

The Oregon Statesman

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AMERICAN WORKINGMEN SHOULD ACT

The Literary Digest for last week has an article, headed, "American Manufacturers Asked to 'Help Germany Come Back,'" which article takes excerpts from the New York Herald concerning the activities of a \$20,000,000 company operating in the United States, organized with the object of securing the transfer of American industries to Germany.

In order to take advantage of the extremely low wage scales in that country, figured in American dollars.

The real plan is to get the best of our products in the United States and manufacture them in Germany on a contract. Then, when the contract has been filled, to manufacture the articles themselves, enter into competition with us and later flood the world with their goods.

The United States government published, in February, 1921, its tariff information bulletin entitled "Wages in the United States and Foreign Countries," and on page 6 summarizes the wages then paid in the ten leading key industries in the United States and in the leading competitor nations of this country in the markets of the world.

The total average weekly earnings of industrial labor in all these key industries, average exchange rates of that month considered, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Average Weekly Earnings. United States \$30.32, Germany 5.17, Japan 6.68, England 15.68, France 8.69, Belgium 9.43, Italy 4.68.

When the above figures were gathered the exchange value of the German mark in American dollars was about .013 cents. The value of the mark today is about one-half cent, thus reducing the average German wages below \$2 a week in American dollars.

Are you a wage earner? (Nearly all Americans are.) Do you want to compete with these foreign wage earners—especially those of Germany, who labor efficiently long hours, and who are paid in marks that bring their average pay down to one-fifteenth of your pay, on the average, for every purpose of competition with you in the markets of the world—

Including American markets— Plus only low ocean freight charges, also figured in marks, and tariff charges that, under the present Underwood law, amount practically to free trade?

Well, you are competing with this \$2 a week labor now, for the stream of goods and wares from the German mills is large now and constantly growing in volume—

And thus every German laborer who is busy—and there is no unemployment in Germany—they are all busy—means an idle man in the United States.

What is the remedy? There is only one remedy, and that is an American protective tariff law, providing adequate duties, and payable in American dollars. There is no other thing under heaven whereby the interests of American laborers may be saved; under which their families may be saved from want; under which the great army of unemployed people in this country may be set to work and kept busy.

It would seem that this is so plain that there should not be a dissenting voice in the whole of the United States. But,

right now, in the lobbies of the Capitol at Washington, there are many voices raised and whispered against this proposed law—

And especially against the American valuation feature of it. These are largely the voices of paid lobbyists; paid through importing firms dealing in foreign goods in this country.

The forward looking manufacturers of the United States have been obliged to form an association, which they call the American Valuation Association, with headquarters at 304 Madison avenue, New York, to combat the propaganda of the foreign manufacturers and shippers and importing firms, and this association is now asking the wage earners of the United States to sign petitions to Congress in favor of the pending protective tariff law, with its American valuation feature.

Mrs. W. P. Lord of Salem, whose name is identified with the flax industry in Oregon, is being appealed to by this association to secure petitions numerously signed asking for immediate enactment of the pending tariff law, with its American valuation provisions. This ought by all means to be done, here in Salem. Mrs. Lord has a copy of the petition being used throughout the country. The people of the Salem district are surely in favor of the protective tariff, and representatives of capital and labor here ought to attend to the circulation of these petitions, calling upon Congress for immediate action.

England (free trade England) has enacted tariff duties that average about 33 per cent ad valorem, in order to protect her capital and labor against foreign competition—especially German competition. And this is not enough. Still higher duties are being advocated and proposed.

The writer believes that most of the tariff charges in the pending law before Congress are too low; that even after that law is spread on the federal statute books, with its American valuation features, there will have to be a further revision upward; especially if the foreign exchange situation remains anything like it is now.

But the proposed law will give partial relief, and that will be infinitely better than the present situation under the Underwood law and valuations largely based on the costs of goods in the countries of their origin.

The state bonus checks are being made out. About ready to "go."

Col. Bryan says he would accept the senatorship from Florida if urged. The bashful boy!

Japan is getting ready to scrap her ships; to carry out her agreement to the letter. She has surprised the world.

Col. Bryan says that the Democrats will win at the general election of 1924. That means he will not be a candidate.—Exchange.

Census bureau figures disclose that the most favorable mortality showing in the country is among women who live in rural districts. Apparently, then, women could save themselves in particular as well as the country in general by leading a new back-to-the-farm movement.

Mr. Rawson, who has been appointed to fill out the term of Senator Kenyon of Iowa is a brick manufacturer, but it appears that he will throw no bricks at the farm bloc. He says: "I intend to cooperate with the senatorial forces which have for the past year been active for agricultural relief." His announcement that he will not be a candidate for the full term has started a swarm of political bees a-buzzing.

THE PRESIDENT'S VINDICATION

(Los Angeles Times.)

The Times feels constrained to extend its condolence to those Democratic editors who are now grudgingly admitting that President Harding is just as good a leaguer as was President Wilson, although he calls some things by different names. The New York World, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Galveston News and a number of other leading Democratic dailies highly commend the treaties and agreements negotiated by the disarmament conference and confess that they are agreeably surprised at the attitude of the present Republican administration.

These newspapers took the stand during the campaign of 1920 that a "soldiers referendum" was being held on the question of whether the United States should unite with other nations in an association to promote and preserve international peace. They prophesied that if the wicked Republicans won, the policy of the next administration would be armed isolation. They find themselves now in the unenviable position of false prophets and they are having some difficulty in explaining to their readers how it came to pass that they should have been so badly deceived. In an editorial captioned "The Conference and the League," the New York World says editorially:

"Now that the president has declared himself a convert to the doctrine that 'justice is better served in a conference of peace than in conflicts of arms' it may be said that, on first principles at least, there is agreement between the leaders of the two parties. Today Mr. Harding, as much as Mr. Wilson before him, repudiated the notion that justice or even security can be attained with brilliant ornaments directed by spokesmen who have no better idea in their heads than that each nation should look out for itself and that the devil should take the hindmost."

In the eyes of the New York World the conference was in reality a continuance of the deliberations of the five governments that drafted the treaty of Versailles. They were all represented and their actions were in perfect consonance with those of the conference that wrote the treaty which ended the World War. And the World marvels that the president should have so soon been brought to the Democratic point of view.

Other Democratic papers that supported the League of Nations idea speak in a like vein. Their rejoicing at what has been accomplished is tempered by a regret that it should have been done through the medium of a Republican administration. If these editors had been unprejudiced enough two years ago to have taken note of what Mr. Harding and the other Republican leaders were saying, in place of listening to the interpretations made by their Democratic opponents, they would have discovered that "on first principles" there was no material difference between the attitudes of Mr. Harding and Mr. Wilson. They chose to form their opinion from the utterances of Johnson, Borah and other "bit-ter-enders;" and they are now reluctantly confessing their mistake.

Repeatedly during the 1920 campaign the Times asserted that it was supporting Mr. Harding because it believed him to be just as good a leaguer as Mr. Wilson, that the question at issue was not one of purpose, but of method. The Times then said that if the Republican party pursued a policy of armed isolation it would not support the Republican candidates, for the issue was greater than the party. Assured, not only by the utterances of Mr. Harding, but by those of Mr. Taft, Mr. Root, Mr. Hughes and other Republican leaders in whom it reposed confidence, that the policy of the Republican administration would be one of international conference and co-operation, the Times advocated the election of Harding and a Republican congress.

Events have proven that our confidence was not misplaced. The president surrounded himself with men in whom the country reposed confidence. He approached the question of international agreements and disarmament in a national and not a party spirit. He selected Republican and Democratic leaders in the senate as members of his disarmament commission. He committed none of the partisan mistakes that caused the defeat of the Versailles treaty in the senate. It has been often said that there is a right and a wrong way to do all things. President Harding listened to good advice and selected the right way. That is why the leading Democratic papers of the country are now supporting the treaties negotiated at Washington.

When the disarmament conference was preparing to assemble

FUTURE DATES

- February 25, Saturday—Traffic Office of state meet in Salem. February 26, Saturday—Marion county Holstein cattle club meets at Commercial club. February 27, Monday—Professor James Matthews, Waller hall lecture, "Love, Courtship and Marriage." March 2, Thursday—Annual Elks Election. March 3, Friday—Arrival at the high school presented by Chemistry club. March 10, Friday—Bazaar. P. M. Girls Reserve club play at high school. March 19, Friday—Intercollegiate or athletic contest at Pacific college, Newberg. March 11, Saturday—Elk Kavaa Grot to dance at Armory for all Master Masons and families. March 12, Sunday—Open house of Latin club of the high school in the school auditorium. March 14, Tuesday—Knights of Pythias lodge of Willamette Valley to convene in Salem. March 17 and 18—State basketball tournament, Salem. March 17, Friday—St. Patrick's day. March 17-19—Meeting of county Sunday school convention in Salem. March 17, 18 and 19—Marion county Sunday school convention, Salem. March 20, Monday—Spring term of circuit court opens. March 20, Monday—State convention Oregon Tax Reduction league in Portland. March 21, Friday—Mrs. Temple's Telegram. Dramatic society play at the high school. April 16 to 25—"Better Music" week in Salem. April 16, Sunday—Easter. May 19, Friday—Primary election. May 19, Friday—Open house, science department of high school. June 14, Wednesday—Flag Day. June 16, Friday—High school graduation. June 29-30, July 1—Convention of Oregon Fire Chiefs' association at Marath. July 3 and 4—Monday and Tuesday. State convention of Artisans at Woodburn. September 21, 22 and 23—Penitents round-up. November 7, Tuesday—General election.

In November the Democratic national committee issued a statement to the effect that it could accomplish nothing worth while and warning Democratic leaders to have nothing to do with it. A movement was started to read Senator Underwood out of the party, because he had accepted a place on the American delegation. Today Senator Underwood is the most commanding figure in Democratic politics, because he dared place country above party. The Times does not regard the success of the conference as a Republican victory. It is a national victory, a fulfillment of the pledges given to those who made the heroic sacrifice in the World War. It reflects credit on a number of Republican leaders, not because they have done something for their party, but because they have done something for the nation and for humanity. President Harding and Secretary Hughes will henceforth take prominent places in American history because, like Lincoln, they are not merely great Republicans, but great Americans.

Lenin and Trotsky are making every effort to conciliate capital and restore industry. They are recruiting laborers to work longer hours for less pay—measured by the purchasing power of the money—than Russia had ever before known. From their own point of view their administration has been a complete and abject failure. They have claimed to be Russian patriots, yet they still cling to power. What is wanted in Russia is the about-face. Lenin and Trotsky are admitting this by their actions and concessions, but they will not make it possible by stepping from under and giving some other administration a chance. They are the stumbling blocks to the redemption of Russia.

STUMBLING BLOCKS

The doctor was unable to supply an anesthetic for a hasty operation and so a jazz record was put on the phonograph while the surgeon used his knife. It worked very well. The groans of the saxophones drowned the moans of the patient and the stormy temper of the music made him careless of consequences. The doctor fox-trotted through his victim, and his saws answered easily to the synopacted measures. If a patient has a fractured limb the surgeon ought to be able to set it while the jazzers are spilling "Bright Eyes." It spares some of the hazards of ether. If a man has his appendix removed while the Dixie Trotters are playing "The Alcoholic Blues" he will not mind it much if he has to croak.—Exchange.

MISSIONARY MOODS

It seems that our foreign missionaries cannot invade Japan if they expect to preach birth control. That is one matter in which

POVERTY AND RICHES

An oil gusher has been developed at the poor farm of an Oklahoma county and now the inmates of the institution are all trying to behave like millionaires. Seems as if it was a poor farm in Oklahoma that did not have its oil well and now even the poor farms have them.

MISSIONARY MOODS

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the Japs insist on preserving their own counsel. They think it is American propaganda for the purpose of shutting off the visible supply of Japs.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Weather shark says showers— And that will be getting back to normalcy.

A week from today the Harding administration will be a year old.

Salem is proud of her debaters. They are bringing home the boys of victory.

Two women have resigned from the city council of Three Oaks, Mich., because, as one of them explained, "We find ourselves at everybody's beck and call, unable to satisfy anybody, and always the objects of unjust criticism." Just the same as in Salem, only the men who are councilmen here are patient and long suffering.

Edward K. Bok offers to contribute \$50,000 a year for five years to the salary of Herbert Hoover, if Mr. Hoover can be secured to head the proposed sesquicentennial exposition in Philadelphia as its director general. Mr. Hoover has directed some of the biggest things in the world, with and without salary.

The wedding of Princess Mary will be one of the most brilliant in the recent history of the royal family of England. Wonder if the princess knows how to make a bed? The chances are against it.

The mystery why hides are so cheap and shoes so high, has been discovered by a Massachusetts paper published where the shoes come from. The retailer resists the consumer's plea for lower prices; the wholesaler resists the retailer's efforts to get lower prices; finally the manufacturer resists the wholesaler's effort to obtain reductions, because with him labor is an important item and labor unions resist his efforts to bring wages down to a lower level. And so the high cost of living does not come down, except by slow degrees, with every inch of the way a battleground.

Had she lived until April 21, it was her intention to have celebrated their golden wedding. Endowed by nature with superior intelligence and high ideals, tempered with a sunny disposition and Christian tenderness, she was a faithful wife and fond mother. Uncomplaining, cheerful, loving, thoughtful, watchful and unpretentious, she was ever an inspiration and guide to her family and friends.

OBITUARY

Margaret Jane Savage was born March 14, 1852, in Monroe county, Tenn., and died at Salem, Or., February 12, 1922.

She was the eldest child of Lewis and Mary E. Ray. The same year of her birth the family crossed the plains to Oregon valley, east of Seio, in Linn county. Here she grew to womanhood, and on April 21, 1872, she was married to J. F. Savage, who survives her. They began their home east of Macleay in Marion county, and she had lived in this county ever since, except a few years the family resided near Brownsville, Linn county.

She was the mother of ten children, six of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Elva M. Martin, Ernest Savage, Mrs. Ruth Pound, and Miss Grace Savage of Salem; John I. Savage of Portland, and Mrs. Lucille Smith, of Camas, Wash. Also there are 25 grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Also surviving her are four brothers and two sisters, as follows: Jessie and John Ray of Lebanon; George Ray and Mrs. Roxanna Shank, of Jordan Valley; Mrs. Lily Nadstaneck, of Salem; and Albert Ray of Winlock, Wash., besides many other relatives.

Had she lived until April 21, it was her intention to have celebrated their golden wedding.

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Had That Tired, Worn-Out Feeling?

Do you know that "awful tired feeling," languidness, lame or weak back, sore muscles, stiff or swollen joints, or rheumatic pains usually indicate kidney trouble? Foley Kidney Pills act promptly and effectively. Mrs. Roberta Lilly, 709 Alton street, Alton, Ill., writes: "For three years I had a tired, worn-out feeling. Various treatments failed, I began to improve on the second dose of Foley Kidney Pills, and today I feel like new." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

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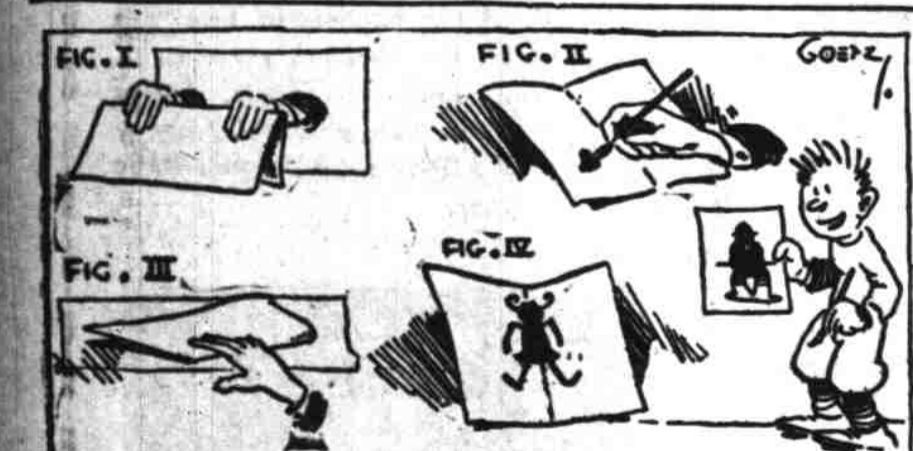
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PAINTING THE SPLASH PICTURE



"Oh, dear," sighed Alice, who was making a map for next day's geography lesson. "I spilled some paint I was mixing right onto a clean sheet of paper." "Fold it across and make a splash picture," suggested Eleanor, who was studying at the other end of the table. "What do you mean?" asked Alice. "See, like this," said Eleanor, coming over beside Alice. "That blot's spread too much now. I'll fix another one. Just watch." She picked up a clean sheet of scratch paper and folded it across (fig. 1.) Then she took the brush, dipped it in the paint and dabbed the color on one side of the fold. The spreading of the paper out (fig. 2.) She quickly folded the paper again, pressing on the blot (fig. 3.) Then, while Alice looked on wonderingly, she unfolded the paper, showing a long, fantastic figure which had been formed by the spreading of the paint. "It looks sort of like a butterfly," said Alice. "Well, let's make it one," replied Eleanor. She picked up some of Alice's crayons and made a few lines, after she had waited for the paint to dry a little. When she

mix the colors again. When I get this finished we'll have to have a 'painting party' and see how many different pictures we can make."

ONE REEL YARNS

A CANDLELIGHT PARTY The Fulton family had drifted nervously into the living room, as the storm grew steadily worse. Lida, who had been painting up in her own room, had come down at the first crash of thunder. Ralph, who had been intending to go to the movies, but had been held back by the threatening storm, roamed about restlessly. Mr. Fulton was reading commercial news and Mrs. Fulton was fixing over a dress for Lida. "Oh, I think that dreadful lightning will strike here any minute," shuddered Lida. She had hardly finished speaking when there was a blinding flash which brought them all to their feet. It was followed by complete darkness. A few electric lights had gone out.

Lida began to cry a little, as she groped her way toward her mother. "Here! Here!" said her father, heartily. "It'll be all right in just a minute. Steady there. Haven't we a lamp or something around here?" "Not a lamp," came Mrs. Fulton's voice out of the darkness, "but there are some candles on the lowest shelf in the pantry. I bought them the time there was something the matter with the light in the furnace room. I'll get them."

"Never mind," called Ralph, cheerily. "I think I can find them." Alice picked up another sheet of paper, and, under Eleanor's direction, made a figure that looked like a queer little man. They both laughed as they decided on a name for their "portrait." "Gracious!" said Alice. "This has been so much fun I've forgotten all about my map. I'll have to

flickering light, or to work, either. Lida sat down on the floor with her head in her mother's lap, and Ralph pulled up a footstool. "Tell us a story, Mother, like you used to when Lida and I were just little kids. Won't you?" "Please do," begged Lida, and even Mr. Fulton joined their coaxing.

So their mother told them a story, and then followed with another. They forgot the storm, as they draw cozily together, and were surprised when the lights suddenly flashed on again. "This has been so nice, Mummy," said Lida. "I'm glad the lights went out. We're so busy we don't get together much. 'I don't mind missing a movie a bit,'" said Ralph.

Father Fulton reached over and patted Mother Fulton on the shoulder. "I for one," he said, "vote for a candlelight party every week."

Loafers, sleepers. Flunkers, weepers.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

The following is a pie-d quotation: "Lal ork nda on lapp kema ekia a lull ybo." Answer to yesterday's: Show, thou, hoot, fleo. Diagnos! spell "shoe."

W.W. JIMMY'S BROTHER WILL HAVE TROUBLE WITH HIS TENNIS RACKETS NEXT SUMMER. JES LIKE REG'LAR SNOW SHOES!



NOW OR NEVER

Pony Candidates! Cash Every Promised Subscription That Has Been Made You

Contest closes at 8 p. m. tonight (Saturday) February 25th. Make this last day of the competition your record breaker. Hustle as you never hustled before for subscriptions. It will be too late to make up for lost time when the prize winners are announced.

NOW or NEVER