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THE SALEM DISTRICT SHOULD RAISE AND MAKE ITS OWN SUGARS AND SYRUPS

Sugars and syrups as we know them are comparatively new. Beet sugar is newer than potatoes, and cane sugar only a little older, to the people of Europe and America.

Sugar from the sugar cane was probably known in China 2000 years before it was used in Europe. When merchants began to trade in the Indies, sugar, like spices, perfumes, and other rare and costly merchandise, was brought to the western countries of Europe, and for a long time it was used exclusively in the preparation of medicines.

The sugar industry in what is now the United States dates from 1751.

But the sugar consumed in this and other countries up to 1850 was nearly all derived from sugar cane. At the present time half the sugar crop of the world is obtained from the sugar beet.

It would once have seemed incredible that the kitchen garden should furnish a rival for the "noble plant" that had made the fortunes of Spanish and English colonies, but the cultivation of the beet for sugar has in one generation shifted the center of the gigantic sugar industry from the tropics to the temperate zone.

This growth has been fostered by strange vicissitudes in the fortunes of nations, such as the commercial embargoes and sugar bounties of the Napoleonic wars, and the abolition of slavery in the British colonies.

The real creators of the new industry, however, were men of scientific training who solved certain botanical and chemical problems.

In 1747 Marggraf, a chemist of Berlin, discovered that beets and other fleshy roots contain a crystallizable sugar IDENTICAL with that of the sugar cane. In 1799 the subject was brought before the French Academy, and in 1801 the first manufactory for beet sugar was erected.

A new stimulus was given by the sugar bounties of Napoleon in 1806, and methods improved rapidly, especially in France. There were two great difficulties; the small percentage of sugar in the beet (5 per cent), and the difficulty of separating it from many other constituents, some of them acrid and having a very unpleasant flavor.

In 1836 it took 18 tons of beets to produce one ton of sugar. Now 12 per cent beets are considered necessary for profitable manufacture, and the Oregon Agricultural College bulletin quoted in this issue says the sugar content runs up to 25 per cent.

The term "sugar," as used in this article without qualification, means the ordinary sugar of commerce, the chemical name of which is sucrose.

But there are many kinds of sugars and syrups. Milk contains 4 to 5 per cent of an important sugar—milk sugar or lactose.

Honey is the natural sugar—the most ancient used as human food.

Since early times the Japanese have made a sort of sugar, called ame, from sweet potatoes, glutinous millet or glutinous rice, and other products, by converting the starch they contain into maltose, by the action of an unorganized ferment called diastase; malt or sprouted barley being generally used to furnish the ferment.

Then there are malt sugars and syrups in this country; called "malted," "predigested," etc.

There is also glycogen, or animal sugar, found in small amounts in muscular tissue, and more abundantly in the liver.

Saccharin, sweeter than sugar, is not a sugar at all, but a benzene compound; commonly prescribed in cases of diabetes to satisfy the natural craving for sweets.

The glucose products are about half as sweet as sugar.

Then there is maple syrup and sugar; and it is made from the sap of butternut and birch and many other trees, as well as from the sugar maple trees.

Then there are the dextrose or grape sugars; many kinds, and existing in and extracted from many kinds of fruits.

But of late made mostly from grapes; and made in many forms, as sugars and syrups. There is some sugar or syrup in nearly all fruits and flowers; and in nearly all the sweet vegetables; even turnips.

Near Harrisburg, Linn county, Oregon, there is a colony of Russian Mennonites who make the sugar and syrup for their own use from carrots. At a later time, the writer hopes to tell Statesman readers of the process.

But the great object of this Salem Slogan issue of The Statesman is to call the attention of the people of the Salem district to the importance of getting started here industries that will finally result in the growing and making here of all the sweetening needed in our industries and our homes.

Outside of honey, the product of which must be increased at least a hundred fold, for the benefit of pollination of our fruit blossoms by the bees—

Outside of bees, sugar beets and sorghum are the important products.

The reader will note the text in full of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 823; and every one in this section ought to study it.

That bulletin says, without qualification, that beet sugar syrup

may be made at home, by a very simple process, without any capital at all. Its authors patented the process and gave it to the public. Any one may use it.

There is a note of warning, from the Oregon Agricultural College bulletin, and from a letter to the Salem Slogan editor, that the "beety" flavor may not be successfully taken out—or may not be taken out of sugar beets grown in Oregon.

The Salem Slogan editor does not believe the latter precaution is called for.

He believes that if the process is a success any where, it will be a success here.

The big Utah and Idaho sugar interests were ready to put a sugar factory in Salem, before the war, if they could get the beet grown. And their representatives told a few Salem men that the Willamette valley was ideal for sugar beets—as good as the best districts of Germany. They knew. They had made experiments. They were not shooting in the dark.

If sugar beet syrup without the beety flavor can be made any where, by this home process, it can be made here.

It is worth trying; and by every one. Sugar beets are good stock and human food, any way; as good as any other kind of beets. Nothing can be lost by making the trial, by any one.

The Statesman will follow up this subject, and will publish from time to time every bit of information that can be secured on the process.

And plant sorghum, too.

A Salem physician grew a couple of rows of sorghum last year in his back yard, extracted the juice with a clothes wringer, and made sorghum for his family use.

At the penitentiary, this year, there will be four acres planted to sorghum.

A home made press, two logs with a sweep to one of the logs, will be used, if nothing better is available, to squeeze out the juice.

Any man can make such a press, without paying out a dollar in cash.

And sorghum is also a good feed for live stock.

But both beets and sorghum are too long for one issue.

So, next week, the Salem Slogan subject will be sorghum. And there will be a lot of information about its growing and manufacture.

In conclusion: Plant sugar beets NOW, and sorghum NOW, or very soon.

Plant a few rows of each in your garden, any way. Many have already done so. All the people of this section ought to do so. This will be laying the foundations for big things here—including a beet sugar factory in Salem.

THE BLESSED BOOMSKY.

It is hardly fair to say that soviet Russia has put civilization on the blink and set the clock of time back a few thousand eons. All progress has not been halted. Bolsheviki will still find its outlet. Bolsheviki—which is the new name for Russia—has contributed a notable invention for the welfare of humanity and some description of it has trickled out from Moscow, where the discoverer dwells.

Briefly, it is a bass drum that is played with strings!

For six thousand years the world has suffered for a bass drum with strings, and it has been reserved for soviet Russia to confer this priceless boon upon civilization. The new instrument is a blend of the drum, the viola and the xylophone in its harmony and operation and will be welcomed with enthusiasm in our jazziest circles. It has been suggested that this creation be called the "boomsky," as indicating both its character and nationality. It may be some time before the instru-

FUTURE DATES

- May 12, 13 and 14—Northwest art exhibit at Marion hotel under Salem Art League.
May 13, Thursday—Community federation meeting at Hubbard.
May 14, Friday—Program by students of state school for blind, high school auditorium.
May 14, Friday—Baseball, Salem high vs. U. of O. rookies, Eugene.
May 14, Friday—Baseball, Willamette university vs. Pacific university, Forest Grove.
May 14, Friday—Debate between Willamette university and Oregon Agricultural college.
May 14 to 16—Older Boys conference in Salem.
May 14 and 15—Nineteenth annual convention of Oregon State Association of Master Plumbers, in Salem.
May 15, Saturday—County school athletic meet, Sweetland field.
May 15, Saturday—County school declamatory contest.
May 15, Saturday—County spelling contest, at high school.
May 15, Saturday—Baseball, Salem high vs. Eugene, Eugene.
May 16, Sunday—Educational day.
May 18, Tuesday—Pacific Coast Ad club automobile excursion passes through Salem.
May 21, Friday—Portland Drama League presents play at Grand opera house for benefit of University of Oregon Women's Building.
May 21, Friday—Baseball, Salem high vs. Newberg high, Salem.
May 21, Friday—Special and primary elections in Oregon.
May 22, Saturday—Baseball, Salem high vs. Jefferson high of Portland, in Portland.
May 22, Sunday—Baseball, McMinnville vs. Salem.
May 23, Sunday—Memorial Sunday.
May 26-27, Wednesday and Thursday—Apollo club concert, Grand theatre.
May 27, Thursday—Baby clinic at Commercial club.
May 29, Saturday—Baseball, Salem high vs. Eugene high, Eugene.
May 29, Saturday—William Howard Taft speaks at armory.
May 30, Sunday—Baseball, Albany vs. Salem.
May 30, Sunday—Decoration day.
June 1, Tuesday—Salem-Portland air service begins.
June 4, Friday—Baseball, Salem high vs. McMinnville high, McMinnville.
June 6, Sunday—Baccalaureate Sunday for Kimball School of Theology at First Methodist church.
June 6, Sunday—Baccalaureate sermon for high school graduating class at Lewis Methodist church.
June 11, Friday—Commencement day address for Kimball School of Theology at 2:30 p. m. in Assembly hall.
June 11, Friday—Salem schools close.
June 12, Sunday—Baseball, Woodburn vs. Salem.
June 14, Monday—Play day.
June 14 to 17—Officers' schools for Oregon National Guard at Vancouver and Fort Stevens.
June 19 and 20—National egypto-tour motorcycle events in Salem.
June 22, 23 and 24—Imperial conclave of Mystic Shrine in Portland.
June 23, Wednesday—Imperial conclave of Mystic Shrine to visit Salem.
June 24, 25 and 26—Portland Rose festival.
June 26, Saturday—Letter Carriers' convention in Salem.
July 6 to 20—Annual encampment of Oregon National Guard, infantry and engineers at Camp Lewis, artillery at Fort Stevens.
July 22, 23 and 24—State Elks convention in Salem.
September 27 to October 2—Oregon state fair.

ment can be introduced into America, but relief is at least in sight and the age-old passion for a bass drum with strings is soon to be appeased.

The Los Angeles Times suggests that an instrument of this nature would furnish an ideal accompaniment for Hiram's grand march to Washington, and it is hoped that this new musical joy will soon be "in our midst."

LINCOLN AND STANTON.

Some student of great men says that they invariably have patience and a sense of humor. He also adds that they are never great sticklers for petty observances, nor do they waste time in standing guard over their own dignity. No better example of these various traits could be adduced surely than some correspondence that was found not long ago in the war department at Washington.

The first letter was the application of a certain man for the post of army chaplain during the Civil war. Attached to it were the following endorsements by the president and Secretary of State Stanton:

Dear Stanton: Appoint this man chaplain in the army. A. Lincoln.

Dear Mr. Lincoln: He is not a preacher. E. M. Stanton.

Dated a few months later:

Dear Stanton: He is now. A. Lincoln.

Dear Mr. Lincoln: But there is no vacancy. E. M. Stanton.

Dear Stanton: Appoint him chaplain-at-large. A. Lincoln.

Dear Mr. Lincoln: There is no warrant of law for that. E. M. Stanton.

Dear Stanton: Appoint him anyhow. A. Lincoln.

Dear Mr. Lincoln: I will not. E. M. Stanton.

The appointment was not made.—Youth's Companion.

PEACE PLANS.

In its program of attaining world disarmament the League of Nations has before it a plan to make impossible the private manufacture of artillery and munitions of war. All of these agents of wholesale destruction would be produced under the auspices and direction of the League itself and used only to preserve internal order in the various countries included in the League membership.

This would make a hazy war impossible and where there can be neither speed nor surprise it is easy to keep the peace. This discussion makes it all the more important that the United States should be on the inside looking out, instead of on the outside looking in.

The League will organize in behalf of its members and will not be well-disposed toward a nation that indicates hostility to its being.

PROFITTEERING BY THE PINT.

The Bootleggers' union has apparently fixed a price of \$40 a pint for their stuff furnished to delegates and visitors to the national conventions at Chicago and San Francisco. This savor of profiteering in its most malignant form, and many of the delegates are determined to go without rather than pay the price. They cite the fact that when Abra-

ham Lincoln was clerking in a little country store, corn whiskey was sold over the counter for 12 cents a quart. Now, to soak a fellow \$80 for the same stuff puts it in the attic of roses class. A man has almost got to be a millionaire in order to keep comfortably pickled at all times.

Really something ought to be done about it.

If congress would start a \$100,000 investigation it might help some.

When a politician has to pay \$40 a pint for the necessities of life, it is time to put up a howl. If we had turned the government over to Eugene Debs this outrage would not be permitted.

PRESIDENT FOR A DAY.

How many Americans know that a man named David R. Atchison was once president of the United States for a full day?

It happened this way: General Zachary Taylor, elected president in November, 1848, was to have been inaugurated on March 4, 1849. As that date fell on a Sunday and the terms of both the preceding president and vice president expired constitutionally on March 4 at midday, it became necessary for the president pro tem of the senate, who was Senator Atchison of Missouri, to assume the presidency. He did so and reigned nominally, if not de facto, for the ensuing 24 hours. Mr. Atchison, native of Kentucky, was born in 1807 and died in 1888. He was in the senate from 1843 to 1855 and was president pro tem on half a dozen occasions during that period.—Philadelphia Ledger.

GENTLEMANLY PETS.

The progeny of this column have received two horned loads, gifts from Texas.

We observe that you are laughing! Well, don't laugh! Lots of men have made worse friends than horned loads. In the first place, their temperate habits set a fine example; they never drink anything. They are well behaved, gentle, and do not gossip aloud. They are covered with long, bony spikes which preclude all possibility of wearing shirts and trousers, so their upkeep is comparatively nothing. Up until now, we are reconciled to our new pets, but we warn their donor that if we ever step on one of these prickly varmits in the dark we'll read him out of the Democratic party so fast he won't know he ever was a voter!—John D. Wells in the Buffalo Evening News.

SHOULD EMULATE THE HEN.

A couple of months ago eggs were \$1 a dozen in Daudette.

A couple of days ago they were 29 cents a dozen.

The reason?

Great production on the part of the hen.

If we intend to reduce the cost of living it is time that we were imitating the hen.—Baudette (Miss.) Region.

SPIRITS AND AFFINITIES.

If press dispatches are to be believed, a wounded wife procured a decree of divorce from her husband in Seattle because he was daily receiving messages of passionate love from an affinity in the spirit world.

Whether she communicated with him through Mme. Ouija or gave three raps on the door of his apartment is not stated, but the affair was of such a nature that there was no

time left for the real wife. Ardent spirits were responsible for many a divorce in the old days before the eighteenth amendment, but they were in a more palpable form than is here indicated.

Of course, getting messages from dead ones would not in itself constitute proper ground for divorce, but there can be contributing circumstances that might make an effective appeal to the court. If a man deserts his wife for the constant companionship of a spiritual affinity, the legal spouse would at least be warranted in seeking freedom from her bonds. Since last July spirits have no rights in this world, no matter what showing they are able to make in the life beyond.

OLD INDICTMENT AGAINST GREELEY.

A firm employed to renovate the court house records in Clarksburg, W. Va., recently found an indictment returned by a Harrison county grand jury in July, 1856, against Horace Greeley, publisher of the New York Tribune. He committed a felony, it states, by circulating in the county copies of the Tribune containing articles tending to incite negro slaves to insurrection.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

PITY OR BLAME?

Bluebeard Watson writes pleadingly that he is more to be pitied than blamed. Any man with 20 or more wives is to be pitied; but when he drowns half a dozen or so of them to reduce his responsibilities he cannot expect to escape censure. Even the sob sisters will agree that he ought to be slapped on the wrist.—Los Angeles Times.

WHITHER ARE WE GOING?

According to the totals the United States is burning up its gasoline and oil supply 14 times faster than the rest of the world. If we are getting somewhere this might be justifiable, but where is it?

IN DARKEST RUSSIA.

The capital of Russia, which for centuries bore the name of St. Petersburg, but which became Petrograd with the first breath of the World war, is now called Leningrad

—or the city of Leningrad—by sponsors of the existing government. By the same token Moscow should become Trotsky. The dictators of Russia are impressed with their own vastness, and since the days of Ivan the Terrible Russia has had no exarthritis to compare with Leningrad.

GETTING HIS GOAT.

Do you know what a four-quart Togenburg is? No, it isn't a demijohn. Anyhow, a Portland suburban resident is mourning over the loss of one which disappeared during the night. Somebody must have gotten his goat.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Plant some sugar beets.

Also, plant some sorghum.

Plant the Early Amber sorghum, in well drained, sandy loam, if possible.

It is raised like corn, and may be planted a little later than corn.

Sugar beets and sorghum are good crops to raise, irrespective of their home syrup and sugar supply.

And you will be helping to lay the foundations of a sugar factory in Salem.

The Salem slogan pages of next Thursday will tell about sorghum making, and about the growing and general uses of sorghum.

Yes, Hi Johnson will get some votes in Oregon—but they will all be worse than thrown away. No man, of his stamp and caliber can be or ought to be elected president of the United States.

And if he were a great man, with the true stamp of statesmanship, the crowd behind him would disqualify him. It would be worse than folly to elevate to that high office the creature of the sinister factions that are behind Hi Johnson.

And, be it said to the everlasting glory of America, that there is not the least danger of such a sorry outcome.

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USED CARS

That have been overhauled throughout and in excellent condition. We back them

- Five-passenger Ford, repainted.....\$450
Dodge Roadster, repainted, A-1 shape.....\$800
1917 Maxwell, perfect.....\$725
1916 Reo Four, repainted.....\$800
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