

# The Oregon Statesman

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## "WESTERN IDEAS"

"At the risk of hurting the feelings of New York, which fondly imagines itself to be the center of the universe, we feel impelled to remark on the strength of personal observation as well as on information derived from the experience of others, that the Pacific coast states of this Union are from three to five years ahead of the East in social and business development.

"Most of the new ideas which contribute to the comfort or convenience of American life, or facilitate business intercourse, have their birth in the Far West and reach us when they are "old stuff" to points west of the Sierras. We might cite scores of instances in support of this statement, but are at present concerned with but one of them, which has to do with advertising.

"California, Washington and Oregon produce excellent fruit. You have heard about it. They took pains to let you know. The producers of oranges, raisins, cherries, apples and other fruits have banded together to exploit their products in the Eastern markets, and have conducted their propaganda in such a businesslike and scientific way that their favorite brands are household words here. Now, we do not produce oranges, it is true; but we raise many appetizing fruits which bear comparison with the best of the Western products. New York state apples, for instance, are not to be sneezed at; Delaware has a wonderful opportunity for the exploitation of branded (not brandied—heaven forbid!) peaches. Why does it not occur to our Eastern fruit growers to popularize their superior products by co-operative advertising?—Why let Eastern consumers suppose that the only apples worth eating are grown on the other side of the continent?

The answer is given in the first paragraph. The Western idea hasn't had time enough to soak in. But peaceful penetration is at work, and we shall eventually be taught to ask for the products of Eastern growers by brand names, and pains will be taken to pack and ship and sell these fruits so that they will live up to the reputation advertising will make for them, and the fruit men will do better business in a more reliable market. In all of which work the newspapers will play a leading part, as they have done in popularizing Pacific coast fruits."

The above quoted article was not written by a California man; nor was it written by a citizen of Washington or Oregon.

It is a leading, double-leaded editorial from the Philadelphia Record of September 11. It is enough to make all of us out this way very "cheesy," especially when it is realized that the writer is evidently a little shy on his geography, and thinks the Sierras extend up to the British Columbia line. They do, but they are called the Cascades up this way.

Intelligent advertising, such as is employed by our Washington and Oregon apple and prune growers, and our concerns marketing loganberry juice, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, etc., is good. But quality is also quite as important, and in this respect the Salem district, and western Washington and Oregon and northern California have a number of quality products besides those already advertised in the East, on which we have what amounts to a franchise; like the oranges and lemons and raisins of California. Reference is made to our filberts, walnuts, flax, black raspberries, Oregon Champion gooseberries, quality strawberries, Bosc pears, cherries, Evergreen blackberries, White Michem peppermint oil, Angora mohair, broccoli, quality hops, world record cows, seed potatoes, vetches for seed, cascara bark, bulbs and seeds of several kinds, milling oats, etc., that will bear national advertising campaigns, and that can have either no competition at all east of the Rockies; or no competition worth while.

"Dividing alien families at our Ellis Island gates is strangely reminiscent of old slavery days," says an Eastern

newspaper. The heartbreaks and the bitter longings there must make the tasks of our immigration officers among the saddest in all the wide world—unless they grow rhinoceros hides and become callous hearted, and ice water instead of red blood runs through their veins.

There has been nothing in England, since the settlement of the Alabama claims, at all comparable to Lloyd George's love and admiration for Lincoln.

It has been discovered that "the healthiest spot in New York is on the crowded east side." That may give upper Fifth avenue something to think about.

During the week ended August 27 there were 13,273 more freight cars loaded with revenue freight than in the preceding week. This is but one sign of the picking up of business and the steady reduction of unemployment.

The father of President Harding, age 77, is a candidate for superintendent of the soldiers and sailors' orphans' home at Sandusky, Ohio. Wonder if he has any influence with the president since he eloped with his secretary?

The old adage that "diplomatic language is intended to conceal thought" ought to be taken out of the mothballs and dusted off for use in the coming international disarmament conference.

## "MISNAMING THE CONFERENCE."

The suspicion that Democratic inspiration is behind the tendency to denote the Washington meeting as a 'disarmament' conference is strengthened by a statement made by Mr. McAdoo before a Kansas audience. He proposes a navyless world and holds out the hope that the conference will accomplish that very thing. The conference was called to discuss "limitation of armaments," and disarmament will form no part of its proceedings. It is probable that when the meeting adjourns with no agreement reached for the scrapping of navies, Mr. McAdoo will be the first to cry "failure." He is laying the ground now for the campaign of criticism the Democrats propose to launch the minute the conference ends, in an attempt to make capital for the political struggle of next year. Those editors who persist in referring to the Washington meeting as a "disarmament" conference are unwittingly furthering the designs of the enemies of Republicanism.

If the above two paragraphs are within the truth, the task of getting jobs for all the jobless people in this country who are willing to work at whatever employment they can get may not be such a stupendous task as it has seemed. The question of employment at fair wages for all the people of the United States who are willing to work will be in the process of early settlement immediately upon the placing on the statute books of the protective tariff law.

## REMARKABLE EMPLOYMENT RECORD.

Speaking of conditions on his road, President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, said recently: "I am not in a position to speak for the other roads, but I know my road and our employees, and I am confident that if the men have any grievances, they will be settled as we always settle them—in conference between workers' committees and officers."

Some cynical people will sneer at this as a mere attempt to forestall the efforts of outsiders to settle any differences that may exist, but there is manifestly good ground for Mr. Willard's assertion that in the past grievances have been settled by conferences between committees of workers and officials. Out of 56,000 workers, 20,000 have been with the road more than 10 years and an equal number have been with the road 20 years or more. The average length of service among the 56,000 men is 15 years. With a record such as that, it is evident that there is justification for the use of language which expresses doubt whether any grievance exists, and also confidence that if a grievance does exist it can be settled by committees of officers and employees. There are few establishments in the country whose employees have been with the concern for an average of 15 years.

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED.

"There are not 6,000,000 unemployed in this country—probably not more than half this number. Hundreds of thousands of women and girls, lured into industry, have returned to their former occupations. In the rural regions, which furnish employment to nearly half our labor army, there is little excess of help. There is a positive increase in employment in the building trades, and more automobiles are running about than ever before. The six-shire period may have passed, but it should not be mourned for. Such an increase in savings bank deposits as the last report showed is better. That normal conditions have not been wholly re-established is, of course, patent. The readjustment of prices is not complete, and until it is, a deterrent influence will be at work. So there is call for courage and generosity, for thrift and fellow feeling, but that person is no friend to the unemployed who wears a longer face than the facts justify and who bemoans what he calls the ap-

peal.

## FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

(From the Washington Post)  
Attorney General Daugherty has a sound sense of values. He shows his knowledge in his speech delivered before the joint session of the American bar association and the Ohio State Bar association in Cincinnati. When he de-

clared that without respect for law, life, liberty and property are insecure, he uttered a solemn truth.

Every crime wave, every deed of violence, every concerted attack on law and order, every outflouting of the statutes and authority, if it goes unpunished and unheeded, tends to weaken the structure of national life. Obedience to the laws of God and man must be taught and practiced, else there will be a gradual decline in civilization, as is so glaringly shown in Russia today.

The laws of this country are of the making of the people themselves. The people can unmake them, just as they made them. If they are dissatisfied with any existing statutes, they have an easy and effective remedy in the ballot. There is no need for them to violate laws when they can so readily, if it is the sense of the majority, change them to suit themselves. Meanwhile, as the attorney general points out, all laws must be enforced, for, as he says, "the government will endure on the rock of law enforcement, or it will perish in the quicksands of lawlessness."

## TARIFF LAW MADE IN AMERICA.

The British embassy at Washington seems to be taking an undue interest in the framing of the tariff bill. Through its efforts a representative of the Sheffield, England, steel mills appeared a few days ago before the finance committee of the United States senate in advocacy of low duties for his products, and now comes the premier of Canada urging against high rates on fish and fish products.

Fortunately the committee is composed of men who agree with President Harding that this administration should be for America first.

## WORKED DURING RECESS.

"While congress has been in formal recess, the fact is that a large proportion of the members—those serving on important committees—have been hard at work. The finance committee of the senate has been holding all-day, every-day sessions. The congressional joint commission on agricultural conditions has been in almost daily session. Subcommittees of congress preparing legislation on other subjects, have been attending strictly to business. It is erroneous, therefore, to accept the representation of the Democratic press that congress has been laying down on the job."

The above quoted paragraph is from a Washington correspondent.

It gives a note of encouragement to the country. If the correspondent is correct, perhaps we may have the new federal tax law and the new tariff law on the statute books before many weeks—if the jawsmiths of the senate are not allowed too much range. The recess will be over today, and congress will be in session again tomorrow.

## BITS FOR BREAKFAST.

Fine rain.

But hope it is over, or about through.

One farmer told the writer that the ground was wet down five inches. So if Jup. Pluv. will roll off now, a lot of good will have been done, and little harm.

That is going to be a great freshman class at Willamette university. Ditto for the sophomores, juniors and seniors, and a fine school year is opening.

Circus day in Salem tomorrow. Everybody will be here.

Those foolish fellows should not have robbed a circus. No one is likely to try it again. The circus is too much of a hard-boiled proposition for any one to perform such a stunt and get away with it.

"Did you ever see the devil?" asked a Salem doughboy of a colored soldier in France. "I think I did—one time," was the answer. "Tell me what he looked like," said the Salem doughboy. The answer: "Go 'long, man! Did you ever hear of anybody that could take pictures runnin'?"

Note what the Philadelphia paper says of the west; the editor calls us the "far west." It's enough to make us feel our oats, when the east thinks we are seven miles ahead of that section, initially, intelligence, pep and progress.

## "School Days, School Days."

Do you remember the old song about school days being zillion rule days? It is wrong to send a coughing, sneezing, spitting child to school to spread disease germs among other little ones. Common colds are infectious. Protect your own and other little ones with Foley's Honey and Tar. This safe family remedy checks coughs and colds, loosens phlegm and mucous and coats raw, irritating membranes with a healing, soothing medicine. Sold everywhere.

Adv.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1921

## BONUS QUIZ IS ANSWERED

Four Important Questions Are Passed Upon By Attorney General

## S. A. T. C. IS LEFT OUT

Problems Are Presented to State Legal Department By Commission

Four important questions relative to the application of the state bonus and loan act for ex-service men are answered by Attorney Gen. Van Winkle in reply to inquiries made by Captain H. C. Brumbaugh, secretary of the aid act commission:

"If a portion of an applicant's service was in the student army training corps," says the first question, "and applicant served more than 60 days in some other branch of the service, shall the time served in the student army training corps as a student be deducted from the total period of service in computing the cash bonus?"

Law is Clear.

The opinion holds that the law clearly provides that the applicant must have served more than 60 days in the regular service during the program of the war before he is entitled to the privileges of the bonus and loan act, and that his time of service in the S.A.T.C. is not included in estimating his time of service.

"If the applicant served as a student in the army training corps and less than 60 days in some other branch of the service, is he entitled to any of the benefits under the act?" is the second question.

The answer is in the negative.

## Refund Considered

"Can the matter of refund under this section be handled by the commission as a deduction from the amount of the cash bonus or loan the applicant is found to be entitled to receive," the third question reads, "or will it be necessary for the applicant actually to refund the amount so received before his application can be approved? If the former method may be adopted, what disposition shall be made of the amount so deducted?"

The attorney general's opinion holds that "The refund may be retained by the commission from amount of bonus or loan paid, but the amount retained should not be credited to the bonus and loan fund, but should be deposited with the state treasurer and by him credited to the appropriation from whence it originally came, the soldiers', sailors' and marines' educational aid fund; in other words, the general fund, that fund being the one appropriated for educational aid."

## Farm and Home Loans

The fourth question is:

"Can the commission, by rule withhold approval of a loan when the applicant states his desire or intention to use the money thus obtained for other purposes than the acquisition or improvement of a farm or home, or for the payment of existing obligations against such farm or home, or the purpose of purchasing farm machinery or household furniture?"

The answer says that "farm" or "home" would include acquisition, construction, establishment and completion of a home or farm which would include items mentioned in the question, but no others."

## RAIN DAMAGES POLK'S FRUIT

Signs of Cracking Seen in Prunes—Grain Farmers Welcome Downpour

DALLAS, Or., Sept. 19.—(Special to The Statesman)—The heavy rains of Sunday and today have done some damage to the fruit in this vicinity especially the prunes which were ripe and which have not yet been picked. A thorough investigation of a number of the orchards about Dallas this morning revealed that in cases where the prunes were exceedingly ripe the fruit had developed small cracks near the stem.

This does not necessarily mean that the fruit will continue to split the whole way down but if the rains continue as they did last year the loss to this crop alone will run into thousands of dollars as there are quite a number of orchards where the picking was to have started this morning.

Farmers generally think the rain is a God-send as they will now be able to start plowing, the ground heretofore being so dry as to make fall plowing impossible. All farmers in Polk county have their grain threshed and most of them are far along with their fall work outside of plowing.

Several prune dryers which have been running upon about 100 boxes of fruit a day will be forced to shut down for the fall and will have their fruit dried elsewhere as it makes it too expensive to run a dryer with small lots of prunes coming in and especially so when the weather is so threatening that the harvest is uncertain.

Mrs. Blank.—My luck seems to leave me when I play cards.

Mrs. Fort.—It isn't your luck, dear it's your common sense.

## Multnomah Male Chorus To Sing at Silverton

SILVERTON, Or., Sept. 19.—(Special to The Statesman)—Arrangements are being made to have a full house welcome the Multnomah Male chorus which is scheduled to appear at Silverton next Sunday afternoon. It is seldom that a Silverton audience has the opportunity to hear any of the really worth while things along the musical lines. During the past year various local organizations have made it their business to endeavor to obtain and bring entertainments along this line to Silverton and each time the organization has been rewarded by a full house. This time it is the Trinity Young People's society that is sponsoring the Multnomah chorus.

The chorus of 5 voices is well known as a part of the Pacific Coast Singers association which recently held a successful "Sangefest" at Astoria. Prof. Carlo Sperati, the director of the Luther College Concert band which recently gave a concert at Silverton, was once the director of the chorus which will sing at Silverton on September 25. The chorus under the leadership of Professor Sperati toured Europe in 1914 with the concert band.

The songs of the chorus will include many old Norwegian folk songs besides some of the well known compositions by Bull, Greig, Kjerulf, Ole Odelsen, Svendsen, and Sinding.

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