

The Oregon Statesman

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HARDING HEEDS WASHINGTON'S WARNING

In his frequent manifestations of respect for the ancient landmarks of American government, President Harding demonstrates his wisdom as a statesman and justifies the confidence reposed in him by the people. He has never once lost sight of the fact that he is a servant of the people—

Not their master— And that the constitution measures his powers as it also fixes his responsibility. The return to government by law instead of government by individual ipso facto is the most promising as well as the most pleasing feature of our effort to return to normalcy. The American people have the initiative, the enterprise, and the resourcefulness to continue our marvelous development as a nation unless their efforts are hampered by governmental repression or discouraged by a socialistic policy which relieves the individual of responsibility and robs him of opportunity. The Harding administration wisely instituted the policy of less government in business.

Because public discussion has most frequently directed attention to George Washington's advice on avoidance of foreign entanglements, many people overlook other and even more important features of the famous Farewell Address. Before speaking of foreign relations, Washington presented two subjects which he apparently considered more vital to the perpetuity of American liberty. He first emphasized the importance of preserving that national unity which constitutes us one people, and then warned against the dangers of usurpation of power. The text of this portion of his address is well worth quoting in full.

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiment, ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield."

It would have been easy for President Harding, in the recent strike disturbances, to overstep his constitutional authority and usurp the power the States in preserving peace and protecting life and property. That power, once assumed and conceded, would mean the devitalizing of State and municipal governments, and the weakening of the sense of responsibility of the people for the kind of government they have at the hands of their chosen state and municipal officials. No act of President Harding means more for good government in America than his refusal to change the federal constitution by usurpation.

Under the flexible features of the new tariff law the President can only act on the advice and findings of the Tariff Commission, and after July 1, 1924, no changes can be made in the tariff without the consent of Congress. This provision in the present law will act only as an entering wedge. We are coming to the days of the tariff scientifically made that will furnish precisely the right amount of protection and the right amount of revenue; and that will take the tariff out of politics. But the fight is not won yet. It will take years, perhaps, to beat the idea out of the heads of the professional politicians of this country that the tariff must be kept a political issue.

The state fair crowds will keep up rain or shine, with hopes for the shine.

Estonia and Livonia have been recognized by the United States. Mexico would no doubt like to know how it is managed.

The German republic is three years old. The growth of the movement is slow. It is coming up through great tribulation.

No matter what brand of weather the clerk of the weather may send the balance of the week, the fact will remain that the present state fair is the biggest ever held, and the greatest and best west of the Mississippi in respect to exhibits and attractions. That is a marker for future fairs.

The exhibit of the Oregon Agricultural college at the state fair is the best and biggest ever sent by that institution. It is an education, or rather the means of an education, in itself. No one, and, more especially, no farmer visiting the fair should overlook this splendid exhibit; nor fail to spend all the time possible in studying what it stands for in the development of Oregon's greatest resources.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

President Harding has again given evidence of his determination to fulfill party pledges to the country by calling a special November session of congress to consider the ship subsidy bill. This bill will meet with formidable opposition, is certain. But it is equally certain that our merchant marine must have some form of protection and the president, at least, will do his part toward preventing the American ocean-carrying traffic from dwindling down to its pre war meager proportions.

Figures furnished by the United States shipping board show conclusively that without some extraneous support our merchant marine cannot compete with the cheaper built, cheaper manned

and government aided carriers of Great Britain and Japan. At the close of the war, during the period of greatest shipping board activity, the United States handled 50 per cent of the world's ocean traffic. At present we are handling less than 35 per cent. And the proportion is still on the down grade.

For the good of the farmers, the manufacturers, of every business that has goods either to export or import, the country must keep its ships afloat. But for more important reasons than these, for the national safety and the defense of our island possessions we must have a merchant marine to measure up with our national needs.

This country has voluntarily relinquished the naval supremacy of the oceans which was ours for the taking at the time we called the Washington conference. Do we intend to supplement this sacrifice by placing our ocean carrying facilities in the hands of commercial rivals whom future world changes (and no one dare prophesy what sudden and unexpected turn these may take) may convert into active enemies?

Before judging the merits or demerits of a subsidy bill every community should remember that, however far it may be removed geographically from either the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard, nothing can happen anywhere on the five oceans that will not in some way or other affect its prosperity.

Assuredly to the nation that grows more foodstuffs and manufactures more goods and so needs more markets with every passing year, nothing more cal-

FUTURE DATES

September 25 to 30 inclusive—Oregon State fair. September 25, Monday—State Federation of Labor meets in Salem. September 27, Wednesday—Oregon Prefrontal Livestock association to meet. September 28, Thursday—Company V Smoker, featuring bout between Billy Gardner, of Boise, and Jack Davis of Seattle. September 30, Saturday—Football, Willamette University vs. Alumni. October 5, 6 and 7—Polk County fair, Dallas. October 7, Saturday—Football, Salem High school vs. Woodburn high school. November 7, Tuesday—General election.

amitous could happen than to be left for its ocean connections—as it might be in some new world crisis—to the tender mercies of foreign rivals and competitors.

Legislation has already secured through the tariff for American producers and manufacturers protection against the menace of cheap foreign made goods. A tariff to protect American markets and a subsidy to protect American shipping—the two appear to be so closely connected that those who favored the first ought to favor the second.

Naturally, states bordering either the Atlantic or Pacific have more direct and more patent reasons for pressing the question of a merchant marine to some immediate solution. But there is no state between the Rockies and the Mississippi, having, as every state does, the future of the whole republic at heart, that will not feel a throb of new life in the ocean independence only to be attained by harmonious effort to build up a merchant marine for America second to none that navigates the ocean.

IMMIGRATION BACK TO OLD FIGURE

Immigration has got back to the volume it had in 1899. In the fiscal year which has just closed there were admitted 309,600 immigrants. Probably there would have been more if restrictive legislation had not been in force. However that may be, if one turns to the pre war years he encounters the figures of 1912, when the volume reached its greatest figure, 1,218,000, and has to run backward for more than a decade to get a figure comparable with the total of the twelve months recently closed—311,000 in 1899.

A striking figure in the statistics for the last year is the proportion of women; they outnumbered the men, thus reversing the usual state of things. There was another novelty in the figures for 1921-22; for the first time Hebrews constituted the largest number of immigrants belonging to any one nationality, reaching a total of 53,000. Besides, only 830 of this race left the country during the year. Southern Italians took second place in immigration, with 35,000; Germans gained third place, with 31,000, and the English number fourth, 30,000.

The net gain through immigration was only 111,000. Although 41,000 Italians entered the country, 53,000 departed. Almost twice as many Greeks left as sought our shores and Bohemians, Bulgarians, Poles, Portuguese and Spaniards railed away in greater number than they applied for admission.

NATIONAL PRIDE

In planning to build two 70,000 ton liners American capital is seeking not its own glory, but its country's. The projectors wish to see the stars and stripes flying

over the two indisputably largest liners in the world. Were they building for revenue only they would divide the capital among half a dozen smaller ships, as the experience of shipping companies shows that moderately sized vessels pay better than mammoths or leviathans. Such men place national pride before private profit, and we can only hope that the latter will be added to them.

BREAD ON THE WATERS

When the British shipped certain large consignments of the latest and most approved war material to Baron Wrangle for the recapture of Moscow they cast their perfectly good bread upon the wrong kind of water. It has returned to them after many days, according to the warrant of scripture, but by what an unexpected channel!

For that most excellent war material was captured from the unfortunate Baron by the Bolsheviks and by them transferred to Kemal Pasha, to be used by the Turkish army. So it started off for Moscow and finishes up instead before the gates of Constantinople, where the British are waiting to receive it.

SIX CENTS A QUART

This is the day of organization. A few years ago the farmers of Kansas held their wheat for \$1 a bushel. Now the loganberry growers of Oregon have agreed to hold their fruit next season for a minimum price of 6 cents a quart. But a lot of things may happen before the next loganberry season. — Los Angeles Times.

Not 6 cents a quart; 6 cents a pound. Everyone who knows how good loganberries are, and in how many ways and respects they are good, knows they are worth more than 6 cents a pound. That price is put forth only as a minimum by the growers.

A JILL FOR EVERY JACK

In providing entertainment for the boys of the Pacific fleet, we thought in the past little had been overlooked. Certainly every one cooperated heartily in any undertaking for making Jack ashore feel perfectly at home. But the Assistance League has gone all past efforts one better. It has evolved the complete guide for applied hospitality. In the big fete planned for our sailor boys it is going to insure that every job shall have a girl consort.

As a starter the league has already advertised for 1500 girls and needless to say the stock has already been oversubscribed. For where is there a lass that does not love a sailor? From the job's point of view there is only one fly in the ointment. The league will carefully instruct the girls as to how they must entertain their guests; and what points of etiquette should be

carefully observed. No doubt Jack would rather do the instructing himself. And Jill may not be unwilling to take a post-graduate course. Anyhow, no Jack will be Jill-less, that insures the success of the fete.—Los Angeles Times.

HELPING ALONG

James Middleton Cox, the former Democratic leader, is mentioned as having just given 1,000,000 marks to the German Red Cross. It sounds like an impressive gift, but the count is made in Germany, where marks are now going at the rate of about a nickel a hundred.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Salem day at the fair. Everybody's doing it; going to the fair today.

Loyal Salem and Salem district will attend the fair today, rain or shine.

But the prune men and their pickers will have to be excused. They are busy.

The weather man said it with showers yesterday.

Here's hoping for four fair days; and then five to 15 more for good measure, for the prune industry.

There are 118 exhibitors in the poultry building at the fair, and they are showing 1808 birds. Some birds. Both the former and the latter.

It will be readin' and 'ritin' and 'rithmetic for all the kids next week. School will be took up.

Well, the dust was laid, any way. That's something.

The time to talk about irrigation in the Salem district will be all the time, from now on. The way to irrigate is to plan and prepare for it while the rain it rains every day, not to mention nights and Sundays.

Royalists are grieved at the announcement that the former Kaiser is to marry again, but Germans in general seem not to care; their indifference indicates that they consider him a private person whose family affairs are no longer of public concern.

BRUSH COLLEGE

Miss Louis Gorsline, who has been seriously ill, is able to be about again. School was closed three days last week owing to the illness and death of D. M. Calbreath, of Monmouth, father of Mrs. D. A. Hoag who is one of the teachers.

Mr. Newbill and family, who recently moved here from Eastern Oregon, will leave soon. They will make their home near a mill on the highway between Salem and Jefferson. Mr. Newbill has employment in the mill. Mrs. Della Pelker and children

of Bend, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Olson. Mrs. Smith and sons of Pick-rell were recent visitors at the C. C. Page home. W. M. Pelker left Monday for Montana to visit friends. Mr. Chaffee, from New York, is visiting at the home of his brothers Chaffee.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blogett and Mrs. Hannah Hendrickson, of Central City, Ia., visited in Eugene last Wednesday and Thursday. Miss Lena Schindler and George Myers, both recently from Switzerland, were married last week. Women of the community met at Fred Ewing's dryer last Wednesday and arranged their grain preparatory to taking it to the county fair.

J. W. Johnston is wrecking a building at Donald and hauling the lumber here. Brush College school began September 18, with Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hoag again as teachers. The term will be nine months this year instead of eight.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Olson are visiting relatives at Bend.

All in the community regret that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Demerest are to leave soon to make their home elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Jake Singer are the parents of a baby girl, who was born September 19th. She has been named Katherine Barbara.

Frank Mapes and family will soon move to Salem, and will be greatly missed from our neighborhood. C. C. Page and family of Salem have moved into the John Krohn house.

Bigger Dust Blowers Are Added at Mills

Two big new dust blowers have been installed in the Spaulding mills to care for the rawstid and shavings on the various machines. Out in the planer department, an 11-foot tower now takes care of the whole output of all the machines, and a 9 1-2 foot blower cares for the main mill waste. Both these machines are larger than those that had previously served, and they will greatly facilitate the handling of lumber by the various saws and wood-working machines.

The company is experimenting along some original lines developed in the Spaulding mill for a cleaner elimination installation for the big smoke stacks. These stacks have been the subject of many fears and much conversation in the west part of town. The company is planning to test out a new device on one of the stacks, and if that works, will do the same with all the battery of big smoke pipes.

\$25 At The Salem Woolen Mills Store

The Junior Statesman

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FOREIGN DOLLS—Lolly-Pop Folks for You to Make



No. 4. O-San of Japan (This is the fourth of ten quaint little people from foreign lands. You'll find them just the thing for party favors and table decorations, and while you're making them you'll learn a lot about how boys and girls of other countries dress.)

O-San is making tea to serve with dainty rice cakes. Then she will put on her best kimono with its broad sash, and her little pegged sandals, and go for a walk beneath the cherry blossoms, or perhaps to the beautiful stone temple in its setting of colorful wisteria.

When O-San goes to school, she sits on a straw mat, and all the pupils study aloud at the same time. Instead of using a pen, she writes with a little brush dipped in the ink.

A lollypop is used to make O-San's full-moon face. First paint the lollypop with yellow water-color, and after it has dried put in her features with black ink, being careful to get the right slant

to her almond eyes. Her high piled black hair is of crushed crepe paper pasted on the lollypop's head, and adorned with a sparkling pin of tin foil. Her arms and legs are covered with fine wire, covered with flesh-colored paper.

Crepe paper in a violet shade, with pink flower cut-outs pasted on it, is used in making the kimono, which is cut as in Fig. 2 with the edges pasted together. A binding of deep, rich purple should be pasted on as a border, with a large sash of the same paper tied in a bow at the back. (Next week, a young shiek from the plains of Araby.)

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

THE FALL OF SAMMY SPARROW.

"You come right in off that street," shrieked Sammy's mother, peering down at the waterspout. Sammy who had been having a lively tussle with a couple of other young sparrows, looked up saucily at his mother. "Aw, I guess a fellow's got to have some fun, he answered sullenly. "What do you want me to be sticking up there in that old waterspout all the time for? I'm big enough to get around myself now, I tell you."

"Well, you come back," repeated Mrs. Sparrow nervously. She was quite worn to a frazzle, poor thing, for it was no easy job trying to raise a family in the city. How she envied the country robin, for instance, who could bring up her family so safely in some nice apple tree and could afford to take them all south just as soon as the cold weather set in.

Sammy slowly and sullenly winged his way up to the ledge, high above the roaring city street. His mother was always picking on him, he thought, never letting him have a bit of fun. He sat down



by the nest and watched some of his friends go sailing by. After while he glanced over and saw his mother had fallen asleep. He slid along to the edge of the ledge, then spread his wings, and went swooping down to that exciting street again.

It was almost dark, but he recognized a couple of his friends still playing in the gutters. They were strutting about smoking some cigarette stubs they had picked up. Sammy felt envious of the cocky young fellows. They looked down upon him because they said he was "tied to his mother's wings."

Sammy approached the bunch and hopped about with them, and when they offered him one of the stubs, he behaved as though he had always been used to them. Feeling very grown up and wicked, he took a puff. He was now a "tough young sparrow," he thought proudly, and strutted along the curbing. Then he found he couldn't walk very straight. He felt dizzy, and his legs seemed to be sinking under him. Out in to the street he steered in a most wobbly manner.

Along came a big truck, but lands. You'll find them just the was the end of Sammy Sparrow.

Time to Build Strong

It has come to be understood by most manufacturers and distributors that a large volume of business at any period of time is of itself no proof that the business is built on a sure foundation. The volume may be due to a variety of conditions, and those conditions may be temporary, and may be entirely out of the control of those who enjoy them.

The only sure foundation upon which a big business can be successfully built is an undisputed consumer preference. Let that be present and it matters not how quickly a business grows, or how big it grows, you have the assurance that it is solidly built and that it will not topple over when the first wind blows.

Advertising is the corner stone of the structure of consumer preference. No conspicuous example exists where there is a steady and sure consumer demand for any product that is not properly advertised. Every instance that can be cited of a consumer demand that is

strong enough to offset changing market conditions may also be cited as an example of the effective use of advertising.

The present business condition is a challenge to every business that is built on the uncertain foundation of a demand due to a favorable state of the market. Assuming that the strong demand of the past few years, prior to 1920, was a permanent thing, many manufacturers made provisions to supply the demand and reap a harvest of profits; but they overlooked the importance of insuring their share of the demand.

Now the great lesson has been learned—at a prodigious cost. The disposition today is to build strong, to make sure of the foundations before rearing a great superstructure. In the long run it will mean that all business will be on a more solid basis, and less likely to be upset by changing conditions. This will be the great compensation for the stress of the present period.

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