

The Oregon Statesman

Issued Daily Except Monday by
THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
215 S. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon
(Portland Office, 627 Board of Trade Building. Phone Automatic 627-59)

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

R. J. Hendricks, Manager
Stephen A. Stone, Managing Editor
Ralph Glover, Cashier
Frank Jaskowski, Manager Job Dept.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, 23.
Circulation Department, 583
Job Department, 583
Society Editor, 106

Entered at the Postoffice in Salem, Oregon, as second class matter.

THE PARTY TIES

President Harding knows that political parties are the natural lines of division between men and that because of this the nation has prospered.

In the course of his message to Congress he says: "Ours is a popular government through political parties. We divide along political lines and I would ever have it so. There is vastly greater security, immensely more of the national viewpoint, much larger and prompter accomplishment where our divisions are along party lines than to divide geographically or according to pursuits or personal following. Parties can be charged with responsibility and held to strict accounting. When they fail they are relieved of authority. This system has brought us national eminence and made us a world example."

The administration cannot offer much encouragement to the "nonpartisans" who have tried to kill off the Republican organization in several states and have everybody voting for men rather than measures.

The Jap gets his way with Yap.

The Irish Free State will be within the British sphere of influence.

The proceedings of the arms parley are mighty tiresome. Nobody is being "flayed."

The tax will be off for all railroad and Pullman fares on the first of the year. That will help some.

Postmaster General Hays asks for criticism of his department. And it will be recalled that Al Burleson got more than he wanted, without asking for it.

We may read, for the sake of diversion, what the special writers have to say about the big Washington conference, but we have to read what the regular news writers have to say to get the news.—Marion Star.

Lord Birkenhead notes that in the same room at 10 Downing street, were witnessed the loss of the American colonies, the most momentous decisions of the great war, and now the enactment of "a new phase of Great Britain's history, the latter meaning the

FUTURE DATES

December 13 and 14—Tuesday and Wednesday—Apollo club concert with Virginia Rea, coloratura soprano.
Dec. 14, Wednesday—Open forum Commercial club.
December 19, Monday—Special session Legislature.
December 26, Monday—Legal holiday.
January 2, Monday—Legal holiday.
January 12—Municipal election.

agreement on the Irish question. Taken as a whole, the feelings regarding these historic events must be somewhat mitigated.

PROTECTION IS NOT PROHIBITION

Those who argue that we cannot continue large exports unless we also import goods from other countries are absolutely right, but that is no argument against a protective tariff. A protective tariff is not a prohibitive tariff. A Republican tariff is not designed to keep out foreign goods entirely but to require the importer to pay a tax at least equal to the difference in cost of production here and abroad.

The American producer pays a large tax to the United States treasury and to the treasuries of state, county and city. The federal tax, in the case of some of the large producers, amounts to all the way from 30 to 70 per cent of the total net income, and under the new revenue law it will amount to a maximum of 50 per cent. Why, then, should a foreign producer be permitted to ship his goods into the American market and pay only the small average tax imposed by the Democratic tariff law?

But this argument is not based solely on the proposition that the foreign producer who sells here should pay a tax. That is the Democratic doctrine, though the Democrats enacted a law that produced a lower revenue and a lower rate of revenue than the

Republican law which they repealed. This argument is based chiefly on the proposition that an American is entitled to first chance in his home market with out reducing his standard of living in order to be able to compete with the foreigner.

Any number of specific instances can be cited to show that under free trade or a very low tariff rate the foreign producer can ship his goods to the United States and sell them at such a low price that the American producer is put out of business. It is not necessary to cite specific instances, for the import and export statistics of the government show the facts. Following the enactment of the Wilson-Underwood tariff law in 1913 our imports increased from month to month and our exports decreased. That Democratic law went into effect in October, 1913, when we had a monthly trade balance in our favor. That balance decreased from month to month until April, 1914, when the balance was on the wrong side of the ledger and we were buying more goods than we were selling. No one needs to take the assertion of a Republican on this fact; he can get it from the records of the Democratic administration. The unfavorable trade balance continued against us until the outbreak of the war, which cut off imports and created a new demand for our goods. For ten months prior to the outbreak of the war, the Democratic tariff law was in full operation, and every month of that period was a demonstration of the unsoundness of the non-protective policy.

Some Democratic leaders tried to defend their tariff law by calling it a "competitive tariff," implying that it put the American and foreign producers on a competitive basis. If it had put the two on a really competitive basis, there would not have been so much reason to complain, but the results showed that it was not competitive but destructive. Foreign goods were admitted at such a low duty, or at no duty at all, that the American producer could not meet the competition and closed his shop. With the closing of the factories, men were out of work, their wages were discontinued, their buying power was destroyed, and all lines of business suffered.

What the American people want now is not the enactment of a prohibitive tariff, but a return to the principle of a protective tariff which will put the American producer on an equality with his foreign rival in our home markets. When that equality is established the American producer will take care of himself.

REGRETTABLE

The news that Tamaki Miura, the Japanese singer, famous as Madame Butterfly of the Chicago Opera company, is being detained in port because of the immigration question, under which there was some doubt as to whether

Japan's quota of immigrants had been exceeded, is regrettable. While it is necessary and desirable that the United States should institute and uphold such laws, one cannot help feeling that they should be enforced with a greater discretion, obviating such an unnecessary embarrassment to a distinguished member of a foreign race.

There are laws of courtesy and hospitality as well as laws of expediency and restriction and, unwritten though they be, they are vital to the cordial relations between countries as well as between individuals. Madame Miura has charmed Americans with the beauty of her voice and her art; she was employed to appear again in operatic roles for our pleasure; yet through some tactless bungling she has been submitted to an annoyance for which there should be no excuse. Were any distinguished American artist to receive the same treatment from a friendly nation, public opinion would be righteously indignant in this country.

JAPAN AND THE WORLD

(Los Angeles Times)

Developments at the disarmament conference have made it clear that the Anglo-Japanese alliance will have to go and that a world government and not merely an Anglo-Japanese-American working agreement must be established if the full fruits of the gathering are to be secured.

As a matter of fact, the Anglo-Japanese alliance became intolerable for this nation almost from its inception, and it was apparent to our statesmen that as soon as it had run its ten-year course we would have to insist that it be abandoned. The conference between Balfour and Kato have evidently been toward that end.

However, the same factors which worked against a permanent alliance between England and Japan for the domination of the Pacific, also apply against an alliance between three nations to preserve the peace of the world and at the same time disarm or partially disarm themselves.

Japan cannot stand out against the world. This country made up its mind on that subject some time ago, and Japan is beginning to realize the seriousness of the opposition which we would bring to bear against another Germany in the Orient. Japan and England cannot parcel off the Pacific between themselves. Japan, England and the United States cannot underwrite the peace of the world without assuming a crushing burden of preparation for war.

In other words, the Prussian spirit, which has been typified by Japan in the Orient, simply cannot go hand in hand with a working agreement and a disarmament program for all nations.

The Prussian spirit, even though repudiated as it apparently has been in Japan's case by her people dies hard. After virtually accepting the ship ratio laid down

by Secretary Hughes, the Japanese delegates have now brought forward the proposal of a triple alliance, including the United States, and have simultaneously raised the question of demanding certain American outposts in the Pacific.

All of which merely emphasizes the need for a world government which will hold in check any nation that wishes to stand out against and menace the world and will also adjudicate the very questions which the Japanese raise after another in their effort to delay a final decision in order to make the last trade possible.

Out of the apparent contradiction running through the negotiations, therefore, one proposition is being established by both sides—namely, that disarmament without a world government to make it effective and keep it up to date is utterly futile.

Japan and the United States might agree today to a detailed program for disarmament. Both sides might carry it out faithfully. Meanwhile, some new invention, some revolutionary discovery, might make the entire agreement meaningless or might cause it to place one nation at the mercy of another.

Disarmament must not only be relative as between nations, but there must be a tribunal which can interpret and adjust the terms agreed upon. The nations cannot call a conference whenever some new chemical is discovered or some obscure position takes on new significance in commerce and in military affairs. Assuming that every nation honestly wanted to abide by the terms of an agreement, there would still be the urgent necessity for a world government to supervise, direct, interpret and give life to the agreement in all of its details.

How much greater would the demand for an overgovernment become in case some nation or group of nations should decide to repeat Germany's attempt against the freedom of the world. Then there would be the need for an international judicial system, plus an international police.

In other words, the question of disarmament and peace in the Pacific or anywhere else in the world comes swiftly back to the fact that the primary requisite is not a list of signatures on dotted lines, but a powerful, recognized and effective government which

can reach to the uttermost corners of the earth and which will be respected and feared by all nations.

Admiral Kato is merely raising said facts when he suggests long discussions of allowing Japan an increase of 5 per cent in her capital ships ratio or when he speaks of abolishing a dual alliance in favor of a triple one.

There must be no Prussia in the world of the future if peace is to abide there. There can be no makeshift alliances, gentlemen's agreements or spheres of influence. We must have a world government as the guarantee and foundation of all programs for peace, disarmament and cooperative advancement by all nations.

THE CROOK IS BRUTAL

Some writers delight to picture crooks as lovable, adventurous characters who, by their wit, make laughing stocks of policemen. These writers make crime attractive, and by suggestion keep creating new crooks. The crook in real life, regardless of his particular line of criminal endeavor, is anything but pleasing. The crook is a lower animal who lives a parasitic life. He attacks you like a mosquito, at night. He steals your chickens like a skunk. He takes advantage of your women folks like a savage and he hides in dark places and prowls around on night like a rat—Scientific American.

THE MARRIAGE MART

There is a justice of the peace at Fresno, Cal., who has performed over 2000 marriage ceremonies in 19 years. Out of that total he says that there have been less than 50 divorces. When there is a divorce at Fresno there's a raisin.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Rain for a change.
But the Puget Sound country is wetter than our district, this time.

The officers of the law must be backed up to the limit, in Salem and Marion county and elsewhere. They represent the people who want law and order, and if they are not supported, then there is a state of anarchy, in proportion to the extent of their non support. Ours is a government of law, and the last man, woman and child

of us is vitally interested in keeping it so. The laws must be enforced, and they can be enforced only with the aid of the officers of the law.

If civilization should not collapse a lot of the correspondents at the arms parley will be grievously disappointed.

A scientist says that within 15 years we shall be able to release the energy in the atom. Gee, we can hardly wait.

The young lady across the way says she is mightily well pleased with the present incumbent of the presidency at Washington.

Serenat York's refusal to go into the pictures to make money "out of my connection with the affair over in France will fortify his position as a national hero. The nation has its stage heroes, but that is another matter."

The woman member of the minority of the Arbuckle jury who, according to the foreman, "refused to consider the evidence

from the beginning" should at least not be charged with being a pioneer of stubbornness on the panel.

It has now been figured out that a diet of turnips is depressing to the spirits. This will be sad news—for those who eat turnips.

Child Almost Strangled

Mrs. G. Grab, 3116 Washington Ave., New Orleans, La., writes: "My child had a cough so bad she would almost strangle coughing. Foley's Honey and Tar relieved her cough, and I recommend it to any mother." Foley's Honey and Tar gets right at the seat of trouble, clears nose and throat of mucus, heals raw and inflamed surfaces, loosens tightness of the chest and checks croup whooping cough, bronchial and "flu" coughs. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The appearance of a Christmas seal on your Christmas mail is a Yuletide tribute to your intelligent generosity; an emblem of the noblest Christmas spirit.

California Sunshine and Oranges

Appeal to Countless thousands each year

Why not go to California's Sunny Southland this winter? There you will enjoy the warmth of an unclouded sun, the balmy breezes, outdoor spots and the fragrance of flowers and oranges.

Through Sleeping Cars

Observation and Dining Cars
Via
The Scenic Santa Route

Provide all the comforts of modern travel. The rail journey affords an opportunity of seeing many interesting places along the way.

Round Trip Excursion Tickets

are on sale to
Santa Barbara—Los Angeles—San Diego

For fares, train schedules, descriptive folders, or sleeping car reservations, ask Ticket Agents, or write

Southern Pacific Lines

JOHN M. SCOTT,
General Passenger Agent

The Junior Statesman

Copyright, 1921 Associated Editors

The Biggest Little Paper in the World

Edited by John H. Miller

PAPER-ROPE BASKETRY



"What shall I do tonight after I finish my school work?" The Average Girl often asks herself. The weather is too bad for one to be out. How will I occupy my time indoors?"

Still another question that she must solve is that of Christmas gifts. What is a suitable gift for Ann? For Alma?

How about a paper-rope sewing basket, or dresser set consisting of a neat handkerchief and glove box? Not only will they be appreciated, but think of the fun you will have making them.

Few Materials
The materials are easy to get; they are a roll of crepe paper, glue, and several cardboard boxes for foundations.

You can purchase the roll of crepe paper for a small sum. The color depends upon the object to be made and your taste. For a sewing basket a dark brown paper is good. For the dresser set a color that matches the room in which the set is to be used, is suitable.

Unroll the crepe paper. With your scissors cut it lengthwise, across grain, into long strips about two and a half inches wide.

Fasten one end of a strip in the door jam, as the girl in the illustration has done. In the other end of the strip make a small loop

and run your pencil through. Stretch the strip out. Turn the pencil from right to left till the strip is well twisted.

Twist Another Strip
Twist another strip in the same manner. Then place both strips in the door jam, run your pencil through the loops and twist the strips together, making the paper rope. Instead of turning the pencil from right to left, however, turn it from left to right.

For the foundation of the sewing basket use a large shoe box with a cover. Glue strips of crepe paper over the edges of the box and lid. Coat the outside of the box with glue. Wrap the paper-rope evenly around the sides, beginning at the bottom and pushing each row tightly against the one below (see our illustration).

Cover Inside
When the outside of the sides has been covered, begin on the inside of the box. But first, if you do not wish to cover the bottom of the inside with paper-rope, glue a piece of cretonne matching the color of the box, neatly into the bottom, allowing it to extend an inch or so up the sides. Then glue in the paper-rope.

Cover the lid with rope. The illustration shows how this is done. Begin gluing the paper-rope at

the edge of the lid and work toward the center.

When the rope has become firm in its place give it two coats of shellac. The rope will then have a pretty glossy finish.

The dresser set is made in the same manner. Smaller boxes, however, must be used for foundations. Two-pound candy boxes will do nicely.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

A word chain, as you know, is a group of words arranged so that the last letter of the first word is the first letter of the following word, and so on, the last letter of the last word being the first letter of the first word. Form a chain, using the following:

1. That which appears on the skin when it is exposed to the sun and weather. 2. Something used in building houses. 3. Something you write. 4. A pause. 5. Something in which we ride. 6. An article used by fishermen.

Solution tomorrow.

ONE REEL YARNS

ROGER'S CUNNING KITTEN
Millicent's kitten was chasing a bright colored ball of yarn. "Do you like kittens, Uncle Ralph?" Millicent asked.

"Some kittens," he said. "I was just thinking of an experience I had one time when I was a boy. It was the first time I had ever been out camping in the west. Father, my cousin, Roger, and I had a little cabin in the mountains and were roughing it for the summer."

"One late afternoon I was coming into camp when I met Roger. 'Look what I found!' he cried, and held out a basket in which was a squirming little kitten. He had been out hunting rocks or something and had found the little animal wandering by itself."

"I'm afraid father won't let us

keep it," I said doubtfully. "He doesn't like cats."

"I don't see what difference it makes," said Roger. "He's gone all day. We'll just put the basket under the bed and then we can play with the kitten while he's gone. I like cats. It will be fun to have it to play with."

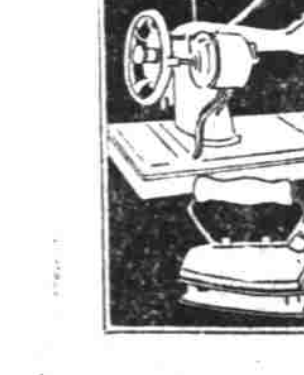
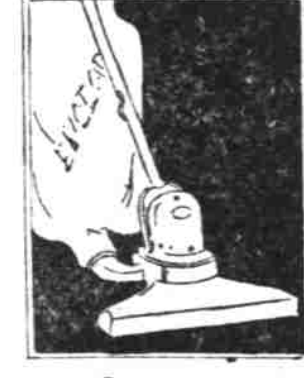
"So we took our new pet in the house. He was a pretty little fellow and we decided to keep him. But I was afraid father would find him and make us get rid of him. 'Let's put him in the shed,' I suggested. 'He might mew and give himself away,' so the kitten was carried out and put in the old shed not far from the house."

"We had just gone to bed that night when we heard a weird noise, like the cry of a child. We sat up and listened. The cry came again, this time nearer. 'It's a panther!' whispered father."

"He got up and built up a fire in the fireplace, a little nervously. I went to the window and peered out. Then I gave a cry which brought Roger and father to the window just in time to see a lean yellow body leap through the window of the shed."

"You see, the mother cat had come for her kitten. Just suppose we had kept it under the bed!"

"Be Willing to Work"



Make This a Sparkling, Cheerful, Sensible Christmas With

Electrical Gifts

Christmas only a few days away!

Christmas, with its gift planning and buying. Certainly it's time to be giving thought as to "what to give." And, more than ever, it's going to be a Christmas of practical gifts.

After all, what suggests itself more ideally than the "gift electrical," for every home enjoys the great convenience and comfort of electricity, and electricity adapts itself to so many useful purposes! It brings Christmas cheer not only at Christmas, but the whole year through.

Whether you buy now or during the last day or two before Christmas, you are sure of the "fitness" of the gift if it's "electrical."

Let us suggest these few of many "electrical gifts of constant usefulness." Selections made now will be held for future delivery if desired.

IRONS	\$6.95 TO \$8.50
Curlers	\$6.50 TO \$7.50
Disc Stoves	\$6.50 TO \$9.00
Toasters	\$6.75 TO \$8.50
Percolators	\$10.00 TO \$25.00
Warming Pads	\$10.75 TO \$12.50
Grills	\$11.00 TO \$12.50
Heaters	\$11.35 TO \$12.00

Electric Washers Electric Irons
Vacuum Cleaners
Christmas Tree Lighting Sets



Wife or Mother
Has Waited Long and
Patiently for an
Electric Range

Make her exceedingly
happy by having one in-
stalled before Christmas. It
will prove THE gift of
gifts to her. You can buy
an electric range now at
Special Prices and
on Easy Terms

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.

237 North Liberty Street

Salem, Oregon