

# The Oregon Statesman

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## HOW THE SOLID SOUTH WILL BE BROKEN

That the Republican party will make large gains in the South in the next congressional campaign unless the Democrats abandon the doctrine of free raw material as applied in the Underwood tariff act was the startling statement by John H. Kirby, president of the Southern Tariff Association, at the close of a two-day session of that association in Washington, a few days ago. Continuing, Mr. Kirby said:

"Having been a Democrat all my life, having had a Confederate father and having spent all my life in the South, I think I understand the Southern people. As the head of an organization that was formed as a protest against the pernicious doctrine of free raw material, I feel commissioned to warn the Democratic leaders and members of the Senate that unless they repudiate the tariff policy announced by Minority Leader Kitchin on the floor of the House April 14th, 1921, and accepted by a large majority of the Democratic members of the House, then the solid South will be broken. I quote from one of the offending paragraphs of Congressman Kitchin's unfortunate pronouncement, as follows:

"If there is a Democrat in Congress or elsewhere who is fooling himself into the belief that by embracing the doctrine of protection, or his vote for protection, though it be on his home industry, he is going to keep within the folds of the Democratic party, or bring into the ranks the men who favor such protection, then he should at once deceive himself. A sensible protectionist will go to the party that has taught and practiced protection for fifty years and not to the party who has always opposed it."

"This statement of course stands as orthodox Democracy until challenged by higher authority. But against this announcement we place the demands of every productive industry in the South for a protective tariff on raw material and the signature of eighty per cent of the bankers of our leading Southern states, including North Carolina, demanding a duty on raw material. If Minority Leader Kitchin has correctly defined Democracy then the producers of the South are not Democrats. All of us of course want to stay in the Democratic party, but there is no compromise on the issue of free raw material. If the Democratic party insists upon a tariff policy which impoverishes producers throughout the South to the extent that the doctrine of free raw material is now doing, then the South will go Republican just as sure as the day follows night."

The imposition of the protective duties on eggs, asked for by the Senate Finance Committee, as announced by our Senator Chas. L. McNary in his dispatch of a few days ago to a Salem man, will aid wonderfully in the still more rapid development of the poultry industry in the Willamette valley, which has been making a remarkable growth in the past four years, and which is even now going ahead with greater strides than ever, and on lines that make for permanence and geometrical increases. Senator McNary, being a member of that committee, will without doubt see that the rates asked for remain in the bill now being whipped into shape, if they are not made still higher, as petitioned for by the poultrymen of the whole country.

The Republicans said they would cut down the cost of government, and they are doing it.

The wedding of Princess Mary has been set for February 28. We'll try and make it—Exchange.

Senator Willis says there is too much talk in the senate. This is a big concession for a man who held all of the honors in the Ohio debating societies.

Portland, Or., and Philadelphia are both preparing to give fairs in the near future. This is certainly a double-barreled country—Exchange.

President Harding may visit this state next summer, on his way to Alaska for a vacation trip. If he comes, he will like Oregon.

The late Viscount Bryce had an unusual reputation in this, that he wrote a better story of the United States than has so far come from the pen of an American.

John Bull's East Indian baby is beginning to roll in its sleep and emit groans. Wants a dose of home rule paregoric. Some with his Egyptian infant. John has his troubles.

The arms parley at Washington is about through. It has been more than a parley. It has done more than talk. It has put the skids under old Mars. The hold of the ancient skunk is slipping.

A fight is pending in Tokio over the bill to give all male Japanese the right of suffrage. This is likely to keep the Elder statesmen so busy that they will have no time to hide any cards up their sleeves at the arms parley.

The United States senate shies at giving a commission authority to adjust and settle the foreign debts. A little touchy. Wilson and McAdoo made the arrangements in the first place, with a free hand. The best way is to appoint a commission of good men and let them have a free hand. Otherwise the settlements may ride along forever, and make all sorts of bitter feelings.

## GETTING BACK TO HARD PAN

One of the great mail order houses shows a loss of \$16,000,000 on last year's business as against a profit of \$12,000,000 for the year before. There was also a slump of about \$40,000,000 in the assets of the corporation. Much of this decline was because the company wiped out all the inflation of the war period and based its inventories on actual values and reduced costs. Business is readjusting itself to a new scale and it is pretty hard on the bookkeepers. They are running out of red ink.

## AS OTHERS SEE US

It is occasionally useful for a people to learn what other people are saying collectively about them, to know how their activities appear to an outsider looking in. Since the disarmament conference has been in session the eyes of all the free peoples of the world, as well as those of others who are still partly enslaved, have been turned on the United States and, while each nation views us through glasses slightly warped by personal interest, the conclusions which they reach are having influence on both foreign trade and foreign relations.

Those among our late allies who owe us money are inclined to view the United States in the light of a hard creditor. One finds British, French and Italian statesmen expressing regret that this country should not be willing to make further advances to aid in the economic rehabilitation of Europe. They seem to think that they ought to get back the gold they sent us for the purchase of supplies during the war, although they have at the present time nothing but promises to pay to offer us in exchange.

Some of the leading French newspapers go to the extent of proposing that the United States should lend to Germany sufficient money to enable her government to meet the reparation payments stipulated in the Versailles treaty, if private interests will not make the requisite loans it is urged that our government should do so, just as it furnished money to the allies in 1917 and 1918.

There is also a radical clamor in both England and France that a demand shall be made upon the United States government to cancel the \$10,000,000,000 war indebtedness incurred by the allies. Members of the French cabinet have been quoted as saying that the French government would not participate in the Genoa economic conference unless it was agreed in the agenda that the American representatives should consent either to a cancellation of war debts or to lending Germany the money with which to make reparation payments to France.

There is the customary objection to a protective tariff. The European peoples hold that our friendship for those who fought with us in the World War should deter us from erecting tariff barriers against English, French or Italian products. They view the tariff strictly from their individual point of view and do not seem to have discovered that there are as many idle men in the United States at this time as in either England, France or Italy, and that we owe them at least as much consideration as the unemployed of other nations.

So much for their plaints; now for the things which they admire. Cables containing a part of an address delivered recently by Congressman Fess were given prominent places in the English, French and Italian press, accompanied by laudatory comments. The part

of the address that especially impressed them is as follows:

"As the Republican chairman of the National Republican congressional committee, I wish here and now also to give credit to President Wilson for his part in molding the sentiment of the people of this country and the world in favor of such a consummation."

Congressman Fess was referring to the drafting of the quadruple agreement for promoting and preserving peace in the Pacific area and for the understanding in relation to the reduction of naval armaments. He said that the more practical minds of President Harding and Secretary Hughes were bringing about the fruition of Woodrow Wilson's dream of international concord and unity.

The foreign press was deeply impressed by the tribute paid by a member of the party in power to the opposition, something almost unknown in European politics. They take it to mean that the treaties negotiated through the medium of the disarmament conference will not meet the bitter opposition the treaty of Versailles encountered in the senate.

There is a division of opinion in the foreign press in relation to our restrictive immigration laws. A few regard the measures as wise, both for the United States and for the European states, asserting that it is the duty of their people to remain at home and aid in the restoration of their native land, in place of playing the part of deserter in running away to the United States or to South America. But a majority incline to the view that a number of the European countries are overpopulated and that some must emigrate to make places for the others. Those who hold this opinion regard our immigration laws as codifying a purely selfish policy.

Taking the foreign situation as a whole, a more friendly spirit is evident since the disarmament conference has been in session. It is taken to indicate that the people of this country really desire to aid in the rehabilitation of the countries that were so severely damaged by the World War. The bitter animosity felt toward President Wilson for making covenants which his own people would not ratify has disappeared, and he is now regarded as a statesman who was a few years in advance of his time. Some writers refer to him as a great man who was crucified by

a people too myopic to look forth upon the world with his lofty vision.

One might epitomize the situation by saying that Uncle Sam is regarded as the man with limitless means, who is a bit near and is inclined to drive ruinous bargains with hard-pressed debtors. The role of a creditor nation in these times of world repression is a difficult one to play, one that is trying alike on our diplomats and our financiers.

## ROBBING THE MORGUE

Now the papers are telling us that German chemists have found a way of taking the wood out of wood alcohol. They can put nature back into denatured distillations. In other words, they can make all alcohol harmless for beverage purposes. They could take the bootlegger's deadliest creation and make it over into pure grain alcohol. This might make the world safe for the Democrats, but the German chemists are too far away to be of any service to the old-timers in this section.

## THE IRISH FLAG

It has not been announced whether the creation of the Irish Free State will involve the alteration of the British Union Jack by taking out the cross of St. Patrick. From an artistic standpoint this would be a calamity. The change combination of the crosses of St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland and St. Patrick of Ireland forms a design which for blaz is almost perfect. The substitution of the cross of St. David of Wales, who seems to have been slighted, would be an esthetic disaster, although it might tickle the sensibilities of the Welsh. The flag, as it exists, may be retained on the ground that the union it commemorates is the union of crowns, which will persist under the present arrangement.

On the other hand, the flag of the Irish Free State presents another problem. De Valera has announced that he will oppose the use by the Free State of the green, white and orange tri-color of the republic. Contrary to popular belief, the golden harp is not properly the emblem of Ireland, but of a single province—Leinster. Following the precedent of Canada, the new Irish flag would consist of the Union Jack with the combination of the arms of Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught on the fly. We would

then have the red hand of Ulster, famous badge of the Orangemen, quartered with the golden harp, a shield combining historic sentiment with an artistic heraldic design.

## WHAT IS "PROSPERITY"?

Have you ever thought of how the word prosperity is used? Most minds look upon the word as emblematic of plenty of cash, pleasure and extravagance. The way to look at it is in the relative sense. The height of prosperity to the owner of a little home is the cancelling of the mortgage that makes three-rooms-and-a-bath his pride and possession, henceforth. He is willing to work, wait and save for such prosperity.—Arthur D. Anderson in Boot and Shoe Recorder.

## AROUND THE WORLD

Now the airmen are arranging a schedule whereby the trip around the world can be made in 17 days. If floating service stations can be placed on the ocean they figure it will be easily possible to circuit this good old globe in 300 hours. Folks thought Jules Verne was a dreamer when he had his hero girdle the earth in 80 days, but a boy in a Ford could beat that today.

## DECLINING ROYALTY

Portugal refuses to pay the cost of maintaining the exiled Emperor Charles and his ambitious Zita. Austria should foot the bill, but Austria must also decline. It looks as if a perfectly good emperor might have to go to work. Some one suggests that the royal pair might at least run a delicatessen to good advantage.

## THE SPECTATOR

Ataman Semenov, the Siberian leader, is coming to America to see and to be seen. Attaboy! Ataman.

## HOPE FOR IRELAND

Now that Sir James Craig and Michael Collins have reached an agreement...

## FUTURE DATES

February 1, Wednesday—Rotarians to have dinner with members of cooking class at Washington Junior high school. February 6, Monday—Father and Son luncheon at Commercial club. February 7, Thursday—Naturalization day in circuit court. February 8, Friday—Boy Scout week. February 9, Saturday—Contest at Corvallis between drill teams of Salem and Eugene Woodmen of the World. February 10, Friday—Boy Scout program at state fair grounds. February 10 to 19 inclusive—State Christian Endeavor convention.

agreement who shall say that the League of Nations hasn't a chance? If the north and south of Ireland can put pen to the peace bit of paper, the dove of peace has a fighting chance to raise a family.—Los Angeles Times.

## BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Still that east wind. And Oh for a gentle south wind!

Senator McNary is not only a member of the agricultural bloc in the upper house, but he is slated for the head of the bloc. Showing that he is no blockhead.

Henry Clews, in his current financial letter from Wall Street, continues to give cheerful news concerning the general business of the country. The corner was turned a while back, and is in the continually receding distance.

But we must accept the continued cold spell—in principle.

There is one thing to be said of the election of a Pope—there are never any contesting delegations.

Senator Francis Barlett Willis of Ohio is quoted as the best-looking man in the senate. A fat man with a punch, able to take the beauty prize, ought to tell the balance of us how he gets away with it.

The sheeted dead are coming up for air. Col. Bryan is tooting his horn, and giving other imitations of a man about to be galvanized into life.—Exchange.

An authority says there is next to be milk enough in the next two months to drown all of us. Don't know about that. We started on milk and haven't been drowned yet.—Exchange.

Marie Jeritza, the new opera queen, who has supplanted Geraldine Farrar at the Metropolitan, New York, has a faultless form. That's about all a prima donna needs these days.

## RHEUMATISM CANNOT EXIST

In the human body if you will use Frank's Prescription for Rheumatism and Gout, it is ridiculous, absurd and preposterous. In fact, it is a pity and a shame to talk about Rheumatism and Gout, much less suffer with it, either inflammatory, muscular, sciatic or any other form of Rheumatism. Frank's Prescription for Rheumatism and Gout sells for \$1.75. This prescription DOES NOT ruin the stomach, it DOES NOT depress the heart. Eat all the meat and good food you wish while taking Frank's Prescription. It DOES NOT contain any Mercury, Salicylate of Soda, Oil of Wintergreen, or narcotics of any kind, but it absolutely and positively overcomes any kind of Rheumatism or Gout on earth. WHAT MORE DO YOU WANT! There is nothing just as good, and it is impossible to get something better. It is also an excellent liver medicine. For sale at Perry's Drug Store, 115 So. Commercial St., Salem, Or.

# The Junior Statesman

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## CLAY MODELING AT HOME



BY OUR OBSERVER AT THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO A handful of clay and your fingers are all you need to model in clay. The first is easy to get. The second you have. Why not be a clay modeler? To be more definite, however, as to materials needed for modeling in clay, you should have this outfit, which is not at all difficult to obtain: About five pounds of modeling clay, which may be purchased for a small sum at the art supply store. A small board about a foot square, upon which to make the model. A set of tools made from clothespins, meat skewers, match sticks and toothpicks, shaped as the tools shown in the illustration. These are used for putting in the details of a model, such as the eyes and mouth, and to smooth the surface of the clay. A box of water colors. Two small bristle brushes, one for putting on water colors, and the other for shellacking the models. Some white shellac. That's all. Get Regular Modelling Clay. Ask for the regular modeling clay, such as hardens when ex-

posed to the air, undampened, when you go to the art store. Keep the clay in a piece of damp cloth and in a jar—an earthen or glass jar. It will then remain moist. But should it get hard, it may be softened up by kneading it with a little water. Should you find that you cannot finish making a model and must leave the piece stand for several hours without attention, throw a damp cloth over the work, so that it does not dry while you are gone. To begin modelling, first decide definitely what you want to make. Then place as much clay upon the foot-square board as you think you will need. Suppose you decide to model an apple. First make a round ball of clay in your hands, as shown in A. Then roll several small, long pieces of clay between your hands. These are the ridges of the apple. Arrange them on the base of the model, which is the round ball. Then, using your fingers—the fore-finger and the thumb and the inside edge of the palm are the handiest modelling tools Nature has provided. You roll these ridges so that the clay finally does resemble an apple. The Apple Stem: Obtain a real apple stem. Cover it with a thin coating of clay. Stick it into the clay apple. The apple is now finished. Set it aside in a dry place, and it soon will become hard. Never attempt to carve an object out of clay. Build it up. Start with a mass of clay which bears some resemblance to the object you wish to make. Then build on the features, one by one, just as you did in the making of the apple. There are many objects more interesting than apples that you may model. A shoe, for instance. Or model some vegetable or nuts. Next week the painting of models will be explained. Make up a set between now and next week and have them all ready for painting.

## ONE REEL YARNS

THE "REGULAR" FELLOW "Your third cousin, Spencer, is coming from Boston," announced Mrs. Entwick to her two sons. You must be very careful how you behave."

"Oh, he's just a boy. What's the use of making all that fuss?" said Morton. "But he's a very unusual boy," Mrs. Entwick replied, frowning at her son. "He collects rocks and, as his father is a professor, he has even done some work for the university. He is a very bright boy, and quite serious-minded."

"He's a prig, then," muttered Wilfred. And their cousin proved to be all they had expected. He was a shy, awkward boy who wore big glasses, through which he peered like a very solemn owl. He was polite and very formal. Morton and Wilfred groaned whenever they had to "entertain" him. They showed him books, took him walking, and listened to his efforts to tell them about rocks they passed. One afternoon they were starting for a walk when Mrs. Atwell, a friend of their mother's came

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

The initial letters of the following jumbled names of boys when arranged correctly, will spell the name of a famous Indian chief: Rogee, Widen, regor, velrio, noslen, niwr, niltmo, virlo.

Answer to yesterday's: Sea-l, boar.

## The Latin Lesson

Bright student (giving parts of "to skate"): "Swate, slippert, fallt, bumpus."

Teacher: "Faio, failure, flunkl, suspensus for you."

## THE SWING SEASON OPENS AT YOUR OWN RISK.



# DODGE BROTHERS

announce a substantial reduction in the prices of their cars effective January 1st, 1922



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