

THE OREGON STATESMAN

Issued Daily Except Monday by
THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
215 S. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
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DAILY STATESMAN, served by carrier in Salem and suburbs, 15 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

DAILY STATESMAN, by mail, \$6 a year; \$3 for six months; 50 cents a month. For three months or more, paid in advance, at rate of \$5 year.

(THE PACIFIC HOMESTEAD, the great western weekly farm paper, will be sent a year to any one paying a year in advance to the Daily Statesman.)

SUNDAY STATESMAN, \$1 a year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months.

WEEKLY STATESMAN, issued in two six-page sections, Tuesdays and Fridays, \$1 a year (if not paid in advance, \$1.25); 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, 23.
Circulation Department, 533.
Job Department, 533.

Entered at the Postoffice in Salem, Oregon, as second class matter.



WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH WOOL AND WOOLEN MILLS?

The woolen mill situation in the United States is in a peculiar position, and so is the wool market of the world. During the war, the Democratic administration camouflaged a supposed wool shortage in the whole world—through three years' clips were piling mountain high in Australia. Cloth was being bought at \$4 a yard, and enough of it was accumulated to last the armies for years, and enough to last a peace army a generation. The larger part of the output of every woolen mill in the United States was commandeered, and the scales of wages of woolen-mill operatives were forced up to keep the workers at their jobs. Then the government began selling the \$4 cloth at \$1.75 a yard, the mountains of wool in Australia began to be shipped, and prices of wool and sheep went down; orders of woolen goods by jobbers and manufacturers began to be cancelled and welched, and there was a crisis on.

It is still on. Fifty-one of the fifty-four great mills of the American Woolen Mills Co. are now idle. Fifteen thousand men and women are idle in one city alone—Lawrence, Mass. Any one of several of the mills of that company can manufacture as much goods as all the woolen mills on the Pacific coast. The woolen mills managers of this whole country find themselves holding millions and millions of pounds of wool bought at high prices, representing enormous losses at present prices, and, what is more, they find themselves with high wage scales, and faced with an uncertain market for their output. It is a difficult situation.

It is a dangerous situation, threatening injury to all industries in the United States—making a difficult situation as to labor; for the wage scales of labor must remain high and ought to remain high, as long as the high cost of living persists.

The men behind the woolen mill industry of the United States will have to work out their salvation; and they deserve the sympathy of everybody in their difficult situation, and the help, too, of all the great financial interests able to help them.

What all men concerned in any way in this industry need—And who is not concerned directly or indirectly?—Is a Republican administration at Washington; a prudent business administration, committed to the doctrine of the protective tariff.

"I believe in a protective tariff." That is what Mr. Harding said in his acceptance speech; said it plainly and without equivocation.

Why is the price of wool low? Because there is a surplus of wool in the world; the propaganda about its scarcity was a dirty, Democratic lie.

And there is especially a great surplus in Australia. Japan is making the raising of sheep an industry under government direction and subsidy. The little brown men have an eye on the American market. They have been buying all the woolen mill machinery they could get in this country. They want some of the profits of woolen goods manufactured with 40 cents a day labor, against \$4 to \$8 a day labor in this country.

Who can blame them? The Wilson (Payne-Aldrich) tariff law, under which we are working, makes all kinds of wools duty free; everything in the wool line, excepting mohair, which is only 15 per cent ad valorem. Woolen manufactures, too, are low, running around 20 to 35 per cent ad valorem; and it must be remembered that the ad valorem is on the value in the country of origin; and, besides this, under the present administration, on the value of money in the country of origin, as calculated in American dollars.

Is there a man in the United States clothed in his right mind who does not now see that the wool growers of this country must have protection; and that the woolen mill owners must have protection?

In fact, there must be a Republican administration at Washington, in every department, reaching down to the lowest paid examiners in the offices of the collectors and appraisers of the ports of the United States.

HOW THE PEOPLE FEEL ABOUT IT

The conference of officials of the Elks and the city at the Governor's office on Saturday would be laughable were it not such a tragedy to the people of Oregon. But what else could be expected of a Governor who has made himself famous in two particulars—never having an opinion of his own and an overwhelming desire to do the thing that would be popular with the people, regardless of his own opinion (!) or the right or wrong of the act?

The laws of the nation and the state are so plain that a child can understand.

A complete chest of tools, carefully sharpened by competent authorities, has been placed in the Governor's hands for use, yet when the capital city is overwhelmed by such an orgy of lawlessness as to startle her citizens and cause a stench that permeates the entire state, the Governor waits until it is all over, and then calls a conference to consider ways of abating the nuisance, not forgetting to select a press agent for the meeting.

Judge Bale in his lecture at the Chautauqua on Friday night bitterly arraigned the Governor for his neglect of duty, saying: "If Oregon had a Governor who was on the job, he would be enforcing the laws of the state and the nation, and such lawbreaking could not exist." The applause that followed these words would have convinced any person of the feelings of the people on the question.

Bela Kun has escaped. Probably coming over here to enter the Democratic campaign.

Former Secretary Lane says the country needs more big men in Washington. The defect will be remedied next year.

FUTURE DATES

August 9 to 14—Buyers' week convention in Portland.
September 4, 5, and 6—State convention of Artisan lodges, Salem.
September 5, Monday—Labor day.
September 21 to October 2—Oregon state fair.
November 2, Tuesday—Election day.

Marion Christian lives the next door to the senator. And he is a Democrat, too.

As we understand the situation, France and England will hold the coat of Greece while the latter thrashes the unspeakable Turk.

Parley P. Christensen, candidate of the "Farmer-Labor" party for president, was one of the first lawyers in this country to defend the I. W. W. He should get all the hobo vote.

"The greatest need of the nation at the present time is to be rescued from all the reactions of the war," says Calvin Coolidge. And the way to do it is to elect Harding and Coolidge and give them a full Republican congress.

Her schools are Salem's greatest asset, as will be shown in the Salem slogan pages of The Statesman of tomorrow.

FIRE FIRST GUN OF CAMPAIGN AT BOLSHEVISM.

In an open letter to the young Republicans of the nation, Harry Swan, acting president of the National Young Men's Republican League, urges young voters in every community to keep a strict vigilance on Bolshevism activity and report at once to Herman E. Henke, secretary of the league, 205 W. Harrison street, Chicago, any individual or organized body of Bolshevists.

"There has been a laxity of law enforcement against these unpatriotic cliques which have been masquerading under the guise of third party movements," says Mr. Swan. "It is the political duty of both the Republican and the Democratic younger voters of the nation to ferret out and expose those who would so Russiatize our republican form of government."

"Had the rulers of Russia the foresight to encourage political societies along constructive lines, through which the young men could direct their political ambitions for the public service instead of suppressing and persecuting such activities, the vicious demagogue would have been deprived of this manna which he fed to Russia and would in turn transplant here."

"The information brought to the league's attention will be transmitted to local and national prosecuting authorities, and followed up by the league until such 'Red' activities are suppressed and the offenders jailed or deported."

ON THE SEAS.

Great Britain has regained her eminence as a shipbuilding nation and now surpasses America for the first time since the war. The total tonnage now under construction in the British Isles is officially reported at 3,578,000 tons. This is the greatest amount ever recorded in the history of the empire and exceeds the present American total by over 1,600,000 tons. America's shipbuilding program was a war measure. In times of peace it is found that vessels can be built and operated cheaper from English or foreign ports and therefore we cannot expect to build many ships for foreign buyers. The home market and the home flag will have to be maintained in the face of difficulties.

THE INQUEST.

Germany is conducting a sort of post mortem on the war—but not with the idea of placing the blame or determining the original responsibility. All they want is to find out how or why they lost. There is no regret over the program of unrestricted submarine warfare. But they want to know why it wasn't successful. Among the disclosures is a message from Dr. Von Papen, attache of the German embassy at Washington, sent to General Von Falkenhayn, chief of the German staff, carrying these significant words: "If you fail to keep the United States out you have lost the war." With the attitude of this country toward the ruthless submarine policy the Germans are now able to figure it out.

QUIT TOBACCO

So Easy to Drop Cigarette, Cigar or Chewing Habit

No-To-Bac has helped thousands to break the costly, nerve-shattering tobacco habit. Whenever you have a longing for a smoke or chew, just place a harmless No-To-Bac tablet in your mouth instead. All desire stops. Shortly the habit is completely broken, and you are better off mentally, physically, financially. It's so easy, so simple. Get a box of No-To-Bac and if it doesn't release you from all craving for tobacco in any form, your druggist will refund your money without question. No-To-Bac is made by the owners of Cascarets; therefore is thoroughly reliable.

There is also a memorandum from the kaiser written on a report from Vienna wherein the American ambassador to Austria was warned of the danger of torpedoing any American ships going to England. The kaiser declined to alter the German program and wrote on the margin: "An end must be made once and for all to negotiations with America. If Wilson wants war he can make and have it." It may be said that Wilson didn't want war, but the carrying on of the German submarine campaign did compel the American entrance, and now the former kaiser is a pale wreck of royalty and his youngest son a suicide. The whole world has had to pay for a malignant war policy.

TAINTED MONEY.

A delicate question has arisen as to some of the campaign funds which figured in the senate investigation. Numerous women's political organizations which received donations under dubious circumstances, as brought out in the testimony, are embarrassed as to their solemn duty. Should the money be returned or should it be retained? And if already distributed and spent, does it behoove the good sisters to hand around the hat and make it good? It is carefully explained that the ladies wish to entertain only "clean" politics, and they are very properly shocked at the discovery that the money is so sadly tainted.

"Discovery" is so often at the root of reform. It will be interesting to see what the ladies finally decide—at present there are factions for both return and retention, especially in the St. Louis Women's Republican club, which is in the throes of a red-hot fight on the subject of a Lowden contribution.

One argument for retention of the tainted money is that, if it is returned, the wicked donors will be just that much better off—and they so obviously deserve to lose it.

As the wicked money is probably all spent by now, we rather surmise that it won't be returned. Besides, of course, the ladies accepted it in all innocence. Of course. Even if they are the intellectual equals of the male of the species they could not be expected to know that money did not flow like water in politics for purely holy purposes. In this case, though, it would certainly seem that Adam handed the apple to Eve—and she did eat.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Flax is ready to pull.

City Recorder Race is registering flax pullers.

Men, women, boys and girls are wanted, and they will be paid by the acre, and good camp grounds and free wood will be furnished.

There are 600 acres of flax to pull, including that of the state and that of the Turner flax mill.

It will be too bad if any of it has to be cut; if all of it cannot be pulled.

This year's crop is as fine as any flax ever grown in any country.

Mr. Hathaway, buyer of raw products for the Klear Flax Rug company of Duluth, Minn., was here a few days ago, to visit Robt. Crawford superintendent of the penitentiary flax mill, and he looked over the flax fields, and he said we are producing this year the best fiber flax he ever saw; and he has seen the best in the world.

There is about two weeks more of loganberry picking, and it may be difficult to get enough flax pullers to pull all the flax in the next two or three weeks.

It will be a great thing if it can all be pulled in that time, for it will thus put the flax industry forward in good shape; it will show the world what we can do—and it will help hurry the time when Salem will become the Belfast of America. That time will surely come, because all the natural conditions are here, for growing, treating and spinning the flax.

And now the moving-picture workers in New York and vicinity are on a strike. Since the railroad men got a \$600,000,000 slice everybody is getting on his high horse.

Joachim, the son of the ex-kaiser, killed himself because he was short of money. It is a good thing that a similar cause does not have that effect on some of the rest of us.

What becomes of the pins that are lost daily? Any automobilist knows what happens to the tacks, but nobody knows where the common pins hide themselves when they have been dropped out of your hands and been

Girls! Radiant Beauty Can Easily be Yours



There is no secret about it nor is there any doubt about the results—its just common, ordinary buttermilk in the form of a wonderful cream. The directions are simple and it costs so little that any girl or woman can afford it. Be sure you get Howard's Buttermilk Cream

lost. Why has there never been a society for the conservation of used pins?

The government will offer at public sale a large quantity of corn-beef hash. This is an awful test of human credulity.

As a bac man, it isn't every gangster that can make good.

When the train came in back in 1910

TEN years ago you might have seen one or two automobiles waiting outside the station, when the weather was pleasant.

Today the square is crowded with them. And most of the cars you generally see there are moderate-price cars.

Anybody who tells you that owners of moderate-price cars are not interested in the quality of their tires has never met very many of them.

We come in contact with the small car owner every day and we have found that he is just as much interested as the big car owner.

There is one tire, at least, that makes no distinction between small cars and large cars so far as quality is concerned—the U. S. Tire.

Every U. S. Tire is just like every other in quality—the best its builders know how to build.

Whatever the size of your car, the service you get out of U. S. Tires is the same. It isn't the car, but the man who owns the car, that sets the standard to which U. S. tires are made.

We feel the same way about it. That's why we represent U. S. Tires in this community.

Select your tires according to the roads they have to travel:

- In sandy or hilly country, wherever the going is apt to be heavy—The U. S. Nobby.
- For ordinary country roads—The U. S. Chain or Uco.
- For front wheels—The U. S. Plain.
- For best results—everywhere—U. S. Royal Cord.

ROYAL CORD—NOBBY—CHAIN—USCO—PLAIN

United States Tires

Oscar B. Gingrich Motor & Tire Co.
W. M. Hughes
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Marion Automobile Co