



**FOR SALE AT AUCTION**  
Tuesday, April 15  
433 Union St. 1:30 p. m.  
at the Boedenhammer sale  
1 \$200 cabinet graphophone and records like new

**State House Notes**

Superintendent J. A. Churchill, who has just returned from a visit of several days in California, reports a very important meeting of the vocational educators of the country at Berkeley. There were about 200 representatives of institutions present, Oregon having five men in the conference, which had principally in view the matter of applying the provisions of the Smith-Hughes act. It was brought out that practically all the states have taken advantage of this act, and that there were many problems arising from its operation in the schools particularly in arranging courses of study for the part time schools and the night schools provided for in the act. Mr. Churchill notes that there has been a marked change in attitude on the part of the states with regard to the high school course in general, for in the past it has been snuffed out with a view to a higher course of education and with very little reference to the life vocation of the pupil. Now the question of utility and practical results is being emphasized in all progressive schools.

**City News**

A marriage license was issued Saturday to John H. Tracey of Silverton age 35 a machinist, and Corah R. L. Holland, a dressmaker of Silverton.

An invitation was extended to labor unions to use churches to further their cause by the ministers of the city at the meeting held today noon of the Salem Ministers' association. An address was delivered to the ministers on labor. Later an invitation was extended by organized religion to organized labor to use churches and to cooperate with the ministers. Upon the request of John H. McNary, manager of the victory loan, the association agreed that all ministers should mention the need of subscribing for the victory loan, in the sermons to be delivered next Sunday. A committee was appointed to investigate and examine certain text books of a historical nature used in the city schools, and to also investigate certain teachings. This committee consists of Rev. J. G. Lee of the Highland Friends church, Rev. T. S. Anderson of the First Presbyterian and the Rev. Chas. H. Powell, rector of St. Paul's.

Sergeant A. T. Toy is in the city arranging to establish an army recruiting station in Salem. He announces that the soldier boy who is really anxious to go to France will now be given an opportunity at 50,000 enlisted men are wanted and they are promised a trip straight to France. The term of enlistment is for three years. The soldier may enlist in the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, engineers or in the medical corps.

Pleasant Point school house, a few miles east of the city near the state training school for boys, is now one of the schools displaying a large American flag and complying with the law in every respect. The flag pole is set in the ground, nailed to a heavy oak post and could be easily replaced should the pole break or be blown down. This school is also becoming one of the most progressive ones in the county as the pupils are making seed tests and growing plants which they expect to take home and set out. The directors are T. E. Herren, L. Larson and E. S. Conter. Mrs. F. W. Wendland is the district clerk and Miss Hattie B. Wendland is the teacher.

**WAR'S BY-PRODUCTS**

"I suppose not many fortunate by-products can come out of the war; but if the United States can learn something about saving out of this war, it will be worth the cost of the war. I mean the literal cost of it in money and resources."—Woodrow Wilson.

The American people did learn their lesson of thrift during the war. In 1918 the people invested their money in government securities as a patriotic duty. During that year there were more than a billion dollars made in War Savings Stamps alone. If the fighting had continued the people would have kept on buying as a patriotic duty. The end of the fighting did not change either our patriotism or our duty. If our lesson of thrift is to be worth anything the twenty million people who bought while the fighting was going on must continue to buy this year. It is the hope of the government that this year until a large majority of the American people shall have taught themselves the lesson of saving and have in addition a direct part in the financing of their government. Save and have.

**Propaganda Distributed Among Yankees In Russia By Bolsheviks Examined**

Washington, April 14.—(United Press.)—A mass of bolshevik propaganda believed responsible for undermining the morale of American troops in Russia, has been received at the war department. The propaganda was taken by army authorities from letters forwarded by soldiers to their relatives in the United States. Much of the propaganda was directed at British troops. All pamphlets declare that allied troops are in Russia as part of the conspiracy to restore a czar to power. One leaflet under the heading "all lies" declared that allied troops are in Russia against the will of the people and that "except for a few hungry peasants," immediately around Archangel, the Russian people wish to be left alone to work out their own destiny.

Knowledge of the nature of the bolshevik propaganda is expected to be valuable to the war departments. It has been hard to fight the propaganda because of the difficulty of finding the nature of attacks. The propaganda was circulated only where bolshevik agents were certain they could make an impression.

**Court House**

The Oregon Holdings company has sued W. D. Mott and others. The suit involves all of section 23, Tp. 9 south, Range 3 East, excepting the south half of the southwest quarter.

A return has been made of a sheriff's certificate of sale on lot 2 in Smith's fruit farms, in the case of Louise Heidecker versus C. E. Whitney and wife and Victoria E. Young. The report shows that the tract was sold to Louise Heidecker to satisfy her claim for \$1007.70.

In the case of Estella Cheffings, no administrator of the estate of Charles Cheffings, who was killed while working for the Southern Pacific railroad, the railroad, defendant in the case has moved for an order of court requiring the plaintiff to make her allegations more definite and certain, as it is claimed that the allegations are so indefinite and uncertain that the precise nature of the defendants' alleged negligence is not ascertained.

The estate of W. G. Killinger, insane, has been appraised at \$930.15, the appraisers were L. P. Aldrich, Ray Burton and Wm. Walton.

**JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY**

**Today--Tomorrow**



**BILLIE BURKE**  
in  
**"Good Gracious, Annabelle"**  
A DANDY COMEDY  
PATHE  
**The OREGON**

**AMERICAN OFFICER DECORATED**  
Coblenz, April 13.—(United Press.)—General Mangin and Major General Dickman today reviewed the 32nd division, which served under General Mangin in the Soissons offensive. The 125th, 126th and 128th infantry regiments and the 119th, 120th and 121st machine gun companies received the croix de guerre with palms. Two hundred and twenty officers received the croix de guerre.

**BAKER IN FRANCE**  
Brest, April 14.—(United Press.)—The Levinton arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning. Among her passengers were Secretary of War Baker and Warren Pershing, son of General Pershing.

**JOURNAL WANT ADS PAY**

**U. S. PAYS \$200 TO BRING EACH SOLDIER HOME**

Money to Meet Expenses Will Be Raised Partly by Victory Loan

Army authorities have estimated that fare alone in bringing a soldier from France to his home in the United States will be \$200. To bring the American Expeditionary Forces home will cost the government close to \$400,000,000.

Estimates included \$64 to get the soldier from the battlefield or camp in France to a seaport, \$52 to transport him across the Atlantic and \$74 to send the soldier from the port of embarkation in the United States to his civilian home.

If it were merely a question of moving a large number of men as individuals the great number would permit combinations of resources that would result in reduced rates for each man. The authorities point out that the A. E. F. is an army and must be brought home as an army. It must bring its baggage and equipment with it.

**Some Details**  
The whole American transportation system in France cost \$700,000,000. The railroads alone cost \$400,000,000. Part of the huge cost of this system must be charged to the cost of returning the men. That is why the War Department made the apparently high per rata rate of \$64 a man to bring a man to a seaport in France.

Even with special government rates, it costs Uncle Sam an average equivalent of at least \$40 a man transported to charter ships. This cost must be added to the cost of operating all the ships in use. To run the ships, keep them in repair, maintain their crews, costs an equivalent of \$22 a man transported. That is why the government is paying \$62 a man for every soldier brought back overseas. Navy men say it cost \$75 for every man sent over on a British transport, so \$62 for the return fare is a low estimate.

**Demobilization Costs**  
To handle the troops on landing, the great embarkation plant at Hoboken and the distributing camps, Upton, Mills and Dix, are being used. These enormous building developments as well as the other campments, hospitals, etc. cost \$756,000,000. Now that they are again being put to use to handle the return and demobilization of the soldiers, a part of their cost is very properly charged to the cost of returning the troops to their homes.

**U-BOAT TO VISIT COAST**

A captured German submarine now being returned from abroad will visit the principal seaport cities of the Pacific Coast during the Victory Loan drive. If possible the submarine will be taken up some of the rivers to the larger cities so that inland places will have an opportunity of viewing the boat.

If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting.

**FRENCH REWARD BRAVE UNITS OF THIRD DIVISION**

Decorate Regimental Flag of 30th Infantry with Croix de Guerre with Palm

This is the reward the French gave a regiment of United States regulars who made the name Chateau-Thierry immortal in American history.

On the regimental flag of the 30th Infantry, 3rd Division, near Mayen, there hangs today the Croix de Guerre with palm—tribute of the 38th French Army Corps for the magnificent work of the 30th at Chateau-Thierry the night of July 14-15.

In addition, Col. E. L. Butts, who commanded the 20th that night in the Bois d'Aigremont, was given the Croix de Guerre. Colonel Perry is now in command. Three men also were given the French war cross. Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, former commander of the 3rd Division and now commander of the Third American Army, was present at the ceremony.

The 25th Infantry had been decorated previously, as well as the 7th Machine Gun Battalion, which was the first unit of the 3rd Division to reach the bridge at Chateau-Thierry. In the 7th, 29 decorations were awarded, five men being cited at the order of the army.

One of the greatest rewards the American people could make to these heroes would be to oversubscribe the Victory Loan.

**COLD PATRIOTS**

Under the stress of a patriotic impulse thousands of us purchased Liberty Bonds. We pledged ourselves at that time to support to the fullest our government. Now is the time when we are to be called upon to show that we were sincere in our promise. One way in which we can prove this sincerity is by holding on to the Liberty Bonds we bought last year so as to make it easier to sell the Victory Loan this spring.

In the three weeks following April 21 the government will offer to the people \$5,000,000,000 in short term bonds which is to be known as the Victory Loan. If the government bonds now outstanding are held close to par it will be easy to dispose of the new issue. If millions of dollars of the old issues are thoughtlessly dumped on the market it will be a harder task to sell the Victory Loan.

By holding the bonds you now have you will not only be doing a patriotic duty but retaining a sound investment for yourself. The investment you now hold involves no hazard. Any bank will accept government bonds as collateral if money is desired. Any investment house will in an hour's time change your bond into money if the circumstances require.

Be ready for the Victory Liberty Loan. Buy the bonds and keep them. Saving means thrift. Thrift means success.

Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but expense is constant and certain.

Remember, that money is of the prolific, generating nature.

All things are cheap to the saving, dear to the wasteful.

**FAMOUS FRENCH 75 MM. SHELLS GIVEN AS PRIZES**

Upon request of the secretary of war General Pershing has shipped 2000 unserviceable 75 millimeter cartridge cases for distribution of prizes during the Victory Loan drive to be launched April 21.

The cases were asked for by the treasury department to stimulate interest in the raising of the \$5,000,000,000 which is the sum asked for by the government. The 75 millimeter rifle is the most famous artillery gun used in the war being especially effective for barrage work.

**BLIND CARRIES WOUNDED MAN WITH MESSAGE**

Ankles Broken, Soldier Rides on Shoulders of Blind Comrade to Deliver Note

The shell burst directly ahead. For a moment in his agony he forgot the document in his pocket that duty had instinctively led him to protect with his now shattered hand. Moreover, he soon learned that both his eyes were gone.

Groping about on the ground hoping to discover some means still to deliver the message he touched a man's foot. He, too, was in agony, and he said, "Go easy, there; both my ankles are broken."

"They may be broken, but what I want to know is, can you see?" "I can."

**WAR'S BY-PRODUCTS**

"I suppose not many fortunate by-products can come out of the war; but if the United States can learn something about saving out of this war, it will be worth the cost of the war. I mean the literal cost of it in money and resources."—Woodrow Wilson.

The American people did learn their lesson of thrift during the war. In 1918 the people invested their money in government securities as a patriotic duty. During that year there were more than a billion dollars made in War Savings Stamps alone. If the fighting had continued the people would have kept on buying as a patriotic duty. The end of the fighting did not change either our patriotism or our duty.

If our lesson of thrift is to be worth anything the twenty million people who bought while the fighting was going on must continue to buy this year. It is the hope of the government that this year until a large majority of the American people shall have taught themselves the lesson of saving and have in addition a direct part in the financing of their government. Save and have.

**It's Your Victory**

WE AMERICANS won a victory last November--a victory that nobody expected us to win for at least another six months--and probably twelve.

WE WON IT because we were turning out guns and ships and TNT and steel and wool and poison gas three times as fast as Germany thought we could. We won it because we would have been shipping to France last November and December--if the armistice hadn't been signed--enough war material for a new American army as large as the one we already had in France. And Germany knew it.

SO WE WON the war last November. AND NOW we have some war debts to pay--a balance of some billions of dollars of war debts--for a victory won last November instead of next.

ANOTHER YEAR of fighting would have cost this nation twenty-five billions--possibly thirty billions--more in dollars.

And the War Department estimates it would have cost 200,000 more American Lives.

That's the sort of victory the United States owes some five or six billion dollars for. Is it worth it?

THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN IS COMING-- IT IS YOUR VICTORY--AND YOUR LOAN GET BEHIND IT!



**Mutual Life of N.Y.**

J. F. HUTCHASON, Dist. Mgr. Salem, Oregon.