

# Now 5¢ straight

Since 1914, OWL tobacco leaf has risen 60% in cost. Costs of other materials have also advanced heavily.

When sold at 6 for 25c, OWLS have cost you only a shade over 4c apiece. That price we cannot continue

- and "KEEP UP THE QUALITY"

Knowing the kind of men who smoke OWL, we believe they will unanimously prefer to pay 5 cents straight than find the slightest lowering of quality.

Therefore: We must ask our good friends to pay for the OWL Cigar - 5c straight or 25c for 5

- to "KEEP UP THE QUALITY"



## The Million Dollar Cigar

M. A. GUNST & COMPANY  
INCORPORATED

### PRESIDENT OUTLINES

(Continued from page two.)

that it might in all that it was and did, show mankind the way to liberty. "They cannot in honor withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

"That service is nothing less than this: to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

"The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that so far as our participation in guaranteeing future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and the agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant; and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterwards when it may be too late.

"A covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war; and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements, consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

"I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace secure.

"It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations could face or withstand. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

"The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power; if it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries but an organized, common peace.

"Fortunately we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all, may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth that we understand them to be.

"They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it, and that it may be understood that no other interpretation has in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished.

"It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last. Only a peace the very principle of which is equality and common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations is as necessary for lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance."

The president declared "the very explicit assurances" regarding peace, received from belligerents imply that the peace that comes must be "a peace without victory." Victory, he declared, would be peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished.

"The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded if it is to last, must be equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources there of course cannot be; nor any of our sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, nor for equities of power."

"And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property. I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

"I speak of this, not because of any desire to cast an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable—because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquility of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom and of right.

"So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources and of its powers, should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory, it can do doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce."

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"And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto thought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the progress of peace and development. It need not be difficult either to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

"It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of arms and of all programs of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings and to stay. Peace cannot be had without concessions and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations of great preponderant armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained.

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord, adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation or people; but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intermingled from without. There is no entangling alliances in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

"I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas, which, in international conference after conference, representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty, that moderation of armament which makes of arms and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

"These are American principles, American policies. We could stand for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forward looking men and women everywhere and of every modern nation, and of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail."

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# The New "Giant 17" Harley Davidson

IS HERE

We want you to see this new motor perform. The first time you handle it the sensation will force itself upon you that the motor is running away with itself.

"PEP" is the one word which best describes its performance. A giant in power, this motor has the "Jump", "Push", "Get-away", and the extra burst of speed that makes it the talk of the trade.

Such "snap" has never been built into a motor before.

Call and see the new 1917 twin-16 H. P.

## Harley Davidson

In the new "Military Drab Color"—The snappiest and most attractive color ever used on a motorcycle.

## Scott & Piper

252 State Street

The Largest Exclusive Bicycle and Motorcycle Dealers in Salem

# MEN!

## Don't Miss This Chance

Hurry if you want to "get in" on this remarkable offer. Get a made-to-order suit during the special sale and

## Free Pants With Each Suit

High class workmanship, the best of materials, snappy style and perfect fit are built into our suits by expert tailors. Come in and look over the largest stock of woollens in Salem.



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### NO LATE NEWS

(Continued from page one.)

To engage in new diplomatic ex-

### A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Cheeks—Sparkling Eyes—Most Women Can Have

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets; you will know them by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter in one's system.

If you have a pale face, yellow look, dull eyes, pimples, coated tongue, headaches, a listless, no-good feeling, all out of sorts, inactive bowels, you take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the successful substitute for calomel—now and then just to keep in the pink of condition. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

change looking to settlement of the armed ship question. The second course seemed logical to authorities, though the department had made no official pronouncement of its views on that point up to early today. Germany wants that vexatious problem cleared; the department, too, would like to have it satisfactorily disposed of.

To date there has been a gulf between the two nations in their interpretation. Germany says armament makes a ship a war vessel, without the usual immunities of a peaceful merchantman. Capture of prisoners on such a ship, she holds, is justifiable.

On the other hand, the United States says "defensive" armament is proper and clears vessels thus armed. But there have been slight indications in the past two or three months that the United States might alter some of its ideas—though perhaps not enough to come to the German viewpoint. Hence the possibility of disagreement was greater today than in recent months, especially as this issue is linked with the probability of a broader German submarine campaign.

### STEAMSHIP AGENTS ACT

By H. D. Robertson.

(United Press staff correspondent.)

Rio De Janeiro, Jan. 22.—Allied steamship agents today were discussing plans for a convoy of allied merchantmen across the seas. The project contemplates "ports of rendezvous" in Europe and South America.

Under such a scheme allied merchantmen would assemble probably at Lisbon and Pernambuco, and on certain specific dates would sail under protection of allied warships all the way across the Atlantic.

citizens of those nations included in the prisoners landed from the Hudson Maru at Pernambuco. Many will start the return trip on the next outgoing steamer.

The Brazilian government is taking no chances of violation of its territorial waters. A big fleet of belligerent war vessels is patrolling the coast line. The cruiser Deodoro was additionally assigned to this squadron.

It was one of this fleet of "neutrality guards" that today reported the finding of the decapitated bodies of eight Paraguayans and six Argentinians floating in the river near Porto Murinho, Brazil. It is presumed they were enticed aboard a river steamer by cattle thieves and massacred, although the motive behind the crime is unexplained.

### Former Oregon Coach Will Go To Chemawa

Portland, Ore., Jan. 22.—William J. ("Bill") Warner, coach of the University of Oregon football team several seasons ago, will assume a similar position at the Chemawa Indian school next fall. Warner's appointment has not been officially announced, but it is understood that it will be forthcoming in the very near future.

Warner, who formerly acted as mentor of Cornell, from which he was graduated, had fair success with the Lemon-Yellow team. His appointment as coach of the Chemawa team is expected to put that institution back on the football map.

### Multnomah Schedules One

Dow Walker, superintendent of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic club, has scheduled tentatively a game with the Indian school, for he believes that Warner will turn out a team that will give the club players stiff opposition.

## GERMANY MAY ESTABLISH COMPLETE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

New York, Jan. 22.—Germany is shortly to establish a submarine "barrier" around England and France, attempting a "starvation blockade" herself, according to general belief in the two nations, passengers on the White Star liner Baltic said today. According to this information, Germany plans to notify the world about February 1 of the institution of this new form of blockade. The notification, however, will officially characterize the scheme as a "barrier"—not a "blockade." To make such a barrier effective, it is reported that Germany will put into service thirty new "super-submarines"—each of 18 knots on the surface and armed with heavier guns than any undersea craft heretofore used and armored sufficiently to make them impervious except to fairly heavy missiles. Moreover, these new boats are said to be fitted also for extensive mine laying and able to cruise about two thousand miles or more without replenishment of supplies.

The Baltic's passengers also furnished reports that in connection with this blockade Germany is preparing a new contraband list on which it is expected that all articles of food will be placed.

### Germany Reports Successes

Berlin, via Sayville wireless, Jan. 22.—Successful forerfield engagements in the eastern Carpathians were reported in today's official statement. West of Friedrichstadt, the statement also said, Russian attacks by raiding detachments were repulsed.

### English Repulsed

Berlin, via Sayville wireless, Jan. 22.—Repulse of a "minor English attack" in a hand grenade engagement near Lens, was announced in today's official statement. Capture of several French soldiers and a machine gun by German reconnoitering detachments which made short advances into hostile positions near Benouvaux and Pont-a-mousson, was also reported.

### German Attacks Stopped

Paris, Jan. 22.—Two German attacks in trenches north of Courieres wood yesterday evening was jopped by artillery and infantry fire, today's official statement related. A number of patrol combats in Alsace were also reported.

### Colonel Clark Wood in the Weston

Leader observes that whatever else may be lacking, the women officials of the Weston certainly have sand enough to govern that ancient burg.

### Crafty Counterfeiters Operate In Seattle

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 22.—United States secret service men were convinced today that one of the craftiest counterfeiters on the coast was cornered when they arrested Frank E. Nichols, age 33, Sunday morning at 1709 1/2 14th avenue.

Although Nichols declared he was innocent and a victim of circumstances, government agents later found mounds, home manufactured coins, and a supply of metal with which they declare he worked.

Since the middle of December, the government's sleuths have been tracing counterfeit dollars as coming from Nichols. According to a letter found in the house, Nichols formerly lived on a poultry ranch near Oakland, Cal.

## The most you can do for your teeth—visit your dentist twice a year and three times a day use Dr. Lyon's Powder ~ Cream

Send 2c stamp today for a generous trial package of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder or Dental Cream to I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 561 W. 27th St., New York City