

The Oregon Statesman

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THE TRIUMPH OF THE DOVE

After a contest dragging through 133 years the dove has supplanted the eagle on the American dollar. Benjamin Franklin opposed the adoption of the eagle as a national emblem when the first dollars were coined.

His position then received neither sympathy nor support. For the colonists were cocky over the successful result of their fight for freedom and were inclined to strut about with chips on their shoulders.

When the disarmament conference met, however, the old idea of Franklin was revived, with the result that the Philadelphia mint coined in December 856,473 peace dollars from a new die on which the eagle with spread wings is replaced by a dove on a mountain top holding an olive branch which is struck by the rays of the sun.

The dove has triumphed over the eagle and the old order passes. Let us all hope that the design on the new peace dollar may never go out of fashion in this country, and that the leadership of the great nation whose spirit it represents may result in bringing the whole wide world into the light of the rays of the sun of international justice and understanding.

The Premier of France has to go to bed with his life belt on.

Constructive statesmanship is the demand of the hour in Ireland and there is gratifying evidence that it is already on duty. A queer mix-up in Tammany is reported. Murphy has gone to Hot Springs in a funk after quarreling with Hearst.

Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania is the first Pepper ever in the United States senate, so far as can be recalled, but 25 years ago Kansas had a senator named Peffer whose beard was so long that his chief function seemed to be providing the cartoonists with hirsute embellishments for their drawings of Populist statesmen.

Clemenceau's new daily paper, the Echo National, declares in its first issue, "When all have shown themselves worthy of their responsibilities, then France, just as she won the war, will have won the peace."

Now is the time for capital and labor to get into a two-powered agreement. The Irish Free State is now a going concern. It took over the responsibilities of government yesterday.

The operation of the soldier bonus act will put a lot of pep into the real estate market in Oregon, and in all other lines of legitimate business. If there is danger of another war why not ridicule it out of existence? Ridicule knocked out duelling, and it put an end to the activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

Bill Borah and Hiram Johnson are not likely to win in their position of opposition to the agreement of the arms parley, but it will be a lot of consolation to them that they were in a losing fight. They are accustomed to that sort of thing. It is now reported that Charles Garland of Boston, who more than a year ago announced his refusal to accept a legacy of \$1,000,000 willed to him by his father, has reconsidered his refusal and will take the money.

The steady appreciation of the market value of the various issues of Liberty bonds is gall and wormwood to the unthinking who disposed of their securities at a heavy discount some months ago. Victories are now at a premium, and the other issues soon will be. There is no better paper on the face of the earth than the sort Uncle Sam deals in.

One of the large financial institutions in New York has asked for bids for a bullet-proof armored motor car for the transport of securities through the streets of that city. The spectacle of armored cars and armed men escorting mails and stocks and bonds through the streets of our American cities does not bring comfort to those who take pride in the high development of American culture. Our cities appear to be no safer than brigand-infested frontiers.

The sale yesterday of the first \$10,000,000 of Oregon state bonds for the soldier loan and bonus fund at a higher price than has been received for Oregon bonds since 1919 is a consummation worthy of congratulations for all concerned. The low price of the bonds will help in making the administration of the act work out so that in the final analysis the loans made may pay back the principal and interest, or come so nearly doing so that there will be a very small burden upon the general funds of the state.

LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN The searchlight is being turned, perhaps more thoroughly than ever before, on the laws which affect women. The National Woman's party is going systematically from state to state making surveys of these laws. Then, when legislatures inquire innocently in what way women are bound unfairly by their statutes, the feminists are ready with a report showing concisely the state's legal attitude toward women.

Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama are the four states which so far have been studied. These states were taken first because the legislatures were to meet. Now the woman's party workers are going on to collect evidence in nine more states where the legislatures convene early this year.

This is a part of the campaign to get each state to pass a blanket bill removing all legal disabilities of women. Wisconsin, so far, the only state to adopt such a measure. Last spring, in a nine weeks' campaign, Wisconsin put through a bill which gave women the same rights and privileges before the law as the men hold. The bill instructed the courts to take the words he, his, him and similar words indicating the masculine gender in the state laws to include also the feminine equivalent. One exception to this was provided: the laws are not to be so read where the construction would "deny to females the special protection and privileges which they now enjoy for the general welfare." This refers, in part, to the laws protecting women in industry.

Wisconsin made this sweeping change without much ado. But when the proposal came to the four southern legislatures that met a little later, it was given a chilling reception. Louisiana, it is true, did take action to the extent of repealing nine specific discriminations against women. As one result, all political and civil offices are now open to women. Another reform achieved by Louisiana compels a husband to obtain consent of his wife before he can sell or mortgage the home. The rest of the family property remains under control of the husband as before. But the wife is assured that the roof over her head will not be sold without any reference to her wishes or interests.

Louisiana agreed to nine changes, but the radical idea of absolute legal equality for women was turned down flatly. The other three legislatures to which the measure was submitted also rejected it. And yet, the feminists point out, these states, progressive in many ways, are far behind some others in their legal treatment of women.

The surveys showed many cases where the old common law holds. For instance, a wife in Mississippi was refused the right to sue for damages for the alienation of her husband's affections. The laws of the state give the husband control of the wife's personal property, and the court held that in these circumstances, if the wife won the suit, the erring husband would benefit by it, as he could appropriate the money.

In that state, which is not the most backward of the 48, a woman practically leases herself out to her husband for life. In return for her services she receives her board and keep. But she cannot require her husband to pay her anything. She has no right to any part of the family income and she has no interest in her husband's property unless he dies and leaves it. Thus, when a woman was injured by a fall on an exposed gas pipe, the wife received damages for her personal injury, but the husband was allowed by the court to collect the amount awarded as the loss of her services in the home.

According to the report from Florida the women of that state are under the domination of the old English common law to a greater extent than perhaps in any other state in the union. According to the common law a married woman "could make no contract of any kind." This, the report shows, is true in Florida today with a few exceptions. Unless her husband has been pronounced insane and has been insane for a year, a married woman may not, without his consent, rent mortgage or sell even property given or willed to her. If the husband is a criminal he still has this control over his wife's property.

A husband in that state may do as he likes with the proceeds from his wife's separate property and she may not sue him even to secure an accounting of what he has done with her own money. The report points out that a court decision extended the husband's authority even to ownership of his wife's clothes. And in another case a court ruled that a married woman did not have the right to hire domestic servants.

In this day, when so many married women prefer work in an office or shop to work in a kitchen, it is interesting to note that in Alabama the husband generally has authority, backed up by law, to say whether or not his wife may work outside the home. To quote a court decision, the husband is entitled to his wife's services to the extent that she is still in this respect "merely a servant." So a court in 1914 decided that if outside work would interfere with her domestic duties, a husband could legally prevent his wife from entering paid employment.

So many women have business experience before marriage that the home standards have been advancing more rapidly than the laws. The modern woman knows the unit of labor which earned a dollar in the store or office and she compares that with her work about the house. She figures that she is putting her share into a business partnership and that whatever is saved or acquired is in part hers.

There are several theories with which the modern domestic establishment is experimenting. One is to make the home a partnership and to have everything about the home held jointly. Another idea is for each of the contracting parties to hold his or her own share separately. In this plan the wife might receive a fixed salary for housework besides money set aside for her to pay certain of the bills. What she can save out of her salary and expenses she puts away or spends to suit herself and the husband does likewise with his share of the budget.

We were simply listed among "other countries," about 30 of them with an aggregate of \$3,000,000,000 in foreign investments.

Now the situation has changed. The United States holds claims against other governments and peoples totaling \$17,000,000,000. Business conditions are so unsettled abroad that it is impossible to make an accurate estimate of how much of the \$20,000,000,000 is still owing to the government and people of Great Britain; but statisticians say it has been reduced more than half.

While Holland was not actively engaged in the World war, her foreign investments suffered severely by the destruction or shrinkage in value of the properties and securities in which the money was placed. Many of the countries that were once creditor nations are now on the other side of the page; while our own country has passed from the position of a debtor nation to the greatest creditor nation in the world.

Under such conditions it is obvious that our point of view in regard to other peoples must be modified to co-ordinate with our new duties and responsibilities. In 1914 America was a borrower from the world's bankers; in 1922 we are running the bank.

Two opposite points of view are clashing in the United States. One group insists that our great era of prosperity was that in which we were a debtor nation and that we must get our dollars back home as quickly as possible and set them to work developing our own resources. Another group asserts that we can continue to be prosperous only if we keep our dollars working for us on the whole of the six continents and the seven seas. They declare that so long as our dollars are busy abroad, the incomes which they earn will insure prosperity at home.

Our situation is not wholly analogous to that of Great Britain before the war, although there is a certain similarity. About \$11,000,000,000 of our foreign investments are represented by money borrowed from us by European governments. Our government borrowed it from the people in order to lend it to other peoples. In time of peace such a system of finance would not be tolerated; yet we must not forget that it was invested to a good purpose; for the whole of it was used to bring the World war to a successful issue.

One group is clamoring for the immediate return of that money, although they must be aware that there is not enough gold in the world to repay the half of it and that repayment would have to be taken in goods, which would have a tendency to keep our own industries idle and increase unemployment. Neither do the members of this group stop to consider what method we should pursue to enforce collection. Judging from their intemperate utterances, they would have us go to war with England, with France and Belgium to force repayment of money we loaned them to help win the last war.

Statisticians have calculated that we hold good security for all but about \$500,000,000, provided Europe is not engulfed in Communism—and the trend of affairs in all the European countries, even in Russia, is wholly in the other direction. The money is bearing interest and its eventual return is as certain as that loaned on the average mortgage in our own country. Extensions of time are necessary and, if we are able to believe our most experienced financiers, very desirable. For each dollar is a roving bee that will return to the hive laden with honey.

Since the armistice was signed the people of the United States have made private investments totaling \$6,000,000,000 in Europe. Of this sum \$1,000,000,000 is represented in bonds bought by private interests, \$2,000,000,000 by investments by American capitalists in foreign lands and industries and \$3,000,000,000 in what are known as commercial credits. That private interests in this country have been willing to invest so many billions in Europe since the war is convincing evidence that the government securities which we hold for that \$11,000,000,000 are safe.

To one who will devote a moment's study to the financial situation in the world before the late war it is apparent that America is much more likely to end a permanent prosperity as a creditor than a debtor nation. England's power was traceable to those billions of pounds sterling invested in other countries. They brought commerce and enabled British houses to dominate the trade of many countries. The pinch of poverty in Great Britain are due in a large part to the lack of the revenues that formerly flowed into British coffers from

foreign investments. There are but few instances in which one would prefer to be the banker than the borrower.

If this country could keep at least \$10,000,000,000 permanently invested abroad it would prove a powerful stimulus to American trade and industry; it would open up a hundred markets that are now closed; it would provide an outlet for the surplus products of our farms and factories. No bank is doing a good business if its money is all in its vaults. Unless it can set its dollars to working, the bank must close. That is the position which our own country holds in relation to European neighbors. A few billions industriously working for us abroad will make times better at home.

THE LUMBER MARKET GOOD "The lumber market continues to exhibit strength, with the greatest activity shown in Douglas fir from the Pacific coast. Fir logs are scarce and high in price, and manufacturers are having difficulty in securing sufficient quantities to produce the lumber needed to take care of orders booked. Consequently, buyers are working hard to place orders for fir and price advances have been well sustained. In the southern pine region, orders are considered satisfactory for this season, and the market is firm but not as strong as the fir market."

The above paragraph is from the Weegly Lumber Market Review (Chicago) of last Saturday, the 14th. This is encouraging to Oregon, whose largest industrial operations are in lumber, and where Douglas fir is one of the principal products.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? The old song used to say: "Ireland was Ireland when England was a pup." What kind of juggling can the poets do with the name of the Irish Free State? So far as the bards are concerned Ireland will be Ireland still—or perhaps not still, but yet.

A "SWAT THE PESSIMIST" CLUB E. R. Waite, secretary of the Shawnee Board of Commerce, of Shawnee, Oklahoma, made a visit to Salem last summer in a trip over the western country, picking up ideas and comparing notes on the matter of conducting a live commercial club.

And incidentally radiating a few ideas himself, for he thinks Shawnee has one of the most up to date organizations of this kind in the whole country.

Mr. Waite was pleased with Salem and with what he saw and heard here, and he has kept track of things in the Salem section.

Under date of January 10, Mr. Waite sent the following to The Statesman: "With the passing of the old year, Shawnee, Oklahoma, gloom chasers announce that they have gotten together and originated a 'Swat the Pessimist' club.

"They proclaim that the pessimist and his pestiferous ways will have no place in the new order of things. He is simply advertising his own inability to do things. It is necessary for all persons not now looking hopefully and optimistically into the future to readjust themselves to the better and bigger things in life and business."

"The pessimist is the man who simply will not see the silver lining beneath the cloud, who advertises by his looks and statements his utter inability to meet his neighbor on a competitive basis.

"Perchance he is a merchant; he will be found to be one who has failed to liquidate his stock, to adjust his selling prices and to so reorganize his business that he is ready to meet his customer with a smile of confidence on his face. He should impress the customer with the fact that the article bought is worth the price, and show his appreciation of the business.

"The merchant should point out that unemployment is gradually diminishing; that money is getting cheaper; that the fellow who hustles gets the business, and make it plain that the pessimist should no longer be permitted to stand in the path of progress and prosperity.

"The fellows back of this movement maintain that an analysis will show that there is nothing so radically wrong and that if things look as if they were going to the bow-wows to some people, it is only a reflection of their own incapacity and inability to adjust themselves to changed conditions.

"Swat the Pessimist! Ostracize him! Make him feel lonesome! Run the steam roller over him if he needs to, but in any event make it so unpopular to talk things down that he will either

become a business Christian or go back to the wilds from whence he came. Success will perch on the banner of the fighters of 1922."

THE UNEXPRESSED An artist painted a landscape. With a sunrise o'er the land— And people praised the picture Wrought by the artist's hand; And yet the painter sighed to think That he had missed his goal— For he had failed to make them see The sunburst in his soul.

Upon a lofty mountain A prophet sat and dreamed: He gazed into the future And beheld a race redeemed! Yet weariness came over him As he preached the great, good law— For his disciples could not see The vision that he saw.

Before a throng of thousands A great musician played, And the people cheered him loudly For the music that he made. He bowed and smiled, in answer, When their shouts fell on his ear— Yet in his heart were melodies He knew they could not hear.

In a well of inspiration Once a master dipped his pen— Wrote a grand celestial drama To be pondered o'er by men; Flaming-plumaged gods and angels Passed the portals of his mind; None but he beheld that vision— But it's glory made him blind!

Thus forever beyond telling Seems the fairest and the best— And the heart of man keeps burning With a sadly sweet unrest. The silence seems to ache with joy When joy-bells cease to ring— And the sweetest song the poet knows Is the one he cannot sing! —James M. Warnack.

WELCOME GENTLE RAIN. The soldier's ban and bonus funds was a business to step off at the right gait for 1922.

Whenever Vice President Coolidge opens his mouth he has something to say, and his speech delivered last night, reported in The Statesman of this morning, was no exception.

The broccoli growers will feel better over the rain. The freezing nights were getting on their nerves; they were afraid their plants might get frozen feet.

Some one says a pessimist is a man who holds that the world is against him. And he is perfectly right.

Salem has arrived at a point where the city government heads are put on their wits to find ways and means to meet the demands for new paving and sewer and other improvements in the outlying districts that are building up so rapidly, with many fine and comfortable homes. And the demand is bound to grow greater and more insistent.

"What is the world coming to?" asks some one. If you will leave it to the immigration officials, the answer will be, America. Or at least it is wanting to.

Soviet Russia has paid Poland 50 billion marks. Enough in American money, almost to hire a plumber for a month.

POLEY'S HAS NEVER FAILED January is a bad month for influenza, a gripe and bronchial troubles. It is unwise to neglect the slightest cough or cold. Foley's Honey and Tar gives prompt relief, gets rid of the trouble, covers raw inflamed surfaces with a healing coating, clears the air passages, eases stuffy breathing and permits sound, refreshing, health-building sleep. Mrs. F. A. Gibson, 1547 College Ave., Racine, Wis., writes: "Foley's has never failed in giving immediate relief and I am never without it." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Another thing to worry about is the question whether the spiral nebulae noted by astronomers may be regarded as universes similar to ours.

RUPTURE EXPERT HERE SEELEY FAMOUS IN THIS SPECIALTY CALLED TO SALEM

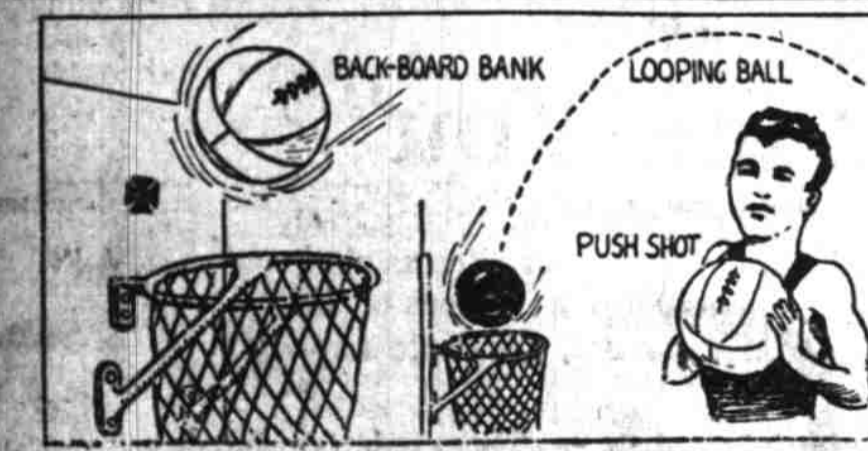
Ph. H. Seeley, of Chicago, and Philadelphia, the noted trust expert, will personally be at the Marion hotel, and will remain in Salem this Tuesday, Jan. 17, Mr. Seeley says: "The Spermatic case will not only retain any case of rupture, perfectly, but contracts the opening in ten days on the average case. Being a vast advancement over all former methods—exemplifying instantaneous effects immediately appreciable and withstanding any strain or position no matter the size or location. Large or difficult cases, or incisional ruptures (following operations) specially solicited. This instrument received the only award in England and Spain, producing results without surgery, injections, medical treatments or proscrits. Mr. Seeley has documents from the United States Government, Washington, D. C., for inspection. He will be glad to demonstrate without charge or fee if desired. Business demands prevent stopping at any other place in this section. P. O. 8.—Every statement in this notice has been verified before the Federal and State Courts.—F. H. Seeley, Home Office, 117 No. Dearborn Chicago, Ill.

HE PARTED HIS HAIR IN THE MIDDLE

The Junior Statesman

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PLAYING BASKET BALL FORWARD



By A. F. Hammesfahr All-around basketball star; basketball chairman, Amateur Athletic Federation; vice president Athletic Officials' association, Chicago district. "You don't have to be wonderfully developed physically to start playing basketball," says Mr. Hammesfahr. "That will come with the playing of the game. Just get out with the other fellows and help put the ball in your team's basket." Should you be preparing to play the position of forward on a basketball team, as many moments of your spare time as possible should be utilized in shooting baskets. A forward's main duty is to do the scoring for his team. At first, practice should consist of throwing the ball through the hoop at close range. Pick out an imaginative spot on the back-board and throw at this spot so that the ball will rebound at an angle and fall through the hoop. The little black cross of the back-board on the right side of the hoop, is the right spot picked out by a basket shooter. The ball should bounce from this spot through the basket.

Take Much Exercise

Practice dribbling. Do considerable running to develop your leg muscles. Jump rope; swing clubs; exercise with pulley weights; go through setting up exercises that combine arm and leg movement; take all kinds of exercise that will limber you up, for if any player on the team must be quick of movement, it is the forward. There is a type of forward who, realizing that it is his duty to do the scoring will flatterly refuse to pass the ball to another player even though he is so closely covered by the opposing guards that his shot at the basket will be useless. Don't be that kind of a forward. Let some one else have a chance at the basket if you see that he is more likely to score than you are. (Next week Mr. Hammesfahr will write the last article of this series. The subject will be the position of guard.)

TODAY'S PUZZLE

Curtail a kind of a feather and leave a fruit. Curtail to frown and leave a kind of boat. Curtail a portable lodge and leave a numeral. Solutions tomorrow.

ONE REEL YARNS

THE GETAWAY "No, I'm not going anywhere tonight," said Phil carelessly. "I have a lot of problems to do and I'm going to stay up in my room and do them." How about you?" "Me too," answered Stanley. "It's time I was doing some cramming. I'm going to stay home and give the books a chance. So long. See you later." "What goodness," breathed Phil, as he went into his room. "I'm rid of him. I hated to tell him that, but if I said I was go-



SCHOOL STUDY SPORTS HUMOR PLAY WORK