

The Oregon Statesman

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CONTEMPTIBLE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS

The Statesman a few days ago spoke of the contemptible members of the United States Senate from the South who voted for high rates on schedules where the products of their states were affected, in the consideration of the protective tariff bill in the upper house of Congress.

And then voted against the whole bill on the final roll call. The story deserves a little particularizing. By a nearly two to one vote the Fordney-Cumber tariff bill passed the Senate, August 19th. To be exact, the vote was "Yeas" 48, "Nays" 25, "Not Voting" 23.

This would have made the full vote 60 for and 36 against. Only three Democrats were consistently protectionist throughout, voting for the measure on the final roll call. They were the two Senators from Louisiana, Broussard and Ransdell, and Kendrick of Wyoming, who is up for re-election.

Some weeks ago Ashurst of Arizona announced that if, in his belief, the bill was an honest bill he would vote for it. He was at that time splitting the blue empyrean with speeches for protection on Pima cotton. The Senate gave that commodity 7 cents a pound. Ashurst wanted twice that much.

On all Texas products Sheppard of that state voted for the highest possible protection, he also outbidding the Senate on those products. But when the showdown came he voted against the bill. There was no limit to the duties he would exact for peanuts, vegetable oils, Angora wool, rice, etc., but when it came to protecting the products of other states he was a tariff chameleon.

Heflin of Alabama demanded a prohibitive duty on graphite. The records do not show what financial interest he has in that commodity. It is a new Alabama industry, created by the late war, which has been closed down during the past three years of competition under the Democratic tariff law.

Fletcher and Trammell, of Florida, who had been so solicitous for protection to citrus fruits and pineapples, went back to the free trade camp when the whole bill was put to a vote.

About the time peanuts were being discussed in the Sen-

ate, Swanson of Virginia was campaigning for reelection, and Virginia is the goober state. He voted for prohibitive rates on peanuts, beat Westmoreland Davis for the nomination, and then voted against the bill.

Jones of New Mexico followed in the footsteps of Ashurst and will emulate that nimble gentleman in his campaign for reelection.

Naturally, Congress and the country have a far greater respect for those Democratic Senators who were out and out free traders and went down with their flag flying, than they have for those who carried a locker full of colors from which selection was made to meet any expediency. The truth is these kaleidoscopic flag-flyers knew full well the Republicans would pass a bill which protected all interests, irrespective of section; so they sought the backing of the importers for re-election as free traders, and of their immediate constituents as high-priests of protection where the interests of those constituents were concerned.

They made the tariff a local issue because by caliber they are local office holders.

At a Toledo seance, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had his arm stroked by a spirit. It must have been an agreeable change from having his leg pulled.—Life.

Col. Bryan says that miracles are still possible. His election to something would demonstrate the truth of his statement. — Exchange.

More evidences showing up every day of a healthy poultry boom in the Salem district. It cannot get too big. The room is unlimited.

There will not be enough help in prune harvest to take care of the crop in the Salem district as fast as it should be taken care of. But favorable weather may allow of the whole crop to be gathered and prepared and marketed.

This country has spent more than five billions of dollars during the past eight years for food for starving people in Europe. And still comes the cry from across the ocean that America has deserted the world; from some quarters across the ocean.

The final solution of the coal problem will be the use of the water powers; and about half of the full amount of water power in the United States is in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. See what is coming

When strikes cost \$15,000,000 a day it is high time to ask whether, after all, it would be better to accept arbitration and try to reach some peaceful solution of labor difficulties. This is a problem for the whole country as well as for the employer and the employe directly affected. Everybody loses.

ALL DRESSED UP

A prominent society woman

says that she can dress for the street or an afternoon call in 16 minutes. It is a good thing that she does not have to shave. At that, we are wondering what kind of a make-up can be assembled in 10 minutes. None of the wives on our block can accomplish this marvel.—Los Angeles Times.

HUGHES SPEAKS FOR NEW-BERRY

A Washington correspondent sends the following to The Statesman:

Secretary of State Hughes has rendered a service to the cause of truth in reviewing the celebrated Newberry case in reply to a letter of inquiry from New Jersey. No man in the country enjoys a higher reputation for intellectual honesty and courage in expressing his convictions than Mr. Hughes, and no man in the country has a more intimate knowledge of the Newberry case than he. Mr. Hughes was Mr. Newberry's counsel and presented the argument before the United States supreme court that resulted in a favorable verdict for the senator. Hence there is no man better qualified to discuss the case or more entitled to the confidence of the people.

"Despite the long period of preparation," Mr. Hughes reminds us, "the rigid investigation, the careful choosing of their ground, the long drawn out trial, the attempt in every possible way to besmirch, and the zeal, ability and even bitterness of his pursu-

FUTURE DATES

September 1, 2 and 4—Round-up at Stayton. September 2, 3 and 4—Lakeview Round-up, Lakeview, Or. September 4, Monday—Marion county Odd Fellows' picnic at Silverton. September 6, Wednesday—Oregon Methodist Conference, Salem. September 7, 8 and 9—State Elks convention, Seaside. September 21, 22 and 23—Piedmont round-up. September 25 to 30 inclusive—Oregon State fair. October 5, 6 and 7—Polk County fair, Dallas. November 7, Tuesday—General election.

ers, their endeavor to establish a violation of the law on the part of Senator Newberry completely failed and accordingly Senator Newberry stood as a senator duly elected by the people of the state of Michigan and entitled to his seat in the senate of the United States."

Secretary Hughes recalls that Mr. Newberry's conviction in the Michigan court was obtained on a statute held by the majority of the supreme court to be unconstitutional; that it involved no finding of moral turpitude by the jury; and that it was obtained only through a most serious mis- construction of the law that ex- posed the senator to conviction, no matter how high-minded he might have been in the conduct of the campaign. "It should be borne in mind," says Mr. Hughes, "that Senator Newberry's conviction in the lower court was not based on any charge of fraud or corruption or of the use of money for any illegal purposes or of any act involving moral turpitude."

It is apparent that in several states Democratic candidates are going to use the Newberry case in an attempt to besmirch the record of senators coming up for reelection who voted in favor of Senator Newberry. The truth will never hurt Mr. Newberry or any of those who rallied to his support, and it is only on the wicked perversion of the truth that the hopes of his adversaries rest. In every state where the Newberry case is to be made an issue this fall it is the duty of the voters to inform themselves as to the facts so they can assign a proper value to the reckless statements that Democratic orators are likely to make.

WAGES ALWAYS GO UP

The trend toward higher wages is inexorable. Recent researches in England have developed that over a period of 750 years the wages in British building trades have advanced at least 20 per cent during every 50 years. At times the increase has been as much as 46 per cent. During every war in this period wages increased more than 40 per cent. There were reactions, but in no case did the reaction carry the wages below the point where the 20 to 40 per cent average increase for a 50-year period was disturbed.

The wage increase during the great war reached 320 per cent. That, of course, could not be expected to continue. But our own bureau of labor statistics has found that over a long period of years the wage increase in the building trades in America today were bound to be 18 per cent higher than they were in 1913. The increases denote an improvement in the standard of living regardless of costs and prices. Higher cost of living may necessitate adjustments upward, but never below the average increase in the standard.

History seems to establish this law of continued increase. The acceptance of this law by our employers would do much to eliminate our industrial unrest, but rather, and fully as important, its acceptance would tend to stabilize and stimulate our whole business structure.

For our workers are the great buying public. There are forty-one and a half million persons gainfully employed in the United States. Of these, 24,500,000 are the actual wage earners, skilled and semi-skilled workers, laborers and servants. If to these you add those engaged in clerical and kindred work, you have practically thirty and a half million, or 73 per cent of all those gainfully employed who are on a wage or salary basis. Their income lies in the pay envelope. They and their dependents make up the great buying body of the American public. Their money makes the mare so in American business. From a bald business point of view this fact should establish the wisdom of the saving wage.

456 Court St. Phones 256 257

PICTURE PUZZLE

Herb is spending the summer at Clear Lake. One of his gang put this message on his porch last night. Can you help Herb read this?

Answer to last puzzle: Tennessee, Columbia, Colorado.

regardless of its effect on the social and civic life of the nation.—Secretary of Labor Davis in Farm Life.

VACATION

The water runs deep where the gray trout sleep In the pool at the foot of the hill. At that deep pool, stone-bedded, cool. I stoop and drink my fill. And all the joy of a care-free boy Is mine as I quaff that rill.

The trout come out and look about To see if I come to play. And the heart of me would, if it only could. Have the rest of me there al- way.

But the world is old and the world is cold That says that I may not stay.

Back to the streets where people meet. Back to the marts of trade. Back to the crowd and the noises loud. And the business the crowd has made.

But my heart will be where the gray trout see The shadows grow and fade. —Ruth Cameron.

Dr. Donahue Goes to Salem

Dr. J. A. Donahue, well known veterinarian of Ritzville, has moved to Salem, Oregon. He has been in Ritzville for the past eight years and has had a very extensive practice in this and adjoining counties. The farmers here are sorry to see him leave, as he is considered one of the best veterinarians in the state and stands high with the prominent stockmen of Ritzville and Adams county.

Dr. Donahue has been deputy state and county veterinarian during his residence in Ritzville. He recently took a post graduate course in California, doing special work in sterility and other diseases of dairy cattle. As Salem is a much larger place, with good farming country tributary, he thinks it offers better opportunities than does this county.

His family are in the east at the present, but will join the Doctor in Salem before the opening of school.—Ritzville, Wash., Journal-Times.

It is pretty hard to tell when a man ought to quit. Many a one has thrown up his hands at a time when a little more patience would have achieved success.

COMING!

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FORTUNE-TELLING—SECRETS OF PALMISTRY

By GARNET THATCHER



Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 3

Lesson 6—The Headline

(In these ten lessons, Mrs. Garnet Thatcher, who has studied palmistry for 25 years, reveals the secrets of the age-old art. Believe as much as you want—that's up to you. At any rate, you're sure to have fun telling your friends' fortunes. An amateur fortune-teller is always popular at parties.)

The line of head, which begins at or near the line of life and runs across the hand, should be even, deep, of good color and with few or no branches. This shows clear-thinking and self-control.

If this line rises close to, or touching, the life-line (a, Fig. 1) it indicates caution; if tied together for some distance, lack of confidence; if it begins far down the life-line (a, Fig. 3) late mental development and probable criminal tendency.

When the head-line runs straight across the hand, it discloses practical common sense. A wavy line shows lack of decision, and a curve upward, love of money.

Ambition Revealed

When the line rises on the mount, Jupiter (a, Fig. 2), it indicates self-confidence and ambition, with ability as a public

speaker. If the space between head and life-lines is very wide, the person will be impulsive and foolhardy.

When the line slopes to Luna (b, Fig. 2), there is an active imagination. When one branch is straight and another runs to Lun (b and c, Fig. 2), it indicates versatility. If there is also a branch rising toward Mercury (d, Fig. 2), the talents will be turned into money.

Branches Run to Mounts

On many hand there are branches running to the different mounts. These give the person the qualities of each mount so connected. If the branch goes to Jupiter, the interest is in the public; if to Saturn, in science, chemistry, mines, or farming; if to Apollo, in art, drama, dancing; if to Mercury, in business, medicine, or mathematics; if to Mars, in army life; if to Venus, in singing, society and decorative arts; if to Luna, in mystic subjects, the sea, and travel.

A chained line (c, Fig. 1) shows lack of concentration. An island in the line usually prophesies a fever (c, Fig. 2); if at the end of the line (b, Fig. 3), the person may be subject to mental trouble. (Next article: "The Heart Line")

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

THE COUNT

The boys had nicknamed him "the count," because he was so aristocratic looking and so proud. He was partly Spanish—a tall, sallow, thin boy with dark, brooding eyes and a flashing temper. He didn't make friends easily, though people who got to know him always liked him.

He lived in the big iron-fenced Morton place. His mother, a queer-looking, pale little lady who was seldom seen, was a Morton. When the old colonel had died, she and her son had come back from some foreign place to live there.

Carlo, "the count," never invited anyone to play in the Morton yard. They wouldn't have wanted to, anyway; it was so dark and gloomy. Sometimes he played with the other fellows in the neighborhood or even went over to their houses, though he never offered to return the favor.

Gradually the boys began to dislike the count. They resented his nice looking clothes and his well-bred air. "Just because he's one of those rich Mortons is no reason why he should be so stuck-up," complained Billy Gordon, who lived in a cottage at the end of the street. "We've all decided to leave him alone to his old 'castle.' We're none of us good enough to be invited in."

Billy's mother, a "regular mother-person," smiled. "I rather like him," she said. "He seems a manly fellow. Maybe he's sort of shy. Bring him home tomorrow." Billy sulked, but he brought Carlo home the next afternoon. They played croquet, and then Mrs. Gordon invited them in for some fresh doughnuts and milk. Carlo was a regular boy in one way at least—he ate ravenously, even more than Billy did. Mrs. Gordon watched him in a puzzled, worried way.

The next day at dinner she seemed very sober. Suddenly she turned to Billy. "Listen, son, she said, 'I want you to bring Carlo over every day. We're go-



ing to have him to dinner often, too, if he'll come. This is to be a secret between you and mother. The reason he's so thin is he's hungry. I went up to the Morton house today on a make-believe errand to see that old, half-blind cook of theirs. I found out some things. Carlo's mother was in an accident and her mind isn't quite right. They have hardly any money, but she thinks they have. That's why Carlo manages to dress so well. And he doesn't eat much so his mother can have the dainties she needs. No wonder he never invited any of you in!"

Carlo is still "the count," but to Billy, at least, he's a real nobleman.



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