

THE OREGON STATESMAN

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

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

R. J. Hendricks, Manager
Stephen A. Stone, Managing Editor
Ralph Glover, Cashier
W. C. Squier, Advertising Manager
Frank Jaskoski, Manager Job Dept.

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 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 (if not paid in advance, \$1.25); 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.



SENATOR CAPPER FOR THE LEAGUE.

(Senator Capper of Kansas in the Topeka Capital.)

I believe Kansas is overwhelmingly for a League of Nations. I am emphatically for it, because I believe it to be a great step toward an enduring peace which is the hope of the world, and which the world must and will have. The people are now demanding that for which they gave freely all that humanity has to give and for which our boys died in France. It is unthinkable they will be content with less.

The principle and the idea are right. Our isolation is no longer possible. Real progress in the movement to prevent war and to stop military rivalry is America's demand.

I have no sympathy with the contention that a league agreement will tend to involve us in war instead of keeping us out of war. I believe the war-weary people of both continents will support a military and an economic boycott against the first nation which attempts to destroy another or to again ruthlessly plunge the world into war. That means there must be an international organization and agreement.

"A courageous attitude on the part of the public and a demand for strict economy in governmental finance, coupled with avoidance of private extravagance and supported by genuine saving and conservative investment, should insure early resumption of prosperous conditions." The quoted words make up the closing paragraph of the current weekly financial letter of Henry Clews, the Wall Street authority. The country is all right, if there is plenty of pep, and courage and co-operation.

There is one exception. Every United States Senator on the round robin except Borah is released from his implied pledge to not vote to ratify the covenant of the League of Nations, because it has been and is being amended. Borah is hopelessly hopeless, having said he wouldn't support a league of nations guaranteed by the Redeemer of mankind. There is only one of the Borah kind in captivity. It is well.

Soviet is Russian for council. The soviets are the district councilmen, or city dads. Under Bolshevism, they are assistant assassins in putting Socialism into general operation.

Dr. Andrew Graham Bell foresees the time when one can have breakfast in Holyoke, Mass., and supper in Ireland. The world is shriveling up.

The governor of Minnesota last week signed a bill giving women the right to vote for presidential electors. The tide is rising fast.

The amount Germany is to pay may not be set down specifically in the peace treaty; it may not be definitely known for years and years, after all the damage claims shall have been filed. That method would take off some of the sting, perhaps, for the Germans.

An international conference on the war's lessons on the health, education and work of children has been called by the department of labor to meet at Washington the week of May 6 under the auspices of the children's bureau. This is a bit of the sort of internationalism which can well be revived.

Secretary Wilson's announcement that "every alien taken into custody under this (deportation) act shall have his case considered on its own merits before it is finally disposed of" is reassuring. The law should be enforced without fear or favor, but suspicion of drumhead procedure would tend to defeat the real purpose of the law.

Bound volumes of the various papers published by soldiers and sailors will make an interesting by-product of the war, but it will take a library of considerable size to hold them. Among the newest of them are the Dauphine, Doughboy, published at Grenoble, France, and the Barrage. The latter is, as the front page announces, "put over" by the 15th field artillery. It is issued on German soil—in the town of Polch, on a branch railroad running from Mayen to Coblenz.

George W. Wickersham, former attorney-general of the United States, went to Europe last December "decidedly opposed, of our country's becoming involved in any 'entangling alliance' with the nations of Europe" and looking upon the idea of a league of nations with skepticism. Mr. Wickersham came home a convert not only to the idea of a league of nations, but to the plan drafted by the committee of the Paris conference. "It wasn't argument which convinced me," he says, "but a clearer understanding of the facts."—New York World.

STATE HEALTH INSURANCE

The movement for compulsory state health insurance, which was inaugurated in a dozen or more states in 1916, has been making slow but steady progress. The first state is yet to put the new policy into law, though there seems to be a very good prospect that New York will do so before the present legislative adjourns. At the joint hearing the other day before the judiciary committee some vigorous opposition was voiced by representatives of manufacturers, business men and "400 physicians." More significant, however, is the fact that organized labor, at first inclined to be opposed, is now almost unanimous in support of the measure, while the medical men are very far from being united in opposition.

Among the supporters of the proposed legislation in New York are the national consumers' league, the federation of women's clubs, the women's trade union league, the state suffrage association and the Woman's Christian Temperance union. It seems a fair inference that extension of the franchise to women will mean the hastening of this advance in social insurance. The industrial states are naturally taking the lead. The special Ohio state commission has just made a favorable report in substantial agreement with the action of the California, Massachusetts and New Jersey commissions. Other commissions are still at work in Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Governor Smith of New York in his inaugural address strongly urged health insurance legislation, following the example of Governor McCall in Massachusetts. The roll of publicists who are supporting the movement is growing rapidly. The New York bills, which were prepared with the co-operation of the American association for labor legislation and the American medical association, provide for the insurance of all persons regularly employed in the service of another under any contract of hire, with certain exceptions, such as public employees, superintendents and company officers. Benefits include medical, surgical, dental and nursing attendance and supplies and cash payments of two-thirds of the insured person's earnings, not exceeding \$3 a week and not more than 26 weeks in one year. The funds for the insurance

are contributed equally by employer and insured, except that when earnings are less than \$9 a week the employer pays three-fourths. The industrial commission, which is to administer the law, may also require employers to pay the entire premium in cases where employment is excessively hazardous.

The compulsory feature is now given practically universal indorsement as essential. As Howell Cheney of the Connecticut board of education notes in an article in the Atlantic Monthly, this feature contributes four important elements: It gives a true average of risk, insures economy in administration, makes possible a higher degree of discipline, thus reducing malingering, and removes the suspicion and distrust which attach, in the minds of employees, to attempts of employers, philanthropists or commercial agencies. The objection that compulsory insurance will tend to lessen thrift is little heard nowadays. In the reckoning with facts it is inescapable that the great majority of men receiving "living wages," save practically nothing. As Mr. Cheney estimates it, a wage of \$4 a day should be backed by a reserve of from \$1500 to \$2000, the safety equivalent of an insurance premium of perhaps \$10 to \$15 annually under the social insurance plan.

Official estimates place the annual loss in wages from sickness in this country at about \$500,000,000, the cost of medical attendance and supplies at approximately \$130,000,000 and the amount of dependency due to sickness at about seven times that due to accident. This liability is individual, industrial and social and it is, therefore, sound in principle that the insured, the employer and the state should share in the burden. And not the least of the virtues of health insurance is the lively probability that it will direct new and more enlightened attention to causes and their eradication, as fire and accident insurance have done.

THE ARISTOCRATIC LID

A New York dealer says he expects a revival of the silk hat. He bases this dreadful prophecy on the present popularity of the funeral headpiece in Paris, and the prospect of many European notables visiting this country after the peace treaty is signed.

There seems to be a natural affinity, somehow, between diplomacy and high hats, as anybody can see by looking at the snapshots of the peace zone. Just why there should be a trail of such hats wherever statesmen and crowned heads pass through is not clear, any more than it is clear why they were ever adopted as distinctive badgers of undertakers, gentlemen of fashion, politicians, minstrels, professors, gamblers and judges.

There was a time when no one could presume to be considered a "gentleman" unless he wore a "topper." Thanks to a generation of free-souled individuals who would rather be comfortable than genteel, the monstrosity has almost vanished. A New York purveyor to this lamentable style is quoted as saying that on the Saturday before Easter in 1898 he sold 628 silk lids. The dealer, being reverent in such matters, does not say "hats," but that is what he means. And last year, thank heaven, he sold only six!

All democratic Americans owe it to themselves and their country to fight against any revival of this pretended badge of aristocracy. The heads of future generations must be made safe for democracy. If President Wilson bearded King George in Buckingham Palace with a plain "sir," surely the rest of us can risk our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to the extent of welcoming tourist royalty and statesmanship in our old familiar derbies and fedoras.

LEST WE FORGET!

The tumult and the shouting dies—The captains and the kings depart—Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice, An humble and a contrite heart, Lord God of hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget!

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Still they come.
Watch Salem grow.
The trophy train had the crowds.
It is a pity the stay could not have been longer in Salem.
They are about down to the cafe and nuts, and brass tacks, at the peace table.
The Phez company is the name finally decided upon for the company that has put Salem and Loganberries on the map, and is proceeding to place there jellies and jams and other trimmings of fruit products. It will be the "Phez line." That is short and sweet and appropriate. It all goes back to the original Pheasant brand of prunes, with the beautiful Denny pleasant as the picture scheme. The reorganized company is a million and a half concern, with

assets and potential pep and push to make it a ten million dollar concern, circling the round globe with the products that will all bear the name of Salem. Nothing could be of greater advertising value for Oregon's beautiful capital city. Whenever people of good taste eat or drink, they will eat and drink to the glory and profit of Salem. Even as it was said by the psalmist of old, "I will lift up mine eyes to the hills, from whence cometh my help," meaning the hills on which were built the ancient Salem, then and since known as Jeru-salem; so will the hungry and thirsty under every sky think of Salem when they hunger and thirst after the best things that are grown in the soil and ripened by the sun and prepared by the ingenuity of man to satisfy the cravings of the epicures of all the earth.

IN A SOCIAL WAY

By DORRIS LEAH SIKES

FOLLOWING the Tillamook club dance at Masonic hall Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Daus entertained informally at their home on Fir street. A brilliant effect was achieved in the decorative scheme by the use of red carnations.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John Savage, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Perry, and Dr. and Mrs. O. A. Olson.

Honoring Miss Muriel Steves and Miss Anna Packenham, who have left Salem, the former for a tour of the states, and the latter to go to her home in Boise, Idaho, a few of the younger set participated in a picnic on Salem heights Monday night. Toasting marshmallows was a feature of the evening's entertainment.

The picnicers were Anna Packenham, Muriel Steves, Mildred Garrett, Charlotte Croisan, Marjorie Minton, Fay Peringer, Winifred Eyre, Evelyn DeLong, Mildred Lawson, Loren Basler, Ivan Corner, Paul Day, Lawrence Davies, Paul Flegel, Ralph Thomas, Russel Rarey, Edwin Socolofsky, and Raymond Rarey.

Mrs. James Cooder will arrive shortly from Wichita, Kan., for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. James Cooder, and family. She will also be entertained during her stay by her niece, Mrs. W. H. Prunk, and many excursions and high-needing parties are planned for the pleasure of the visitor, who will stay throughout the summer.

Mrs. Gene Simpson and son, of Corvallis, came to Salem Monday and are the guests of friends in the capital city.

The Junior Guild of St. Paul's church met Tuesday at the home of Mrs. L. S. Geer at 745 Marion street.

Miss Eyla Walker, who for several days was the guest of Miss Lucille Watson, returned Monday to Monroe, where she is principal of the high school.

Members and friends of the Women's Home Missionary society of the First Methodist church were the guests of Mrs. U. G. Boyer at her home yesterday afternoon.

A WOMAN'S TESTIMONY

Mrs. Ettie Warren, a farmer's wife of Emmitsburg, Md., openly declares how she has found health through reading a newspaper advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. So great is her relief after fifteen years of suffering that she asks to have this information published.

Hearing on Governorship Will Be Held April 10

The state supreme court has set April 10 as the date for hearing Governor Olcott's mandamus petition against State Treasurer Hoff brought to compel Hoff to allow the warrant for his salary as governor. The salary was held up to give cause for a test case to determine whether Mr. Olcott is governor in fact or only acting governor, whether he has a right to resign as secretary of state and name his successor, and also to decide whether he shall serve as governor through the entire unexpired term of the late Governor Withcombe.

"SYRUP OF FIGS" IS CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from stomach, liver and bowels.



"Yes, I tried it, but I went back to Royal."

This is the experience of most women who have been tempted to try so-called cheaper baking powders which almost always contain alum and often leave a bitter taste.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Made from Cream of Tartar derived from grapes

Royal Contains No Alum—Leaves No Bitter Taste

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

(The Statesman is pleased to print communications upon topics of general interest at any time. There is scarcely any limit to the topics of "general interest." It is asked only that correspondents refrain from personalities and use care that nothing be written of a libelous nature. Letters must have writer's name and address, though not necessarily for publication.—Ed.)

Safety of Children

To the Editor:
On behalf of all parents of small children, I wish to make a plea for a reduction of "speeding" in city streets.

In no other city have I seen the unlicensed speeding we see in Salem every day and the number of accidents is large in proportion. Little children will cross the streets to play in spite of everything and if a machine or motorcycle driven too rapidly for quick control, happens along just then, a tragedy results.

As the mother of one energetic small child, I find it impossible to put ten minutes of undivided attention on household affairs without looking to be sure she hasn't slipped away into the street. Fences do not exist and few families can afford an enclosed playground which throws an immense responsibility on the mother when carelessly driven machines are numerous. The mother's responsibility is undoubted but it is rather cruel to speak of criminal negligence when a child is run over while his mother is in the house at her many tasks, perhaps caring for younger children.

If we were to enforce a penitentiary sentence upon every driver who runs over a person while going at a high speed, would it not be apt to

put a stop to speeding? Or for those who consider this too drastic, a fine of \$100?

If a well paid responsible officer in plain clothes could patrol the residence parts of, for instance, State, Court, Chemekeka and Center streets, with power to arrest and impose a fine of \$100 dollars on each driver caught going over 20 miles an hour, he could more than earn a month's salary each day.

Drivers speed for their own selfish pleasure and it is just that which they are forced to obey the law—which they will be quick enough to do when they have to pay themselves for breaking it. —Mrs. R. F. Gorham.

AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION

Editor Statesman:
As per news reports, the state of Idaho has changed its form of government from republican to so-called commission form. Under the constitution of the United States, a state cannot change its form of government after admittance into the union, without the consent of congress, and again every state is guaranteed a republican form of government. A commission form is not republican; it is kindly in form; instead of a single reigning monarch, there is a divided kingship. Each commissioner is autocratic in his department. One of the objections urged against a republican form is the corrupting influences surrounding legislative halls, while the same corrupting influences, with increased opportunities and illusive sheltering, exist in the secret chambers of the commissioners. Commissioners are no more immune to lobby influences than legislators. The same governing power that selects the one elects the other.

A commission form is only a second degree kingcraft form, differing only in the mode of selecting by election or appointment, instead of descent. —W. H. ODELL.
Portland, April 1, 1919.

MILLS GET BIG LUMBER ORDERS

Shipyards Will Use Output of Western Oregon and Western Washington

PORTLAND, Or., April 2.—Orders for 175,000,000 feet of Douglas fir railroad ties are to be placed with the mills of western Oregon and western Washington by various eastern railroads for delivery, within the next six months, in wooden vessels now idle in the waters of the Columbia river and Puget Sound, officials of the West Coast Lumbermen's association declared here today.

Negotiations for the placement of this business among the west coast mills were in progress for several weeks, it was said, pending the decision of the shipping board to permit wooden ships to be used for this purpose. The vessels will be loaded on the Columbia river, Willapa harbor, Grays harbor and Puget Sound, sent through the Panama canal and unloaded on the Atlantic seaboard. Some of the larger eastern railroads are purchasers of the ties under this arrangement, it was said.

This great order for ties will afford mills in this territory a large volume of special cutting business, which is expected to be a stabilizing influence in the lumber industry. It is estimated the movement of ties will require virtually all the idle wooden ships now in the northwest ports.

Abundant Health is assured when there is good blood in the veins. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to make good blood. Begin taking it now. It is just what the system needs at this time and will do you great good. Sharpens the appetite, steadies the nerves.

AN ECONOMICAL, DELIGHTFUL, LIGHT PLACE TO TRADE

NEW SPRING DRESSES

MODELS OF DAINTESS

All you women who admire dresses possessing daintiness will certainly fall in love with these new taffetas, georgettes, charmeuses, crepe de chine and satins.

If there is such a thing as daintiness and refinement in a garment (which, no doubt, there is) then these charming dresses embody these qualities to a high degree.

They are just the garments that would fit in for swell "dress-up" affairs—and the prices make them values hard to resist.

Silk Crepe de Chine	\$15.90, \$17.50, \$22.50, \$25.00
Georgette Crepe	\$25.00, \$29.50, \$35.00
Taffetas	\$15.90, \$19.50, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$29.50
Satins	\$19.50, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$29.50, \$35.00

416 State St. **Kafoury Bros.** 416 State St.
THE STORE FOR THE PEOPLE