

# PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



NEVER was such right-handed-two-fisted smokejoy as you puff out of a jimmy pipe packed with Prince Albert! That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't fool your taste apparatus any more than you can get five aces out of a family deck! So, when you hit Prince Albert, coming and going, and get up half an hour earlier just to start stoking your pipe or rolling cigarettes, you know you've got the big prize on the end of your line!

Prince Albert's quality alone puts it in a class of its own, but when you figure that P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch—well—you feel like getting a flock of dictionaries to find enough words to express your happy days sentiments!

Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moisture top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.



## WILSON PUTS HIS

(Continued from page three)

ference looked about it to find... went out of its way to perform. They were inseparable from the settlement of peace. They were thrust upon it by circumstances which could not be overlooked. The war had created them. In all quarters of the world old established relationships had been disturbed or broken and affairs were at loose ends, needing to be mended or united again, but could not be made what they were before. They had to be set right by applying some uniform principle of justice or enlightened expediency.

League Protects Weak. And they could not be adjusted by merely prescribing in a treaty what should be done. New states were to be set up which could not hope to live through their first period of weakness without assured support by the great nations that had consented to their creation and was for them their independence. Ill-governed colonies could not be put in the hands of governments which were to set as trustees for their people and not as their masters if there was to be no common authority among the nations to which they were to be responsible in the execution of their trust. Future international conventions with regard to the control of waterways, with regard to illicit traffic of many kinds, in arms or in deadly drugs, or with regard to the adjustment of many varying international administrative arrangements could not be assumed if the treaty were to provide no permanent common international agency of its execution in such matters was to be left to the slow and uncertain processes of co-operation by ordinary methods of negotiation.

League Only Hope. If the peace conference itself was the end of co-operative authority and common counsel among the governments to which the world was looking to enforce justice and give pledges of an enduring settlement, regions like the Saar basin could not be put under a temporary administrative regime which did not involve a transfer of political connections by popular vote to be taken at a distant date; no free city like Danzig could be created which was to elaborate international guarantees, to accept exceptional obligations with regard to the use of its port and exceptional relations with a state of which it was not to form a part; properly safeguarded plebiscites could not be provided or where populations were at some future date to make choice what sovereignty they would live under; no certain and uniform method of arbitration could be secured for the settlement of anticipated difficulties of final decision with regard to many matters dealt with in the treaty itself; the long continued supervision of the task of reparation which Germany was to undertake to complete within the next generation might entirely break down; the reconsideration and revision of administrative arrangements and restrictions which the treaty prescribed but which it was recognized might not prove of lasting advantage or entirely fair if too long enforced with debate impracticable. The promises governments were making to one another about the way in which labor was to be dealt with, by law not only, but in fact as well, would remain a mere human thesis if there was to be no common tribunal of opinion and judgment to which liberal statesmen could resort for the influence which alone might secure their redemption. A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the treaty of peace and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the league of nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world—the world of civilized men.

Peace League's Aim. That there should be a league of nations to steady the councils and maintain the peaceful understandings of the world, to make, not treaties alone, but the accepted principles of international law as well, the actual rule of conduct among the governments of the world had been one of the agreements accepted from the first as the basis of peace with the central powers. The statesmen of all the belligerent countries were agreed that such a league must be created to sustain the settlements that were to be effected. But at first I think there was a feeling among some of them that, while it must be attempted, the formation of such a league was perhaps a counsel of perfection which practical men, long experienced in the world of affairs, must agree to very cautiously and with many misgivings. It was only as the difficult work of arranging an all but universal adjustment of the world affairs, advanced from day to day from one stage of conference to another, that it became evident to them that what they were seeking would be little more than something written upon paper, to be interpreted and applied by such methods as the chances of policies might make available if they did not provide a means of common counsel which all were obliged to accept, a common authority whose decisions would be recognized as decisions which all must respect.

Idea Gains Favor. And so the most practical, the most skeptical among them turned more and more to the league as the authority through which international action was to be secured, the authority without which, as they had come to see it, it would be difficult to give assured effect either to this treaty or to any other international understanding upon which they were to depend for the maintenance of peace.

The fact that the covenant of the league was the first substantive part of the treaty to be worked out and agreed upon, while all else was in solution, helped to make the formulation of the rest easier. The conference was, after all, not to be ephemeral. The concert of nations was to continue, under a definite covenant, which had been agreed upon and which all were convinced was workable. They could go forward with confidence to make arrangements intended to be permanent. The most practical of the conferees were at last the most ready to refer to the league of nations the superintendence of all interests which would not admit of immediate determination, of all administrative problems which were to require a continuing oversight. What had seemed a counsel of perfection had come to seem a plain counsel of necessity. The league of nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting.

World Demands Covenant. And it had validated itself in the thought of every member of the conference as something much bigger, much greater every way, than a mere instrument for carrying out the provisions of a particular treaty. It was universally recognized that all the peoples of the world demanded of the conference that it should create such a continuing concert of free nations as would make wars of aggression and spoliation such as this that has just ended forever impossible. A cry had gone out from every home in every stricken land from which sons and brothers and fathers had gone forth to the great sacrifice, that such a sacrifice should never again be exacted. It was manifest why it had been exacted. It had been exacted because one nation desired domination and other nations had known no means of defense except armaments and alliances. War had lain at the heart of every arrangement of Europe; of every arrangement of the world that preceded the war. Restive peoples had been told that fleets and armies, which told to sustain, meant peace; and they now knew that they had been lied to; that fleets and armies had been maintained to promote national ambitions and meant war. They knew that no old policy meant anything else but force, force—always force. As they knew that it was intolerable. Every true heart in the world; every enlightened judgment demanded that, at whatever cost of independent action, every government that took thought for its people or for justice or for order, freedom should lend itself to a new purpose and utterly destroy the old order of international politics.

People Demand League. Statesmen might see difficulties, but the people could see none and could brook no denial. A war in which they had been lied white to beat the terror that lay concealed in every balance of power must not end in a mere victory of arm and a new balance. The monster that had resorted to arms must be put in chains that could not be broken. The united power of free nations must put a stop to aggression and the world must be given peace. If there was not the will or the intelligence to accomplish that now there must be another and final war and the world must be swept clean of every power that could renew the terror. The league of nations was not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under a new treaty of peace; it was the only hope for mankind. Again and again had the demons of war been cast out of the house of the peoples and the house swept clean by a treaty of peace; only to prepare a time when he would enter in again with spirits worse than himself. The house now must be given a tenant who could hold it against all such. Convenient, indeed indispensable, statesmen found the newly planned league of na-

## BARGAINS IN EVERY

(Continued from page one)

just look in the front display windows before doing your trading Saturday. If there is the big sign, "This is a Bargain Store," there is at once the assurance that the store is making a special effort to live up to its promise and really offer bargains.

An unusual condition exists. Higher prices are coming right along. Everyone thought they would be lower when peace was signed and so did the farsighted merchants. All of us were wrong. Prices are going up, even bleached and unbleached domestics. Every body knows what groceries cost. Why, it even costs \$3.50 for a man to have his shoes half soled.

And yet, there is the annual Bargain Day facing everyone. It is next Saturday, all day long. The merchants have pledged themselves to make it worthwhile to come.

You will find the bargains in the stores displaying in the front windows the big Bargain Day card, and these stores are:

- Daniel J. Fry
- The Remnant Store, dry goods, hosiery notices.
- C. J. Brier Co., dry goods, shoes, men's furnishings.
- Sampson Bros., (2 stores), 152 North Commercial street, dry goods and notions. Corner Union and Commercial, groceries.
- Frank F. Richter, complete house furnisher.
- The Price Shoe Co.
- The Bootery, shoes for the whole family.
- People's Cash Store.
- Barnes Cash Store.
- J. C. Peasey Co.
- F. W. Woolworth Co.
- U. G. Shipley Co.
- Ray L. Fisher Hardware Co.
- Jenks Studio
- Salem Hardware Co.
- Portland Cloak & Suit Co.
- W. W. Moore.
- Gale & Company.
- Buick & Son.
- Rostein & Greenbaum.
- Hartman Bros.
- Scotch Woollen Mills Store.
- Wm. Neimeyer, druggist.
- Hausser Bros.
- No-Vary Grocers.
- Roth Grocery Company.
- The Wiley R. Allen Company.
- Needle Craft Shop.
- N. E. Brewer, drug store.

## IF THIN, RUN-DOWN OR NERVOUS, TRY PHOSPHATE

Nothing Like Plain Bitro-Phosphate to Put on Firm, Healthy Flesh and to Increase Strength, Vigor and Nerve Force

When one stops to consider the heat of this people who are searching continually for some method by which they may increase their flesh to normal proportions by the filling out of ugly hollows, the rounding off of protruding angles with the attendant bloom of health and attractiveness is no wonder that many and varied suggestions along this line appear from time to time in public print.

While excessive thinness might be attributed to various and subtle causes in different individuals it is a well known fact that the lack of sufficient phosphorus in the human system is very largely responsible for this condition. Experiments on humans and animals by many scientists have demonstrated beyond question of doubt that a body deficient in phosphorus becomes nervous, sickly and thin. A noted author and professor in his book "Chemistry and Food Nutrition" published in 1915, says: "It is the amount of phosphorus required for the normal nutrition of man is seriously underestimated in many of our standard text books."

It seems to be well established that this deficiency in phosphorus may be met by the use of an organic phosphate known throughout English speaking countries as Bitro-Phosphate. Through the assimilation of this phosphate by the nerve tissue the phosphoric content when absorbed in the amount normally required by nature soon produces a welcome change in our body and mind. Nerve tension disappears, vigor and strength replace weakness and lack of energy, and the whole body soon loses its ugly hollows and abrupt angles, becoming enveloped in a glow of perfect health and beauty and the will and strength to be up and doing.

reached her majority as a world power. It was almost exactly twenty-one years ago that the results of the war with Spain put us unexpectedly in possession of rich islands on the other side of the world and brought us into association with other governments in the control of the West Indies. It was regarded as a sinister and ominous thing by the statesmen of more than one European chancellery that we should have extended our power beyond the confines of our continental dominions. They were accustomed to think of new neighbors as a new menace, of rivals as watchful enemies.

They were persons amongst us at home who looked with deep disapproval and avowed anxiety on such extensions of our national authority over distant islands and over peoples whom they feared we might exploit, not serve and assist. But we have not exploited them. And our dominion has been a menace to no other nation. We redeemed our honor to the utmost in our dealings with Cuba. She is weak but absolutely free; and it is her trust in us that makes her free. Weak peoples everywhere stand ready to give us any authority among them that will assure them a like friendly oversight and direction. They know that there is no ground for fear in receiving us as their mentors and guides. Our isolation was ended twenty years ago; and now fear of us is ended also, our counsel and association sought after and desired. There can be no question of our ceasing to be a world power. The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world.

Artification Only Course. The war and the conference of peace now sitting in Paris seem to me to have answered that question. Our participation in the war established our position among the nations and nothing but our own mistake of action can alter it. It was not an accident or a matter of sudden choice that we are no longer isolated and devoted to a policy which has only our own interest and advantage for its object. It was our duty to go in, if we were indeed the champions of liberty and of right. We answered to the call of duty in a way so spirited, so utterly without thought of what we spent of blood or treasure, so effective, so worthy of the admiration of the men everywhere, so wrought of the best stuff of all that was heroic, that the whole world saw at last in the flesh, in noble action, a great deal asserted and vindicated, by a nation they had deemed material and now found to be compact, of the spiritual forces that must free men of every nation from every unworthy bondage. It is thus that a new role and a new responsibility have come to this great nation that we honor and which we would all wish to lift to yet higher levels and service and achievement.

The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God who led us into this way. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our births. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR. It has been said that there is now hardly a city, town, or village in this country wherein some woman does not reside who has found health in that good, old-fashioned remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. There fore, if you are suffering from some ailment, and hardly know what to do for it, and have tried other remedies without help, ask your neighbor if she has ever used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If she herself has never had the need for it, undoubtedly she knows others who were just in your condition and who have been restored to health by its use.

Friendship Realized. And that confidence, it seems to me, is the measure of our opportunity and of our duty in the days to come, in which the new hopes of the peoples of the world is to be fulfilled or disappointed. The fact that America is the friend of the nations, whether they be rivals or associates, is no new fact; it is only the discovery of it by the rest of the world that is new.

America may be said to have just

CAUTION—While Bitro-Phosphate is unsurpassed for the relief of nervousness, general debility, etc., those taking it who do not desire to put on flesh should use extra care in avoiding fat producing foods.



Our soldiers always pick out the plump, rosy cheeked girls.



At the seaside too, the plump well rounded figure is most admired.

## Fruit Growers of Oregon:

Stop Gambling with your fruit--  
Make your investment safe--  
Broaden and stabilize your markets--  
Get a better price for your fruit--  
The

## Oregon Fruit Growers Co-Operative Association

- Has organized with the following aims:
- 1--To nationalize Oregon's horticultural products under an Oregon label.
  - 2--To gain wider distribution and thus prevent an oversupply of fruit in limited markets.
  - 3--To eliminate as far as possible the market speculator that stands between grower and consumer.
  - 4--To raise the general standards of fruits so that they may command a higher selling price.
  - 5--To stabilize the value of your investment by stabilizing your markets.
  - 6--To eliminate waste caused by duplication of equipment in new fruit producing centers.
  - 7--To reduce growing and market costs and to cut out the unnecessary expenses of every nature.

This organization will be a business, owned and operated and controlled by and for you--the Oregon fruit producer. It is backed by the most prominent and experienced horticultural men in Oregon. Adequate financial arrangements are being concluded for handling of products.

- The present list of incorporators include:
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ISAAC D. HUNT vice president Ladd & Tilton Bank.                             | B. W. JOHNSON, Secretary Willamette Valley Fruit Exchange, Monroe, Oregon.    |
| SEYMOUR JONES, Salem, Or.  | W. E. ST. JOHN, Sutherlin, Or., Fruit Grower and Douglas County Commissioner. |
| J. O. HOLT, Mgr. Eugene Fruit Growers' Association.                          | E. W. MATTHEWS, Amity Walnut Grower.  |
| PROF. C. I. LEWIS, Chief Dept. of Horticulture, Oregon Agricultural College. | EARL PEARCY, County Fruit Inspector of Douglas County; Secretary.             |
| E. L. KLEMER, Fruit Grower, Alvadore, Oregon.                                | ROBERT C. PAULUS, Salem, Ore., Chairman Organization Committee.               |
| GEORGE ZIMMERMAN, Yamhill Fruit Grower.                                      |   |

## Incorporation Closes January 1, 1920

MEETING ARMORY, SALEM, SATURDAY, 2 P. M. JULY 12  
Speakers. Isaac D. Hunt, Prof. C. I. Lewis, J. O. Holt And Others

Try Salem First In Buying