

JAPANESE PRINCE TO WED COMMONER

Engagement of Emperor's
Brother Announced in
Near Future

TOKYO, Japan, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Persistence has won for the prince the hand of a commoner. The engagement of Prince Chichibu, 25 year old brother of the emperor, to Setsu Matsudaira, 17 year old daughter of Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese ambassador to Washington, was confirmed today. Official announcement is expected shortly.

No imperial prince can marry the daughter of a commoner, according to court regulation. Ambassador Matsudaira, while a member of a noble family is himself a commoner, consequently Setsu will be adopted. It is believed, by one of her relative peers, either the Marquis Nabeshima or Viscount Matsudaira, before the marriage.

Prince Chichibu is the second son of the late Emperor Yoshihito. He was educated at Oxford. He is a lover of outdoor sports. He returned to his native land by way of the United States when his father was taken fatally ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(AP)—An official announcement must come from Tokyo before Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese ambassador, will comment on the engagement of his daughter Setsu, to Prince Chichibu.

Miss Matsudaira, who is 17, is well known in Washington society although she has not been formally presented in a debut. She has moved about freely in the suburban strata of social life and on many occasions has accompanied her mother to official functions.

REMARKABLE WORLD REVIEW OF YEAR '27

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industry. There are serious problems of sectional depreciations in factories in New England. The defense of the farm veto as "class legislation" did not silence the demands of the middle west. The farm complaint is still with us (though the farmer of New England who has suffered more than any has not lent his voice to the dirge). But we cannot forget that our economists are telling us that 82 per cent of our people have never paid an income tax; that 13 per cent still own 90 per cent of the wealth; and that the average wage of the American laboring man is not proportional to the living cost.

Current Events
Among the events of 1927 four are outstanding. The greatest event was the discovery of the personality of Charles Lindbergh, to which his flights were subordinate. Second, were the tragic disasters in floods and tornadoes. Third came the sesqui-centennial celebration of Revolutionary events. Fourth came the climax of the Sacco-Vanzetti case with its intense cleavage of public opinion.

The greatest political event was the statement "I do not choose," the climax of the presidential residence in the Black Hills. The Senate debates over Vane and Smith of Illinois, the state legislatures and the governors in sessions of political war in Indiana and Oklahoma, and the articles of Charles C. Marshall have been leading interests in politics.

A certain cartoon of this year represented Justice asleep, the teakettle settled into the flag, Sinclair winking to Fall, and the public looking through the window and exclaiming, "Is that still with us?" The crime wave may have received less publicity, but its seriousness is evident in the reluctance of citizens to sit upon juries in our larger cities because they are afraid for their lives. The exchange of diplomatic ministers between Canada and this country was a fine gesture in friendly reciprocity. In 1927 ex-Secretary Newton Baker said that he did not know whether Mayor Thompson of Chicago is the most ignorant man in the world or not, for he does not claim to know everybody. But Will Rogers' claim still holds, that if the so-called misrepresentations of history which Thompson found in the first and second readers had been put into the fifth and sixth readers they would never have been recognized. It has been a thrilling year in which to think.

Foreign Relations
Outside the United States our attention has been turned south, east and far east. Nicaragua needed our marines and one British ship and the wary of alarmists to carry over an election. Perhaps the recent decision of the courts of Mexico against the oil laws will do more to stop the propaganda of yellow American papers than anything else. Mr. Morrow is worth more to us in Mexico than armies. He will help Mexico toward their ambitions in making their country a producing nation and solving the tragedies of exploitation. The church bells still do not ring south of the Rio Grande but the last word is that Protestantism prospers there. Perhaps the Thompson report on the Philippines had more to do with foreign relations than domestic.

More and more our interests are those of Europe, and the fact of the increased amount of reliable foreign news carried by our papers is significant. America's chief contribution to Europe has been economic, and, naturally, we think of their interests being more

economic than political. Temporary diplomatic solutions have been reached last year by trading coal for iron. Unemployment in England and Germany still reaches almost unbelievable figures. American tourists spent over a billion dollars in Europe this year. The failure of the disarmament conference was disappointing. Ancient hatreds have been inflamed in recent months by reviving the old question as to who started the war, and some of it was done by unauthorized Americans. German poverty reports state that 7,000,000 unmarried women are forced to work for small wages to support themselves and the families to which they belong.

In central Europe the anti-Jewish riots and the racial hatreds have been giving publicity to the unjust treatment afforded to minorities. Italy is still Mussolini. We Americans cannot understand how his rule is tolerated, for we cannot think of modern government without free speech and free press. Censorship has helped to soften our understanding of Italian events on the ground that no news is good news. But diplomatic questions with France, England and the east of Europe often tell other facts, as in the case of General Capello.

It is said that a speaker must mention race relationships within the first ten minutes of his address if he would get response from any audience in India. Gandhi said that Mother India was a "drain inspector's report." No one here can keep up with the changes in China. We are told that it is the land where logic is not wanted; but somehow we have been led to sympathize with the Nationalist movement and wonder if here in America we could not learn something from the United Church of China.

Climaxes and Anti-Climaxes
Count Keyserling says that we are on the threshold of a new Dark Age; that the world was never less liable to be Americanized than today; that America is a land of Don Quixotes in spite of the fact that fifty per cent of Americans look childlike, and that she has seldom met an American who was happy. President Butler says: "There are no great men in the world." An educator reminds us that we spend seventy cents for education for every dollar we spend on advertising. European writers invariably proclaim that we are a country where men are like gods in Ford cars; and that 46 per cent of us own our own homes and that we have 87 per cent of the world's automobiles.

But there has been another side to American life, which, like the quiet life, is "no news." It is seen in the half a million new members who came into the church this last year. It is known in the quiet faith that has stood behind organized religion with its larger programs and increased budgets of time and money. Bishop Brent says that it now proclaims two justifications for any man's interest: church unity and internationalism. The new trend in science has destroyed the old materialism, and in Thomeon, Pupin, Millikan and hosts of others it proclaims an emergent, creative, re-ordinating certainty, called God.

Never did religion get more publicity in papers and magazines. Never were so many religious books of a high quality being circulated. The radio has brought religion into the thinking of people who had shown little but unconcern.

The year did have its religious disappointments and illiberality. At the Lausanne conference it was not possible for Christians to share the Lord's Supper. Publicity was given last year to a statement made by a certain preacher that God killed the Pacific aviators to remind the Japs "Thou shalt not pass the air pockets to America." There have been reminders that Christian leadership has been afflicted with a "spiritual inferiority complex," and that too much of the attitude toward Christian belief has been apologetic rather than enthusiastic. Dr. E. C. Moore warns: "The problems of the world are the same problems everywhere. The vices and crimes which are rampant in Christendom leave us very little cause to malign the Orient." On the other hand, when Yale re-organized the col-

lege church and redecorated the chapel, Professor Tweedy said: "Hereafter men who reject Christianity will at least do so more intelligently." It has been a good year to test our faith, and "it may be that a man is religious in so far as he does what is expected, and a Christian in so far as he takes us by surprise." We can add to the faith of the religious mystic the conclusion of the philosopher concerning Jesus: "If to love him and hear him gladly is to be Christian, then, skeptic and pagan though I be, I am a Christian too, and Christ is still my God."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS REPORTED AS FAIR

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a year ago, and the larger-than-expected yields of key crops such as wheat, corn, cotton, potatoes, etc.

"The course of 'heavy' industries in the month just closed, is perhaps best shown by the decreases from November a year ago of 31 per cent in bituminous coal output, of 7 per cent in anthracite coal, of 18 per cent in pig iron, of 14 per cent in steel ingots, and of 1.7 per cent in building permit values.

"Over against these are to be set a gain of 3.4 per cent in cement production and a slight gain in lumber shipments. Returns available for months preceding November, mostly October, in other industries display a decrease of 24 per cent in automobile output and of 15 per cent in tire production, against which are to be noted a gain of 7.8 per cent in cotton consumption, 6 per cent in output of electricity, 9 per cent increase in gasoline output, a new high level for that month, and an increase in public utility gross earnings of 6 per cent.

"Business failures for November were 2.8 per cent above a year ago, despite decreases in the south and northwest. Total capital invested in new enterprises in October was reported as the smallest for any month in eight years. "Commodity prices rose 1 per cent for the month of November, and were 5.3 per cent above the December 1, 1926, level.

"Car loadings, which are manifestly a good indicator of the movement of heavy freight the country over, seem to confirm the idea that production sagged remarkably in the last six months. The November loadings fell 10 per cent below November a year ago, and 6.6 per cent below the like period of 1925. As the decrease of 6.3 per cent in October loadings from a year ago, foreshadowed the 4.8 per cent in gross and 8.6 per cent in net earnings from a year ago; the 10 per cent reduction in traffic from November, 1926, would seem to point to even larger decreases in gross and net from last year. Gross receipts of the year to December 1 are 2.6 per cent and net income 9.2 per cent below 1926 on a 2.1 per cent decrease in car loadings.

"In distributive trade, November saw recorded a gain over the like month a year ago of 8.7 per cent in chain-store sales; and of 7 per cent in mail-order sales, with a combined gain of 8 per cent. For the year to November 30, chain stores reported 12 per cent gain, mail-order houses 4 per cent increase, and the two combined gained 9 per cent over 1926.

"Department-store trade for November, as reported by the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, gained 1 per cent over 1926, six reserve groups out of twelve and 289 stores out of 541 reporting decreases. There are some indications that the iron and steel industry, after a rather long period of recessions in production, is scraping the bottom of the depression. There was visible, for instance, a firming up of prices of bars, plates and shapes with enlarged orders for some and for pipe, steel rails and track fastenings. Agricultural implement manufacturers bought freely, and early in December automobile manufacturers bought more freely of sheets and other steel. Pig iron, also, sold better in December with some weakness in prices noted, whereas scrap, an old-time trade barometer, advanced slightly.

"In the cotton goods manufacturing trade, a feature was the report that cotton cloth production in November showed a decrease of 3 per cent from October; that sales totaled 60.3 per cent of production; that shipments

were 89 per cent of output; that stocks at the end of the month were shown to have increased 13.8 per cent, and that unfilled orders had declined 31.3 per cent.

"In seeking light as to the future it is worth noting that some of the country's leading bankers seem to be among the most optimistic in their forecasts. The ordinary business man or manufacturer seems rather more reserved, but there is evident a perfectly natural feeling that the new year can hardly undo the present in the way of unfavorable weather happenings, and the rather better position of the farmer is taken as a fair harbinger of better things hoped for.

"In general industry there seems a curiously deep undercurrent of belief that the new year may see some great forward steps in the automobile industry which, while perhaps ultimately productive of increased competition, may see some great forward steps in the automobile industry which, while perhaps ultimately productive of increased competition, may offer wider outlets for a number of important industries.

"If a prediction be hazarded as to the general outlook, it would perhaps deal with the matters of costs, productive and distributive, upon which attention will probably be centered as seldom before, and with which 1928 business success or the reverse seems likely to be closely bound up."

RELIGIOUS GROUPS SEEKING REMEDIES

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"If this conference succeeds in its purpose," continues the statement, "it will represent the most far-reaching attempt yet made

both to eliminate denominational competition in the location of new churches and to secure wise adjustment in communities now overchurched.

"This will make possible something still more important—the releasing of fresh resources both of men and money for the occupation of fields that are now deprived of an adequate religious ministry."

The findings of the comity conference will be presented to the three bodies participating, all of which hold their annual meetings at Cleveland January 23-24 immediately following the comity conference.

The discussion will be based on data gathered by committees that have been at work in widely separated localities. Extensive studies have been made in Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, Ohio, and New York. A special study made in Tompkins County, New York, will be reported. The findings of the Conference of Workers Among Mexicans in the United States in December will be presented.

More than 30 denominational boards and many state and city federations are expected to have representatives at the meeting. Pastors, lay men and women also are to be asked to assist in discussions.

DISARMAMENT NOW MAN'S HARD TASK

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but symptoms, outward signs of the real difficulty.

The difficulty is psychological, and it can be put in a nutshell: Nations want power. Power is es-

entially non-cooperative and therefore the desire for power breeds mistrust and rivalry. Mistrust and rivalry breed war. Hence that which makes disarmament difficult makes it urgent. The choice is not between disarming and not disarming, but between disarming and re-arming. The choice is not between peace and drift, but between peace and war.

It is no use condemning the expert. He does his job and does it well, as steady on the two rails on which he moves—competence and honor—as a locomotive on its two steel rails. It is as absurd to expect advice on disarmament from armament experts as to expect advice on theology from atheists.

True responsibility rests with governments and with public opinions. Governments cannot go further than public opinions in matters of such grave import. The public opinions are not alive they do not appear to see the contradiction between their wish for peace and their wish for power. If peoples want to survive they must disarm. If they want to disarm they must cooperate. If they are afraid of entanglements they had better refuse from investing their money abroad. Isolated, they may need it all for cruises.

ARTIST TELLS STORY OF MAN ON WALLS

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man, surmounted by an opulent wealth, suggestive of prosperity. To the left of the mantle is portrayed the state as the protector of the sick in its hospitals and of the helpless in its asylums. Above

is a saying from Seneca, "The World Had Perished Had Not Pity Set Bounds To Wrath." Balancing this on either side of the mantle is represented the state as the provider of learning its schools and universities, and this is symbolized by three figures representing philosophy, science and art. A youth stands before them to make his choice of one or all and over the group is the legend, "Knowledge Has No Enemy, Save Ignorance."

Other government activities are shown in wall murals and in a broad space opposite the windows the three guarantees of the state to its citizens—liberty of speech, liberty of divine worship and rights of suffrage—are symbolized. In the center panel appears the quotations from the Book of Revelations: "The Voice of God Is As The Sound of Many Waters."

At other places on the walls are figures depicting the stages of human endeavor—youth, old age, young lovers, the family, motherhood, rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, in a continuous procession emphasizing the meaning of the motto of the state "Equality Before the Law."

Agriculture and industry are symbolized in the ceiling decorations.

TILLAMOOK HIT BY FIRE

TILLAMOOK, Ore., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Fire, believed to have started in a flue in the basement, destroyed the Masonic building here Friday, swept through the stock of the A. A. Pennington department store, the office and store room of the Mountain State Power company, the Masonic and

Eastern Star lodge rooms and the postoffice, with an aggregate loss of approximately \$80,000.

The fire department battled the flames for five hours. Four firemen were overcome by the heavy smoke which repulsed all attempts of the fire fighters to enter the building.

Mail and records of the postoffice were saved.

WONDERFUL LIGHT FOR RURAL HOMES

Beats Electric or Gas

PORTLAND, Oct. 15.—An eminent professor in a leading scientific institute has completed a very interesting test on a most remarkable white light for home use. The test shows that this wonder light is superior to electric, is cheaper than common oil light and is the closest to sunlight of any artificial light.

A leading eye specialist says this light is a boon to country people where poor lights are causing much damage to eyesight. The fuel used is common kerosene and the lamp is so simple and safe that a child can light it. It burns without odor or noise, no pumping up.

The U. S. Government and 32 universities have also tested this remarkable light and have data as to its wonderful quality, efficiency and economy.

Readers sending their name and address on a post card to V. M. Johnson, 167 North Union Ave., Portland, Ore., will learn full particulars as to wholesale prices and how to get one free by showing it to friends and neighbors. Mr. Johnson also wants men and women to act as distributors. Exclusive territory given.



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GOING AHEAD SALE

CONTINUING IN JANUARY OUR DRIVE FOR INCREASED BUSINESS

SALE BEGINS MONDAY AT 9 SHARP
DRASTIC REDUCTIONS ON WOMEN'S FINE APPAREL

BRAND NEW SPRING DRESSES AND COATS—SALEM'S FIRST SHOWING

New spring dresses,
flat crepe, satin crepe
and georgettes.

Values to \$16.00

\$9.65

One group of dress and
sport coats to close out,
black, tan and sport
plaid.

Values to \$22.00

\$10.95

New spring 1928
dresses, flat crepes,
crepe satin and georg-
ettes.

Values to \$22.50

\$11.95

Grand New Arrival
Spring Dresses
In lovely Flat Crepe, Crepe
Satin and Georgette. Daintily
trimmed with contracting silks.

Values to \$29.75

\$15.85

15c
**UNBLEACHED
MUSLIN**
36 inches wide. A very
good quality

10c

—Down Stairs Store

\$2.95
**Satin Back
Crepe**

In an excellent quality and weight. In Africa
Black only.

\$1.98 Yard

—Main Floor

**PURE SILK
HOSIERY**
Full Fashioned sheer finish
—Silk to Hem. All wanted
shades.

\$1.39

—Main Floor

**KAYSER'S PURE
SILK HOSE**
with the Famous Slipper
Heel—American's best fit-
ting hose. In all Spring
shades.

\$1.85

—Main Floor

\$1.50
44x44
Lunch Cloth
Imported Pure Linen—In plaids of
Gold, Blue and Lavender.

\$1.00

—Main Floor

\$1.98
Ruffled Curtains
Ready Made
2 1/4 yards long—In Blue, Gold and
Rose colored ruffling.

\$1.59

—Main Floor

**Crepe de Chine
Combination**
Made of Luxurious Heavy Crepe—
Trimmed with Irish Crochet Lace.
Pastel shades. Values to \$5.95.

\$3.95

—Main Floor

**HUNDREDS OF FINE
BLANKETS**
At Substantial Reductions

Blanket Robes
\$4 Nevada Indian robes in tan, grey and
rose, with new Indian designs

\$2.98

—Down Stairs

66x80
**PART WOOL
Plaid Blankets**
Colored satin bound borders, beautiful
color combinations, gold, blue, grey, or-
chid, green and rose. Regular \$5 value

\$3.98

Beacon Blankets
Large double bed size in
new colored plaids

\$4.45

64x76
Sheet Blankets
In beautiful plaids

\$1.00

42x30
**PEQUOT PILLOW
SLIPS**
Regular 49c. Genuine Pequot brand.
A necessity in every household.

39c Each

36 INCH
Rayon Drapery
VALUES TO \$1.49
In Rose, Gold and Tan cross bar.

49c

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Table Damask
66 INCHES WIDE
New Spring Floral Designs of Pansies
and Ferns with white and blue satin
stripes.

89c Yd.

—Main Floor

35c 18x36
Turkish Towels
Double thread—very absorbent.

25c

—Main Floor

81x90
SHEETS
Ready for use. Good weight—free from
starch. Exceptional value.

\$1.00

—Main Floor

49c and 50c
Eng. Prints
In new small sizes. All wanted

Mother!

Child Gets Sick, Cross, Feverish
if Constipated

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign the little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, does not eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Fig Syrup" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious, "fruity laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside cleaning." Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.



Keep it handy in your home. A little even today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Fig Syrup," then see that it is made by "The California Fig Syrup Company."

Salem
466 State St.
Kafoury Bros.
Portland
365 Alder St.
"A STORE FOR WOMEN"