

The Oregon Statesman

Issued Daily Except Monday by THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY 215 S. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon (Portland Office, 627 Board of Trade Building. Phone Automatic 527-59)

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TELEPHONES: Business Office, 53 Circulation Department, 633 Job Department, 522 Society Editor, 106

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

SOUTHERN PRESS SUPPORTING PROTECTION

The recent drive of importing interests, allied with foreign trade organizations, and backed by certain international bankers and free trade theorists, to postpone tariff legislation to an indefinite future, met a strong counter-offensive from the suburban and country press, and from the South, one time the stronghold of free trade, the demand for speeding up tariff legislation was particularly emphasized, Texas taking the lead.

In one editorial the Fort Worth (Texas) Star-Telegram said: "Democratic representatives in Congress who come back home and tell their constituents that they 'kept the faith of the fathers' and voted against the tariff bill will give little consolation to the producers of the South and of Texas if the bill is a one-sided and sectional measure, giving the East a big advantage and placing Texas and the South at a decided disadvantage." In another: "If the tariff bill is going to be passed and enforced by your government, which is none the less your government because it is controlled by Republicans," and readers are exhorted to write to their Congressmen if they "believe that everything should be done to protect Texas and the South." The Fort Worth Record declares that "tariff sentiment is strong in Texas. The people of this state—a majority of them—already favor protection for raw materials. . . . Texas is the most misrepresented state in Congress. Our Congressmen are clinging to the old, out-worn, free-trade doctrine after conditions have so changed that their constituents must have protection for their products or be ruined." And the Sherman (Texas) Press asserts: "Southern members of Congress who are opposed to a tariff on Southern products have for their action no precedent among the real leaders of their party, from Thomas Jefferson down to the present day. . . . They meet facts with froth and substitute political piffle for sound business arguments."

The Winston-Salem (N. C.) Republican says: "North Carolina Senators and Congressmen . . . oppose a protective tariff and about everything else that is for the material and industrial welfare of the sections they represent. Is it not about time that we made a change in the political affiliation of those who represent this state in Congress? The time to make a good start is at the election this fall!"

While the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier paraphrases Lincoln with the remark: "A nation cannot survive half selling under free trade and the other half selling under protection." It wants the protective policy to be general.

The Georgia Peanut Growers' Association declares that "Georgia farmers are unanimous for protection on farm products the same as on manufactured articles," and the Florida Post states "that the people of the state, while they have not always voted that way, have, however, come to a realization that a protective tariff is the only sound basic principle on which this country can exist." Speaking for Alabama, the Mobile Register says: "Democrats are expected to protest against a tariff bill offered by Republicans and much of their criticism is discounted in advance of its utterance, but a Republican Congress ought to listen to a Republican President, who, speaking to the whole people . . . pronounced what he believes to be the wisest policy for his party to pursue. In this case the President unquestionably points the right way, the way that will, as he declares, increase American influence for good and enable her to have her part in the triumph of peace."

The Southern Tariff Advocate declares that "some of the speeches of our free trade Senators are more devastating to agriculture than a cyclone;" and the Manufacturers' Record,

of Maryland, is conducting an aggressive protection campaign.

And so it goes, all over the South.

The South has at last turned to protection—Which means that either the solid South will be split, or, better still, the tariff will be taken out of politics, where it has never had a rightful place, and will thereafter be a business question, which it is and should always remain; and should have always been.

Senator Chas. L. McNary is leading the movement for the enforcement of the cloture rule in the upper branch of Congress.

And if he succeeds, and thus at last gets quick action, he will have added laurels to his brow in performing useful service to his party and to his country.

In the mean time, it is to be hoped that Congressman Hawley and Senator McNary, and the other members of the Oregon delegation, are looking out for the cherry and prune schedules—looking to their revision in the joint or "steering" committee's work, which will soon be on; if the cloture rule is successfully invoked.

Wanted, the June rains; while June is yet with us.

A short work day with the long green is the consummation wished by too many of our people. And the country will never get back to its feet with such a program.

President Harding has acquired a highly bred riding animal, "Harebell." The Democrats will find it very difficult to unhorse him.

One of the next big things for Salem is the raising of the additional subscriptions to add a million dollars to the endowment funds of Willamette university—If not the biggest thing of all. The time limit is growing shorter all the time. The matter cannot be put off.

LAVOISIER

"I ask two more days of life." "Justify the request." "I am about to complete one of the most important experiments of my career—one which promises to greatly advance chemistry and to benefit the people." "The republic has no need for chemistry. The condemned must die!"

The first speaker was Antoine Laurent Lavoisier, the father of modern chemistry, whose memory scientists throughout the world will honor this month. The second was the spokesman for the committee on execution on behalf of the French Revolution. Thus, at the very hour of his highest usefulness, one of the most gifted men of modern times was cut down by mob fury. The fact that the experiment to which he attached so much importance was never completed is all the more thought-stirring for us at this time because he was apparently working on the very problem whose solution worked out through wave lengths and into radio.

In all the history of France there have been few men more unselfish in the service of the people or more contemptuous of them. His remark just before the guillotine fell upon his neck is characteristic: "Thus in a moment fools chop off a head the like of which they cannot produce in a century."

Out of his own pocket he had

paid for the bread to sustain thousands in times of famine. He worked out and presented to Paris a really worth-while lighting system. He was the great authority of his time on soil improvement and scientific farming. He greatly advanced the study of electricity. He laid, by his experiments and demonstrations, the foundations for the works of magic which are the essence of chemistry today. To him France was tremendously indebted because his findings strengthened her industrial position and provided her with powerful weapons of warfare to be used against her enemies. And yet that man, whose name has long since faded out of the story, passed judgment on him by saying: "The republic has no need of it!"

THE JAILED HUSBAND

Now that the women of England may become magistrates and administrators of the law the empire should soon be at ease. But a case at Wimbledon indicates the embarrassments that may become possible. In that district a lady magistrate and her husband had some words while a case was in progress and the woman in a moment of anger, committed the husband to jail for contempt of court. Now the man refuses to come out of his confinement. He claims that his cell is his castle.

FUTURE DATES

June 14, Wednesday—Flag Day. June 14, Wednesday—State teachers examination begins in Salem. June 15 to 29—National guard encampment at American lake. June 15 to 20—Annual Y.M.C.A. boys' encampment, near Otis, Lincoln county. June 16, Friday—High school graduation exercises at Salem. June 17, Saturday—County eighth grade graduation exercises at Salem high school. June 19, Monday—Salem school election. June 17 to July 7—Vacation Bible study school. June 20, Tuesday—Chautauque season opens at Dallas. June 20, 21, 22 and 23—Portland Rose festival. June 21, Wednesday—Nebraska picnic, state fair grounds. June 22, Thursday—At Silverton. Annual picnic of Salem lodge B.P.O.E. June 27, Tuesday—American Legion state encampment at The Dalles. July 29, Saturday—Marion county Sunday school picnic at fair grounds. June 29 to July 1—Convention of Oregon Fire Chiefs' association at Marshfield. June 30 to July 6—Chautauque season in Salem. July 8 and 9—Monday and Tuesday State convention of Arkansas at Woodburn. September 2, 3 and 4—Lakeview Round-up, Lakeview, Or. September 15, Wednesday—Oregon Methodist conference meets in Salem. September 21, 22 and 23—Fondation meet-up. September 25 to 30 inclusive—Oregon State Fair. November 7, Tuesday—General elec.

and he proposes to hold it against all comers. He says that he is having more peace than he has known for a long time and her ladyship can go ahead with her magistrating and be blowed. He doesn't have to work and his meals are brought to him. That is better that he fared at home. He feels that a husband in jail is better off than he realizes.

Is any one taking up for the Willamette valley the idea of inducing automobile caravans to come to this section from New York, the same as they are doing in eastern Washington and Idaho? This would be a good time to spread some of the gospel for our section, after the sudden and destructive storm that swept the metropolis on Sunday. If only the truth could be heralded in the right way, the Willamette valley would fill up with all the people it could support—and that would be at least 100 times as many as we now have.

FINISHING SCHOOLS

The girls in the New York public schools may be taught making and hair dressing. There has been some experimenting with these lines and the board of education is seriously contemplating the plan of making the training permanent. The New Yorkers want their girls to come to them with clean hands. If they can also do their own marcelling, who would be at the head of the class?"

COURT IN DOUBT

There are some things that baffle even a jurist of the United States supreme court. That august body admits its incapacity to determine whether a sporting goods in a tariff classification. It has not yet been determined whether ouija is parlor furniture or an indoor sport. But by this time nobody cares very much. Nobody wants to monkey with Mme. Ouija when Dr. Conan Doyle is with us.

STARS ON THE FLAG

(The following is part of an article from the National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and it is published at the request of a Statesman subscriber.)

Jacob A. Cuthall of 130 Brooklyn Boulevard, Upper Darby, Pa., sends a clipping and wants to know "What about it?" The clipping is headlined, "What Star in the United States Flag is Yours?" and is as follows:

"Do you know that every state in our union has its own individual star in Old Glory, and that its place in the field of blue is definitely fixed by the law and executive order? asks the Charles A. Learned Post Legionnaire. "In 1912, the 26th of October, the last executive order concerning the flag, was made. It provided that there shall be six horizontal rows of eight stars each. The start is made at the upper left hand corner and the states are in the order of their ratification of the constitution and admission to the Union.

"Thus to little Delaware goes the honor of being No. 1, star 1. Others in the upper row, from left to right, are: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina.

"Second row: New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee.

"Third row: Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri.

"Fourth row: Arkansas, Michigan, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, South Dakota, North Dakota.

"Fifth row: Oregon, Kansas, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota.

"Sixth row: Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona.

"December 7, 1787, was the date on which Delaware's star was placed; February 14, 1912, the placing of that for Arizona. Therefore the completion of our nation's flag consumed a period of 124 years and two months."

Now, to begin with, the flag is one of the most wonderful "documents" in the world and its history as to conception and birth is a blank—an absolute blank. We have the most beautiful flag in the world, with the remarkable attribute that in black and white, in print, or as shown upon the movie screen can be instantly recognized by the youngest child. There is no mistaking it, no mixing it up with other flags. It is Stars and Stripes and has been so from the beginning. No shadow of changing. Sometimes a stripe was added when the Flag was very young, and a star for a new state, but the difference could not be noted when the flag was unfurled aloft. It was

yet Stars and Stripes, "the Flag of the free, heart's hope, and home." This peculiar condition is not noted of any other flag. They are all blotches—just cloth. The official flags have always had the stars in horizontal rows. No other arrangement of the stars would be recognized as official. To further legalize this arrangement, congress in 1818 established this official arrangement by legislative enactment and it never has been changed in the 104 years since.

GENERALS TO ORDER

Leon Trotzky, the soviet war minister, has graduated from the war college of the soviet staff. He can now be a full-fledged general and know which foot to use first in climbing the steps. He made the course in a couple of weeks and a diploma was waiting for him all the time. Does West Point recognize a sheepskin of Moscow? Leon might have patronized an American school of correspondence and learned to be a field marshal by mail.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Help! Help! More strawberry pickers wanted— More strawberry stemmers, too. Thus the cry is going out and will go out all the busy season that is ahead of Salem and the Salem section.

The growth of the fruit industry is going to depend more and more on the help question. There must be more effort on the part of the growers to grow the things that will prolong the season; and on the part of the manufacturers and shippers to give work all the year through, or as nearly so as possible.

The greatest year in the history of Willamette university is only the beginning of what are to be still greater times in the life of the greater Willamette that is coming.

The great crowds of tourists crowding all the ships going to Europe are helping those countries into a position in which they will be able to pay interest on their debts to the United States.

It has come to a point where reservations have to be made weeks in advance.

A West Virginia mountaineer who has been making moonshine for 40 years says that he "never knew there was a law agin it." Moonshine will make you forget everything.

Good Help in Summer Indigestion causes worry, nervousness, sick headache, biliousness, coated tongue, bad breath, bloating, gas, constipation and constant distress. Henry J. Thorne, 1002 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass., writes: "Since taking Foley Cathartic Tablets I feel fine." They cleanse the bowels, sweeten the stomach and invigorate the liver. Cause no pain, no nausea. Not habit forming—just a good, wholesome physic. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Frank Davey Speaker at School Commencements

Commencement exercises were held Sunday at the public schools of Mt. Angel and Sublimity, the former at 2:30 in the afternoon and the latter at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Frank Davey or Salem was the speaker at both places and Mrs. M. L. Fulkerson, county school superintendent, gave the diplomas. Mrs. Fulkerson said that the Mt. Angel class was the largest grade class graduated in the county. Musical and drill exercises were part of the program.

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Salem



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GARDNER

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At Mt. Angel the exercises were held in the auditorium of the new public school building and at Sublimity in the community hall.



RAISED HIGH

—baked a light brown on top—ready to melt in your mouth—that's Calumet biscuits every time; it's the same story of everything in which

CALUMET BAKING POWDER is used. It never varies, fails or disappoints. Under every condition—it produces the best biscuits, pies, cakes, muffins, etc. Don't put up with the disappointments that come from using ordinary baking powders—it isn't necessary—buy and use Calumet, the pure and sure brand.



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The Junior Statesman

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SECRET CODES—HOW TO MAKE THEM

A. — H. N. T. B. — I. O. U. C. — J. P. V. D. — K. Q. W. E. — L. R. X. F. — M. S. Y. G. — Z.

This funny looking dot-dash system is what is known as the "Continental" code. It is a telegraphic code chiefly, but is used for all sorts of signaling.

Once you are able to make the dot and dash clearly, the combinations are easy to work out and not hard to remember.

Two boys who knew the code and often used it lived across the corner from each other. One of the boys took scarlet fever and was sick for some time. One evening when he was feeling better and was propped up in bed, he noticed that the window shade in his chum's room was behaving in a peculiar manner.

Window Shade Signals Then he almost jumped out of his bed with excitement. The shade was pulled down quickly. That was a dot. Up it went a little way and then immediately

came down again. When it went up again it remained there a second, then came down. The next time it went up almost to the top and remained so for a couple of seconds. That was a pause between letters. The window shade had signaled the letter "A".

The sick boy got the rest of the message. And then after for many nights his chum sent him greetings. It wasn't long before he was able to get to the window and return them. They held a regular conversation all through the dot-dash. (Copyright, 1922, Associated Editors.)

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

THE RETURN OF BUFF

Buff couldn't stay at the Allen's any longer. Mr. Allen had made up his mind to it and there was nothing more to be said. The next day a friend of Mr. Allen's who lived in the country would come for him. He would take good care of him. Buff simply couldn't get over his habit of rushing out and snapping at strangers.

Little Mildred sat at the table with tears running down her cheeks, and after a while when Buff wandered in and put his head up against Don's arm, Don gulped and got up from the table.

A few evenings after the departure of Buff, Don had been out to a club meeting and was coming home rather late. As he came toward the porch, he noticed a dark object on the stairs. He hurried up, and in another

minute he was hugging the excited Buff and trying to keep him from barking.

The dog had evidently just come in. If he could put him away somewhere safely over night, maybe in the morning Mr. Allen would listen to an argument for letting Buff stay.

So he led the dog out to the alley which ran back of their lot. A little ways down was an old barn, now empty. He tied Buff up. Fatted him, and went back to the house.

Somehow at breakfast he didn't have the courage to mention Buff. His father had always fussed about having the dog and had forbidden them to say anything about him.

At noon Mr. Allen came home with his car all splashed and muddy. It couldn't have gotten that way down town. "Was out to Wilson's farm," he explained abruptly. "Thought — thought

DAILY PICTURE PUZZLE

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE: 15: AUGUSTA QUEBEC DOVER

WHAT FAMOUS BOOK IS THIS? E D

