

The Oregon Statesman

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ORGANIZED LABOR WILL NOT GO DOWN THE LINE ON THE PROGRAM MAPPED OUT

Samuel Gompers, president, Matthew Woll, vice president and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, reported at Washington yesterday that Governor Cox had "shown himself possessed of a fuller understanding of the needs of the working people" than Senator Harding; this conclusion being based on an examination of the legislative records of the two candidates for President.

Here is the record of the "unfavorable" votes of Senator Harding, upon which the conclusions are based:

Motion to extend federal control of railroads for two years.
Final passage of railroads law, making strikes unlawful.
Borland amendment increasing hours of government employees and his Senate pair on accepting the railroad bill conference report.

Motion to strike labor charter from the League of Nations.

The reader will see that Mr. Gompers, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Woll are asking the American people to crucify Senator Harding because he is not in favor of the Plumb plan—

Because he is not in favor of turning the railroads of this country over to the "brotherhoods"—

For that is what the motions he voted for were aimed at preventing.

The laboring people of this country; even the organized labor of the United States, will refuse to go down the line with Gompers and Woll and Morrison on this proposition.

They know that the Plumb plan is worse than socialism, or communism.

They know that it proposes to give absolute power to fix their wages to the railroad laborers of this country, not for the benefit of all labor—

But at the expense of all labor not employed by the railroads—

For that is what it would amount to. The other laborers of the United States would be working to make up the deficits caused by the outlandish exactions of the railroad laborers.

If the United States is to cease to be a republic, the Plumb plan is the entering wedge for its final dissolution.

The laboring men of the United States will themselves repudiate this attempt at dictation by Gompers, Woll and Morrison—

And they should make the repudiation so nearly unanimous that there will never be another attempt of this kind in this country.

The investigation shows, so far, that the Republican National Committee started out to raise about \$3,000,000 for campaign expenses, and that the Democratic National Committee hopes to raise about the same amount. With this difference—that the Republicans are seeking to limit gifts to \$1000, and with no strings to them; while the Democrats will take any old sum from any old source; just so they get the money. In the mean time, the Cox yawping is shown to be the thinnest kind of hot air, as every one knew it was. His cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" leaves him a little flatter than he was before—though he was before very flat and very stale.

"Don't handcuff Harding. To tie his hands with an opposition Congress would be a national calamity," are the powerful words of an Eastern Republican writer. They are particularly applicable to the Oregon Senatorial situation this year.

Democratic paragraphs will attempt to get a little fun out of the fact that Senator Harding once aspired to be an actor, but if all the other people who in their youth longed to be actors should vote for him his majority would be greater than the once-sacred Democratic ratio of sixteen to one.

The automotive industry in Salem has grown far beyond the limits of an "infant industry." You will be surprised by the showing made in The Statesman's Salem slogan pages of Thursday. And your suggestions are in order, if you have any information along this line.

It is questionable whether any good is to come out of the proposed investigation of the financial affairs of the two national committees as to campaign expenses by the committee of congress. But Governor Cox will have the time of his life trying to prove that the Republican national committee has a campaign fund of \$15,000,000. No doubt Chairman Hays is much obliged for the compliment.—Exchange.

FUTURE DATES.

August 31, Tuesday—First annual picnic of Minnesota club of Salem, at home of P. C. Bartholomew, 795 North Capitol street.
September 4, 5, and 6—State convention of Artisan Lodges, Salem.
September 6, Monday—Baseball: Salem vs. Honeyman Hardware team of Portland.
September 8, Monday—Labor day.
September 12, Monday—Meeting of special membership of Salem Commercial club.
September 17—G. A. R. Constitution day open meeting.
September 19, Sunday—All-union picnic, under auspices of Marine Corps Community Federation, Spang Landing.
September 20, to October 2—Oregon State Fair.
September 30, Thursday—September baby clinic at Commercial club.
November 2, Tuesday—Election day.

SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT RECEPTIONS



One calls him a "parasite"; the other a "business ambassador"

have to be fearless when a question of honor or right comes up—and so do editors. Presidents have to take a lot of blame they don't deserve and keep right on smiling, and editors count that same treatment as their daily tonic. Presidents have to learn not to be deceived by the shouting and the tumult—but editors learn that long before they get to be editors. Presidents have to think quickly in crises and be accurate when a whole lot of things are happening at once—and "beat" men are turned into "desk" men for exactly the same quality. Presidents have to stand up under tremendous nervous stress and strain—and the parallel is complete.

Our only fear is that the next president will be such a superior article the public will insist on having none but editor-presidents for many years to come. Editors will have to keep hiding out all the time to keep from having offices thrust upon them. And that would never do. In thousands of country towns they have learned already that once their promising country editor gets to be appointed a country postmaster he is ruined for life as an editor.

We're willing the country should have an editor for president once, because things are unusual now—there are a mighty lot of things to straighten out and nobody but an editor can properly do it. But after that, let's make all the editors save the country only in their old, approved way.

IT IS COMING WEST.

Senator Harding asserts that the country must undertake to raise timber crops just as it cultivates the wheat and the corn. The old program of devastation without restoration must be reversed. The housing problem of the nation is a considerable one, but it is still possible to adopt a government policy which will assure to future generations the timber required for our home building. There is still plenty of suitable land, and a program for reforestation must be attempted. As the senator puts it: "With timber-growing on the one hand and forest protection and preservation on the other, there isn't any reason why the United States should not be self-reliant in lumber."

The present and future needs of the country could be easily supplied by undertaking a policy of ordinary business methods. It should be as important to restore as to destroy.

In the meantime, the industries depending upon timber are going to come west in greater proportion than ever before.

And there is no manufacturing industry that does not depend upon timber; even steel mills must have some timber for boxes

and crates, and every reinforced concrete building must use some lumber in construction work and otherwise.

Government experts who have just finished a survey declare that Alaska has enough wood pulp timber to supply a third of the present consumption of printing paper used in the United States; and to do so for all time, with the scientific "harvesting" of the timber, such as is followed in European countries.

The great forests of Oregon, Washington, California, British Columbia, Alaska and the western coast of Mexico—

Together with the unlimited supplies of white coal along this whole slope—

These things guarantee that, in due course of time, the basic prices of paper and of other manufactured articles depending upon wood supplies, will be made on this side of the Rockies, instead of in the east.

The Pacific slope is coming rapidly into its own; and it will be in time by far the most populous and most wealthy side of the United States.

THE ASIATICS.

Herbert Hoover would keep all Asiatics from this country as far as possible. He declares that assimilation is impossible. Nothing good can come of trying it. The product of a union is usually a degenerate. Furthermore, the standards of living and of life are so at variance that there can be nothing in common.

So it is best that the East and the West be kept as far apart as can be. Mr. Hoover is not speaking of the Japanese, but of all Asiatics and Orientals. As permanent residents of America they should be officially discouraged, if it is not possible to forbid them entrance. The second generation in this country does not materially change the first. Ten generations could not make them Americans.—Los Angeles Times.

THE SILVER LINING.

The 25 per cent increase in freight rates constitutes a big item in the aggregate. All portions of the country will be affected and the Pacific coast particularly so. Most of the goods brought here by freight come 2000 to 3000 miles. The Pacific coast states import many staples from the east and the freight costs amount to such an enormous sum that the 25 per cent increase will be a heavy burden.

However, there will be a reflex action that will eventually redound greatly to the advantage of the coast states and, in the long run, the high freight rates will prove a blessing in disguise.

The west has vast stores of iron ore and other undeveloped de-

posits. It has the bulk of the standing timber of the country. The three Pacific coast states have half the water power. We have many natural facilities for economical manufacturing. With the cost of materials increased by higher freight rates, the west will be virtually compelled, for business reasons, to manufacture more of its raw materials.

The new high cost of materials delivered here constitutes an incentive to manufacturing more compelling than has hitherto existed.

The west, by the changed conditions, finds itself being spurred on to a task that should have been undertaken in any event.

The high freight rates will stimulate traffic by water and encourage manufacturing. Even if the inducement to utilize more of our great natural resources has seemed inadequate in the past, the 25 per cent additional cost of bringing materials here from the east will represent in itself a sufficient profit to attract manufacturers.

NATIONAL DUPLICITY.

The assertion of Tchitcherine, the foreign minister of Red Russia, that the Bolsheviks have shown fidelity to their agreements and obligations is completely discredited by the facts. The further assertion that if they promised to protect the United States against the agitation of the Moscow commune their representatives would rigidly fulfill their pledge is also preposterous. It is the very heart of Bolshevism that no agreement can be made except with those of its kind. It is an absolute virtue to break a promise with any other. It is a Bolshevik glory to induce others to make professions or contracts which the Bolsheviks might break on their part to their own advantage. It is almost a tenet of the infamous Commune that any fraud, deception or duplicity which can be exercised to its own advantage is not only justifiable, but meritorious. It is impossible for a nation which expects to fulfill its obligations to go a-bargaining with soviet Russia.

HAS NO FRIENDS.

The nominees for governor and attorney general of Utah selected by the Farmer-Labor party both indignantly spurn all connection with the crazy-quilt organization. They claim to be particular with whom they associate.

To allege connection with this party will soon be considered grounds for a libel suit.

AN EXCHANGE.

Some humorist in the Mexican government declares that if the United States should demand the

person of Villa to be tried for the Columbus raid, Mexico will in its turn demand the extradition of General Pershing for his invasion of Mexican soil. Some one suggests that it might not be a bad idea to give General Pershing to the Mexicans. If he were sent down there with an escort of about 10,000 American engineers he would soon have the country on a paving basis.

THE OHIO IDEA.

The Ohio utilities commission refuses to permit the railroads to increase the passenger rates 20 per cent as authorized by the government board.

There will be a lot of people calling on Senator Harding and Governor Cox this year and the state commission intends to make the trip as cheap as possible, so far as Ohio is concerned.

A SUGGESTION.

Scientists are going to make a professional study of the effect of prohibition on the United States. If they could get some blueprints of a bootlegger's conscience it would be a mighty curious thing.

WHERE ALL IS STILL.

The prohibition director at Seattle estimates that there are between five and ten thousand stills in the state of Washington. With everything as still as that, no wonder you can hear a dew drop when you get north of the Oregon line.—Los Angeles Times.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST.

Cox lost his tail feathers.

He may never know it, but he talks too much.

He is like the famous bird of Bryan that lost all of its tail feathers. You remember that story, of the campaign of 1896.

The "brotherhoods" are attempting to secure title to Cox, knowing that their title to Wilson will expire by limitation on March 4.

But there are other laboring men in the United States who are not railroad laborers, and they want some chance for their "white allies," and they will not be the monkeys to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the "brotherhoods."

"Not if the court knows herself, and she thinks she do."

Farm bureau members of Benton county have bought a sorghum mill, which they expect to start early in September. They propose to beat the sugar trust. Wonder if the farmers of Marion county are going to take care of their sorghum crop in the same way?

The Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis has secured Harry Rogers, a highly trained and experienced irrigation and hydraulic engineer, to head that work and aid in the water power development of the state. That is a move in the right direction. This work will never be overdone, as long as there is an unharvested water power in all Oregon.

Bring on the new houses in Salem. This will not be overdone.

The man who is taking all the joy out of life is the professor who declares that we will have dollar gasoline within three years. We might listen to the noise made by 30-cent milk without much frenzy but dollar gasoline hits us where we live.

One of our most eminent animal trainers is in the divorce courts. He can handle a swarm of inflamed leopards or daily with a peevish Bengal tigress as big as a load of hay, but when it comes to handling a 125-pound woman his knees naturally weak.

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en and he behaves like a worm.—Los Angeles Times.

Villa wants to talk with President Huerta and offers his wife as hostage. If the executive will visit him. But a woman or two never meant much in Villa's young life, and even Lloyd's would be shy about accepting his wife for his bail.

Now there are as many anti-Manix meetings as there are anti-suffragists. In Tennessee and North Carolina the anti-suffragists are as numerous and noisy as their sisters, who want to vote. If it wasn't for the anti this would be a very tame and prosaic world.

Time was when madam used to have six children and one husband. How times do change.

One hundred and eighty women magistrates have been appointed in England. And it did not cost them a darned cent for campaign expenses, either.

A celebrity is one who is known to a great many persons he does not have to know.

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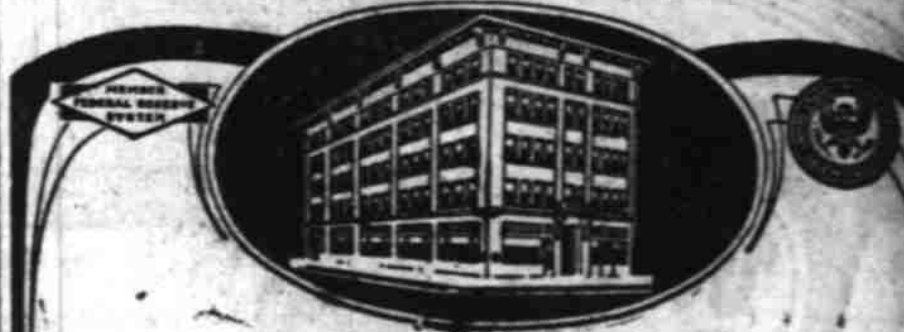
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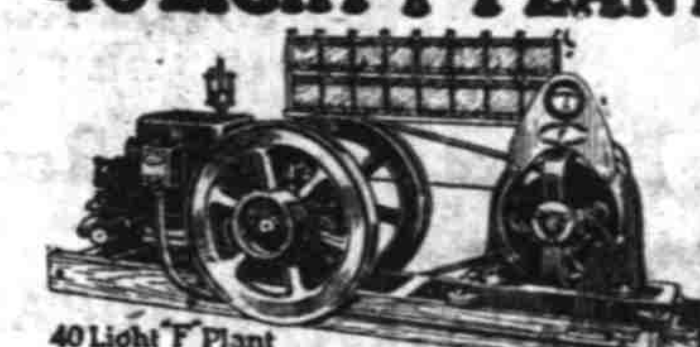
EVERYBODY in Oregon has heard of the interest and activity of the United States National Bank in encouraging the raising of livestock. Our Pig Club has gained renown which we are proud of, and so are its members.

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