DIVORCES ARE ON INCREASE

Domestic Infelicity in England Greater Than in United States

COURTS ARE SWAMPED

Number of Judges Inadequate to Handle Cases And Chief is Called

LONDON, June 18. — Since Easter the divorce courts have been working at high pressure to clear off an unprecedented accumulation of arrears, which, added to a steady stream of new cases, threatened at one time to overwhelm the physical capacity of the bench.

It needed the assistance of a number of retired judges to make headway against the avalanche of suits, with the result that they have been disposed of at the average rate of two score or more a day.

Lord on Bench

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, himself lent assistance by acting a san ordinary judge in the courts. Reviewing the position he said:

"The war has left a degree of unrest which has spread into almost every sphere of modern life, and the influence of which is likely to be felt for an indefinite period in domestic relationships.

War Causes Divorces

"Nineteen out of 20 of the cases in arrears," Lord Birkenhead added, "had their causes in the war or consequences of the war. The date when he joined the army was the early chronological landmark of petitioner after petitioner, from which dated the familiar and melancholy story of weakness on the part of the wife."

It is Lord Birkenhead's opiuon that matrimonial suits may not return at least for a generation, to the pre-war level.

Laws Held Inadequate

The anomaly of the present situation has revived controversies on the inadequacies of English divorce laws.

Mrs. Seaton-Tiedeman, secretary of the divorce law reform union, estimates that the number of wrecked marriages in the United Kingdom is higher in proportion to the population than in the United States.

DINGUSES AND OTHER THINGS INVADE TRIAL

(Continued from page 1.)

Tomlinson said there had been no suggestion of an increase, and E. M. Cousin, in defense of the elements he represents in the case, declared the question of toll rates were not before the commission.

Shaw reverted to Major Babcock's comparison of toll rate charges between Oregon and Puget sound and succeeded in confusing the witness as to the duration of the initial period in the Puget sound system. He could not remember the length of the period, but declared he had taken this into consideration in working out his comparison.

Shaw asked Major Babcock's opinion as to a satisfactory return to the company for its service, on the basis that every phase of the system were satisfactory to the users, "even to elimination of the American Bell company," he added in reply to a facetious question by Attorney Tomlinson.

Securities Considered.

"If the company's securities were unquestioned," answered Babcock, "I should consider 8 per cent as fair."

The witness was asked to name some of the large toll users in Portland that might be affected by an increase in toll rates.

Mr. Babcock mentioned hotel stations, stock brokers, commission merchants, or any concern whose use of the toll lines served in the capacity of a salesman, or would exhilerate business. He said his reference to hotels would not apply to hotel managements. He would not include newspapers in the category, when suggested by Mr. Shaw, on the ground that the newspapers serve a public purpose in conveying public information.

Luxurious Users Defined.

In reply to a question the witness put in the class of persons to whom the telephone is a luxury and who for that reason should be charged higher rates than those who use private wires in thir businss.

Early in the cross-examination Shaw questioned Major Babcock minutely as to the character of the responsible positions in which he had served. Relative to the North Electric company, for which Major Babcock was at one time general manager, he said the company had gone into a receiver's hands during his absence on petition of attorneys of the Western Electric company on grounds that patents of the North Electric company were valueless, yet during the receivership the Western Electric company agreed to pay and did pay $375,000 for these same patents, thereby acquiring rights to the auto-manual apparatus.

Services Not Volunteered.

The witness told how the city of Portland had repeatedly solicited his services as a consulting engineer in the present case, and that he had declined until Mayor Hugh Caldwell of Seattle, at the request of Mayor Baker of Portland, importuned him to accept.

"My conduct in appearing in this case," added the major, "leaves my conscience perfectly clear, and I resent your imputations of dishonesty."

Shaw objected that there was no basis for the remark, and Chairman Williams called for a cessation of personalities.

Trend to Semi-Automatic.

Shaw asked a series of questions as to why, with so many independent companies in the United States, more are not adopting the semi-automatic equipment of the Everett system.

The witness replied that the trend was in that direction. The Kellogg group of exchanges, he said, is adopting by the hundreds the automatic equipment for its manual switchboards.

"Dingbats" made a sudden invasion of the telephone rate case rehearing just prior to the noon adjournment and made the atmosphere so electrical that the lunch call was interjected to relieve the situation. Attorney J. T. Shaw, of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company, accuse Major Babcock of trying to peddle his manufactured wares to the state through his testimony. This was denied by Babcock, who objected to Shaw calling a "telechronometer" a "dingbat," and Attorney Tomblinson, representing the city of Portland, warned Shaw to drop his sarcastic line of Cross-examination, and Babcock finally appealed to the commission for protection.

Gong Saves Situation

The 12 o'clock gong sounded while verbal blows were being exchanged and the session adjourned to resume the fight at 1:30.

Shaw began his cross-examination of Major Babcock by asking him if he were prepared to say he had told his whole story.

"No, sir," answered the witness, "I make no such claim."

"Relative to your contention that party lines and automatic and selective ringing devices should be established," pursued Shaw, "are you prepared to say that you have been entirely candid and that you have no personal interest to serve?"

Complete Candor Claimed

Babcock—I have been entirely candid.

Shaw—Have you a personal interest in these partciular angles?

Babcock—No, sir, I have not.

Shaw—You have referred to a "dingbat" that is manufactured by some concern in Seattle. Have you a personal interest in that concern?

Babcock—I have a business in Seattle, yes sir.

Shaw— Has your interest in that business any relation to what you are advocating in your testimony?

Personal Motive Denied

Babcock—No, sir.

Shaw— Wouldn't the changes you suggest result in the sale of equipment amounting to a million dollars in Oregon and about the same amount in Oregon?

Babcock—No.

Shaw—Would the changes you suggest result in enormous sales of the article manufactured by your concern?

Babcock—Not in particular.

Shaw—Would it at all?

Babcock—Only as it might encourage general telephone development.

Evasion is Charged

Attorney Shaw at this point accused Babcock of evasion and again demanded to know if the development of party lines and selective ringing devices would help his business, and Babcock again declared it would not.

"I want to find out what relation this 'dingbat' you are manufacturing has to your testimony," declared Shaw.

"I object to your term 'dingbat' replied Babcock.

"Well, what do you call it " asked Shaw.

"Your question causes me to appeal to the commission for protection," said Babcock.

"You have impressed me," replied Shaw, "as eminently qualified to protect yourself, but if not, go ahead and make your appeal."

Tomlinson Accuses Shaw

Attorney Tomlinson interjected hotly with an objection to Shaw's treatment of the city's witness.

"He is asking these sarcastic questions merley to confuse matters," averred Tomlinson. Turning to Shaw he demanded to know what the utility attorney meant by "dingbats."

"It is a term," answered Shaw, "that a telephone man uses relative to any device he is not familiar with. The witness is perfectly familiar with the term."

"You mean," retorted Tomlinson, "it is a term used by a Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company engineer or lawyer for anything the Bell company did not invent."

Telephone Lawyer Aroused

This arouse Shaw, and he declared that in the progress of the hearing he would prove that Major Babcock had a personal interest in advocating the devices mentioned in his testimony. Turning again to Babcock he asked:

"Will you tell us what it is you maunfacture."

"It is known as a telechronometer, and has no relation to the changes I have mentioned as feasible in Oregon," answered Babcock.

"Very well, we will substitute 'telechronometer' for 'dingbat' herafter," Shaw said.

Service Limit Small.

The salient feature in Major Babcock's testimony was his assertion that the maximum service with the obsolete manual equipment which it says the Pacific company uses in Iregon is 150 calls per hour for each operator, while with the labor-saving semi-automatic devices one operator can handle 700 calls per hour. At Everett, Wash., where the semi-automatic is used he declared that 450 calls are answered. In Oregon he opined that calls do not average over 100 an hour. The semi-automatic he rated as three or four times as efficient as that now used in Oregon. The jack-per-station type he branded as obsolete, and with an overloaded switchboard declared it imposes tremendous mental and physical strain upon the operators and makes errors frequent.

Kickers Eliminated.

Installation of the modern system at Everett, Babcock declared had extended the life of the equipment 20 years and more than offset the cost of its installation. So satisfactory is the Everett service, he said, that the chronic kicker has been eliminated. The rate of obsolescense is not likely to increase in the future, the witness said, but will probably decrease. In reply to a question by Mr. Tomlinson he said the hazards to telephone equipment in Oregon due to salt atmosphere are no greater than elsewhere in the United States.

Attorney Tomlinson read from an order of a utility commission of Illinois on which from the rate base for Chicago had been deducted a depreciation reserve of $16,000,000 for the city and $3,500,000 for suburban territory.

Rental Value Estimated.

Asked for his estimate of a reasonable rental value of the transmitter, receiver and induction coil used in Oregon, Major Babcock said that prior to 1914, 55 cents per station would be adequate to be included in a rate-making consideration, and that for all manufactured since that time, due to war conditions, it might be a few cents higher. He placed 6 cents per station as an adequate increase to cover the increased cost of manufacture, material and distribution. He was asked to prepare a table of estimates to be submitted to the commission.

Asked for an estimate of the proportion of sales made by the Western Electric company as compared with the sales of telephone equipment by the independent companies Major Babcock said this would be entirely a guess. He placed it 5 to 1.

Portland Session Asked.

E. M. Cousin, representing the Oregon Telephone federation registered some objection to the major's earlier testimony to the effect that toll lines would be a logical point of rate increase.

Attorney Lawrence McNary appeared for the first time and asked that testimony of witnesses representing the Oregon Hotel Men's association be taken in Portland. He said there would be less than a dozen witnesses. The commission did not pass on the request.

J. P. Newell of Portland, consulting engineer of wide prominence, arrived at the capitol yesterday and from now until the conclusion of the telephone rate rehearing will be at head of the corps of advisors with the public service commission.

Notable Case Completed

Mr. Newell has recently returned from Canada where he was an engineer for the Canadian government in the arbitration case of the Grand Trunk railway, and in which William H. Taft and two eminent Canadian jurists sat as arbiters.

Mr. Newell was affiliated with the service commission in the original telephone rate hearing and also in the Columbia basin grain rate case that was adjusted by the interstate commerce commission to the advantage of Portland over Puget sound ports.

STATE TREASURER RESENTS FLING

(Continued from page 1.)

conduct of nmy office. Receipts ad disbursement of the state treasurer's offince increased from $39,000,000 in the years 1917 and 1918 to $80,000,000 in the years 1920-1921, yet this additional yet this additional wounk has been handled with the help of only one more clerk. n

"That nrecetly when salaries of state employes were raised by the board of cotrol I was the only memmeb who voted against the same, believing that it was not a time for increases.

Hoff Stays at Home

"That during my term as state treasurer, I have never been outside the state of Oregon at the state's expensne, and during my 16 years as labor commissioner, I was wihout the stnate oly three times on official business. As an illustration of my painstaking administration, I recall one of these trips to San Francisco at the request of Secretary of Labor Wilson.

"The National Educational association met there at about the same time and the sessions were of the same length. The Portland school board sent one of its members to the educational meeting, allowing him as reasonable expense funds the sum of $200. My expense charged to the state was less than $55. At no time during my career as office holder have I charged the state more than $3.50 a day for board and room."

MURDER OF BROKER RESULT OF LOYALTY AND LOVE OF CHILD.

Love of a child and loyalty to his position impelled Frank Eberhardt, caretaker for the estate of Mrs. Henry G. Hemming at Northampton, L. I., to kill his employer's husband, a wealthy investment broker. Mrs. Hemming said that she was in constant fear of her husband since they separated thirteen days after their marriage on May 21. She asked protection for herself and daughter from Eberhardt, and when Hemming tried to force himself into the house occupied by his wife and stepdaughter, he was confronted by the gardener, who fired two shots, killing him instantly. Eberhardt later went to his room, where he committed suicide. Mrs. Hemming, 39 years of age and attractive, is seen in the picture with her daughter Helen, aged 14.

BRESSLER HAS FINE PEACHES

Orchardist Escapes Serious Frost Attack; Fruit Goes on Market

Peaches!

The big freeze didn't kill 'em all. It never touched 'em—that is, some of them. Peaches as big as Wolf River apples that grew right in the Willamette valley—within shooting distance of Salem, are now rolling into town, and they're liable to keep a'rolling until frost comes.

J. P. Bressler of Livesley, has a 25-acre peach orchard that is already turning out truckloads of Early Triumph peaches that are partly satisfying the local market. They're huge fellows, big and dark red, clingstoned and fuzzy as caterpillars, but as sweet and luscious as early peaches ever get to be. They are producing freely. Mr. Bressler says that last year's big freeze, that killed most of the peaches in the valley, never fazed them. They didn't lose a single feather in the worst of the Big Cold.

The later peaches, the Crawfords, are just as fine as the early Triumphs. And the Muir, the big yellow peach, is of like excellence. The orchard is out in the open valley, where the cold is usually supposed to be the most severe.

Mr. Bressler did nothing particular for them—he did not sit up with a hot brick for each tender little tree when the freeze came, but instead he turned into his own couch and said, "Dawg-gone you, shift for yourselves!" They took the tip and saved their lives in their own way. And the present crop is the result.

A rabbit's foot and hunch beats a location and a great score, according to the Bressler theory. He is going to have the biggest peach crop in Oregon if reports are correct.

"Home Town" Name Plates Will Be Sold in Salem

Salemites are to have the privilege of advertising their town all over the northwest by using a "home-town" name plate in the Cherrian colors of cherry and white. Harry Hamilton, representing a company that puts out these plates, was a guest of the Commercial club at the Monday luncheon, and presented the idea in the name of the Cherrians, the advertising and publicity end of the Commercial club organization.

The Cherrians draw a good percentage of the sales price of the plates, which is $2 a pair, as commission for pushing the sales. It is believed that several hundred pairs of these plates will be placed here within the next few days. They are made by the Irwin-Hodson company of Portland, that makes the Oregon state auto licenses, and they are arranged for use in connection either above or below the regular auto license.

Some of these attractive name plates coming through town led the Commercial club to make inquiry as to where they could be had. Now they're here. The plates can be delivered within about two weeks.

MRS. PRUNK TO SING

Mrs. W. H. Prunk will again appear as soloist for the band concert in Willson park tonight. Her selections have not been announced.

The complete program announced yesterday by Director Oscar A. Steelhammer follows:

March Trento e Trieste..DeMatteo
Selection, The Firefly ....Frimie
Fantasie, My Kentucky Home
(by request) ..... Dalbey
Popular numbers.
Vocal solo, Mrs. W. H Prunk
Selection, The Serenade..Herbert
Cocoanut Dance ..... Hermann
Selection, King o Do ....Lauder
March, Transcontinental...Taylor
Star Spangled Banner.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED — PARTY TO KEEP GOOD cow on shares. Deliver owner half of milk. Phone 2004J.

BEST TRADES

37 acres best valley loam, 4½ miles Salem in good district, good buildings, price $11,600. No mortgage. Trade for larger farm about 15,000.

5 acres improved and equipped, 4 miles Salem on good road. Price $1,500. Trade for house in Salem.

280 acres chocolate loam, 150 cleared, 10 prunes, large modern house, barn, prune drier, spring water piped into buildings; ½ mile school, 4½ miles town; price $100 per acre, no mortgage; trade for smaller place.

72 acres near Hubbard, all cultivated, buildings, berries, $7,000. No mortgage. Trade as first payment on 160 acres with some timber, will assume $6,000 or $7,000.

8 room strictly modern residence on paved street, garage, shade, and 20 acres part front, close to Salem. To trade as part payment on large prune orchard. Must be good.

6 room modern house close in, paved street, 1 block high school; price $4,500; trade for acreage or house farther out with large lot.

110 acres 9 miles north of Salem, 90 acres cleared, buildings, running water, ½ mile school, price $17,500; trade for smaller place.

5 room modern house in Corvallis, price $3,000; clear of encumbrance; trade for ranch and assume some.

Trades are our hobby.

SEE SOCOLOFSKY
341 State St.

BARGAIN— 1920 SEVEN PASSENGER Buick. Good shape. Run 1800 miles. Write Box 745, Dallas, Oregon.

ROAD OFFICERS ARE ALL HERE

Enforcement of State Traffic Laws Under Discussion at Conference

Drivers who hold no cards; owners who carry counterfeited licenses; chauffeurs who miv John Barleycorn with their gasoline, and other violators of traffic rules should beware with a capital B during the next two days for the state traffic inspectors are holding a two-day convention in Salem.

At a general opening session and banquet at the Marion hotel last night the six men who make up the state's force of traffic inspectors were addressed by their chief, T. A. Raffety. Following a general discussion of traffic problems and progress, the traffic men adjourned to meet at the state house.

At 10 a. m. today the guardians of Oregon's traffic codes will be addressed by Justice George M. Brown of the supreme court.

All members of the state squad are present. They are T. A. Raffety, Jay Salzman, R. V. Campbell, J. J. McMahon, Chester Wiles, H. L. Griffith and A. L. Bloom.

Chautauqua at Dallas Assure d for Next Year

DALLAS, Or., July 25.—(Special to The Statesman)—After one of the biggest weeks in the history of the Dallas Chautauqua association the 1921 Chautauqua closed tonight. The attendance this year has been far better than those of past years and the attractions of a much higher class. Last night the balance of the guarantors were signed up, thus assuring another Chautauqua for next season from the Ellison-White people. The big tent was again crowded to its utmost capacity last night.

—Use Statesman classified Ads—

ALDEN REPORTS GOOD PROSPECT

Large First Year Class for Willamette Certain, According to Dean

Dean George Alden returned Monday from an extended tour of western and southern Oregon in the interest of Willamette university.

"I find a lot of friends wherever I go," said the dean, yesterday. "We're going to gather a splendid class of young people into our ranks this year from what I have been able to see. They come to me almost everywhere, telling that they and their young friends are heading in to Willamette for an education. Some especially fine students are already definitely assured, men who will help wonderfully in spreading the Willamette good name among their fellows.

"So far there has been no one this season like the man last year who sent word that he'd like to see me, and he made the university richer by a check well up into the five figures. But some good friends have done their best to make up for the general shortage, and we are very grateful to thehm for their assistance."

The dean visited Ashland, Medford, Grants Pass and Roseburg, among other places in southehrn Oregon. He is going this week to the Jefferson Epworth league institute for two or three days. Following that he is due to visit eastern Washington, which has always been a fruitful field for university campaigning. A large number of students have come from there to Willamette. One friend writes that he has so many prospective students lined up, that he'll have to help to count and care for them.

COULD MAKE GROUP OF WOODEN INDIANS SING

That's What They Say About Walter Jenkins, Song Leader.

That community singing is "good medicine" for every community is the belief of Walter Jenkins, prominent community song leader who comes to Chautauqua on the fifth day. He says, "When we sing together our moods draw closer together. We feel alike; we think in terms of the group."

Someone has said that "Walter Jenkins could make a group of wooden

Indians sing." He probably possesses the uncanny ability of putting every audience in good humor. During 1917 and 1918 he was Northwest Song Leader for the Army and Navy Camps and since that time has been Community Song Leader of Portland, Oregon. During his program Mr. Jenkins will also present a few baritone solos.

Many Complaints Filed In Court for Polk County

DALLAS, Or., July 25.—(Special to The Statesman.)—New suits filed in the circuit court for Polk county during the past week are as follows:

D. H. Looney vs. John Doe, suit for replevin.

Myrtle Nash vs. Elma Nash, suit for divorce.

Erma Parmelee vs. James Parmelee, divorce suit.

Joseph L. Van Doren vs Edith Catherine Van Doren, suit for divorce.

V. C. Staats vs. Fred M. Suver, action for money.

C. W. Hatfield vs. Ambrose Arstill, transcript of judgment.

County of Polk vs. John T. Ford et al, suit to quiet title.

J. M. Stafford and Elsie Stafford, plaintiffs and repellants vs. George S. Shaw, respondent and appellant, appealed from justice court No. 1 district.

Shattuck Motor company vs. Minor Lewis, foreclosure of notice of claim of lin upon chattel.

F. M. Hardin and A. H. Hardin, doing business as the City Market of Falls City vs. C. M. McPherren, transcript from justice court.

GENUINE
"BULL"
DURHAM
tobacco makes 50 good cigarettes for 10c

Suppose there were no more advertisements

Just imagine for a minute that some power could stop all advertising. How would that affect you?

It would cut you off from all direct, commercial news about things that you need and use in your every-day life. Somebody might be selling a new, better, more economical food; or a utensil that would save money and time; or an article that would add greatly to your comfort and well-being; or some better material for making shoes or clothing—but you would never know it.

Merchants and manufacturers would be unable to tell you about new and better things. They would thus find it hard to put these things on the market, and often would not try.

Merchants, unable to tell you what they had to offer you, could not take the risk of buying goods for which they might have no customers.

"It pays to advertise." And advertising pays not only the advertiser and publisher, but PAYS YOU TOO. It keeps you informed about the things you need in order to live a profitable, happy and useful life in this age of progress.