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NO NEED OF SOVIETS IN THE UNITED STATES.

"There is no need, and should be no demand, for Soviets in the United States," says Congressman Baer, of North Dakota. "The sovereignty already rests in the hands of the people."

Congressman Baer speaks with authority, and with sympathy as well.

He represents a State where the sovereign democracy apparently have tried to see how far they can go in the direction of Socialism in the form, and under the sanction, of republican government, and they seem to have found opportunity to their full content, the limit of their experiment being chiefly their ability to demonstrate a success with what they have undertaken.

Mr. Baer was elected to Congress by the Non-Partisan forces who are now trying to bring about an evolution of governmental functions in that State without a revolution, and, having been re-elected last November as a Republican, by Non-Partisan votes, he is witness to the fact that party designations are matters of convenience, rather than essentials in self-government.

Why agitate for "Soviet" government in the United States? What does it promise that is not available under existing representative government?

Mr. Baer answers: "We have all the political machinery that is necessary to obtain any of the economic or industrial reforms we desire. By means of our political democracy we have the essential instrumentality to make economic democracy real."

Of course that is not to be interpreted as asserting that the believers in socialized industry can find it in every State in the Union, as it is being attempted in North Dakota. They can't nor can they expect to, until voting majorities are convinced of the wisdom of such experimentation and endorse it through their representative legislators, or their initiative ballot.

But the potential of self-government is the fundamental right of the citizen of the United States, which not even the dream of a Lenin or of a Marx exceeds.

There is no purer democracy in any Soviet than there was in the first New England town meeting, and so far as there has been any departure from the right of the people to choose and direct their own government from that day to this, the change has been made as a matter of convenience and to facilitate the democracy in the exercise of its inalienable powers.

When a man talks about the virtues of the Soviet, ask him what it is, and what there is about it that is better than the democracy of the United States.

When he pictures the benefits that might be gained for any individual or for any class, get him down to brass tacks and ask him what the boon is, and how it is to be gained.

Put the Constitution of the United States, the election laws, and the general conditions of life and its enjoyment in this country, in front of him, and ask him to match it with any device of government, old or untried. There is absolutely nothing to risk for the democracy of America in such a comparison.

Now for squashes—more squashes; and beans. And still more. The Salem King's Products Co. wants to contract for 2500 tons of squash, for the Salem plant. Boston Marrow variety is the kind. You can raise squashes; anybody can, who can raise anything. And there is money in squash growing; besides, the expansion of Salem's industrial life depends in some measure upon the supply of squashes. And this factory wants beans, too; 2000 tons of beans. And all the factories need more fruits, especially small fruits; and cabbage, peas, carrots, spinach and other vegetables. Every farmer should do his bit, and some more.

"Of course, we are still in the midst of a very unsettled reconstruction period, which is likely to continue indefinitely for months to come. But in spite of this, the drift is toward more hopeful and more settled conditions and better things are expected from the incoming Congress." So says Henry Clews, the sage of Wall Street, in his weekly financial letter.

Raise more squashes. A week ago last Wednesday, the New York state senate passed the health insurance bill. The opposition relies upon the assembly to kill the measure but that it will do so is by no means certain. Political forecasts. But don't forget the beans. And don't overlook the small fruits.



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tune seems to lie in the other direction. The health insurance measure, if it is successful, will be the first one placed on American statute books.

It is not creditable to the British that Lloyd George has to appear every little while and plead with his people to be patient and sane. Greater issues than the continuance of Lloyd George in office depend upon this.

Whatever else may come, the decision of General Graves, commander of the American forces in Russia, to not participate in the shooting down of Russian women and children will be commended the world over.

All the premiers at Paris can see their finish, and the president could see his if his term was not fixed by the constitution. They will do the best they can, and back home the popular slogan will evidently be, "Dammed be the peacemakers."—Springfield Republican.

The judge of the United States district court sitting in New York had to admit, a few days ago, in a certain libel suit, that although the plaintiff was legally insane in New York state, he was legally sane in North Carolina, and from that fact it followed that any man who was sane in one state of the Union had a constitutional right to sue in the federal courts. The trial will proceed.

MONROE DOCTRINE GETS IN

Specific recognition of the validity of the Monroe doctrine is the significant concession to American sensibilities by the peace conference's commission on the constitution of the league of nations. This would seem to insure equally favorable action by the plenary council later on, unless complications should arise because of reservations which other powers might wish to have made in their own interest. Yet all important powers are represented in the special commission, and the critical stage seems to have been safely passed.

Half of the American opposition to the league of nations will disappear with the Monroe doctrine as adequately safeguarded as the critics have demanded. Meanwhile, the peace treaty is being interwoven with the league as inextricably as the president said it would be. The Saar valley is to be under the control of the league for 15 years, according to the compromise now reported from Paris.

The senate's problem is being steadily simplified. By the time the treaty reaches that august body, there won't be any problem. Even Borah may vote for it, and, in doing so, humbly make his own peace with the Saviour of mankind.—Springfield Republican.

(Perhaps, but if he does, he will show himself a bigger man than his conduct and words have so far marked him, in the opinion and respect of the people of the United States, and mankind in general.)

WOMEN IN "MEN'S JOBS"

The belief that women will remain in most if not all of the industries which they entered on account of the war is strengthened by the survey made by the New York state bureau of women in industry. The inquiry covered 26 communities and 117 plants and concerned 13,643 women who have replaced men. In more than one-half of the plants it is proposed to keep all of the women so employed; in 82 per cent at least part will be retained. Most of the employers who were discharging all the women were doing so because of the cancellation of government contracts.

The question of the efficiency of women as compared with men is not fully answered by the experiences of war-time, because, except in some munitions plants, adjustments necessary to equalize the working conditions of men and women were not made. The demand was for immediate production with the facilities at hand. Yet the showing was on the whole most favorable to the continuance of the employment of women. Eleven concerns employing 1013 women were emphatic in stating that women in their plants produced more than the men they replaced; in only 13 other plants, employing 767 men, was the verdict as emphatic that the women produced less than the men. Enough was done in the way of readjustment of processes to indi-

FUTURE DATES.

- April 20, Sunday—Easter. April 21 to 26—Humane week. April 22, Tuesday—Salem Elks homecoming. April 23, Tuesday—Victory loan campaign opens. April 27 to May 3—"Buy in Salem" week. May, dates to be fixed—Oregon Jersey jubilee. May 1, Thursday—Luxury taxes effective. May 2 and 3, Saturday and Sunday—Junior Week-end at Willamette. May 3, Saturday—76th anniversary celebration at Champoux. May 3, Saturday—Last day allowed by law for registering for special election. May 19 to 21—Old Fellows grand lodge and State Rebekah assembly meet in Salem. June 8, Tuesday—Special election in Oregon. June (dates to be selected)—State encampment Spanish war veterans.

cate that this is an important factor in the efficiency of women replacing men. By a revised plan of division of labor the processes requiring heavy lifting and so confined heretofore to men have been adjusted so that the women can do the lighter parts, with men as helpers. In other cases changes in machinery have eliminated the necessity of the heavy work. Gain rather than loss in production appears to have been the general result. Further changes in the same direction and better provision for the special needs of women workers will unquestionably follow if women are retained in industries now employing them for the first time.

Social aspects of the question are also important. It has been found that replacement has been the simplest process in communities already employing women in large numbers in factories. They are more readily adaptable to the new work and employers, superintendents and foremen are more accustomed to the idea of women as competent workers. These considerations suggest that time will do much to smooth present frictions. Of the 6771 women who were discharged, only 2225, or 32.9 per cent, who replaced men failed because of their own physical, mechanical or temperamental shortcomings. In 23 per cent of cases, almost wholly in one plant, administrative difficulties were encountered. This strongly suggests failure of management rather than inherent deficiency of the women. It can probably be eliminated as a serious factor of the problem.

The bureau makes this significant comment:

"Women are staying at their new posts primarily because they permit manufacture at less cost per unit of production, and with less friction between management and workers. Some women produce more than men at an equal wage, some as much as men at a smaller wage, and some less than men at a wage so much smaller that their employment is still profitable. Women are by habit industrially acquiescent, pliable and submissive to routine. They are to a large degree unorganized. In any case the employer's advantage is secure."

In the great majority of cases covered by the New York inquiry the women received less than men doing the same work; on the average they received about 75 per cent as much as the men. And the lesser scale was in general irrespective of whether the women produced more or less than the men. The relatively weaker position of women as bargain-hunters seems to account largely for the discrepancy. One reaction to the situation is an increase in interest in women's trade unions and a louder demand, in which the men unionists are joining with few dissenting voices, for equal pay for equal work.

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!



MEMBERS of the hiking club, composed of Salem teachers, walked to the state school for feeble minded Tuesday afternoon, stopping near the school for a picnic supper. Later they went on to the school where the superintendent had arranged for a party in which the inmates of the school participated. Ice cream and cake were served to the guests during the course of the evening's entertainment.

Miss Constance McCorkle, national industrial secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Eleanor Hazlett, national traveling secretary of the same organization, who were in Salem last week for the state conference of the Y. W. C. A., are guests on the University of Oregon campus this week. The former has headquarters in New York and the latter in Seattle.

Mrs. Mary R. Davis returned Tuesday from Portland where she had been for two days for the Degree of Honor state convention, being a delegate from Salem lodge No. 19 Degree of Honor. She was accompanied by Mrs. Oren Hutton. The principal speaker for the convention was Mrs. Francis Buell Olsen, of St. Paul, Minn., who is the national president of the organization.

Lieutenant Otto Buffe, who has been recently transferred from San Antonio, Texas, to Camp Lewis, is spending a ten-day furlough with his sister, Mrs. H. F. Buffe-Morrison. Lieutenant Buffe is with the Fifth cavalry.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Scott, who have been visiting in Hood River, returned to Salem Monday. Mrs. Scott has been gone for several weeks on account of her health and Mr. Scott joined her there about two weeks ago.

H. E. Bell, who has been employed at the state hospital for a number of years, expects to leave Saturday for a visit with his only sister.

The Tongue Test. Put a little alum on the end of your tongue and you will have the reason why alum baking powder should not be used in food. England and France forbid the sale of baking powder containing alum. You can tell whether baking powder contains alum by reading the label. ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure. Royal Contains No Alum—Leaves No Bitter Taste.

Mrs. Eugenia Cowan, at Piqua, Ohio. He will be gone two or three months, the length of his stay depending somewhat on the way the fish bite in streams where he fished years ago. A six-pound baby daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Rose, 1750 Oxford street, yesterday morning. Mother and babe are both doing nicely. The regular monthly "coffee" of the Ladies' Aid of Jason Lee Memorial church was well attended Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. M. Clough. Mrs. Clough was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Phil Aspina.

Messages of felicitation are being received by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Fuller, 1315 North Fifteenth street, upon the birth of a son, Norman Curtis, born yesterday. Mrs. Fuller was formerly Miss Welch. Misses Lelia Johnson and Vera Wise entertained a few of their college friends Tuesday night at Louise Hall. The table was prettily decorated with spring flowers, and place cards displaying the sketch of a young man marked the place of each of the guests, who were as follows: Misses Glenna Teeters, Beth Briggs, Bernice Knuths, Helen Rose, Evelyn Gordon, and Gladys Nichols. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson is visiting friends in San Francisco.

Luncheon Suggestions. Serve Snow Flakes—the dainty salted cracker with bouillon—sardines, creamed fish, salads, Welsh rarebit, etc. Don't ask for Crackers, say Snow Flakes. Your grocer can supply you.

Advertisement for SNOW FLAKES sodas, showing a box of the product and a small illustration of a woman.

EASTER SALE OF Silk Dresses \$14.90. The loveliest dresses ever for Easter. It is something to say that these latest creations are prettier than those shown heretofore. It was no simple task to gather them as so many pretty ones, not only pretty ones, but in accord with the modes, laid down for present wear. A Special Sale Silk Taffetas, Georgette, Crepe de Chine and Pongee Silk Dresses \$14.90. Kafoury Bros. 416 State St. Phone 877.