

# The Oregon Statesman

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## THE MONGERS AND THE CARPERS

Some moron or misfit or man with a warped brain and crooked conscience, made abnormal through his wrong training in his wrong environment, commits an offense against the rules of decency in Salem, and the news columns are full of the particulars—

And this is no criticism of the newspapers, for they are printed primarily to give the news; though very many of them might, of course, be somewhat more discriminating as to what is news wanted by the great majority of decent people in this country; and it is admitted that there is also a class of pandering newspapers, playing to the prejudiced and jaundiced minority looking for the salacious and sensational and filthy things.

But for the one moron or misfit in Salem, there are over 20,000 normal and decent people whose names and activities are either not heralded or at least not mentioned excepting in connection with good works—

Men and women who work honestly day by day to support themselves and their families; to send their children to the schools; to support the churches and the lodges and the societies devoted to the uplifting of humanity and the making of a better city in which to live, and a better county, district, state and nation—

Men who try to pay their debts and to be fair and decent and upright in all the walks and ways of life.

This article is dedicated to the 20,000.

From many of them you hear nothing or little from day to day; though they are worthy of all the space in any newspaper for the work they perform and the good they do. They pay the taxes. They make the values of property that taxes may be paid. They uphold the hands of the officers of the law. They rush to the colors as one man when a world crisis comes, as they did only a short while ago. They make possible orderly government and prevent red anarchy. They make it safe to walk the streets. They make safe all the values and enjoyments of all the people.

There is too much of the spirit of the mongers and the carpers.

Here is a case of a woman who says she secured employment at the state institution for the feeble minded in order to find the faults she says she had heard about in that institution where are kept the unfortunate people of Oregon with low mentality; the grown up children of the state, and, largely, the small children of those grown up children.

This woman says she worked there two weeks, and then she called upon the board of control and laid bare all the terrible faults; and, not satisfied with this, she got a Portland newspaper, the Evening Telegram, to print her report of the conditions—

And what is the sum total?

Principally this: The roof over a porch leaked and was not repaired promptly; and some plumbing was out of order. That is the worst of the horrible tale.

Yes; besides this, the clothing for the children in one of the cottages was not made up as fast as it was in the other cottages; and so these poor, simple minded children did not have new clothes to wear to Sunday school, as the others had. And so on, id genus omne. Clear on down to ad nauseum.

But qualified visitors say the state institution for the feeble minded is a model institution of its kind; that it will compare more than favorably with such institutions throughout the country. And the people of Salem know Dr. J. N. Smith, the superintendent, and they know his wife, the matron. They know that they are honest and faithful and efficient, and always on the job. They give their best to the conduct of the institution, and to the training and keeping of the unfortunates under their charge; night and day and every day, including Sundays and holidays. They conceal nothing, nor attempt to conceal anything.

This same lady might, possibly, find a leaky porch roof and some defective plumbing in any one of a thousands homes in Salem. Perhaps the carpenter has not arrived, or the plumber is tardy. But that does not condemn the home or the home owner. Perhaps there is a child in a private home in Salem whose Sunday school clothes are not yet made up. And there are many children in this city who have no better food, no better care, no better medical attention when sick, no greater solicitation for their welfare 365 days in the year, than these same feeble minded children out at the edge of Salem.

If it were not for the danger of starting something we might inquire what has become of Col. Harvey.—Exchange.

The flying time, by airplane, from Philadelphia to New York has been reduced to 31 minutes. Pretty swift for a Philadelphia, but a New Yorker will want to cut off the odd minute.

Bearing 560 passengers from Hamburg, the German steamship Bayern reached New York a few days ago. This is the first German passenger ship to enter an American port since 1914.

Chief Justice Taft wonders how our underpaid teachers live. Now, if somebody nearer home would only feel similar sympathy, living could be made easier and pleasanter for these faithful public servants.

Miss Jennie B. Fuller of Gresham, Neb., an ex-army nurse, won the prize farm in the land drawing for ex-service men and women.

## FUTURE DATES

October 21, Friday—Gild dance at Armory.  
November 21, 22 and 23—Martin Luther King's birthday.  
December 4, Sunday—Ella Memorial

notes given by the accredited representatives of the debtor governments. There is no thought that any debtor government will contest, much less repudiate, the obligations which it has incurred, but it is obviously desirable if not necessary that these vast transactions, which, under the pressure of war necessity were conducted in an off-hand manner, should now be regularized and that the loans which were so lavishly and informally made should be placed on a normal basis.

To this end it is important and indeed indispensable that the secretary of the treasury should be invested with an authority commensurate with the occasion, and that he should be empowered to negotiate for the repayment of the advances which have been made upon the best terms of which in his judgment the conditions permit. There are wide divergences in the paying ability of our several European debtors. No one of them is in a position, or is likely for many years to come to be in a position, to make a full repayment of what it owes us. Apart from what is due by them to the United States, they are all staggering under a burden of indebtedness which they are unable or barely able to bear, and even Great Britain, whose financial status is of all of them the strongest, is having a severe struggle to maintain its solvency.

In these circumstances it will be understood that the immediate or early collection of the billions owing us is an absolute impossibility, and that no more can be done now or within any measurable period than to arrange, so far as such an arrangement is practicable, for the payment of interest on the outstanding principal; and this is what the enactment of the pending bill will enable Secretary Mellon to do. It is obvious that whatever measure of success he may achieve in that direction, no matter how small, will be so much gain. The money lent to the European countries was obtained through the issue of Liberty and Victory bonds to which the American people subscribed and the interest on which is being paid by them.

When the non-interest bearing notes now in the possession of the United States shall have been exchanged for bonds of the debtor governments, the revenue therefrom derived will to that extent lighten the burden of the American taxpayer. That is why the Mellon bill has been introduced and it constitutes the best of reasons why it should without any avoidable delay be enacted.

## SELLING GERMAN GOODS

"The announcement that the American Woolen company has, through a subsidiary, taken an option on the output of 35 textile mills in Germany and Austria for the purpose of selling the products to foreign trade hitherto supplied by exports from their own mills in this country, has caused a sensation in the textile industry.

"While this is the first known instance of an American manufacturing concern pursuing this policy, business men and manufacturers who have returned from Europe, say that British, French and other European interests, despairing of competing with the Germans in foreign fields at the present cost of production in Germany are organizing companies to act as distributing agents of German goods throughout the world. They defend their action upon the ground that if they do not thus maintain their foreign agencies, they will lose out altogether.

"It is said by travelers returning from Germany that very few Americans are seen there, but the hotels are crowded with English, French and other European merchants who are entering into negotiations with German manufacturers to handle their goods, either outright or on a commission basis."

The above, under a Boston date line confirms the statements made in the editorial columns of The Statesman of yesterday morning. All industrial Germany is busy, and she is getting her manufactured articles to the markets of the world either directly or through her neighboring nations, or through the United States—

All of which makes up a still more damaging indictment against our congress for still further delay in getting the new tariff bill on the statute books; and in a shape to protect the capital and labor of this country.

President Harding, in addressing congress at the beginning of his administration, urged "instant action" in enacting a protective tariff bill.

Now the word goes out from Washington that this will likely be put off till February—nearly a year for "instant" action.

## AMERICAN VALUATION PLAN.

Considerable confusion exists in the public mind as to what is meant by the American valuation plan in connection with the pending tariff bill. It can best be explained by one or two illustrations:

An American manufacturer, recently returning from Germany, brought with him a small package consisting of a nail file, a knife and scissors, made of first-class material and of good workmanship. He purchased this package in Germany at the retail price of three marks, which, at the present rate of exchange, is a little less than three cents American money. He also brought with him a small package of handy tools, consisting of a screw driver, pliers, a puncher and a corkscrew. The retail price he paid in Germany for this package was four marks, or a little less than four cents American money.

When previous tariff bills were written, foreign exchange was normal and tariff could be assessed upon foreign valuation of goods without injury to American industries. If this plan were used at present in the above two instances, and a tariff of 100 per cent ad valorem were assessed on the German articles mentioned, on the basis of their German valuation, it would increase their cost to six and eight cents, respectively. Inasmuch as, under the scale of wages paid in the United States and the cost of material in this country, duplicates of these articles could not be produced at the factory for less than 35 to 50 cents; the retail price would, of course, be considerably higher. In view of this, a tariff of even 100 per cent on such imports, based on foreign valuation, would be useless as a measure of protection. The same illustration could be applied to hundreds of other articles made in Germany, as well as in other European countries where currency is greatly depreciated, expressed in terms of American money.

After studying the situation very carefully, it was decided the only safe, as well as the only economic, method of assessing tariff on imports would be to value the imports according to American standards of production costs.

## GETTING READY FOR THE BIG CONFERENCE.

Although the conference for the limitation of armaments is yet some weeks distant, every department of the government which can contribute any data that will be of benefit to America's official representatives in that conference is working day and night in order to have all of the available information at hand at the earliest possible moment. It is hoped to have this data collected and compiled within a week or two, as it is very important that not only "the big four," who will represent the United States at the conference, but also the advisory committee, which is yet to be named, have all this information in their possession long enough ahead of the actual sessions of the conference to enable them to formulate some very definite plans.

In the state department, this preliminary preparation is in the hands of experts upon international law and treaties, and authorities upon all sorts of diplomatic questions and intimate details of the history of the Far East for the past 25 years. This information must, of necessity, include every phase of the economic and military history of the Orient. In order that the information may be complete and accurate, officers who have served as military and naval attaches with our foreign embassies and legations have been ordered to return to Washington to assist in compiling the data as to the military and naval strength of the various countries which will participate in the conference; other attaches with our embassies abroad having special knowledge of subjects to be discussed at the conference are being recalled for the purpose of consultation.

The department of commerce is collecting and compiling economic statistics. The treasury department is preparing information which may well be the most important of all. This information, when completed, will show the amount of money which other nations have been spending on their armies and navies; the ratio this expenditure bears to the entire budget of the nations concerned; the increase in ratio of expenditure for army and navy in all of the nations since the Spanish-American war.

Some of the nations have attempted to camouflage the armament expenditures under such headings as "industrial develop-

ment," but it is understood the treasury department, with the assistance of the state and war departments, is in possession of accurate information upon this point.

Needless to say, the experts of the war and navy departments are assembling a vast amount of very important information upon the subjects of naval, land and air armaments.

The government is not relying wholly upon those connected with it in an official capacity. Already the services of those who are recognized as authority upon Far Eastern problems and other subjects that will come before the conference have been summoned to Washington for the purpose of advising those who will have an official part in the approaching conference. Several of these experts have been employed to remain in Washington in an advisory capacity until the conference completes its deliberations.

## BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Seasonable weather—rain.

But sunshine is also seasonable now; though it would be hard to convince the new comers who have been here only a year.

There are many rainy days. Why not have a speak well of one another day? You can find something good in your neighbor, and he can find something good in you, if he will look for it.

Pity the poor pheasants. How would you like to be a pheasant in the open season?

Some men refuse to invest in a washing machine, arguing that they thought they had married one.

Then the people of this section ought to have a patronize your own home town week, and run it every week in the year, and every year.

There are a lot of new teachers in the Salem schools; some of the finest people on earth, and they have a large part in training your boys and girls. How would it be for Salem people to give a little more attention to the teachers? Make them feel that this is the best town on earth, and that you appreciate them.

In spite of the tumult and the shouting throughout the world, the average man appears to be getting along in an average way. He has always been able to do so.

"Gableton tells a funny story of how he short changed a taxicab driver."

"The infernal liar!"  
"Ah! You know Gableton?"  
"No, but I know taxicab drivers."—Kansas City Star.

## EXPENSES WILL BE HELD DOWN

Agreed Limit of \$4,034,000,000 Sufficient for Year, Says Mellon

## NO DEFICIENCY ASKED

Congress Advised That It May Proceed With Framing of Revenue Laws

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Federal expenditures for the current fiscal year will be kept within the agreed limit of \$4,034,000,000. Secretary Mellon declared tonight in a statement denying reports that additional deficiency appropriations of \$370,000,000 would be asked. The program limiting expenditures to the above figure, which has the sanction of the president and the house ways and means committee, is being carried out satisfactorily, according to the statement.

Allowances Made  
The original program made allowance for estimated deficiency appropriations, which "it was realized would be necessary in connection with certain government activities," Mr. Mellon explained. These included particularly the settlements with the railroads growing out of federal control and vocational training for the former service men but Mr. Mellon added that his information indicated the revenue requirements of the government still would be amply provided in the \$4,034,000,000.

Tax Program Stands  
Congress has been advised, the secretary said, that it could proceed with the framing of revenue laws on that basis and there now appeared no reason to alter the plan. The tax program, therefore, was not affected, he added.

## DUST DEMOCRATS, URGES SENATOR

Elkins of West Virginia is Chafing at Slowness of Administration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Speeding up of the replacement of Democratic federal office holders with Republican appointees was urged today by Senator Elkins.

Republican, West Virginia, who wrote a letter of complaint to every member of the cabinet and later presented his views in an interview with President Harding.

To the president Elkins declared that the Republican, of his state were "expressing impatience and disappointment that so little progress has been made in the past eight months in calling to support of the administration men loyal to it and in full sympathy with it."

A large majority of the important positions in the government, the West Virginia senator said, still are held by "deserving Democrats" whose party members he charged with having laid a "thoroughly organized and adroitly handled plan" to keep their appointees in power.

"In the campaign," said Senator Elkins, in a statement issued at the White House, "the Republicans charged, and believed and convinced the American people to the effect that these men were inefficient. The Republican party

promised to rid the government of these appointees. The Republican party was voted the responsibility and to discharge it successfully, its members should be called in to help with the job."

It's a Grand Old Remedy  
You can't keep strong and well without sleep. Whether your rest is broken by a painful hacking cough or just an annoying tickling in the throat, the system becomes weakened and run down. Mrs. K. M. Drake, Childs, Md., writes: "After an attack of the 'flu' I was left with a severe cough. Nothing relieved me till I used Foley's Honey and Tar, which I can highly recommend." It covers irritated membranes with a healing and soothing coating, loosens phlegm and clears air passages. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

"How old are you, Marjorie?"  
"I'm five, and mother says if I'm good and eat lots of oatmeal, I'll be six next birthday."—Baltimore Sun.

## AUCTION SALE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1 o'Clock

A Lot of Furniture out of storage—Something for everybody

SATTERLEE AUCTION HOUSE

404 Ferry Street

Phone 1177



## MAKE THEM CLIMB

MANY of you made some good resolutions on January first, 1921, about the size of your bank balances on December 31st, 1921. And how some of you have fallen down on them.

There are still two months left. Why not make a special effort to have those balances climb up before this year closes?

Of course, if you have delayed opening an account, there's always a welcome at the United States National.

United States National Bank  
SALEM OREGON

What do you wish for in coffee—  
aroma—  
flavor—  
strength?

THE popularity and goodness of Hills Bros. Coffee is proven by the fact that it has been consistently the best seller for over thirty years.

Hills Bros. Coffee has all the qualities that could be wished for in good coffee.

Just mention Hills Bros. Red Can to your grocer—he will know you wish the best.

Hills Bros.  
The recognized standard



Remember the man on the can and you will be sure of the best