

The Oregon Statesman

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UPHOLD THE UPHOLDERS OF THE LAW

Two thousand heads bowed in silent tribute in the little cemetery at Woodburn on Wednesday when the body of Grover C. Todd, murdered federal prohibition agent, was lowered into its last resting place.

So reads a newspaper account— And another newspaper story tells of the destitution of the widow and small children of Glenn H. Price, down at Multnomah station, on the Oregon Electric; the woman made a widow and the children rendered fatherless by the shot of a drunken Indian at New Grand Ronde early Sunday morning.

Todd and Price gave their lives in the performance of their duty in enforcing the laws of their country which they had sworn to enforce.

At such a time as this it would seem the duty of every law abiding citizen in the land to uphold the upholders of the law.

To speak words of approbation to the men who are charged with the unpleasant and dangerous duties of hunting down and bringing to the bar of justice the bootleggers and moonshiners who are violating the fundamental law of the federal government and the United States statutes and the like laws and enactments of most of the states of the Union.

And one man in print blames the enforcing officers for carrying guns.

What would he have them carry? Would he have them carry sticks of candy for such characters as a liquor crazed Indian?

A young bootlegger was fined in a Salem court yesterday for carrying a gun. Did any one ever hear of a bootlegger who did not carry a gun?

Then are the officers who are given warrants for their arrest to carry only salt or candy or a bottle of chloroform?

What can such violators of the law think when they see in public print their own criminal acts by inference condoned, and the officers who are charged with their arrest blamed for their methods of making such arrests?

Are not the men who blame the officers of the law and have only soft words and excuses for the violators of the law particeps criminis when a violator like the drunken Indian murders the officers of the law? Is not the blood of such faithful men as Todd and Price on their heads, as on the head of the Indian made mad by moonshine?

There must be an end to the making light of any law of the land by any man or set of men. In the heart of the unthinking, contempt for one law breeds contempt for all law. Down at Los Angeles, the other day, a National Guard soldier, sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California, was informed that if he continued in the performance of his duties as a member of the National Guard, he would lose his place where he was employed. He remained in the National Guard and lost his place. But he remained a patriot. Is there any true American citizen who will not applaud him for his choice— For remaining to uphold the laws of his country?

What should be thought of any man who would sneer at his choice? What safety is there for the stability of this government if men cannot be had who can be trusted to uphold and enforce its laws— All its laws?

What safety for life and property and for pure womanhood and decent manhood? If the bootlegger is to be coddled, why not the rapist and the robber? It all comes to the same end, in the contempt of law; of any law.

All reverence to the memories of such martyrs to duty as Todd and Price! And to the potential Todds and Prices on the police forces of our cities; in the offices of the sheriffs of our counties; on the rolls of the federal law enforcement officers— Everywhere!

Wherever there is a faithful guardian on duty to keep within leash the forces that are forever plotting evil and crime!

A distinguished English woman recently wrote with feeling of the friendship in which English police officers are held by the people of that country, and of the apparently opposite general feeling in the United States. It is high time we took stock of ourselves and corrected this malign tendency, fed partly by the propaganda of coddling the violators of our dry laws and sneering at the men under oath to enforce those laws.

To be a picker is to be patriotic; leal and loyal to your community and country.

Beh for the primary system. It can soon be managed that either party can make the other nominate the man easiest to beat.

Salem will take care of the fair crowds, if there are beds enough in the city. There will be a persistent effort to list all rooms.

Talk of a general strike in retaliation for Attorney General Daugherty's injunction proceedings is a way of organized labor's expressing its high indignation. There will be no general strike.

It is reported that an increase of 150 per cent in the price of German toys is a probability of the coming holiday season. It ought to help American toy makers to cheer up.

Signs that Alaska is looking up appear not only in the opening of a college of agriculture and engineering "farthest north," but in the introduction of huge caterpillar tractors to haul ore and coal from the mines to the railroads and in plans that are un-

der consideration for the establishment of an airplane route for carrying supplies into the interior.

Country editors seem to be doing fairly well. One is president of the United States. Another will be governor of California after the beginning of the year.— Los Angeles Times

"Place the Versailles noose upon the rich," the Bolsheviks at Moscow are advising the German people. If Germany is slow to take the advice it is largely because of the example offered by Russia.

The man or the newspaper casting slurs at the officers who are charged with the enforcement of the laws are particeps criminis with the murderers of the offi-

FUTURE DATES

September 9 and 10—State Elks convention, Beaslie. September 16, Saturday—D.A.R. to observe National Constitution day. September 17, Sunday—National Constitution day. September 21, 22 and 23—Pacifists' road-up. September 24, Sunday—Annual Y.M.C.A. "Setting up" conference, Wallace fair. September 27, Wednesday—Oregon Poultry Livestock association to meet. September 28 to 30 inclusive—Oregon State fair. October 5, 6 and 7—Polk County fair. Dallas. November 7, Tuesday—General elec-

cers; partly responsible for the such tragedies as occurred the other day in Polk county.

Every new house built in and every new resident brought to Salem means a possible expansion of the fruit industry. It is now a question of hands; harvesters; pickers; workers in the packing plants.

Everything but the time now seems to have been settled in regard to the projected conference at Venice for the restoration of peace in Asia Minor. And in regard to the time the chief question now may be whether the earliest possible date is not too late.

Fruit growers who suffer from the deprivations of automobilists should be interested in the sentence to imprisonment for six months imposed by an English court on a bicyclist who climbed a fence and stole 12 cents worth of apples. Over there stealing fruit is not treated as a joke.

France is rejoicing in the finest vintage of claret since the great year, 1893, which times well with the decision of Sweden to go "wet." The French wine trade has been hard hit in recent years by prohibition in Russia and the United States and by the demoralized exchange of central Europe.

Russian scientists are said to have discovered that red has a beneficial effect upon smallpox. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that it prevents the ill effects of the white rays which it excludes, as in a photographic dark room. The fact has long been known to American medicine.

The men behind the 1925 fair need not worry over the vote in November. The people of the state will give the people of Portland the chance to spend the money. Where the backers of the fair want to put in their work is with the voters of the city of Portland, at the bond election to follow the general election.

Mr. Bryan likes Mayor Hylan's \$600,000,000 traffic plan for New York city because it involves government ownership and operation. Whether its details are workable, reasonably economical and the best available for embodying the principle is another question, upon which he is hardly an expert. Some excellent judges say no.

PREMIER POINCARÉ'S REPLY

The Balfour note attracted a great deal of notice in this country, and the reply by Premier Poincaré is not less interesting to Americans. They are not concerned in the controversy over the French debt to Great Britain, to which the reply is in part devoted, but broader questions are raised which do concern the United States as a creditor. The Balfour note has been much criti-

cized in England on the ground that some of its implications were displeasing to America; in his reply the French premier hardly tries to disguise his purpose of drawing an invidious distinction between Great Britain and the United States. This may be a little irritating in England, but it is not a very serious matter, and Americans will read the note mainly for what light it throws on the attitude of the French toward the payment of war debts.

Whereas Great Britain has emphatically declared its purpose to pay in full what it owes to the United States, no such declaration has come from France, and the Poincaré note points rather to a program of partial cancellation. It draws a distinction between war debts and the debt incurred after the armistice for the purchase of surplus American stores; "at least this part of the debt," the French premier says, "is a commercial debt." In regard to the rest the same argument is held to apply as in the case of the debt to England, except that apparently a prior claim for the United States is allowed on the ground that "it entered the war without its existence being directly menaced and to defend its honor and the principles which form the basis of civilization." Whether this is giving England or the United States the better moral ground for entering the war is a question which may be left to casuists, but in any case the premier seems to feel that it justifies paying England last.

What is not so clear is the prospect of paying any part of the French war debt, whether to Great Britain or to this country. France "can in no case consider any settlement whatsoever of the debts she contracted during the war as long as the sums which she has advanced and which she will have to advance for reconstruction of her devastated regions have not been covered by Germany." Whether this can ever be realized is now problematical, and if even a beginning of the payment of allied debts, as the note seems to imply, is to wait upon this remote contingency, there may be justification for the blunt assertion of Louis Loucheur that "France will never pay a sou." From the point of view of Washington the note is also interesting because our government, which disliked Lord Balfour's coupling of interrelated debts with the debt to the United States, has been equally set against such a linking of the latter with the German indemnity as is made in the French reply.

At one point Premier Poincaré writes with scant regard for the facts of history: "During the preparation of the peace treaties the victorious countries decided for the first time in history not to claim from the conquered country the cost of the war." They decided to take all that the conquered countries could pay; the allies after the Napoleonic wars treated France a good deal more generously than that. In history the war that can be made

to pay for it is fortunately the exception rather than the rule.

THE 1925 FAIR AGAIN Portland asks the voters of the other sections of Oregon to give it permission to tax itself for the financing of the 1925 exposition. This appeal is to be made in every section of the state, emphasizing the fact that the tax is to rest on Portland alone, and all that is asked is that the voters elsewhere support the proposed constitutional amendment that will permit Oregon's metropolis to go ahead and provide the money for the great exposition.

"Oregon needs a comprehensive program to attract people from all parts of the United States," says Mayor George L. Baker, who heads the exposition committee.

"We are certain that the 1925 exposition will bring to this state thousands of persons who are seeking new homes or new lines of investment, and we are certain that every part of the state will benefit. The state of Oregon is less advertised than either California or Washington, yet we have abundant resources and opportunities for business men, farmers, orchardists, stock men, investors, etc. We must set forth these advantages if we are to reap the benefit of increased population in keeping with the general growth of the Pacific coast and to develop our state as it should be developed in the next few years.

"The 1925 exposition is not a Portland fair; it is for the entire state, although Portland asks that the other sections of the state sanction its plans to tax itself so that the exposition may proceed. Oregon is developing too slowly; we must advertise to the world our resources and opportunities. The 1925 exposition offers the way on a large scale. We must 'sell' the state to thousands of newcomers, and that will be the objective of the great exposition."

The campaign for support of the constitutional amendment is now on full tilt, and will be prosecuted with vigor until election day, November 6, in all parts of the state—

A campaign that, as The Statesman has said before, ought not to be considered necessary—

For certainly no voter in Oregon, outside of Portland, has any good reason to vote to deny the people of the metropolis the privilege of bonding themselves to raise money for an exposition that is by its very nature calculated to do proportionately as much good to every part of the state as to that particular portion within the city limits of Portland.

CALL FOR HELP

Now it is said that it will be necessary to put Austria under a mandate in order to save the country. Germany needs a receiver; France a doctor; Italy a guardian, and Russia a conservator. It will still take a lot of patching to get Europe away from the undertaker.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Larger Willamette— It is to be put over. And by the same sign, and other signs, a larger and larger Salem.

The way to enforce the laws is to enforce them, and for every person who is interested in decency and good government to stand behind every enforcing officer. Anything else leads toward anarchy and Bolshevism and red ruin.

W. Tyler Smith, formerly circulation manager of the Statesman publications, passed through Salem last night, on his way home from a trip to the east. After leaving Salem, he was circulation manager for the Hearst farm paper at Los Angeles. For a year he has been the southern California distributor for the Falls tires and Evergreen tubes. He is located at 1242 South Flower street, Los Angeles, and he is doing a whale of a business, with a big future. Mrs. Smith and their baby of about 15 months are fine, as many Salem friends will be pleased to know—the latter member of the family being a matter of news to their friends up this way.

The hearts of a sympathetic nation and world will turn towards the sick bed of President Harding's wife in the White House.

The current weekly financial letter of Henry Clews, the Wall street authority, reports the net operating income for 1922 class 1 railroads of the United States for July as \$45,263,070 or 2,300,000 over a year ago; and that "carloadings have at all times been far ahead of last year's and from this time forward will be about up to the limit of capacity." That sounds good. And it does not look like the shopmen's strike was getting very far.

Advertisement for Carabana Cigars, featuring an illustration of a man smoking and text describing the product and its availability.

The Junior Statesman

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FOOTBALL—Star Quarterback Tells How to Play

BY AUBREY DEVINE



LESSON NO. 1. HOLDING AND SHIFTING THE BALL.

(This is the first of a series of twelve practical football lessons by Aubrey Devine, last year's captain of the University of Iowa eleven, which won the championship of the Big Ten Conference of the Middle West. Mr. Devine was the star quarterback of the year, and sport writers everywhere placed him on the All-American team. He is assistant football coach at his university this year.)

The boy who wants to be a good football player, who dreams of some day carrying the ball down a college field lined with cheering thousands, must, from the very start, learn to play right. When you're playing with "the gang" in your back yard; when you're kicking the ball around in the school athletic field—that's the time to practice holding the ball right, and getting the right kicking position.

The first things to learn are how to hold the ball while carrying it, and how to shift it properly from one arm to the other. Hold Ball Correctly. The proper way to hold the ball when running with it is this: One end of the ball should be placed in the palm of your hand, the fingers of which should be extended and spread out around it. The

hand is the one that is under the left arm, and the end that was under the right arm is held in the palm of the left hand.

After a boy has learned the correct way to hold and shift a ball, and has practiced it until he does it right unconsciously, he is ready to go ahead and learn other phases of the game that will be taken up in the following articles. (The next article will tell about how to run with the ball.)

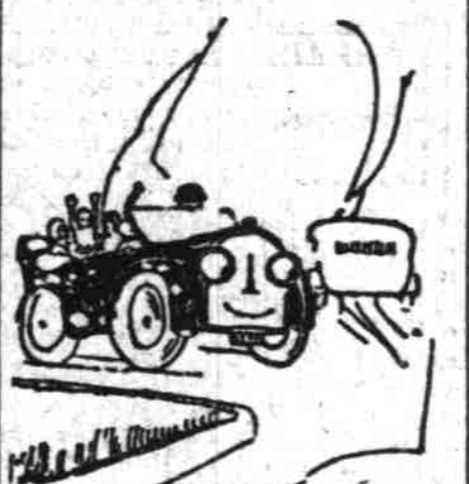
THE SHORT STORY, JR.

THE COME-DOWN

When Miss Clementine Bangs decided to sell me, I was in despair. I'd been used to very good treatment. Her chauffeur took fine care of me, and I always felt so stylish, going along the boulevard with such a popular young society lady driving me, or wheel the man in liveries at the wheel. I was still in pretty good condition, so I was snapped up by a family of social climbers, who wanted a smart looking car without paying so much for it. There was a bald-haired father, a big fat mother, and a silly looking daughter. I felt ashamed carrying them around. It wasn't for long, however, they went broke and had to sell me.

Down another rung in the ladder I went. This time a salesman bought me to use in calling on trade in and about the city. He didn't know the first thing about taking care of a car; he took me on long, rough journeys, and didn't seem to care how much he banged me up. No wonder I grew sulky and sullen and refused to run half the time. He was always hauling me into a garage, where dirty old mechanics worked over me. I began to feel like running into a telephone pole and ending it all.

Then the salesman sold me. You could hardly blame him. I was getting more on the bum all the time. A quiet-looking, rather poorly dressed man bought. He drove me up in front of a little frame house, badly in need of paint. I was horrified when a perfect stream of children of all ages came rushing out to greet me joyously. They tumbled all over me,



asking a hundred questions about me. I could have hung my hood with shame, as they touched me with their grimy hands.

Next day all went for a picnic. They just filled me nicely, if a bit snugly. I began to feel a little better. I never had seen anybody enjoy a ride so much. I felt a certain pride in going along smoothly. And when we came home and one of the girls actually patted me lovingly and said, "Dear old car, you're just like one of the family," well, I felt I hadn't sunk so low after all.

PICTURE PUZZLE

Divide the alphabet in half. Number the first 13 letters straight through, 1-13. Number the second half backwards 24-12. See if you can read this Persian greeting— 13, 1, 15 15, 25, 19, 22 21, 8, 1, 4, 25, 17 26, 5, 18, 5, 22 7, 2, 25, 17 12, 5, 21, 21

Answer in yesterday's Post, roll, picnic, cake.