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A REMEDY FOR INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES

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These are times of industrial trouble in many parts of the world. The coal strike, the railroad strike, the textile strike, and other strikes in all involving in excess of 1,000,000 men, that have lately disturbed business conditions in different parts of this country, indicate a condition of dissatisfaction and inharmoniousness between employers and employed that is not pleasing to contemplate. It is not our purpose to attempt to determine which party in these controversies is right and which is wrong, but rather to analyze the conditions that lead to these controversies with the view of seeing if any solution can be found for them.

Primarily, the reason why all men labor and strive for gain is the necessity placed upon every man to feed and clothe his own body and the bodies of his family. The gradual development that has come to the race has somewhat refined the processes by which man provides for his bodily necessities but the spur of physical want is still the reason for physical exertion. The spur of necessity not only individualizes man and makes him responsible for his own life and his sustenance but it also has a tendency to make him selfish, for it emphasizes to him the necessity of taking care of himself and his future wants. The man who works and saves and accumulates until his future is secure has little sympathy, as a rule, for the man who is either indolent or has small regard for his future and who spends and wastes his substance as he goes through life. Not all men are so circumstanced that they can save and accumulate, but whether they can or not, or cannot accumulate until they are independent, there is a tendency on the part of those who have not to be jealous and envious of those who have. There is likewise a tendency on the part of those who have to be critical and intolerant of those who have not.

The man who has accumulated sufficient means to enable him to become an employer of labor generally feels that he is not called upon to pay his labor more than is necessary for he feels that with most of his employees a large part of the wages he pays is wasted by those who receive them and so he justifies his attitude of "buying his labor," as he calls it, at the cheapest possible cost. The workman, on the other hand, sees his employer accumulating money in his business and feels that his employer is profiting from his labor and he seeks to obtain the largest possible percentage of this profit. In this way controversies over wages arise and will likely continue to trouble the industrial world for many years to come. As workmen increase in education and intelligence these controversies increase in number and violence.

Many solutions of the problems arising from the controversies between employer and employed are offered, but the trouble with all these plans is that they are not designed to change human nature and without such change the animosities, envies, jealousies and ill feeling one towards another will continue.

It is idle to ignore the fact that so long as man is in the physical condition he is now in and is governed by the physical, selfish motives that now move him, if the ability to gain and accumulate property as a result of intelligently directed industry and economy is taken away from him, most men will settle back into a condition of mediocrity and indifference and the race will tremendously deteriorate and decay. The change to be inaugurated therefore to effectively correct the troubled condition in which labor and employers now find themselves must be one that will not take away the incentive to labor, if it is to be permanently effective.

To say that the only solution of this problem is to be found in establishing in the hearts of both employer and employed the spirit of Christ may seem to most people to offer no solution at all for the reason that it may be regarded as impossible to accomplish this change in human lives. But if this change seems impossible, may it not be possible to increase in all men the spirit of brotherhood which makes us all more interested in the welfare of each other than we now are? Without abandoning his desire to save and accumulate, could not the employer take a deeper and broader interest in the welfare and advancement in every way of those in his employ? Would not the workers respond to such interest with new ambition, enlarged hope and increased efficiency that would result in greater profit both to himself and to his employer? If every employer and employed would come closer together their regard for each other would be increased and they would find that their highest interests are promoted by co-operation and that inharmoniousness and discord work loss to both. If the employer has learned the secret of economy and saving, let him impart it to his employees and help them to do what he is doing in this regard. If this is done the workers will soon learn that their highest interests are promoted through loyalty and faithfulness in their service to their employer. But this brotherly interest, to be effective must be mutual, and must be whole hearted on the part of the employer as well as the employed. The employer should take the initiative in this effort and if he will, he will be agreeably surprised at the response he receives from his employees.

The personal, friendly interest of the employer in his employees and their families will do more to stop labor troubles than any plan for adjusting wages that can be devised. This friendly interest can be concretely manifest by the employer in aiding his employees in buying and paying for their own homes; in helping them to learn how to save and to invest their savings; in helping them in the education of their children and in a multitude of ways that touch most intimately the lives of his employees. An employer should not feel that his whole duty to his employees is done when he pays them the stipulated wage due them. If his business training and experience has made him a successful, broad, far-seeing man and he has gathered around him a force of assistants to aid in the carrying on of his business, he should feel towards this working organization as a father feels towards his family or as an elder brother feels towards his younger brothers and sisters. He should be their counselor, their confidant, the friend to whom they look for aid and guidance in time of trouble.

There are doubtless many employers and employees who are not yet in an attitude to put such a policy as that here outlined into practical operation and for this reason labor troubles will continue. When we all come to feel that we are members of one great family and live together as brothers should; whenever the relation of friendship between employer and employee as here outlined exists, these troubles, with many others, will be ended.

England is not satisfied with David Lloyd George exactly, but they have no one to take his place. That holds many a man his job.

It looks as if William Randolph Hearst would win that gubernatorial nomination in New York. The Republicans are for it to a man.

Senator Tom Watson is on the warpath and wants to whip some of his fellow-senators. It is a wonder Tom did not mix things up with the Kaiser several years ago. That was his chance.

The job of picking out a list of 12 of the greatest women in the world is still going on. But the most deserving ones are hard to locate. You never see their names in the newspapers.

A soldier, aged 24, back from France, won the \$5000 prize offered by the Chicago Tribune for the best mural decoration for its new building.

Some one estimates that the farmers of the Willamette valley will be prepared to irrigate 50,000 acres of land next year. The movement is getting a very good start this year. If the above estimate proves correct, that will represent more than a mere beginning that is bound to spread very rapidly.

The reason there were fewer wrecks in the old horse-and-buggy days was because the driver didn't depend entirely on his own intelligence. There was a little horse sense mixed in.

Judges Bingham and Kelly should have the sympathy of all Oregon, as they proceed to chart the uncharted sea of the contested primary election, for the Republican nomination for governor. They will require great patience and much study; but few men are better equipped for the task they have in hand.

According to recent investigation by Rev. William Barton of Oak Park, Ill., the grave of Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the martyred president, lies under a corner of the Long Run Baptist church at Louisville, Ky. Residents of the neighborhood say the church was built on a cemetery site.

Running a pool hall through the week and filling a pulpit on Sunday was the novel combination of labors of Rev. J. W. Snyder, pastor of the Christian church at Gill, Colo. He took the pool hall to eke out his salary and incidentally to improve the tone of the principal amusement center in the village. Many of his congregation criticized him and he has quit both occupations.

THE FLYING MAIL

Just 100 years ago the Freeman's Journal carried an editorial suggestion in its March number that the government use airships in carrying mail. James Bennett of Philadelphia had recently invented a flying machine that seemed full of promise and it was to this that editorial attention was directed. Nothing came of it at the time. Ten years later the mail was carried for a record-breaking run from Washington to New York in 15 hours. This was accomplished by having relays of horses every five miles. It was considered a remarkable performance at the time. Now, after the passage of a century, the air dream has come true. Mail has been borne by birdmen from the capital to New York in less than two hours. It is only a matter of time when dreams come true.

THE WRONG UNION

One result of the railway strike has been the advancement of the idea of having company unions. The interests of the worker lie more with his job than his trade. Some of the railway men are employed in places and under conditions that are not only unsatisfying, but especially undesirable. Yet these men are expected to leave their tasks, their privileges and their seniority rights when somebody a thousand miles away blows a whistle. The company union would deal directly with the employer and the company problems.

FUTURE DATES

August 1 to 16—Boy Scouts' Summer camp on the Russian River.
August 3, Thursday—Meeting of Varion County Veterans Association at Silverside park.
August 9, Wednesday—Wisconsin picnic at state fair grounds.
September 1, 2 and 4—Round-up at Stinson.
September 2, 2 and 4—Lakeview Woodmen, Lakeview, Or.
September 6, Wednesday—Oregon Methodist Conference, Salem.
September 21, 22 and 23—Penitential round-up.
September 25 to 30 inclusive—Oregon State fair.
November 7, Tuesday—General election.

would be their own. The relationship would be more intimate and agreements would be made more understandingly if the contacts were direct between the company and the men. To try and herd all the railway men in the country into one big union under one leadership is to forfeit the prerogatives and interests of the individual.

HOLDING BACK THE RED FLOOD

Frank Vanderlip, being a successful banker, is naturally not a pessimist. Nor is he a politician, nor interested in foreign diplomacy. What he writes from Berlin he writes as a disinterested observer. Also he has studied the facts at close quarters, not at long range.

And Mr. Vanderlip sees a distinct danger of war in Europe in the autumn, with Bolshevik armies advancing on Poland and Rumania. Storm clouds are gathering along the no-man's land, where the Red forces come in contact with the civilized nations.

By a strange coincidence another competent American correspondent, Mr. Hogue, writing from Paris, senses this same ebb and flow of the Communist tide as it acts and reacts on the more distant capitals of Europe.

It would be folly to shut our eyes to the facts. The probability of the Red army advancing on Rumania and Poland in the time of autumn harvest looms larger every week, while nothing is accomplished to quiet the unrest and doubt and suspicion prevalent on the continent of Europe.

Unless some sort of equilibrium is reached by which the allied powers can work for, instead of against, the restoration of Germany, the incentive for the Russian hordes to sweep across Poland and Rumania may be too strong to be resisted. Even the French people, says Mr. Hogue, are waking to the fact that the collection of reparations is not such a burning question as the possibility of flinging a distraught Germany into the blood-stained apron of a hungry Russia.

Mr. Vanderlip places his finger on the sore spot in European relations: Disorganized Russia has nothing to offer to any civilized power in return for the financial aid she is so desperately seeking. And as soon as it becomes apparent that such financial relief for soviet Russia is an impossibility, then that desperation is likely to take a more ugly turn and an invasion of non-Communist Europe will be the only antidote for the soviet leaders against a popular outburst among their own disillusioned nationals.

This is the situation that Mr. Vanderlip sees developing in the danger zone of Europe where Poland and Rumania lie almost at the mercy of the only large army remaining in Europe—the army of Russia—estimated at 1,600,000 men, well trained and under competent officers.

History, indeed, bears out this contention of Mr. Vanderlip. When internal disturbances threatened the first French republic after the Reign of Terror it was to foreign war and hoped-for foreign victories that the republican leaders turned to distract the French people from too close an investigation of their own internal troubles.

It was an English statesman, Lord Palmerston, who, after a fierce campaign by the radicals for domestic reconstruction, remarked, "Thank God, the country is once more safely at war." Indeed, many foreign wars have indirectly been the result of troublesome agitation at home.

The Russian leaders fear beyond everything else a weakening of the continued failure of Russian trade and commerce to function, even on the most limited scale. Nothing would more speedily restore that morale than a successful march of rapine and plunder through helpless Rumania and poorly defended Poland. It is, moreover, a significant fact that, while the soviets have neglected to find any working basis for their civil administration, they have succeeded in building up a capable military force of large dimensions.

Certainly that army is not being kept up to tip-top standards for ornamental purposes. It was through an army lured by the bait of loot and plunder that the soviets established themselves in Russia. There is no loot or plunder left in Russia itself. For what purpose, then, is Red Russia maintaining the largest standing army in Europe?

THE BOND BUYER

The Americans are fast becoming a race of stock and bondholders. A generation ago the aver-

age worker did not even carry a banking account and his conceptions of finance were decidedly hazy. He thought that government bonds only associated with millionaires and dress suits. Nowadays the man in the street has his nest of government securities and talks intelligently about the respective merits of industrial or railway shares for speculative ends. The stock in any big corporation may be owned by hundreds of thousands of small investors. Recently the telephone company in New York offered a block of \$25,000,000 of its stock to patrons and subscribers. Applications came in from 107,000 persons for more than \$85,000,000. The offerings had to be scaled down and many of them rejected. A corporation may not have any soul, but if it has a million Americans for its owners it can hardly be classed as a menace to the public. Almost any man you meet may be a bondholder in these times.

OBJECT LESSONS

A Russian woman—a laboratory scientist of repute—claims to have isolated the germ of typhus and thereby acquired a vaccine that will render the body immune to this dread visitant. It is asserted that Russia alone has lost 10,000,000 lives from plagues of typhus within the last four years. What this discovery would mean to Russia alone may therefore be imagined. In Germany another scientist is said to have discovered an infallible remedy for sleeping sickness, the mysterious malady that threatens to depopulate whole districts of South and equatorial Africa. He is cooperating with Belgian and British doctors to extend relief into their colonies. Here are examples of what Russian and German science can do when it is directed toward the relief of humanity. What a nice world this would be if all its brain power were exercised along avenues of peace and good will.

A REAL PESSIMIST

Stanley Coulter, dean of Purdue university, has found a new definition for the word "pessimist," which he gave to the Optimist club of Lafayette, Ind., at a club luncheon a few days ago.

Dean Coulter, who is chairman of the Near East relief organization of Tippecanoe county, made an appeal to the club for Armenian orphan aid, his talk supplementing a showing of the picture "Alice in Wonderland."

The dean asserted that all optimists must come to the relief of distressed people of the world. "I know the optimists of this club," he said, "and I am sure there is not one of you like the man I recently heard about—a man who feels bad when he feels good for fear he will feel worse after he feels better. That gentlemen, is the latest explanation of a real pessimist."

SHADES OF CONFUCIUS!

An American secretary of the navy, lying in an airship along the course of the great Chinese wall, but at an altitude of 4000 feet, suddenly finds himself at the mercy of fate. The engine ceases its throbbing, and there is fine prospect of a drop of something less than a mile to the rocks below. But by tobogganing over a cloud and shooting the chutes down the Milky Way the pilot was able to bring his machine to earth. It was dashed to pieces amid bleak and inhospitable hills, but none of those on board was killed. They were able to drag their way to the nearest railway station, where the news of their plight was telephoned to the capital and a special train sent for their rescue. If anybody had written this for a scenario for a moving picture 100 years ago he would have been accounted the wildest dreamer of his time. In the first place, they had no scenarios or moving pictures in those days and American naval secretaries were not flying in the heavens. Neither did any foreign devil have much of a chance of observing the great Chinese wall. Nor were they having special trains or telephones in China at that time. All things considered, it was a field day for the imagination—even in these hectic times. It sounds like a jazz record.

SAFETY FIRST

The government has just burned up 120 airships that cost more than \$1,000,000. They had become rusty and damaged and it was found better to cremate them than take any chances in experiments. After a biplane has been reduced to two pounds of dust and ashes it ceases to be dangerous.

HAS THE HABIT

The cost of living is hanging on steadily at about 50 per cent above the 1914 level. It refuses to budge more than a point or way or the other and then settle back at the 50-per-cent-up not and breathes easy again. It simply has the habit.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

The recount is on—But the way it starts, it may last till after the November election. Then what?

A Salem friend suggests that when there is an automobile mix-up, resulting in the death or injury of any one, and when a mix-up, is due to a drunken driver, there should be a way to get back at the bootlegger or moonshiner who furnished the booze to charge him with murder with damages. This friend insists that he is a participant criminal, cessary before the fact, or whaver the legal sharks call it. A way, he is the most guilty of all parties of the crime or the injury without the booze there would have been no mix-up; and furnishing of the booze was crime in the first place.

Herbert Hoover is getting a well in getting and producing coal mines into action. W ample Hoovering and hard work by those willing to work, perhaps the east that depends coal will manage to eke out; even though the strike is not settled.

The chances for peace and harmony in Jackson county will appear more encouraging with a larger vote to the credit of a sheriff who won in the reelection. He just a little more than squeaked through with about 300 majority.

American and British farm have been driven out of Patagonia by bandits and labor trouble. But what were American farm doing in Patagonia, any way, millions of better chances in the country, especially in the Sal district, under a stable government and all but ideal conditions.

Former United States Senator Cornell Cole has a case in court in Los Angeles which he proposes to try himself, and it has been signed to a date in October when he will have passed 100th birthday. His recent t across the continent seems have done him good; made him feel younger.

A MEDITATION

"I have been marvelously afforded in the privilege which I joy in living in this beautiful world with its wonderful climate, a fruitfulness, containing all elements of good health and happiness. I am thankful for these and for the measure of prosperity that has come to me. I am thankful for the high tide of civilization and for clean city conditions which make it possible to live a good life. I would gladly learn what our greatest community needs that I might contribute of my fluence and means at once to relief and thus help bring home community that much nearer to a perfect community."

If the 250 members of three service organizations in Salem should then meditate on the privilege of becoming individually responsible for \$100 each, Salem new hospital would be finished occupied, and doing its full duty to our community before winter. That would be constructive building and would contribute pay service dividends far beyond the life span of the giver. There should be 250 others who if they would do likewise, the rectors of the Salem hospital could at once add at least one the proposed wings to the building thus doubling its service capacity.

The board of directors of Salem hospital is made up of following persons who have themselves the task of securing these funds. They are all folk, and any one of them who be glad if you would today pay them how much you are interested in completing the first unit of the Salem hospital building.

Charles A. Park, August H. Easton, T. B. Kay, Russell C. Williams, McGlechrist, Jr., T. Roth, Mrs. Grover Bellinger, J. Williams, Mrs. A. H. St. or, Mrs. A. N. Bush, Roy Shie H. S. Gile, L. J. Simer, F. Deckebach and H. W. Meyers.

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\$625 Geo. Miller Piano \$265

On terms of \$5 down and \$2 week. This piano has deep rich mellow tone, very easy to play. This is a real buy and go quickly at this ridiculous low price.

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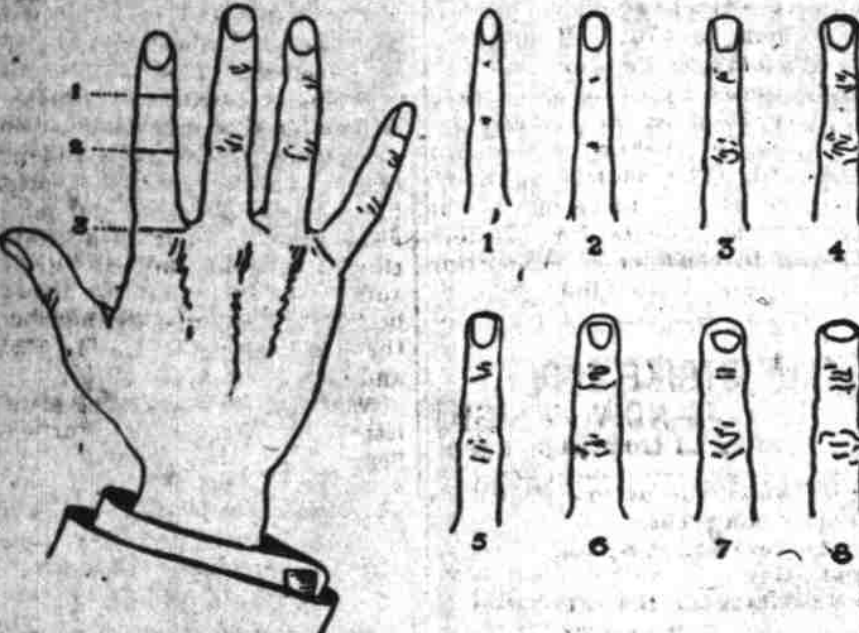
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The Biggest Little Paper in the World

Edited by John H. Miller

FORTUNE-TELLING—SECRETS OF PALMISTRY



Lesson No. 2—

What the Fingers Reveal

In this series of ten lessons, Mrs. Garnet Thatcher, who has studied palmistry for 25 years, reveals the secrets of the age-old art, just as it is practiced by fortune-tellers.

Believe as much of it as you want—that's up to you. It isn't all myth, and it isn't all science. But this you are sure—if you study these articles, you will learn all the main facts about palmistry, and you will have a lot of fun telling your friends' fortunes. An amateur fortune-teller is always popular at parties and picnics.

Your fingers are guide-posts to your character. They tell many things about what you are and what you like. A little study of hands will teach you the art of reading fingers.

In the early days of palm study, there was supposed to be something magical about hand-reading, and, in order to make it sound still more mysterious, the fingers were named after the planets. These names are still used by fortune-tellers today. The first finger is Jupiter; the second or middle finger, Saturn; the third finger, Apollo; the little finger, Mercury.

hall of Saturn, and Mercury reaches just to the first joint of Apollo. This marks a well-balanced person. If any finger is longer than it should be, it means that the qualities of that finger rule. Jupiter stands for pride and ambition; Saturn, love of study; Apollo, love of color, music, and art; Mercury, shrewdness, wit and love of business.

Hold your hand in front of you with the fingers spread the way they naturally fall. If the thumb is at right angles to the hand and set low, you are independent and dislike having any one boss you. If Jupiter and Saturn are wide apart, you are independent in your way of thinking and decide things for yourself. If Saturn and Apollo fall far apart you are careless in your manners and never plan ahead. If Mercury is not wide, you do as you please and don't care what people say; you also have talent for acting.

Examine Finger Tips. Now look at your finger tips. If they are pointed, as in figure No. 1, you are a dreamer and an idealist; if conical (No. 2), you have artistic tastes and love of beauty; if square (No. 3), you have common sense; if spatulate (No. 4), you are restless, love action, and are fond of animals.

Long nails (No. 5) show a frank nature, and small nails (Nos. 7 and 8) show that you keep things to yourself. Short nails belong to a critical person and nails that are broader than

they are long show that their owner is fault-finding and quarrelsome.

Ridges on the nails are signs of nervousness. A "medium-sized, smooth nail is best for health and happiness."

On next week's article Mrs. Thatcher will tell what can be learned by the study of people's thumbs.)

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

THE ROOM BEYOND

Dorian lay back in his wheelchair and watched the rain beat against the window. "Hannah!" he called fretfully. His nurse hurried to him. "I hate it here," he complained. "I don't see why we ever came. As long as I'm always going to be this way, they might at least pick a place where there's nice scenery."

Hannah suggested reading to him but he only grunted sullenly. She sighed and went to fix him some broth. Taking care of Dorian was no easy job. Ever since his injury two years ago he had been peevish and unreasonable. He had overheard the doctor saying he would never walk again, and now that there was some hope he might be able to use his feet he refused to try, saying he knew they were only trying to fool him. To please his father he tried to take a few steps, but couldn't because of the pain. Since then he had been worse than ever. And now that they had moved and he disliked the new place, he was unbearable.

His nurse came in with his broth. "I want to be wheeled around," he commanded. "Take me down to the corridor and into some of the rooms I haven't been

PICTURE PUZZLE

BY BEGINNING AT A CERTAIN LETTER AND SKIPPING THE SAME NUMBER OF LETTERS EACH TIME YOU WILL FIND A HIDDEN MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

SETNEOM
XOOREAH
SBILKRU
YPLNOTP

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in. Through this door." He pointed to a wide door, carved like all the doors in the castle-like building.

"It's locked," said Hannah. "You can't go in there. I don't know why, but nobody can." Dorian was interested. He thought it was silly not to let him go into the room beyond. Later when his father came up, he asked about it.

"I promised the owner when I rented the place that no one should enter that room," his father explained. "I don't know why. Some mystery. No, I don't believe it's really locked. But a promise is a promise."

Dorian began to think a little less about himself. He spent a great deal of time thinking about the mysterious room. He tried to wheedle Hannah into taking him in, but she refused. His curiosity grew and grew.

One day Hannah was gone, and he was alone in his chair by the window. He was possessed by a sudden idea. He managed to wheel his chair to the door, but he couldn't reach the knob. His cheeks began to glow with excitement. Slowly he raised himself in his chair. The chair slipped, and he was standing on his own two feet. He clenched his fists and opened the door. He heard an excited cry. There stood his father at his elbow.

"It's just an ordinary room," said Dorian. "Oh no," said his father. "You've gone through the door to health and happiness, my son. I knew you'd try it."