The Oregon Statesman

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GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

If all the money owed the United States Treasury by foreign governments were to be paid, about 42 per cent of our entire national debt would be wiped out, and the amount of revenue required to be raised from internal taxation could be cut in half. The total foreign debt is $10,140,000,000, all but about $700,000,000 of which represents money loaned direct from our treasury. The balance represents sales on credit of surplus war supplies, American relief administration, and obligations due the grain corporation. These miscellaneous debts are evidenced in a variety of ways. Certificates of indebtedness of differing rates of interest, maturity dates, and terms of payment are held in the treasury, all bearing the signatures of individuals representing the governments receiving the money or supplies.

The former administration made no move to reduce those promises to pay to the form of bonds of the debtor countries, nor to make more cartain in any other way their ultimate liquidation. President Harding has been impressed with the importance of securing the debt in some more substantial form than at present, and with that end in view he has had Secretary of the Treasury Mellon prepare a bill, which Senator Penrose has introduced in the Senate, giving the Secretary, with the approval of the President, authority in dealing with all the different classes of debts.

The measure gives very wide latitude to the executive, and it is certain to receive the most careful scrutiny by both houses of Congress before it is passed. It may be that limitations will be thrown about such an exercise of executive power, but it is probable the bill will be promptly passed after it has been suitably amended. Under it the Secretary will proceed to fund all classes of the foreign obligations into bonds with very definite provisions as to their rates of interest, maturity dates, and conditions of payment. Not only will the taxpayer know when receipts from abroad may be expected to lower his tax bill, but the officials of the government can lay their financial plans over a period of years, with a certainty as to the outcome.

The reform will be quite in line with other changes that are taking place in the financial affairs of the government, all tending to bring our national receipts and expenditures into a proper relation to each other, and clear away the chaos in which the fiscal relations of the government were left on March 4th.

AN HONOR TO HER PARTY

Hon. Alice Robertson, representative from Oklahoma, recently presided in the Speaker's chair, the first time a woman has thus officiated in the history of Congress. Yet, is it not peculiarly fitting for a woman to say, "The House will come to order?" After the House had indulged in five hours of debate on a bill to which no one objected, "Miss Alice" gently suggested that considerable money could be saved by less talk. Coming from a woman, that likewise established another record. In three months the Lady from Oklahoma has firmly established herself in the hearts of her colleagues while at the same time giving evidence daily of a brand of common sense, devotion to duty, and contempt for publicity that command the respect of every member.

The unexpected passing of Prof. J. H. Ackerman, president of the State Normal School at Monmouth, on Sunday morning, removes from the activities of the school work of Oregon a man who has lng been prominent in that field. President Ackerman was an able educator and administrator, and he was a good man and a splendid type of citizen. His going leaves a real void in the public service, as it does in a devoted family circle.

Hogs, Salem slogan subject for Thursday. The slogan editor hopes to hear from all who are not hogs.

When Admiral Sims has the urge of talk it is a case of "full speed ahead, and damn the torpedoes."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Republican leaders are now counting on Florida going Republican—since Col. Bryan has arranged to be a citizen of that commonwealth.

The Salem slogan subject a week from Thursday is Salem Beautiful. The slogan editor wants your help in proving that this is the most beautiful city in the making in all the world.

"It isn't an easy thing to change the habits of a century," President Harding justly observes, but the habit of spending public money by the billion is not so old as that.

A hint to the tender-hearted: Carpentier needs no sympathy; he got $200,000 for being thrashed and at the present rate of exchange that means 2,500,000 francs in the money of his own country.

President Harding has solved some of the hard problems that faced his administration in the four months that have elapsed since the fourth of March. Giddap!

In the old mountain fortress of Ehrenbreitstein towering above the Rhine the American forces at Coblenz had a magnificent place for the display of Fourth of July fireworks.

The theory that music hath charms to soothe the savage beast receives a rude shock in the announcement that General Dawe announcement that General Dawes, organizer of the government's budget system, has composed a "Melody in A Major" for the violin which Fritz Kreisler is to put on his program.

The site of Armageddon in Palestine, where the first battle of which details are known was fought, is to be excavated by a University of Chicago expedition made possible by a gift of $60,000 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Will the last battle be as far in the future as that one was in the past?

One cent will now buy 25 Polish marks, while normally one mark should be worth nearly 25 cents. The dollar is getting to be a discouragingly long yardstick; foreign exchange is more realistic when expressed in cents or mills.

FUTURE DATES

July 22, Saturday — Marion county Sunday school picnic, state fair grounds.
July 25 to 31—Salem Chautauqua.

A PROPOSED IMMIGRATION SYSTEM.

Solution of the complex problem of a satisfactory permanent code of immigration laws is suggested in a bill representing the views of the national committee for constructive immigration legislation—the "Gulick committee"—and introduced in congress by Senator Sterling of South Dakota. The bill provides for a permanent board with large powers respecting the admission of immigrants. In determining the numbers to be admitted the board would consider:

The demonstrated assimilability of each national or racial group.

The maintenance of American standards of living and wages.

The amount of unemployment and labor shortage in the United States.

The general labor and economic conditions in the different parts of the United States.

The adaptability of each particular group to fulfil the requirements and to meet the needs.

It is further provided that the total number of immigrants admitted in one year shall not exceed three-fourths of 1 per cent of the population of the United States; that the number from any racial group shall not exceed one-fifth of 1 per cent of such population (except that 1000 may be admitted from each group,) and that the commission shall be authorized to exclude entirely any racial group, on the basis of the five factors enumerated above. Authority as to distribution of immigrants is limited to the collecting and giving out of information that may aid the purpose.

The comprehensive surveys which would be necessary to provide the commission with the necessary data on which to base its rulings would be valuable but expensive, and the broad powers of arbitrary decision which the bill confers would need to be exercised with great discrimination. The whole proposal emphasizes the difficulty of dealing with the problem except on comparatively simple lines. The proposed grant of authority to exclude altogether the members of a particular racial group raises the further question of treaty obligations. Would it be possible to arrange "gentlemen's agreements" with such of the "most favored" nations as might have their nationals adjudged to be undesirables?

Secretary of Labor Davis wants to have the head tax on immigration, amounting to some $3,000,000 last year, turned over to the department for use in keeping tabs on immigrants and assisting in their assimilation. He would have every immigrant register—"not to regulate him, but to help him, to teach him, and encourage him." Without reference to the merits of this proposal, it is a reminder of the fact that the assimilability of an individual is not always apparent, in the absence of opportunity to show his quality. Racial group characteristics change. New elements are generally unskilled laborers at first, martialed by the padrone and concerned more in getting a living and saving money than with the institutions of the country. In turn these elements move to a more advanced place in the industrial scheme and make more apparent their potential citizenship. The wisdom of granting to a commission authority to approve or condemn them wholesale may well be questioned.

JAPAN AND ARMAMENTS.

For some time there has been noticeable in Japan a growing opposition to the expenditure of so much money on the army and navy, and this feeling was strongly expressed at a meeting in Tokio a few days ago, of the chamber of commerce. The meeting was addressed by Viscount Shibusawa, who deplored Japan's unsatisfactory relations with China and the United States, declaring that the expenditure of nearly half the budget on armaments was creating the belief abroad that Japan had military designs. In his opinion most of this expenditure should be transferred to the field of industry, and he expressed the belief that disarmament would be possible if Japan, Great Britain and the United States should reach a preliminary agreement. After listening to his address the chamber adopted and sent to the League of Nations a resolution declaring that Japan "should reach a proper agreement with the powers regarding disarmament."

The war in fact has brought Japan to the parting of the ways. Before the war it was possible to develop maximum naval and military strength on the plausible ground that it was needed for defense. Russia under the czars was aggressive in the Pacific and many Europeans feared that it would swallow up China. Germany, second only to Great Britain in naval strength, had planted itself in Shantung at Japan's very gates. Under those conditions if any nation was justified in arming to the teeth it was Japan; it was the one Asiatic nation which had the mastery of western technic needed for defending Asia from the encroachments of the rapacious new imperialism which was developing in the western world. The most suspicious were unable to deny that it had a good case for developing its armed strength to the utmost.

These conditions, however, have been wholly changed by the war. Russia and Germany have both been struck from the list of imperialistic great powers, and the only nations which Japan has to consider in this connection are Great Britain and the United States. Neither of these can be considered a menace to Japan or an obstacle to the execution of legitimate Japanese policies. If extremists at Tokio should seek to gain mastery of China for the monopoly of Chinese trade British and American interests would be so seriously injured as to make dangerous friction inevitable, but Japan earnestly denies both any ambition of this sort and any purpose of annexing eastern Siberia.

Yet however sincere these professions may be, it is difficult, as Viscount Shibusawa recognizes, to get them credited while Japan continues to arm as though it still had the czar and the kaiser to reckon with. It is a recognized principle that armaments should match policies, and for Japan to continue to arm when the problem of defense had ceased to be pressing would be taken everywhere, no matter what the foreign office might say, as evidence that the militarists had the upper hand and had secretly resolved on offensive policies. This is being recognized in Japan, and unless the militarists are indeed in control it will lead the Japanese government to take a prominent part in the movement for disarmament.

A NEW ESSAY ON "QUID PRO QUO."

At the recent convention of industrial engineers in Milwaukee, the Rev. Dr. M. L. Everz spoke on "The Real Sources of Wealth." We quote him as follows:

"A nation's wealth is in its natural resources, plus production, transportation and utilization. That means the most generous, unselfish co-operation. The production week, as some would have it, is only 30 hours long, but the consumption week ever remains 168 hours long. By no manner of means can 30 hours of income offset or supply 168 hours of outgo until men are moral enough to recognize the stewardship of life and means as the real way of abolishing poverty."—Industrial Digest.

BRINGING BACK THE BOYS.

If the president or the war department does not order the immediate return of the American troops now forming the army of occupation in Germany some of the politicians in congress will be demanding action to that end. The soldiers who are doing the watch on the Rhine are not at all anxious on their part. Some of them don't want to come back—in fact, their German wives and sweethearts will not let them. Many of them re-enlisted for a five-year term under agreement that they should remain in the army of occupation. To be called home and discharged from the service under the reduction program is to them a violation of contract on the part of Uncle Sam. It is tough when the politicians make the government draw swords against its own army. Now that we are supposed to be at official peace with Germany there is every warrant for the withdrawal of our forces. But the peace resolution acknowledges the authority of the treaty of Versailles and that provides for occupation under the existing conditions. There is therefore also an excuse for occupancy. As the man in the street would say, we can take it or leave it. The policy of the administration would be to release the men to whom the German tie has been made strong and suffer them to remain abroad if they wish. The Germans themselves would prefer the Americans if there must be an army of occupation. Uncle Sam's nephews have made the best records as guardians and administrators and there has been less friction with the American troops than with the men of the other allied nations. It would have been better if the army had been left more elastic so that the soldiers could have opportunity to decide their future for themselves.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Good haying weather.

An able magazine writer recently said General Smuts is the wisest statesman in the world. His settlement of the Irish question will tend to prove it.

It will take about two months to finish the Pacific highway from Jefferson to Salem, instead of one month, as the Bits for Breakfast man said a few days ago. The paving has about reached the junction of the Rosedale road with the Jefferson road.

Now, if there can be arranged an entrance from the north into Salem, all paved, the Pacific highway through Marion county will be free from dust and mud. But there are difficulties out that way.

Salem is going to emerge from the busy days she is going through with the well earned reputation of being the best fruit market in Oregon. But there are many things yet to be done before she will be the ideal fruit market she ought to be and will be.

The Russian dictator's real name in full, it appears is Vladimir Illitch Ulianoff. The headline writers appreciate the adoption of "Lenin" and perhaps he guessed that they would. It pays to advertise.

The death of James S. Mitchell, America's Olympic champion hammer thrower, from heart disease is a reminder that extraordinary muscular exertion is perilous to the most robust bodies.

Swimming Party Amuses Silverton Young Folk

SILVERTON, Or., July 11.—(Special to The Statesman.)—One of the most enjoyable affairs that has been held this season was the swimming party Friday night which the younger set enjoyed.

The participants met at the Dullum "swimmin'" hole in the early part of the evening. After they had tired of the water sports their attentions were turned to a weiner roast and watermelon spread. Later they returned to town where the amusement took the form of dancing at the Cozy.

Among those present were: Miss Dorothy Hubbs, Allan Porter, Lyle Johnson, Miss Ruth Flubrer, Edgar Wrightman, Miss Helen Currie, Miss Faye Bentson, John Currie, Milton Tostrude, Miss Nellie Bock, Miss Jean Adams, Elgin McCleary, Earl Bennett, Edwin Taylor, Miss Vivian Cramer, Albert Larsen, Miss Elizabeth Latham, Miss Ella Larson, Farwell Booth, Russell McCollough, Miss Eleanor Adams, Kenneth Bentson, Julius Alm, Jr., Miss Sophie Steward, Miss Hilda Solberg, Miss Mabel Robinson, Max Robinson, Raymond Leaf, Miss Ella Moore, Ray McKee, Miss Mauline Moores, Gilbert Moser, Fred Banks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cramer and Mrs. Jack Currie chaperoned the party.

Aged Silverton Woman Is Injured in Fall

SILVERTON, Or., July 11.—(Special to The Statesman.)—Mrs. Zurelda Sparks, an aged woman who has been living on North Water street, fell from a platform and broke her shoulder and bruised her face. She was taken to the Silvertan hospital. Due to her advanced age her recovery is held as doubtful.

Three Minor Accidents Reported for Week-end

Three accidents resulting in minor damages were reported to local police over the week-end.

Bon Treger of Woodburn reported late Saturday night that while driving north on High street he collided with a car driven by B. R. Oliver of this city at the intersection of High and State. A mashed fender on the Treger car was the sole damages.

Sunday afternoon while traveling west on Center R. S. Hancock, a Salvation army officer, collided with a car belonging to F. R. Boardman of Oregon City, at the intersection of Center and Church. Boardman was going south on Church when the Hancock car struck his rear right wheel, tearing the tire off.

About 6 o'clock Sunday night John Cornforth notified the police that while driving south on the Jefferson road he had been struck in the rear by a car driven by Rev. H. H. Farnham of Portland. The entire rear of the Cornforth car was mashed by the impact.

Mrs. Highstrung—I don't see why you object to my singing lessons. Perhaps some day my voice will keep the wolf from the door.

Darling Hubby—It probably will, if the wolf hears it.—Boston Globe.

WRIGLEY'S

"AFTER EVERY MEAL"

Mint leaf, peppermint or luscious juicy fruit, either flavor is a treat for your sweet tooth.

And all are equally good for you. Teeth, appetite and digestion all benefit.

Your nerves will say "thank you," your vim will respond.

WRIGLEY'S is liked for what it does as well as for its BIG value at the small cost of 5c.

The Flavor Lasts

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT

A WANT AD. IN THE STATESMAN WILL BRING RESULTS

FIRST PRIZE $200.00

And TWENTY-SEVEN OTHER BIG PRIZES, Totaling $510.00 Cash

THE SECRET CODES	No real chip	Low in tears	Had low rice	A kings help
Solve This MOVIE MYSTERY	NHCAEELCHALORA	LOEOWNLTNL A I	HAD O IOERROW	KA IGAKHGESA
	OOERLHOALLCOEA	OLTN INTWOLOW	HAR I AAHRWI O	A ISGNAEHNHA
	NOHCLAERONOEAR	L I NTN IWOLTAR	HDLWRC IODA L	KNLEHGK INSE
	NRNOREALCH IHCL	OWTEARAETIWW	HADWOLA IRC A	KKNG I ISGENS
	NNREALAEROEHHO	L OA INNTEAI T E	HHLWIRWROAW	AAGNSHLKHKA
The Clues	??????????????	??????????????	??????????????	??????????????

SAID that great Movie Producer, Cesar B. DeMiller, to his hated rival, Movie Producer David Warkfield Griffin, "I have just engaged four of the greatest Moving Picture Stars in America for my next big Moving Picture Play." Of course this made Griffin angry because he likes to be the greatest of all the great Movie Producers and he tried his best to persuade DeMiller to tell him the names of the great Movie Stars. Just to tantalize him, Cesar B. DeMiller gave David Warkfield Griffin four secret codes representing the names of the four Movie Stars he had engaged and told him that if he had brains enough to discover the names from these secret codes he deserved to know them. It was too much of a puzzle for Griffin, so it is said he called in Scotland Yard and offered them a thousand dollars if they would discover the names for him from the four secret codes that DeMiller had given him. This was an easy job for the great Scotland Yard Detective Force, and in less than an hour they had the four names. They gave the names to Griffin and also gave him their system for working out their clues.

HERE IS THE WAY THEY DID IT.

"It's easy," said Chief-of-Detectives O'Flynn. "I have worked out four sums which you see beneath each one of the four codes.

"Add up these four sums and your totals give you the four clues to the four names.

"You go about it this way. Each secret code has ten letters to it. Each letter represents a number. The first letter of the code represents 1, the second letter represents 2, the third letter represents 3, and so on. The tenth letter in each code represents the cipher 0 instead of 10.

"Each sum, as you see, instead of numbers is made up of letters, but it contains only the letters that are contained in the code above it.

"Now change the letters of each sum into their equivalent numbers, according to the code above, putting them down line by line from left to right exactly as the letters; for instance, the first letter of the first sum is N, N as you will see is the first letter of the secret code above that sum and therefore represents number 1. H, the second letter in the first line of the first sum is the eighth letter in the code above it, therefore it represents number 8.

"After you have changed every letter of the sum into a number, add up the sum just exactly as you would any other sum of figures, and the total that you get gives you your clues to the names of the Movie Stars.

"Then work out your clues this way:

"Beginning at the left-hand side of the total of your sum change each figure of the total back to its letter as represented in the secret code above the sum; for instance, I can tell you that the first number of the total of the first sum is 7. The letter O is the seventh letter in the code above the first sum, therefore the first letter represented by your total is letter C. Now change every number of your total in the same way and you will have the name of the Movie Star represented by that sum."

This is not an easy problem, but patience and perseverance may find you the names of the great Movie Stars. For the best answers submitted we will pay the following prizes:

This Great Contest Is Absolutely FREE of Expense. Send In Your Answers To-day!

This great contest is being conducted by The Statesman Publishing Co., Salem, Oregon, one of the largest and best known publishing houses in Oregon. This is your guarantee that the prizes will be awarded with absolute fairness and squareness to you and every other contestant. Frankly, it is intended to introduce The Pacific Homestead, Oregon's Greatest Farm Magazine, and The Northwest Poultry Journal, the leading poultry magazine of the Pacific Northwest. You may enter and win the best of prizes whether you are a subscriber to either of these publications or not—and moreover, you will neither be asked nor expected to take these magazines or spend a single penny of your money to compete.

Here is the idea—The Pacific Homestead is the oldest and best farm magazine published in the Pacific Northwest, issued weekly, it has a very large number of readers. The Northwest Poultry Journal is also very widely read and has the largest circulation of any magazine in its class published in the Pacific Northwest. But our motto is one of our magazines in every home. We want more readers to become acquainted with these famous publications. Therefore, when we acknowledge your entry to the contest and you know your standing for the prizes, we shall send you without cost a copy of our very latest issues. Then in order to qualify your entry to be sent on for the judging and awarding of the grand prizes, you will be asked to assist us in carrying on this big introduction plan by showing your copies to just four friends or neighbors, who will appreciate these really worth while magazines and want them to come to them regularly—two readers to The Pacific Homestead and two readers to The Northwest Poultry Journal, or any other combination you like to make four. You will easily fulfill this simple condition in a few minutes of your spare time, and we will even send copies to each of your friends if you wish.

HOW TO SEND YOUR SOLUTIONS.

Use only one side of the paper that contains names of the Movie Stars, and put your name and address (stating Mr., Mrs. or Miss) in the upper right-hand corner. If you wish to write anything but your answers, use a separate sheet of paper.

Three independent judges, having no connection whatever with this firm, will award the prizes, and the answers gaining 250 points will take the First Prize. You will get 25 points for every name completed correctly. 40 points will be awarded for general neatness, style, spelling, punctuation, etc., 10 points for handwriting, and 100 points for fulfilling the conditions of the contest. Contestants must agree to abide by the decision of the judges.

The contest will close at 5 p. m., November 30, 1921, immediately after which answers will be judged and the prizes awarded. Address your answers today to:

The Great Movie Mystery, Statesman Publishing Co., Salem, Or.

WIN These Prizes

1st	- -	$200.00 Cash
2nd	- -	100.00 Cash
3rd	- -	50.00 Cash
4th	- -	25.00 Cash
5th	- -	15.00 Cash
6th	- -	10.00 Cash

7th,	$5.00	Cash	18th,	$5.00	Cash
8th,	$5.00	Cash	19th,	$5.00	Cash
9th,	$5.00	Cash	20th,	$5.00	Cash
10th,	$5.00	Cash	21st,	$5.00	Cash
11th,	$5.00	Cash	22nd,	$5.00	Cash
12th,	$5.00	Cash	23rd,	$5.00	Cash
13th,	$5.00	Cash	24th,	$5.00	Cash
14th,	$5.00	Cash	25th,	$5.00	Cash
15th,	$5.00	Cash	26th,	$5.00	Cash
16th,	$5.00	Cash	27th,	$5.00	Cash
17th,	$5.00	Cash	28th,	$5.00	Cash

PRIZES GUARANTEED