

The Oregon Statesman

Issued Daily Except Monday by
THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
215 S. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon
(Portland Office, 704 Spalding Building, Phone Main 1116)

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DAILY STATESMAN, served by carrier in Salem and suburbs, 15 cents a week, 65 cents a month.

DAILY STATESMAN, by mail, in advance, \$6 a year, \$3 for six months, \$1.50 for three months, in Marion and Polk counties; \$7 a year, \$3.50 for six months, \$1.75 for three months, outside of these counties. When not paid in advance, 50 cents a year additional.

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, \$1.50 a year; 75 cents for six months; 40 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, 683.
Job Department, 683.
Society Editor 106.

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

"ONE RECIPE FOR SUCCESS"

"All a man has to do to make a real success in life is to spend twenty-five or thirty years learning to do some simple thing better than anybody else can do it and then twenty-five or thirty more doing it every day, so as to give people a chance to find out about it."—Ohio State Journal.

That recipe for success is being followed here in the Salem district on a community scale. And it is a recipe that is sure of getting results. There is no chance of failure.

For instance, our people are raising more and more loganberries, because this is the loganberry land; more prunes, because this is the Mistland prune land, and the Pheasant brand prune land, producing prunes of quality; and more cows, because this is the cow country—

And more flax, because this is the only fiber flax district in the United States—

And more filberts, because this is the only section in the United States where filberts are grown on a commercial scale, or can be so grown, excepting in western Washington and northern California—

And more walnuts, because we can produce the best Franquette and Mayette walnuts grown—

And more strawberries, because our strawberries excel; and more Ortley apples, because we can top the markets with our Ortleys; and more Munger black raspberries, because we have what amounts to a franchise on this wanted variety—

And we have a mint boom, because we can produce the White Michem variety, with the highest menthol content, the finest quality of peppermint oil, and the largest production to the acre—

And nearly all the Evergreen blackberries in Oregon, because this is the great pie berry country; and more cherries, because this is where the best cherries in the world were born—

And more Bosc and Bartlett and Clairgeau pears, because with these we can top the markets and get the highest prices—

And so on down the list of the "things that we can do better than anybody else can do them."

And the beauty of it all is that, even in doing the things that we can do better than anybody else can do them, there is a wide diversity—

A wider diversity than in any other city of Salem's size on this coast or in this country or in the world.

The Salem district will be well represented before the Ways and Means Committee of the House when it considers the flax and hemp schedules next Friday and the two week days following. And our people representing this district will be armed with the facts and figures and samples to show that we can produce here as fine fiber flax and hemp as can be grown in the world, and that we can produce these things in quantities—enough to keep all the \$30,000,000 and more at home that has been going annually to foreign countries for tow and twine and linen and the hundreds of other articles out of which flax and hemp fibers are made or in which these fibers form the most valuable parts. It is entirely fair that our district should be so represented, and the showing will be sufficient to secure protective tariff duties on our flax and hemp, which will make sure of the rapid development of these industries here.

If there is a faint hearted brother among us, who imagined that Salem's growth was not going to keep up, let him keep his eye on the flax and hemp industries. He will be due for some jolts that will wake him up.

And if the members of the Oregon Legislature are wise, and want to do something really statesman-like and outstanding for Oregon, they would better put all the steam possible behind the flax industry at the penitentiary, and add hemp to it.

The Welcome Edition of The Statesman will be issued on Tuesday. It will be a part of the regular issue of Tuesday morning, and it will be much the best immigration number of a newspaper ever printed in Salem—best ever issued in Oregon for such a community as Salem.

One of the reasons the Democrats celebrate the memory of Thomas Jefferson is the fact that he is the only red-headed man ever elected to the presidency.

It promises to be a hard winter with the profiteers in Washington.

The Jeffersonian simplicity of the Harding inaugural has made the road a bit rough for the windy month of March.

The custom tailors in session in Los Angeles last week decreed that waistcoats shall be short the

coming season. That makes it about fifty-fifty with the sports who hope to be able to invest in the wear.

The Montenegrins and the Serbians are again at each other's throats. If ever peace came to the Balkans, life would be lonesome and flat and stale there. "Them were the good old days," they would be saying—when every one was out to slit the gozle string of his neighbor.

DULL BUT DANGEROUS.

The Japanese sentry who shot the American officer at Vladivostok is described as "very ignorant" by his superiors. That's the trouble. The more ignorant they are the more they shoot. What they need is a college-bred army and a debating team.

STABILITY OF FRANCE.

"It is with a French ministry as it is with love," wrote Heinrich Heine in his Paris correspondence in 1842. "No man can say with any certainty what its strength or how long it will endure. One day we deem that it is rooted deep; and on the next, there it lies, overthrown by some light summer breeze."

One hundred years of representative government have not served to give stability to the French parliament. Ministries rise and fall for reasons that are unfathomable outside of France, that are but imperfectly understood even by Frenchmen themselves. The chamber of deputies is as much of a coquette as a favorite of the haut monde. It is as fickle with its ministries as a grisette with her lovers.

But a turbulent parliament does not necessarily mean a discontended or revolting country. There is a much better barometer of conditions in France than the parliament. It is the trusty and thoroughly reliable old Louis d'or. At the first signal of stormy weather this crafty and cautious fellow goes into hiding and stocks fall and interest rises. When the skies are clear and the political billows have ceased to roll he comes back again and disports himself in his accustomed trays. As long as the bourse remains calm there is no occasion for excitement about the government or the state of the country.

A change in the ministry has just taken place. Georges Leygues and his government have been overthrown by one of the heaviest negative votes ever given to a ministry. President Millerand admits that he is deeply perturbed over the formation of a new government; but the old Louis d'or has not deigned to even take notice of the occurrence. Far from going into hiding, he is more in evidence than ever. With the fall of the Leygues ministry the exchange value of the French franc rose.

Radicalism has been faring badly in France since the armistice. At every election the radical Socialist group in both chambers of parliament grows smaller and the Conservative majority on the extreme right is strengthened. Leon Bourgeois, once the bete noire of the French Socialists, has just been elected president of the senate. The fall of Leygues was a victory for the moderates; for he owed his place to Socialist support.

There is now a general demand that Raymond Poincare, former president of the republic, shall be the new prime minister, a position which, under the French government, is much more important than the presidency. Poincare represents what the radicals and Bolshevik term the military party in France. He and his followers insist that the terms of the Versailles treaty shall be carried out to the letter. They are opposed to the hesitating and conciliatory policy of the British government. They demand that Germany shall proceed with the disarmament to which she pledged herself when she signed the peace treaty, that she shall either raise the money to make the first reparation payments or permit her finances to be directed by the reparations commission.

President Millerand favors a more moderate policy. He desires to maintain the co-operation and

good will of France's two powerful allies, Great Britain and Italy. He has intimated that he will call upon Poincare to form a ministry only as a last resort. But the chamber of deputies possesses the power to force his hand. It can compel the naming of Poincare by refusing to give a vote of confidence to a government formed by anyone else.

Viewed from the distance, the overthrow of the Leygues government augurs well for the immediate future of France. It shows that radicalism is receding, that constructive forces are in control and that the people favor a strong and conservative national administration.

France is not dispirited; she is not faint-hearted. She is facing the future with a resolute countenance. She fears neither Kaiserism nor Bolshevism and she remains that the terms of the peace treaty shall be enforced. The attitude of France, standing firm as the rock of Gibraltar, will be a powerful aid to stabilizing the rest of Europe. Her confidence will awaken hope in the hearts of the brave; it will fortify the courage of the resolute.

As for her frequent changes of ministry, that is a characteristic French trait. Her experience with Napoleon and with Louis Philippe has led her to be wary of giving too much authority to any one man. She destroyed her leaders during the revolution because she feared they were becoming too great. Her first disposition toward democracy was followed by the coup d'etat. It is a maxim of France that it is not safe for any man to climb upon the shoulders of his fellows. Clemenceau was sent into retirement after the war was won, lest he should become too great. Foch is a national hero; but he has not been called to take any part in the government. France wants no military heroes for presidents or prime ministers.

Meanwhile, under the third republic, dating from 1870, France has been governed well. There was a time before the late war when Socialist influences were gaining control; but the experience of that terrible conflict proved the death of French Socialism. France has at the present time the strongest and the most conservative government in Europe. Ministries rise and fall, but the stability of the government itself is not affected.

TO END WAR.

Piling up of armaments will continue so long as there is not a full-fledged League of Nations with power to act. Without America as a member there can be no such League. And that means that this country must be well armed in order that no nation be tempted to attack it. It is deplorable to have to spend vast sums on an army and navy and to be compelled to build a fleet second to none in the world. Yet, unless there be a League of Nations satisfactory to this country, such a plan will be forced on the United States.

Not unnaturally, if we consider a huge navy necessary under the circumstances other countries will feel that they must go on adding to their warships.

So we will have the same terrible policy that prevailed before the war—nations almost bankrupting themselves to maintain a state of armed peace. These are not conditions that end war. On the other hand, they help to bring it about because the means of conflict are at hand and because there are influential people who encourage war for the sake of gain. There are fewer of this class in the United States than in Europe, and it is undoubted that the majority of Americans wish that war should be ended. They want this country to join with other nations in some organization that will prevent armed conflict.

FUTURE DATES.

January 20 and 21, Thursday and Friday—Basketball, Willamette vs. U. of O., at Salem.
January 22, Friday—Triangular inter-scholastic debate, Salem, Stayton and Oregon City high schools competing.
January 23 to 26—Interstate convention of Y. M. C. A. in Salem.
February 3, Thursday—Duroc day, show and sale, state fair grounds.
February 12, Saturday—Lincoln's birthday.
February 14, Monday—Basketball, Willamette vs. University of Idaho, at Moscow.
February 15 and 16, Tuesday and Wednesday—Basketball, Willamette vs. Whitman, at Walla Walla.
February 17, Thursday—Basketball, Willamette vs. Walla Walla Y. M. C. A., at Walla Walla.
February 18 and 19, Friday and Saturday—Basketball, Willamette vs. Gonzaga, at Spokane.
February 22, Tuesday—Basketball, Willamette vs. Idaho, at Salem.
February 23, Wednesday—Washington's birthday.
February 24 and 25, Thursday and Friday—Basketball, Willamette vs. Whitman, at Salem.
March 4 and 5, Friday and Saturday—Basketball, Willamette vs. U. of O., at Eugene.
April 15, Friday—Baseball, Willamette vs. U. of O., at Salem.
April 16, Saturday—Baseball, Willamette vs. U. of O., at Eugene.
May 20, 21 and 22—Baseball, Willamette vs. Whitman, at Walla Walla.
October 1, Saturday (tentative)—Football, Willamette vs. U. of O., at Corvallis.
November 11, Friday (tentative)—Football, Willamette vs. Whitman, at Walla Walla.
November 24, Thursday (tentative)—Handballing day, football, Willamette vs. Multnomah, at Salem.

licts and do away with the need for vast expenditures in preparation for war. This desire of the people is known to President-elect Harding. It governs. In some measure, the conduct of his cabinet negotiations at Marion. He knows that the United States should be in a League of Nations of some kind, if he brings about a world organization that will prevent war he will be proclaimed one of the greatest presidents the United States has ever had.

CUTTING THE SHOW.

(Los Angeles Times.) Those who attend the inauguration of a president want to see a parade and a show. The people at Washington wish to make a celebration of the event. Americans who stay at home and barely read the papers favor simplicity and economy.

They think it would be fine if the president would slip quietly into his office without awaking the janitor and then take off his coat and go to work. But the folks who want to make a ceremony out of a change in administration are willing to pay for it. The government could make money out of the inauguration if it wanted to. There are enough exuberant Americans who would gladly pay \$20 a head to cover the cost of a big show. Why not let them have it if they want to? The country isn't going to the dogs simply because a few dollars are being spent on the welcome of a new president. It certainly is hardly worth wrangling over. Alleged statesmen jangled over it until the president-elect in self defense had to take a hand in the game and declare himself for Spartan simplicity. Now there will be no celebration and nobody is really satisfied—unless it is Mr. Wilson.

A DIFFERENCE.

People can pull off a lot of things for the aid of devastated France that they might get pinched for doing in the name of demoralized Milwaukee.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST.

Watch Salem grow. Work will soon be commenced on the \$50,000 Catholic parish school building.

Within 30 days ground will be broken for the additions to the dehydration plant, including the cold storage building.

In the early spring the flax plant buildings for the company headed by Mr. Street will be commenced.

Then the state will no doubt do some building at the institutions—perhaps a good deal, and there will be more dwellings built than in 1920. There are a lot of other big building projects on the carpet, too.

The Richmond Improvement association is in competition against the Salem Heights association. The Bits for Breakfast man a few days ago challenged any other improvement association to stack up against the Salem Heights bunch of boosters, and the Richmond Rustlers have taken the dare. All right. There cannot be too much competition of that kind.

Wonder if the average reader ever figured out the "spread" in the flax industry, between the raw and manufactured product. Take a ton of flax from the field, at say \$50 a ton. The seed may sell for \$50. Then there is the tow and the upholstering tow and the chaff, the latter making a good dairy feed. It will take

KEEP URIC ACID OUT OF JOINTS

Tells Rheumatism Sufferers to Eat Less Meat and Take Salts.

Rheumatism is easier to avoid than to cure, states a well known authority. We are advised to dress warmly; keep the feet dry; avoid exposure; eat less meat; but drink plenty of good water. Rheumatism is a direct result of eating too much meat and other rich foods that produce uric acid which is absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine; the pores of the skin are also a means of freezing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly cold weather the skin pores are closed thus forcing the kidneys to do double work. They become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate the uric acid which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles, causing stiffness, soreness and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is vital to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities. Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism.

about eight tons of the straw to make a ton of fiber. That would be \$400; minus the sale of the by-products. These ought to pay for the processes up to the point of spinning. Well, common shoe thread, supposed to be made of unadulterated flax fiber, (but probably mixed with sea island cotton, etc.) is now costing shoemakers \$3.35 a pound. It was selling at \$4.55 a little while ago. That is a "spread" from \$400 to \$6700 a ton. And the "spread" for fine linens is very much larger. It is said the linen trust magnates are richer than Rockefeller or the Rothschilds, though they make little fuss about it. One may believe it. And the Salem district is going to get some of this "spread", from now on; and more of it as the years

go on. There's millions on top of millions in it.

"I must go to the kitchen now." "What for?"

"To see if dinner is getting along properly in the fireless cooker." "Ask the ouija board."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Men of Salem

are taking advantage of our wonderful offer of suits at the lowest price level yet offered to have their clothes tailor-made and now getting

Extra Pants FREE

This store has never broken faith with its customers, so when we tell you prices are at the lowest level that can be expected next season, we speak with all sincerity.

No one asks for more than this store, with its large volume, short profit policy gives the public. You can get a good reliable suit with EXTRA PANTS as low as \$35.00.

Come and see them

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Made from the best of wool fabrics, in the classy styles appreciated by boys who care. The suits are in two lots—

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