

TARIFF CUTS KEEP GOING

Surgical, Dental and Scientific Materials Are Recorded Decreases

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Continuing its downward revision of rates in the tariff bill, the senate finance committee majority made sharp cuts today in proposed cuts on surgical, dental, scientific and laboratory instruments,

molybdenum ore and molybdenum alloys and other commodities.

All of the reductions, some of which were offered after the original recommendations had come under fire from the Democratic side, were approved by the senate.

Some Rates Increased

Some increases in rates also were proposed and accepted. They covered ferromanganese and were recommended, members of the committee said, as compensatory duty to the manufacturers by reason of the recent action of the senate in removing manganese ore from the free list against the committee's recommendation.

The duties on ferromanganese were fixed at 1 1/2 cents a pound on that having more than one per

cent carbon and 1 1/2 cents and 15 per cent ad valorem on that containing less than one per cent of carbon.

Scientific Matter Cut
On scientific, laboratory and philosophical instruments, the committee proposed and the senate accepted a reduction from 55 per cent ad valorem to 35 per cent. A Democrat amendment to make the rate 25 per cent, as at present, was rejected. On surgical and dental instruments the committee originally recommended duties equivalent, Chairman McCumber said, to 80 per cent. It reduced them on 45 per cent on surgical and 35 per cent on dental, and its action was approved after the senate had defeated motions from the minority side to cut those rates.

Democrats Protest

The rate of molybdenum ore was cut from 75 cents to 35 cents a pound, and that on the alloy from \$1 a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem to 50 cents a pound and 15 per cent.

Duties on ferro-silicon, ranging from 2 cents to 8 cents a pound were approved over vigorous protest from the Democrats but the duty on many metal alloys was cut.

Tungsten Deferred
At the request of the committee action on the duty on tungsten alloys was deferred until after further investigation of prices can be made.

A rate of \$2 a pound on cerium metal was approved by a vote of 34 to 25. This is a by-product of the metal industry, but Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, New Jersey, said the process of extracting was difficult and expensive, the cost ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.50 a ton. He said that during the war it sold for \$100 a pound and now ranges from \$7.50 to \$18.

Price Rise Feared
Senator Simmons, Democrat, North Carolina, argued that a duty was not necessary on an article which the American producer could see for from twice to six times its cost. The duty, he said, would mean simply a further price rise.

Chairman McCumber asked Senator Frelinghuysen to permit the amendment to go over but the New Jersey senator insisted on a vote.

Alloys Take Time
Rates on metal alloys occupied the senate much of the day and led to extended discussion. Senator Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic leader, protested against what he termed unnecessary duties on the raw materials used by the steel industry. He declared that this industry had become a giant stalking the earth in competition with the steel industries of other countries "and that the shackles" should be removed from him. Chairman McCumber argued that it would not be beneficial to the country to strike the giant down, but Senator Underwood replied that he was not asking that this be done.

To Stop Coughing at Night
A summer bronchial cough keeps not only the sufferer but other members of the family awake, Alfred Barker, 1061 Avondale St., E. Liverpool, O., writes: "I consider it my duty to write and tell the results of Foley's Honey and Tar, which I used for my boy who had been suffering from a bronchial cough for 7 or 8 weeks. Foley's Honey and Tar has done him wonderful good, and I shall always recommend it." It soothes and heals. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

QUIT MEAT WHEN KIDNEYS BOTHER

Take a Glass of Salts if Your Back Hurts or Bladder Troubles You

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become over-worked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder weaknesses.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.—Adv.

MYTHICAL LAND REAL PUZZLER

Legal Strip in Marion County Apparently Without Material Existence

There is a long strip of land adjoining the old Alanson Beers donation claim in township 6 south, range 3 west, surrounding the historic old farm like a cocoon surrounds the milk or the rabbit-skin surround the rabbit. It is like a soft padding between the Beers land and the other donation land claims filed 70 years ago by Karl D. and Silas Jones; like the delectable cream filling to grandmother's wonderful cream cake—or like the butter between two buckwheat flapjacks.

Land Really Isn't
This land has a remarkable history. It has been filed on, proved up on in the United States land office, taxes have been paid on it, it has been sold and perhaps willed down from father to son—but there really isn't any such land in existence. It is about like feeding or clothing or jangling a ghost, an ephemeral spirit that is not and never was or will be.

The discrepancy comes in the early surveys. The Beers claim, the first in that locality—Alanson Beers was here and an active member of the "Wolf-Meeting" that kept Oregon to the United States instead of going to Great Britain—was irregular in outline, a broken-backed line that might have squirmed itself out of its original moorings. The other claims were based on the Beers line.

Lated Surveys Dubious
Lated surveys seems to leave this long, snaky line in doubt. The descriptions of the two tracts didn't quite coincide, and the map left them looking like a too-fat man with a too-lean vest that wouldn't meet in front. It was on this survey that the claim-jumpers based their claims. They got by with it to the extent that the claim of a later filer was finally allowed in Washington, and this shoe-string farm became a legal fact.

But later comparisons proved that it wasn't there at all. It isn't there now; it never will be. It's like the philosopher's stone or Ponce de Leon's fountain of youth; there simply ain't no such.

Many In Marion County
The curious fact has been elicited that there are many such land owners in Marion county; fully 100 of them, it is said. If they could be collected in one spot, like a patchwork quilt, they would make a fairly sizeable garden or burying ground. To date, however, there has been no legal method advanced for collecting them; they slip through the collectors' fingers like the flour gold of Snake river, that is so fine that when it is stirred up it floats away and won't precipitate. The man who can concentrate this Snake River gold and these Marion county tag-ends of golden land, has his fortune made.

Six Acres Somewhere
There is one tract of about six acres, that according to the map must be the bed of one of the little Marion county streams. But it doesn't seem to be on the plat books. Maybe the river ran over it and wiped it off the map; maybe they didn't count it at all when they made the survey; anyhow, it's thoroughly lost to the official books. If they ever do find it, they can soak it for five years back taxes and collect from the owner if they can make him acknowledge his ownership. Apparently it has been soaked for a lot more than five years, perhaps it is water-logged and has sunk for good, and the hole has closed in after it. But it certainly is missing from the maps.

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

Some Questions
Editor Statesman:—In spite of American public schools and almost numberless schools of higher education the ignorance that is occasionally revealed along some lines is truly appalling. Recently the ignorance of what is proper between a school board and school superintendent on the one hand and mere parents and school patrons on the other hand has been brought to light in Salem. These rash patrons and parents ventured to question some rulings of the aforementioned honorable body and individual, basely ignorant of the ethical blunder being committed. And now having thus acknowledged the blunder or crime we feel that we should be pardoned for mentioning a few of the things we'd like to ask about if we dared. For we find it difficult to keep our mind in our proper and legitimate business of bringing up children and making money for taxes, etc., when these things keep bothering us. We feel it was very wise to re-

serve for more needed expenses the salary paid last year to a supervisor.

But we'd like to know why the board "can't afford," as it told us, to give a very slight raise in salary to the principal of our largest junior high school, but can hire a coach for athletics and pay him more than any junior high school principal is being paid.

Then we'd like to know why one of our efficient junior high school athletic teachers whose worth has been shown by years of work here, who is a graduate of one of Oregon's best schools and who Mr. Hug rays is "perfectly satisfactory," why she has not been promoted to the vacancy in her line in the high school? Why, instead of this very natural promotion a teacher of the McMinnville schools is being imported for the place at a higher salary? In other words, why this teacher is brought in to be tried out and given considerable more money for teaching 27 pupils, the number in Salem high school, signed up for this department, than need to have been paid one whom we have had for years and whom we know is capable and who is to continue teaching about 250 pupils?

But we wouldn't ask these things for worlds. We know it is ours "Not to question why; "Ours just to pay and allow thing to go away."
—A Salem Parent and Taxpayer.

OBITUARY

Robert Wenger, deceased, was born in Green county, Wisconsin, January 6, 1863, and was married to Pauline Dick October 22, 1885. To this union nine children were born, who are all living, four daughters and five sons. They moved to Oregon 33 years ago and settled on a farm near Silvertown, where he lived until his death, Mar. 24. He was 58 years, five months and 18 days old. He leaves his widow, all his children and four grandchildren. His aged father and brother and three sisters, besides many other relatives and a host of friends to mourn his departure. Burial took place May 28 at the Pratum Menonite cemetery.

His friend Recommended Them
"Six years ago," writes W. H. Shadywell, Stanley, Va., "I had kidney trouble, and at times was unable to raise myself in bed. Foley Kidney Pills were recommended to me by the Chief of the Fire Department. After using 3 bottles I was completely relieved and have never had a return of the symptoms." Why suffer when you can get relief from rheumatic pains, backache, swollen, sore and stiff joints, sleep disturbing bladder weakness and other symptoms of disordered kidneys. Sold everywhere.—Adv.



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Ma Bascom, a mother of the sort that makes the name mean so much



Deacon Tillinger, like a green peach, was hard; and he might either ripen or turn bad



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