United States National Bank

Salem Oregon