

The Oregon Statesman

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STILL COLLECTING TARIFF DATA

The Ways and Means Committee of the House collected data months on end. They got together a whole room full of statistical and other information. They held hearings day after day and week after week, on every schedule, and on most items in the schedules.

And finally they reported out their bill, which made a book of 346 pages, with an index in another book of 31 pages. And this bill passed the House and went to the Senate.

It stuck there till the 30 days recess came, and no doubt many people throughout the country have wondered what the Senate was waiting for.

Especially when it is remembered that President Harding in his first message, or one of his first messages, demanded "instant" passage of a protective tariff bill, which the people of the United States showed by a seven million majority they wanted.

Now it seems that a clause written into the deficiency bill by the Senate provides for fifty experts on the tariff to be assigned at once to the collection of data relating to the American valuation of imports as a basis of assessing customs duties, and the Senate appropriated \$100,000 to cover the cost of this work.

And an Oregon man in Washington writes that Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, says he "will not ask his committee to attempt the rewriting of the tariff bill as it came from the House until after the information on American valuation has been obtained and is at hand."

This writer says there will be a "slight delay" in the enactment of the measure as a result. How long a delay is a "slight delay," as Senate delays go, the reader is left to guess.

In the mean time the business of the United States is held up; and the great and important task of getting the army of unemployed back to work is delayed, by the collecting of more data.

When a better tariff bill could have been written in a week by the people in the appraising offices of the United States who have the administration of tariff laws.

By a few chosen ones, for instance, among the assistant appraisers in New York and the appraisers and chief assistants at the other important ports.

And such a law would come nearer holding water and being free from loopholes. And it would be on a practical business basis, without reference to politics or sectional differences.

But let us hope and pray that when Congress gets together again, the \$100,000 for the fifty experts gathering new data will have all been spent, and their work completed.

The country is tired of delays, and wants to get back to work and down to brass tacks.

A THOUSAND-YEAR LESSON

Socialist Russia calling on the "capitalistic" nations of the earth to succor her from famine, freezing and pestilence in a country whose food, textile and health resources are normally unequalled anywhere in the world, ought to be lesson enough for one millenary. After that exhibition of the colossal failure of socialism we ought not to be required to listen to its economic heresies any longer, and even the parlor Bolshevik becomes an exceeding dull clown.

Jazz has taken Europe by storm. Soon it may be said that the sun never sets on the American rag.

Last day to help the slogan editor on the automotive industry, which is the subject for tomorrow.

STATES' RIGHTS.

Federal Judge Boyd of North Carolina has declared the present national child labor law unconstitutional. He has held that "the attempt of the federal government to regulate labor within the states is a violation of the sovereign rights of a state."

While federal judges often err in their opinion of the constitutionality of statutes enacted by congress and are set straight by the supreme court of the United States, special significance attaches to this decision by Judge Boyd because he declared the Owen-Keating child-labor law unconstitutional two years ago and his decision was sustained by the supreme court. He asserts in his decision that the new law is a practical re-enactment of the

FUTURE DATES

August 31, Wednesday—Joint picnic of Salem and McMinnville Rotarians at Wheeland Ferry. September 1, Saturday—Constitution Day. September 26 to October 1—Oregon State Fair. September 28, Wednesday—State soldiers' and commission to open bids on \$5,000,000 bonds. November 21, 22 and 23—Marion county Teachers Institute.

tige of the old slavery custom still lingers.

It seems that the irony of fate that the right to regulate the hours and pay of railroad employees should rest with congress, but the right to penalize the employment of children in factories and cotton fields should be outside federal jurisdiction. Judge Boyd may have been thoroughly in sympathy with the intent of the act as far as it related to the employment of children in fields and factories, but he could not blind the eyes of the law to the fact that it was an unjust usurpation of the rights of the states.

We have heard little in recent years about the rights of individual states.

The growing power of the federal government, strengthened by the passage of recent constitutional amendments, has created the impression that there is no field to which the federal authority does not extend.

States' rights was at one time a burning issue in national politics. It was one of the strongest planks in successive Democratic platforms; yet during the Wilson administration there were morass invasions of state jurisdiction by the federal government than ever before.

Since two successive child-labor laws have been declared unconstitutional and the barbarous employment of children at hard labor still continues in some states it would seem that the fault lies in the constitution itself and that it should be amended. One wonders why the humanitarians who have been busy themselves lately with social legislation have not concerned themselves about child labor. This oppression of children is a wrong for which society cannot hold itself guiltless. If congress cannot enact a child-labor law that will pass the constitutional test, let congress do as it did with prohibition and equal suffrage. The question should be referred back to the states with a request for their ratification of a constitutional amendment embodying the desired legislation.

No doubt some will be heartless enough to urge that it is because the children have no votes and, consequently, no political influence, alleged reformers spend their energies and some one's money over things of small consequence while the wrongs of these little ones go unredressed. Adequate child-labor legislation should be in force in every part of the dominion of the United States. As it is now apparent that a constitutional amendment will be necessary before that can be accomplished, let us have a new amendment that will protect the rights and the health of the children. They should be our first care; but the politicians and the hectic reformers seem not to know that they even exist.

This question is bound to loom large in the future. It vitally concerns the industries of the country—and the wage scales of laborers. The industries of the rest of the country that must compete with those of the south are obliged to work under unfair handicaps, as long as pauper child labor—especially that of the black children—is available to the southern industries in fields where such laborers may perform the tasks of mature men with families to support.

"TURN ON THE SUNSHINE." (Los Angeles Times.) It is a far cry from the battle of Syracuse, 213 B.C., to the country around Los Angeles in 1921, but the manuscript of a Franciscan monk, dead these seven centuries, may form between the two a connecting link in a power quest which would, if successful, mean more to this section than to almost any portion of the globe.

At the battle of Syracuse Archimedes is reported to have burned the fleet of Marcellus to the water's edge by concentrating the rays of the sun upon it from immense mirrors. In the thirteenth century Roger Bacon tackled the problem of solar heat and carried it to such a point that scientists now taking up the same idea with renewed interest, hope to find in the translation of his recently unlocked manuscript valuable hints on the final step to be taken. Heretofore the results of Bacon's experiments, including boiling water and melting metals by the heat of the sun, were known from outside sources. Now it is hoped to get at his carefully guarded secret as to the utilization of rays.

Meanwhile, independently of Bacon, experiments in solar power have been going on, especially since 1913, in France, England, Canada and around Los Angeles. Within the last seven years important tests have been made at Pasadena, Needles, Mesa, Ariz., on Mt. Wilson and at Meadi, Egypt. Recently the key to Bacon's manuscript, wherein valuable solar

hints are believed to be, has been discovered and its translation is in progress.

In all these attempts at "free heat" from the time of Archimedes down to the present, the principle has been the same—to focus the rays on a given point in such a way as to vastly intensify its heat.

The advancement made has not been so much in the arrangement of the mirrors as in the device upon which they have been played, whether a "hot box" or a steam boiler. As a result of improvements in that section of the problem, it is now possible to produce 13 pounds of steam per hour for each 100 square feet of mirror surface exposed to the sun. When the experiments were started anew a few years ago the maximum production was 7.5 pounds for each 100 square feet.

A sun station on the edge of the Sahara desert has been for some time pumping water for irrigation and is said to be paying for itself, though by a very narrow margin. Dr. C. G. Abbott, representing the Smithsonian Institution, has for several years been making tests in the territory around Los Angeles, and particularly on Mt. Wilson.

The whole sun-power problem, indeed, has reached the stage of development where scientists are feverishly interested, but do not wish to make sweeping statements. Meanwhile they are increasing appreciably the brake-horse-power production of their apparatus. That the practical point has almost been reached is indicated in that the Smithsonian reports say that sun power can be used successfully in competition with coal when that fuel costs \$18.75 a ton. Coal today is quoted in Los Angeles at \$18 a ton.

The margin, of course, is still too narrow to tempt investors, but if the rate of advancement during the last seven years in experiments in solar power is even approximated within the period immediately ahead it is safe to predict that "Turn on the Sunshine" will be the slogan for a magnificent period of industrial development. That development would be particularly rapid under the favorable conditions existing in the arid lands adjacent to this gateway to the Pacific.

Would it not be a strange thing if a dead hand out of the thirteenth century should reach down into this age and turn on the sunshine in such a way as to make it drive the wheels for a new industrial era? Stranger things have happened.

AGENDUM OR AGENDA.

Japan extends a warm acceptance to the Harding invitation to the disarmament conference, but the government is insistent about the agenda. If a suitable agenda is not promptly forthcoming the Japs will bring one of their own. The agenda is likely to prove the most important tool of the convention. At different times gatherings have been opened with prayer or cork-screws—or possibly a can-opener—but this one will likely be opened with an agenda. Anybody having a neat and workable agenda might send it to the president.—Los Angeles Times.

The Times writer has his Latin, or his grammar, slightly mixed; probably intentionally, in jest. An agenda is a program; a line of action, from agere, Latin, to act, to to agitate. Agenda is the plural, and it has come to be used in diplomacy, indicating lines of action, programs; matters to be considered; things to be done.

The Japs want an agenda. They do not want agenda. They want to talk about disarmament. They would not like to have any consideration of what they would be pleased to have understood to be the status quo. They want to let 'er ride. They want to let things remain as they are, in respect to present territorial arrangements. The Japs do not want to talk about Yip; or Shan-tung; or China; or Manchuria; or Siberia—or their relations or ambitions with respect to their neighbors.

An agenda presupposes that nothing outside of what it includes is to be considered. Agenda means the same thing. Both terms imply the rules of the old style of diplomacy, with secret covenants secretly arrived at. This brand of diplomacy is out of style, or ought to be. The people of all the world are hoping that it is everlastingly tabu; junked; relegated to the limbo of the past, when kings and emperors played their people for pawns. Japan may formulate her own agenda, or agenda; but the rest of the nations of the world will talk about a great many things at the forthcoming Washington conference, and a great many things will have consideration; and all the intelligent peo-

ple of all the nations under the shining sun hope to see all the cards on the table; and shirt-sleeved diplomacy, and open agreements openly arrived at.

HAZARD OF FORTUNE.

First thing we know the companies carrying automobile insurance may be passing the hat for relief. In addition to the mighty duster of thefts and wrecks there is the unhappy hazard of the owner who wants to rid himself of his car in order to collect the insurance. Next to bootlegging this is becoming one of the most popular crimes of the century. Quicksands, river beds and mysterious pits and quagmires are lined with the skeletons of dismantled cars—the owners of which are clamoring for their insurance money. The auto has developed a horde of petty malefactors.

YOUNG AMERICA ABROAD.

The American tourists are said to be fairly overrunning France, but it is safe to say that that is nothing for France to worry about. There are lots of more terrible things in the world than an American tourist with the spender's itch.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Hop picking is general. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of picking money will go into the hands of thousands of the pickers, stimulating all lines of business.

Some of the radicals are doing honest laborers an injury in declaring the work on the hospital building "unfair." This is no time for parties on the part of the public with such methods, which are generally considered foolish at any time. In the final wash-out public opinion rules in such matters.

Building operations are being speeded up generally in Salem now; and it is said that a great majority of the projects are "unfair" according to the standards set by the radicals. But the important thing is to get roofs over the heads of the people who want to live in Salem.

This is the last day of the dull month of August. Business in Salem will pick up rapidly from now on, and things will be going strong by the time of the first day of the state fair, three weeks from next Monday.

Some of the soldier boys who will be entitled to loans, and who are living in other parts of Oregon, are looking towards the Salem district to establish homes here. They should all be made more than welcome. We cannot get better citizens.

HUBARIANS WILL COME IN FORCE

Interesting and Threatening Information Comes from Hub Town Men

As Albany now claims to be the Hub of the universe and incidentally the center of a rapidly developing berry country, the boosting organization known in the past as the Hubarians, has now adopted the name of Hubarians.

This is according to information here from S. V. Smith, manager of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, who isn't at all backward about saying nice things about the county seat of Linn county. "The Hubarians" are on the warpath for additional honors, having been awarded a \$25 prize last year at the state fair on Boosters' day, for having on hand the biggest number of real boosters of all towns represented. They are after the same honors this year and it is understood Captain B. R. Westbrook, with his lieutenants, Willard Marks and Dr. G. E. Riggs, are lining up the boys in great shape for Boosters' day at the coming state fair, Sept. 27.

Not content with going after another prize during the state fair, the Albany Hubarians intend to do a little inviting of their own. That is, during the Linn County fair, they will be on the job and just to show how they look and act when on their own home grounds, intend to send pressing invitations to the Salem Cherrymen and the Eugene Radiators to show up at Albany, October 5, which will be Boosters' day for the Linn county fair.

Many Attend Funeral of Mrs. Matilda McKinney

A large host of friends gathered in the Turner Methodist church yesterday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Matilda McKinney, Oregon pioneer, who died at her home in Albany, Oregon, October 5, which will be Boosters' day for the Linn county fair. A short ceremony at the home preceded the public service. At the church service the address was by Rev. L. S. McKean, Rev. Ralph Thomas officiating. Interment was in Twin Oaks cemetery near her home.

Read The Classified Ads.

WINNER OF SUMMER SKIING CONTEST.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood. Sigur Johnson, who carried off first honors in the skiing contests held at Mount Ranier Park, Washington.

Keber Brothers Hops Are First Baled This Season

MT. ANGEL, Ore., Aug. 30.—The first hops in the bale in this vicinity this season are the Keber Brothers lot of fuzgles, the yield being about 8000 pounds off 10 acres and the quality being excellent. Several other yards are finishing picking their early hops and will have them immediately to get them out of the way for the clusters, the picking of which will begin the latter part of this week and the first part of next. The quality of the hops this year is the best for years and more care is being taken by the growers to have them picked cleaner to satisfy the export demand. Several sales of 1920 hops were made for 20 and 20½ cents recently.

Sheridan Sends Many To Oregon Colleges

SHERIDAN, Ore., Aug. 30.—(Special to The Statesman)—Sheridan will send a large number of young people away to colleges and universities this fall than has left here in many years. Sixteen persons have announced their intention of attending the various colleges in this state. The agricultural college at Corvallis will receive the largest number of local students. The students, and their rank follow: University of Oregon, Eugene—Clare Heider, freshman; Marietta Shumway, freshman. Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis—Fred Maxinni, freshman; Helen Turnbull, freshman; James Turnbull, freshman; Nina Maggini, freshman; Florence Lamson, sophomore; Aida Paulson, sophomore; Stella Maggini, freshman. Willamette university, Salem—Lucile Jeffrey, senior; Vernon Sackett, senior; Sheldon Sackett, senior; Albert Ryan, junior; Ellen Matusch, freshman. Pacific college, Newberg—Fay Scott, freshman. Hill Military academy, Portland—Lee Graves, senior.

Carload of Prunes Sent From Sheridan Growers

SHERIDAN, Ore., Aug. 30.—(Special to The Statesman)—A carload of prunes billed to J. K. Arnsby of Dallas leaves here tomorrow. Hugh Gutrie, Red Prairie grower, has 39 tons of last year's Italian prunes in the car while George Sunderlin, has about 5 tons of 1920 Italian prunes and 19 tons of Pettos on board. Gutrie received 1.13 cents a pound for his which were rather small, while Sunderlin got 5 cents for the Italian variety and 4 cents for the Petite prunes.

SHERIDAN BAKERY SOLD

SHERIDAN, Ore., Aug. 30.—(Special to The Statesman)—The Sheridan bakery, owned and run by J. S. Mellor, was sold yesterday to John Hanko, formerly



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GUIDEPOST TO THRIFT

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Hundreds in this community are following its directions, and they are the successful ones. Each year finds them better established, more prosperous.

We will gladly point out the Success road to you, too.

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Will carry a complete line of plumbing supplies

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