

The Oregon Statesman

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MR. HAWLEY'S BRILLIANT CONCLUSION

On July 13, the lower branch of Congress being in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the tariff bill, Congressman W. C. Hawley of the First Oregon district, who is Chairman of the sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee having charge of the agricultural schedules, made extended remarks explaining the part taken by his sub-committee in the preparation of the bill, and these appear in the Congressional Record of July 20, together with the words of a number of Democratic members who heckled him—

And of Congressman London, the lone Socialist Member of Congress, who butted in a number of times with visionary ideas.

Mr. Hawley was equal to the occasion, in the handling of the hecklers, and he gave them a little hotter repartee than they sent, for he knew his subject, from long study and hard work in the preparation of the bill—while the hecklers had nothing but worm eaten theories handed down from the days when the free traders had a far greater vogue in this country than they have now.

After all the hecklers had been put under the ropes in the forensic struggle, Mr. Hawley was granted a little more time for some concluding remarks that are good to read, by every red blooded American, reported by the Congressional Record of the date named as follows:

"Now, gentlemen of the committee, the agricultural interests of the country come before you as the jury to determine not only their welfare but the welfare of the whole country. They commit their cause to your determination. No section of the country has been omitted. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to the Gulf and to the Mexican line no agricultural interest, no agricultural product deserving a tariff where a duty would be beneficial to the producer and beneficial to the country at large has been omitted from the list. We wish to establish the agriculture of this country on a firm basis. Our people are leaving the farms and going to the cities, where the emoluments are greater and conditions of life more pleasant, and if we follow this to its logical conclusion and make the conditions for the farmer more adverse by placing other industries on the protected list and agriculture on the free list we accentuate the movement from the farm.

"No free country ever long exists unless its feet are firmly placed upon the soil (applause); unless the tree of its national prosperity, bearing fruit for the nourishment of its people and the nations, is deeply rooted in its soil. No country can long flourish or long maintain the confidence of its people if under the protection of its flag there are some who can justly complain that they have not received justice with an equal hand. And so the humble peanut and all the products of the South, the plebeian potato of New England, the sheep and cattle on a thousand hills, the grain fields that wave living gold in the fall, the corn that adorns the rolling plains—all these and the products necessary to the welfare of our people are in the list. We propose to maintain a contented and prosperous agriculture, that there shall continue to be produced on the farms the virile men and women we need, who in times of stress in our history have come to the front and have made the country glorious in the persons of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and thousands of others of lesser name.

"This country has established its own civilization; this country has established its own standard of living; this country has established its own rate of wages for the compensation of those who toil, above those received elsewhere, who toil, above those received elsewhere.

"The question before this country, one of the greatest of all the questions—although some of our Democratic friends apparently have not read the papers and found that the tariff was an issue in the last election—the question before the American people and before this Congress, one of the greatest and most important of all public questions, is, Shall we continue a republican America, a republican form of government, a republican condition of industry, or shall we say to the world outside that we have become rich, we have become strong, we have become powerful, we have great industries, we have high wages, we have a great market here, but we have become lacking in wisdom, so come and plunder us at your will?"

"To paraphrase from Webster, when my eyes turn for the last time to behold the sun in the heavens, may they not see him shining on a Europeanized and orientalized America, but rather may they behold him shining in full strength upon a rich and glorious self-contained and self-sustained country and on a people rich and free, maintaining its own high and advancing civilization. (Loud applause.)"

The honors being paid to Ambassador Herricks of France have never been approached in foreign diplomacy. Yet it was to be expected. Herrick is an Ohio man.

The house shortage is going to be more acute in Salem this winter than it was last winter, unless there is a most decided speeding up in building operations. A boom in the local building and loan stock would help some, and be a good thing all around.

Maine and Missouri have all of the luck in the proposed congressional reapportionment bill. Both lose members of congress. —Exchange.

There is also a report that there is no Ku Klux Klan organization in Salem; that the attempt to organize one faded out. Hope the report is true.

Questions to be submitted to the candidates for postmaster.

ships are being prepared, but we understand that not all of the Edison questions will be asked.—Los Angeles Times.

With the arrival of German films in this country we are expecting that one will soon be offered showing the shooting of Edith Cavell, the English nurse, by order of a German commander, with the orchestra playing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and the recitation, "Deutschland über Alles," to follow.—Exchange.

It would be one of the paradoxes of modern politics to see former President Wilson practice law before Chief Justice Taft, whom Wilson defeated for the presidency and whom he refused to appoint to a piece on the United States supreme court. Yet such a thing is likely to happen.

American English is to be the official language of the Washington conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions. With the exception of the English delegates most of the others will require interpreters, unless M. Tardieu and M. Lausanne represent France. They both speak idiomatic American.

Secretary Mellon figures out that of the five billion dollars necessary to run the government the coming year, four must come from internal taxation. With that immense amount of money to be raised, it is necessary that the burdens of taxation be equally distributed, for there is a point beyond which it will not pay to lay a levy.

A Los Angeles girl has been pronounced the most beautiful in the world, but why she should be selected is beyond us. It is our deliberate opinion that the red ribbon of personal pulchritude can be tied on almost any of them.—Los Angeles Times. Who was the judge? Must have been a cross-eyed Mexican who has never seen the Salem girls.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM ON GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

The Republican platform of 1920 did not evade the issue of government ownership or operation of railroads. Under the heading "Railroads," the platform made the following clearly understandable declaration:

"We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employee operation of the railroads in view of the conditions prevailing in the last two years, and the conclusions which may fairly be drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate transportation service both for the present and the future can be furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulation and control."

This declaration was based upon principles the soundness of which has been demonstrated whenever government ownership has been tried. It will be noted that the platform not only opposed government operation, but "employee operation" as well. This was a direct attack upon the "Plumb plan," which would require the government to borrow money to buy the railroads and then turn them over to a commission in which the employees would have a dominating power. Under that plan, the employees would fix their own compensation and rules of work. Although the "Plumb plan" advocates are working more quietly than while the Democrats were in power, they are working none the less persistently.

It is a fair inference that the man who has conducted small business affairs in such a way as to accumulate savings which he invests in a larger enterprise, is best able to conduct that larger concern. It is a reasonable conclusion, for example, that Charles H. Markham, formerly in charge of the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon, who began his railroad career as a section hand and worked up to the presidency of the Illinois Central, is more competent to manage that road than is any committee of 199 railroad workmen who have not risen materially above their original scale of employment. This is no criticism of railroad employees who do not rise as rapidly or as far as Mr. Markham. It is altogether likely that Mr. Markham had rare native talents and a particular genius for railroading. But, regardless of his native ability, he could not have risen in his chosen occupation without hard work, loyalty, persistence and thrift. It would be ridiculous to assert that all of his former associates in the work of laying rails and replacing ties could have risen as he has done. While their limited advancement is no reflection upon them, it is clear that because of

one man's demonstrated ability it is better for the country that he be retained in control of a railroad than that control be turned over to a committee of men who have not demonstrated similar fitness. The same applies to management of other roads by other men who have proven their managerial ability through long years of experience.

Thus we have the issue presented by the Plumb plan on the one hand and the declaration of the Republican platform on the other. The former stands for operation under the control of men who have not demonstrated their qualifications; the latter stands for operation by men who have been tried and found worthy and well qualified.

It ought not to be difficult for any citizen who is neither a railroad employe nor a railroad manager to determine which kind of operation he prefers. Citizens thus free from personal interest constitute the "general public" whose welfare is chiefly to be considered. The danger is that the "general public" will be quiescent while the Plumb plan leaguers continue to spread propaganda in favor of employee control of the railroads. It will be well if the average citizen expresses his opinions as aggressively as do the advocates of government ownership.

WAGE SCALES WITHOUT JOBS

In the 25 different trade groups of the building industry in this city there are men out of work by the thousands and the tens of thousands. There is no employment for them because the cost of putting up houses is higher than the investing public will pay and higher than the renting public will pay.

Building trade employes propose that the wage scale be cut a dollar a day a man to see whether that lower building cost basis it is possible to start up the industry again and put the men back to work. But the men declare they will not work for a dollar a day less than the war inflation wage scale, which is a fine enough scale to talk about except that no job goes with it.

What are you going to do with a labor union system which lets able-bodied workers believe, or act as if they believe, that a war inflation wage scale without any job is better than a job with a pay envelope at the end of the week?—New York Herald.

THE BURDEN GROWS.

It is becoming every day more apparent that the Republicans in national convention assembled at Chicago just about a year ago exercised not only wisdom but caution and frankness when they took care to make it clear that they were promising no immediate reduction of federal taxation. From day to day new facts are developing which make it difficult to get the national finances into a condition which will make reduction of taxes possible. All the legitimate obligations of the government must be met, however unwise or unnecessary the original creation of the debt may have been. The Republican administration has no choice in the matter. It must pay the debts incurred by the Wilson regime.

Even though the Republicans who formed the platform committee at the national convention knew that the Democratic administration had saddled enormous obligations upon the government, they were not aware of the extent of those burdens. Much that had been done was concealed from the public view, and it is only since the Republicans came into control of the executive branch of the government that the real facts are coming to light. One of the most recent discoveries that has shocked the Harding administration is that the shipping board as organized by President Wilson has been running behind to a degree that was not even suspected, since the method of bookkeeping concealed the real situation. The Republican congress is called upon to make an appropriation of \$300,000,000 for a purpose which the leaders had not taken into consideration in making their plans. This amount may be cut somewhat, but very likely the full amount must eventually be provided.

Then, too, it is disclosed that President Wilson had made some very definite and apparently morally binding agreements or promises regarding deferment of payment of principal or interest on foreign debts due the United States. Not only the Republican leaders but the country in general have been counting on payments from foreign countries to make up a considerable part of the amount the United States must raise in order to pay the interest on her own debts. These payments from abroad were ex-

pected to make it possible to reduce taxes imposed upon the American people. Now it appears that there will not be any considerable payments forthcoming and the people of America must raise the money to take the place of that which should come in from Europe.

That some such situation as this might develop was foreseen by the framers of the Republican platform. They did not know the specific facts that would make reduction of taxes difficult, but they did know that the Democratic administration had been extravagant and wasteful, and that it had been secretive. They thought it the part of wisdom to be cautious in making promises, lest they be later charged with failing to keep their engagements. Therefore, when they wrote the plank on taxation, they said, in part:

"An early reduction of the amount of revenue to be raised is not to be expected. The next Republican administration will inherit from its Democratic predecessors a floating indebtedness of over three billion dollars, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial considerations. Moreover, the whole fiscal policy of the government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of five billion dollars which mature in 1923."

The statement quoted above was made without knowledge of such obligations as the shipping board deficit or the handicap of the Wilson promise of extension of time to European debtors. It is clear that the Republican platform makers had an almost prophetic vision. Nevertheless, the Republican administration is putting forth every effort to reduce expenses and prepare the way for reduction of taxes later.

NEW MECHANICAL MARVELS.

Some of the new inventions which are being announced almost daily put a considerable strain on the will to believe, and only incontrovertible evidence can overcome credulity. It may be that a German named Hanschk has invented a helicopter which can go up and down like an elevator, stand still or move horizontally at the rate of 312 1/2 miles an hour. From The Hague it is reported that Dutch agents are exploiting such an invention, and that Col. Williams, chief of the British aviation service, is much impressed by it, as he might well be. But The Hague is a long way off, and the promoters of new inventions have been known to let their enthusiasm carry them away; we can wait for a closer view of the marvelous German helicopter.

Such a closer view, however, has been given of the equally marvelous gun invented by the Englishman John Temple, which was exhibited a few days ago in New York by Dr. Miller Reese Hutchinson at his offices in the Woolworth building tower to a group of experts who could not easily be imposed upon. He emphasized its peace-time uses, as for example in driving bolts through steel plates. It was asserted that the gun would work equally well under water, so that it could be used to rivet cables to the steel hull of a sunken ship preparatory to raising it. Or a broken drill could be retrieved from an oil well in similar fashion. No doubt many industrial uses could be devised for a gun capable of the extraordinary stunts exhibited.

This practical utility, however, cannot divert attention from the momentous implications of the fundamental invention of which no clear account has been given. The gun exhibited was small, with a barrel not more than 10 inches long, but some 2 1/2 inches in diameter; its projectile is three inches long and of about .50 caliber. That with a small charge of smokeless powder, less than the load for a .32, such a gun might discharge a projectile with hardly more noise than a cash register makes is not surprising, for there is room inside for application of the principle of the silencer. But only a limited velocity would be looked for, whereas this gun drove a bolt easily through a steel plate three-quarters of an inch thick.

Velocity, no matter how great, is measurable, and in due time no doubt unimpeachable measurements will be taken of the speed of the projectiles so discharged. Till then it can only be noted that Dr. Hutchinson claimed even for the small gun used a muzzle velocity of a mile a second, which surpasses by more than a fourth the highest velocity attained by any known small arm, and asserted that speed could be increased greatly by using a larger charge. For a cannon constructed on the principle of the Temple

gun he thought a range of 200 miles could be counted upon, and this for a projectile weighing five tons. The stupendous effect of such a bombardment need not be dwelt upon; the possibility of throwing enormous quantities of poison gas hundreds of miles would add immeasurably to the sinister possibilities of war. It is evident that the Temple gun will have to be thoroughly investigated, for the reason that if its peace-time uses come anywhere near up to the claims of its promoters the novel principle on which it is based might also be used for a formidable weapon.

THE HARDING WAY.

During the disarmament conference President Harding will not keep his motor car in gear to rush to and from the meeting place. He will be a close observer of the proceedings, but not a personal participant. He is willing to trust his secretary of state.

Moreover, on the delegation he plans to have representatives of the senate—one from the majority and one from the minority. Other members are expected to be men of weight—neither lackeys nor speaking tubes, and capable of forming their own judgments, while at the same time not insensible of the value of team work.

The president is headed toward re-establishing normalcy in the handling of the country's international relations. He saw how a departure did not work. So old-fashioned practices seem especially good to him. A prudent gentleman, he would have any arrangement arrived at indorsed by public opinion and ratified by the senate. It's safer to consult early those who must some time be consulted.

The president has made no loud boasts of his knowledge of psychology, yet he has some notion of how the average human mind works. He deals with conditions not as they might be, or perhaps should be, but as they are. So he is surely, even though slowly, building up a reputation that will stand him in good stead should a crisis arise.—New York Tribune.

THE SOUP BONE.

Under the skill of a surgeon a boiled soup bone was made to take the place of a badly broken arm in the case of a patient in a London hospital. They may be able to make a ball player out of him yet.

MR. TAFT'S TITLE.

William Howard Taft is not to be, as often has been said in the last few days, the chief justice of the United States supreme court, for, as a matter of fact, there is no such title mentioned anywhere in the federal documents. Mr. Taft's title will be chief justice of the United States, and that is the only proper one.—Hartford Courant.

WILLING TO COMBINE.

The soviet rule in Russia is tottering and offers a combination of the Menshevik and Bolsheviks as a compromise. Why not make room for the cowsheviks as well? Give the ladies a chance.

THE KLONDIKE RETURN.

Alaska has had a slump in population and is in need of a boom. Tales of new wealth in gold and oil around Anchorage are starting another flock of Argonauts in that direction. Gold is a notable attraction in itself, but this time they are throwing in the oil for voluptuous measure. A Klondike with gold, wine and oil would be sumptuous indeed. Possibly the bootleggers will see that there is no slacking on the part of the wine.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Good harvest weather— And threshing is in full blast.

There is a little lull in the fruit harvest, waiting on the evergreen blackberries.

W. H. Sneed, Route 6, Salem, has 300 to 400 broom plants left over for sale. It is a little late, but not too late, for the right kind of soil and attention.

It will warm the cockles of the heart of any red blooded American to read the conclusion of the "Herrick" speech of Congressman Hawley, printed on the editorial page of The Statesman of this morning.

Many Salemites find cool breezes down at Spong's landing these days. It helps to make Salem a good summer resort.

How to get paved roads through the small incorporated cities of Marion county is going to be a burning question; perhaps for a long time to come.

Dallas has two automobiles

camp grounds. Dallas strives to please.

W. J. Bryan was arrested twice in one day for speeding—on his way to hit a chautauqua date in a Chicago suburb, last week. But it didn't cost a cent. He just explained the emergency. There are some people in the United States who would not think a Bryan speech so important—but a great many others who would.

Frank Winslow is Found Not Guilty of Charge

DALLAS, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special to The Statesman)—Frank Winslow of Spring Valley, who was arrested by Deputy Sheriff T. B. Hooker Tuesday on a complaint filed by State Traffic Officer Heinrich of Salem on a charge of operating a truck without a mirror was found not guilty of the offense in Justice of the Peace Ed. F. Coats court this morning. The jury in the case failed to agree and the matter was left in Judge Coats' hands for a decision with the above verdict pronounced.

Autos Standing in Roads Cause Much Inconvenience

And now comes an auto driver who wants to know whether anyone has the right to park a car or leave it standing on the state highway, occupying a part of the pavement. He says he has been considerably inconvenienced when meeting cars, by having some car parked on the highway, taking up considerable of the paved road. Section 19 of the Oregon motor vehicle law is as follows: "No vehicle used upon the public streets, roads or highways of this state shall be left standing unsecured or without its motive power being so secured that the same cannot be operated or the vehicle moved without some act upon the part of the owner or operator."

"No vehicle shall be parked upon the main traveled portion of the highways of this state; provided that this shall not apply to any vehicle so disabled as to prohibit the moving of same."

More Subscriptions Added To Commercial Club Fund

Workers who are putting in their time helping the Commercial club met yesterday noon and reported subscriptions and memberships amounting to \$125. The total amount now subscribed during this last campaign for funds amounts to \$4470.50.

Among those who subscribed or gave to the fund are the following: Adolph Brothers, H. H. Henderson, Patton Brothers, increasing their membership one; H. R. Worth of the new firm of Worth & Gray, Rev. Ward Ellis Long, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and P. K. Hoyt of the Morris Optical company.

Dr. Pomeroy Returns After Naval Cruise

Browned and weary, proof of his vacation as spent on United States destroyer No. 57, Dr. J. E. Pomeroy has returned from the two weeks' training period for naval reservists of the 13th district at Bremerton, Wash. Only two days were spent at Bremerton by the Salem physician who rates lieutenant, senior grade, medical department, U. S. N. The destroyer, manned by the regular crew with an additional complement of enlisted reservists, made a tour of the Puget sound and near north Pacific points at from port.

We have had a lot of hard luck in our time, but so far nobody has referred to us as a millionaire clubman or a "man-about-town." —Exchange.

AIRPLANES WILL WIN THE NEXT WAR.



Hudson Maxim, one of America's foremost scientists and the inventor of the Maxim machine gun, photographed on his sixty-eighth birthday at his home in Lake Hopatcong, N. J., with his wife and granddaughter, Doris. Mr. Maxim, who just perfected a new high explosive which shoots through armored plate and explodes on the other side says that the next war will be won by the nation having the most airplanes.

WOOL GROWER IN HARD LUCK

Coarse Quoted at 10, Medium at 15, With Nation's Warehouses Full

FOREIGN STUFF ON HAND

Clothing During Coming Year Likely to Be Of Virgin Grade

While the wheat grower may feel he is in hard luck on account of wheat declining in price from \$2 a bushel one year ago, to the present price of \$1 a bushel, the wool grower is in much harder luck, according to a wool buyer who has seen the ups and downs of the wool industry for many a year.

Coarse wool was quoted yesterday at 10 cents a pound and medium at 15 cents. One year ago the price for medium wool was 35 cents, while two years ago, it was from 50 to 60 cents a pound.

Warehouses Are Full And not only is wool touching low figures, but the same expert says that the warehouses of the country are filled with wool sufficient to last the country two years.

When the wool tariff was about to go into effect a few months ago, warehouses in Boston and Philadelphia were piled high with foreign wool shipped in to avoid the tariff.

Farmers Are Loaded The same buyer said that farmers in Oregon were carrying heavy stocks of wool, and he is of the opinion that they would continue to carry it. Wool, he said, drops pretty quick in price, but the recovery is exceedingly slow.

With wool at so low a figure, the chance are that clothing this coming year will really be all virgin wool as it is about as cheap as a mixture of shoddy and wool. All of which may or may not be of much satisfaction to the farmer who is holding his wool with but little prospects of an advancing market.

POLK HARVESTS IN FULL BLAST

Farmers Report Their Crops Better Than for Several Years Past

DALLAS, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special to The Statesman)—Harvest season is on in full blast in Polk county and loads of grain are beginning to come to the local mill and warehouses.

Farmers state that their crops are better this year than for a number of previous years and that the wheat especially is showing up a big increase to the acre over past years.

Most of the threshing outfits began work this week and the others are making needed repairs so as to be able to commence work Monday. No difficulty is being experienced in securing enough harvest hands.