

The Oregon Statesman

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THE WORLD IS ONE WORLD

"The world in all doth but two nations bear, The good, the bad, and these mixed everywhere." —The Loyal Scot.

In that sense, as the poet Marvel wrote, the world is two worlds—

But in international politics the world has become one world; and never before in history has international politics so intimately concerned the internal politics and policies of individual nations.

The Briand ministry goes out in France, and the heads of the American administration are deeply stirred and studiously active about the conduct of the United States in many matters concerning our relationships with France, and concerning the relationships of France with all other nations—

And still more profoundly is the politics of England stirred. It may mean a turn in the political destinies of Lloyd George. The political projects of this remarkable political mariner who has ridden all political waves have been long maturing and of late have seemed to be coming to a head. The settlement in Ireland was one preparatory stage, the settlement in Europe which the fall of the Briand cabinet interrupted would have marked another. For some time past whenever a policy or a speech did not carry its own explanation it has been conveniently disposed of as a preparation for an expected general election.

The political status in Great Britain is quite frankly but a temporary makeshift, and the wonder is that the coalition of parties antagonistic at many points has lasted so long. One reason is to be found in the peculiar ascendancy of Lloyd George, a man without a party and a politician nimble enough to keep in touch with opposed parties. The succession of crisis after crisis, moreover, has given a plausible reason for carrying on with the clumsy and anomalous political machinery already in operation, instead of plunging the country into the excitement and confusion of a new election.

Yet perhaps the chief reason for delay has been the knowledge that political reorganization when it comes will involve a great deal of smashing. Not the least significant aspect of the Irish settlement is that it definitely ends the Unionist party, which was formed to oppose Gladstone's efforts for home rule, and on this issue united conservatives, liberals and even radicals like Joseph Chamberlain. The elimination of Ireland from English politics breaks innumerable ties which have existed so long as to seem almost natural as those arising out of political affiliations on questions of home interest. For a whole generation there has been hardly an issue that British statesmen could consider without giving a thought to Ireland. The disappearance of that necessity will be a great relief, but it undoubtedly involves sweeping changes, difficult to calculate, which must perplex and worry the politicians.

At a time of such uncertainty it is not Lloyd George's way to wait for the new movement to develop spontaneously; when it starts he may be expected to be at the head of it. At the very end of 1921 announcement was made of a great meeting of coalition Liberals to be held in London on January 21, at which Lloyd George was to present a project for a new National party, to be composed of the more liberal elements in the coalition, and presumably of as many of the independent Liberals as could be induced to join.

If the Prime Minister had been able to return from Cannes with a well-started scheme for the reconstruction of Europe to add to the achievement in Ireland, it would have been a splendid moment for launching what would be, whatever its name, a Lloyd George party. The fall of Briand and the collapse of the hopeful negotiations for genuine peace and economic reconstruction in Europe must derange these calculations badly, and for the moment British political plans may have to wait for

the clarification of the political atmosphere of Paris. And, by the same sign, the reconstruction of Europe may be delayed—will surely be delayed—

And this will affect the price of prunes in Salem, Oregon, for it will have a bearing on the worth of the British pound, the French and Belgian franc, the Italian lira, and the money of all other European countries, when changed into American dollars—

And thus the whole round world is one world, in politics, in business, and even in the wages and chances of employment and of earning a living of all the people.

The new year is starting off all right. It cannot be stopped by a grouch.

The Oregon voters will have two blanket ballots to consider this year. Of the making of candidates there is no end.

Japan is still surprising the world, by cheerfully agreeing to every reasonable demand at the arms conference at Washington.

President Harding says that the arms parley has accomplished wonders for the peace of the world, and that substantial results will follow. This does not at all agree with the Democrats who insist that the affair has been a frost. We shall string along with Warren G.—Exchange.

Are you an inventor? The British government will pay \$50,000 for a successful helicopter. What is a helicopter? It is a form of aircraft which can rise vertically from its position on the ground, or on the deck of a vessel, and then, by the shifting of its mechanism, change to a horizontal flight. That ought to be easy enough, but it isn't.

For nine months President Harding has waited for congress, a Republican congress, to wade in and start cleaning up on campaign promises and pledges. Now he is slipping off his coat. He may need to roll up his sleeves. The president is a mild-mannered and long-suffering man, but there comes a time when patience ceases to be a political virtue.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The big definite duty of the business man in 1922 will be to lend every agency in his power to promote sane, sensible thinking in America. We cannot drive our workers. We can lead them. We cannot hold ourselves aloof and expect them to do all the co-operating. We must help to spread a healthy and wholesome propaganda of mutual good will. We must put ourselves into the relation of co-workers.—American Mutual Magazine.

The selection of Will H. Hays as supreme director of the motion picture industry is easily explained. The moneyed interests

FUTURE DATES

January 25 Wednesday—Legion smoker and assembly at Armory. Boxing, general program and "eat" free admission to ex-service men. 8 p. m. February 1, Wednesday—Rotarians to have dinner with members of cooking class at Washington junior high school. Bay Street West—February 8 to 14. "Wear the square knot and do a good turn daily." February 16, Friday—Arthur Day. February 16 to 19 inclusive—State Christian Endeavor convention.

are simply tired of blowing in a million dollars on a picture that should not cost one-fifth of that sum, and the efficiency record of Hays is such that his appointment means that a rat-hole will be closed. The days of companies spending a week on location at heavy expense, without taking a "shot," are over. Hays will save his \$150,000 salary the first six months of his regime. "Coal Oil Johnny" never spent his own money with the abandon managers and directors in motion pictures have been spending the money of other people in the movie business.—Los Angeles Times.

OUR NEIGHBORS' LANGUAGE

(Los Angeles Times.)

South of California, its eastern shores washed by the waters of a great gulf and its western strands lapped by the breakers of the Pacific ocean, lies one of the richest countries in the world. The name of that land is Mexico and it is inhabited by about 15,000,000 people. South of Mexico is fertile Central America and further south and east is South America with its 50,000,000 inhabitants. The total population of these countries approximates 70,000,000, and the majority of these people speak the Spanish language. Mexico, Central America and South America buy foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured articles produced in the United States, and this country is dependent to no small extent upon the products of the Latin Americans. In view of these facts, any suggestion concerning the great value to Americans, and especially to Southern Californians, of learning to speak, read and write the Spanish language should be superfluous.

Los Angeles is the first large city north of the dividing line between the English and Spanish-speaking countries, being also in close touch with these countries by water. Los Angeles is fast becoming the great center of trade with Mexico, Central and South America. This city is the natural focal point of a vast territory whose greatest chances in the future will consist in its relations with the Latin Americas. It is of immense importance, therefore, that the people of Southern California, and especially the young men and women, should seek this great trade treasure through the only medium by which it can be secured, which is the Spanish tongue.

Los Angeles should be the great gateway of understanding between the people of the United States and the Latin Americans. We of this country are so accustomed to

speaking in terms of commerce and finance that we sometimes forget to use those words which tend to express the finest qualities of our natures, words expressive of sociability, politeness and that true fellowship which genuine Americans have toward one another and toward other peoples but which our Anglo-Saxon natures and the stress of business often prevent us from manifesting. Such words are to be found in abundance in the musical Spanish language, the language of a people unashamed of the expression of natural sentiments. In fact, one of the principal reasons why we do not understand our southern neighbors far better than we do is because we do not speak their language. Whatever prejudice exists between Americans and their brothers south of the Rio Grande is perhaps mainly attributable to this cause.

One might have all the sympathy in the world with a child, yet if he should speak to the child in terms with which the latter was totally unacquainted, the little one would not be sure whether it was being sworn at or praised. For the establishment of perfect understanding and sympathy between people of different races there is no substitute for a common speech. If "speech is fire" then a language mutually understood by any two peoples is a cementing fire which tends to unify their hopes, aspirations and endeavors. Blood relationship is not so strong as the sympathy founded on mutual ideas. The symbols of ideas are words and the speaking, writing and reading of words expand and intensify those ideas until they become a part of the mental and spiritual bodies of those who employ them. Words do not follow ideas to any greater extent than ideas follow words. Therefore, if we learn to speak the language of Mexico, our understanding of the Mexican people, of their thoughts, ideals, customs and of their needs will automatically follow. Furthermore, through this knowledge of their language, we will be enabled to help them to know us better and to confide in us more.

As a people we are very business-like and "strictly on the square," but we are not diplomatic—especially in those circumstances in which we most need diplomacy, and that is in the marts of trade, and still more especially in our trade with the Latin-American peoples. The Europeans have taken much of the South American trade from the United States simply because the European traders knew the language of the people they dealt with and understood the art of politeness, even to the point of flattery. Politeness and a consideration that is usually very genuine are so ingrained in the Latin American that it is hardly an exaggeration to say that he prefers being cheated by a man who lifts his hat and says, "By your leave, sir," to running a real bargain with an honest business man who does not know how to smile when he says, "Buenos dias" and "Adios."

Under public and private instructors, about 15,000 students are studying Spanish in Los Angeles. The number of pupils should be three times as great. Not to speak of the value to our youth in the matter of mental development and of social pleasure and prestige, the financial advantage of learning Spanish, even in the local business world, is inestimable. The Times is publishing, daily, the important news of the day in correct, modern Spanish, thereby enabling our many Spanish-speaking friends to follow the world's events in their own language, and at the same time furnishing a practical daily lesson to Spanish students.

What is true of California in respect to the matter discussed by the Times is true also, to almost as great a degree, of Oregon and the rest of the Pacific coast states. The trade of the whole coast with Mexico and the South and Central American republics is increasing, and is bound to increase. German is no longer being taught in the high schools of Oregon. French has been substituted in the Salem high school, and Spanish in a number of the high schools throughout the state, including some if not all of those in Portland.

As a cultural language, the difference between French and Spanish is a debatable matter; a "toss-up." And the writer, with most old-fashioned people, would much prefer Latin in this respect, as of greater value than either French or Spanish.

But as to the probability of being practically useful in the future, to those attending high schools on this coast, the favor is decidedly with the Spanish, the language of the lower part of our continent and the continent on the south of us.

THRIFT DON'TS FOR THRIFT WEEK

Don't fail to plan expenditures and to keep inside the limit you fix.

Don't be ashamed of saving pennies.

Don't buy vegetables out of season and expect low prices.

Don't think thrifts need be capitalists. One can be a spendthrift with a dollar as well as with larger sums.

Don't let false pride cost you money. There is no happiness in it.

Don't feel too sure you are getting the most possible out of your expenditures; learn what "hard pan" really is.

Don't forget that peace of mind is better than things you cannot afford.

Don't forget either that you always can afford courtesy, kindness and a smile.—S. W. Straus in Thrift Magazine.

THE LADY VOTER

Congresswoman Allice Robertson of Oklahoma says that the League of Women Voters is excess baggage; that there is no more warrant for it than there would be for a political party advertising itself as for men only; that the women are needed as workers in the regular parties; that they have been recognized and placed on the same footing with men; that to flock by themselves is foolish and unwomanly.

Allice at least has the courage of her convictions. But the League of Women Voters is after her political scalp, which they will attempt to lift at the polls next November.

THE SALVAGE CORPS

In connection with the suggestion of the sale to him of a part of the French war fleet, Henry Ford says that he will take the whole junk pile or nothing. He declares that he is not dealing in job lots. If the League of Nations should offer the combined navies of the world on the bargain counter they could get a rise out of Henry. He would take the whole of the \$130,000,000 he now has in bank to pay as first installment and in a week he would be out with his trusty can-opener cutting the dreadnaughts up into Lizzies.—Los Angeles Times.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The new designation of Ireland in the native Gaelic is Rialtas Sealabach na Hierann. When an Irishman has shouted—the new name of his country he has said a mouthful—as the saying goes. But Ireland will still be Ireland to most of us.

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

Willing to Make it Unanimous

Editor Statesman—It is pleasing to find a Protestant who has the courage and fairness to come out in public and advocate the exercise of a tolerant spirit toward Catholics that I must express my thanks to the "Protestant Citizen" who appeared in your columns this morning. It is unfortunate that a mind gifted with the power and inclination to be fair and tolerant in some respects should be so clouded, partial and one-sided in other respects as to arouse a suspicion that his expressions of toleration were made only as a cloak from under which poisoned arrows could be aimed with greater effect.

If he had a truly tolerant and charitable disposition toward Catholics, instead of saying "were not our forbears martyred by the Church of Rome during the Inquisition because they held opposite views and wanted to present these views to the people?" he would have acknowledged that some centuries back Catholics and Protestants in political influence persecuted each other unmercifully in the name of religion, but that there had been none of that for a few hundred years except such as has been directed against Catholics and the Catholic church (and the witches of New England).

Guided by the fairness which is indicated by some of his sayings, "Protestant Citizen" would not have overlooked the record made in England, Scotland and Ireland by Henry VIII, Elizabeth, William and Oliver Cromwell, nor the later persecutions on our own soil along the Atlantic coast, not only of Catholics but of certain Protestants also. Surely, he would have had in mind the remarkable record of Maryland, in the organization of which Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, wrote when Protestants grew in numbers and power under that law about the first act they passed was one taking away the civil rights of Catholics.

Let us be fair, brother "Protestant Citizen." Let us acknowledge that in the past there was a great deal too much persecution in the name of religion and for the honor of God on both sides

and that in the light of advanced civilization and education, in which a great nation has been built upon the impregnable rock of free thought, free speech, equal rights and equal opportunities, there shall be no room in that nation for a spirit of persecution or intolerance; for a spirit that would deny to any person the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience or that would secretly or maliciously seek to injure the neighbor because of his or her religious allegiance.

If that is the doctrine of "Protestant Citizen" he will receive a ready response from all Catholics that I know of (even Father Buck, I venture to say) and from none with a heartier good will than your humble servant. CATHOLIC CITIZEN.

Friendly Service Formed by Six Clubs of Salem

As a part of the county Y. M. C. A. work, an organization was formed recently to be known as the Salem Friendly Service. Representatives of six clubs interested in the work were present at the time of organization.

Dr. H. F. Pemberton, representing the ministerial association, was made chairman. J. B. Littler was made chairman of the committee to cooperate with the Salem Indian school. Dr. M. C. Finley will head the committee to cooperate with the boys of the Oregon state training school. Dr. C. W. Southworth was named as chairman of the committee to furnish speakers to the high school. A. C. Bohrnstedt was appointed as chairman of the committee on entertainment. Edwin Sociolovsky was elected executive secretary.

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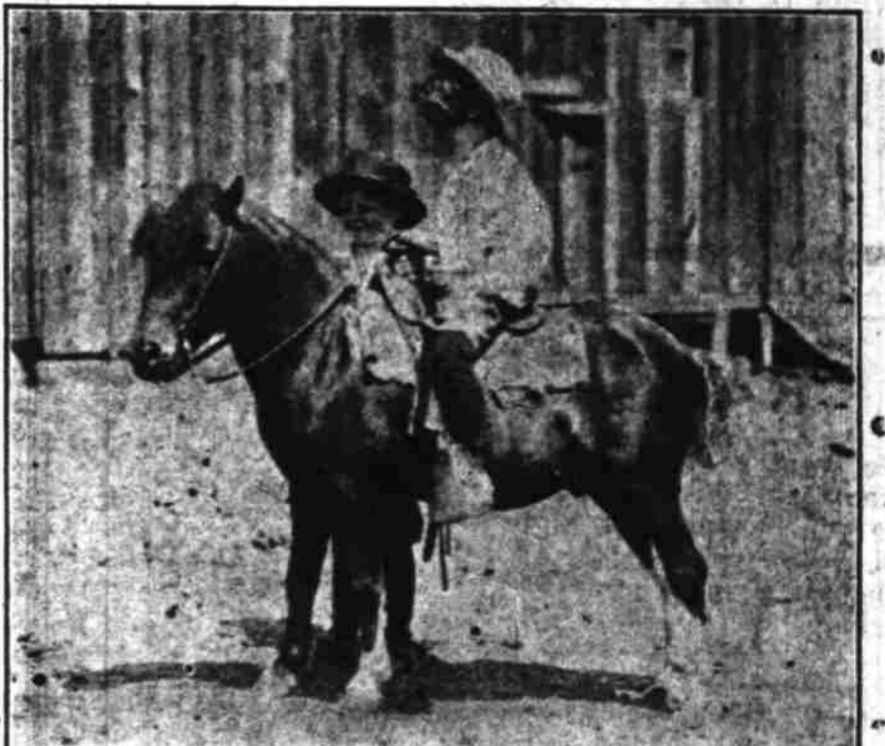


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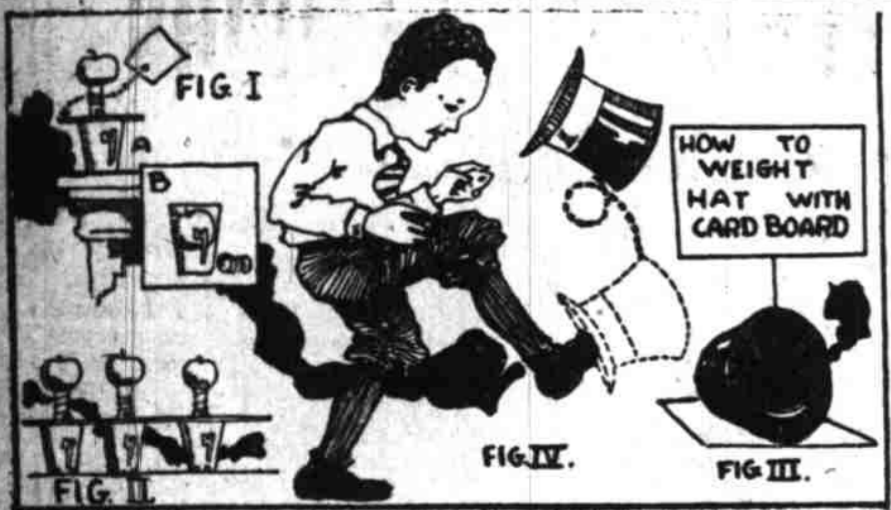
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N. B.—This inquiry implies no obligation whatever on the part of person making said inquiry.

The Junior Statesman

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EASY JUGGLING LESSON 10



Rasso, one of the most widely known professional jugglers, has prepared a series of ten lessons in easy juggling especially for the readers of this newspaper. This is the tenth and last article.

"Apple Drop" and a Coin Catch Obtain a large tumbler, an apple that will fit into the mouth of the tumbler, a stiff piece of cardboard about four inches square, a playing card, and a rubber band.

Place the square of cardboard over the mouth of the tumbler. Set the playing card tube on top of it. Place the apple on the tube. See figure 1.

With a sharp blow of the hand, knock the cardboard off the glass. Hit the cardboard in such a way that your hand does not touch the glass. The tube will fly from under the apple, and the apple will drop neatly into the tumbler.

board. Place this cardboard around the hat close to the lining. See figure 3.

Hang the hat on your toes with the front—the weighted end toward the floor.

Toss it into the air, putting enough force behind the toss to make the hat, revolving around the weighted end, take one full turn.

It may be necessary at first to duck your head to catch the hat. But after you practice the trick you will be able to make the hat land squarely on your head by only slightly shifting your position.

And now, my young friends, I close this series of articles with the sincere hope that you have derived as much real pleasure from performing the tricks I have told you about, as I have from describing them to you.

Good-bye!

TODAY'S PUZZLE

Behold a word meaning to urge reason for or against a thing, and have a word meaning to act as a guide.

Behold to halt and leave, the highest point.

Answer to "yesterday's": Acme, coll. miss, else.

ONE REEL YARNS

RING OFF! "I'm tired of being yelled at," decided the telephone crossly. "Folks seem to think I have no feelings at all."

The door opened. A big man came in, seized the telephone, tried to get a number, and, not succeeding, slammed the telephone down and went out.

"Ow!" groaned the telephone. "That beast nearly jarred my gizzard out. I wonder what he thinks I'm made of. That's the way it goes. Some one is either mad at me, or some one is saying foolish things in my ear until they make me sick."

"I'm never appreciated. I guess if they didn't have me they would miss me all right. They'd feel sorry for the way they treated me. I guess I'll jump off the desk and end it all."

The telephone had been left standing on the corner of the desk, so it was an easy matter for it to edge over until it was balanced right on the very end. Then some one opened the door, and just at that minute over went the telephone with a bang, smashing its receiver. "This finishes me," sighed the phone, delirious.

"My goodness," called a woman's voice. "Our telephone is broken. John, go over next door and call the repair department right away so we can have it fixed this afternoon."

The telephone gave a feeble, despairing tinkle.

A COW-BOY

