

The Oregon Statesman

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FOR A SHIP SUBSIDY LAW

In some way, the United States government ought by all means to encourage the building and maintenance of an adequate American marine—

Must do so, in justice to the growing commerce of this country, and in consideration of our safety in case of war.

There are those who believe that this encouragement ought to be given through lower tariff duties on goods carried in American ships; and other indirect ways are suggested and proposed.

The fairest way, to all concerned, would be a straight subsidy, paid from the treasury of the United States, on a tonnage basis of goods actually carried.

Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Jamaica, Canada, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Japan, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Sweden—

All these countries give subsidies to the vessels of their nationals; to ships sailing under their flags—

And prior to the war both Germany and Austria-Hungary granted ship subsidies.

Subsidies are bestowed in different ways. In some cases they are mail subsidies. The latter are ostensibly given in payment for carrying foreign mails, but are greater than would be paid for such carrying in open competition with other nations. For instance, Great Britain could have her mails carried for one-third less than she now pays if she would allow other nations to bid for the contracts.

The Japanese budget for 1923 provides for the payment of ten million yen (or about \$5,000,000) in navigation bounties and mail subsidies, or about \$1,000,000 more than the annual average paid from 1914 to 1921. Over one-half of the 1923 budget applies to the lines running to North and South America. This is evidently for the purpose of offsetting competition of the American shipping board steamships.

It should be evident to any one that the owners of American vessels must be at a disadvantage when operated in competition with ships of any other commercial nation—and the list as shown above includes practically all of them.

We cannot hope for any great increase of tonnage of American vessels without some substantial encouragement on the part of our government.

President Harding proposes to put this matter up to Congress—

And Congress should by all means act, and come to a speedy conclusion—

And the form of the law should be open and frank, and fair to every one in the country; without any beating of the devil around the stump, and any scheming to make a subsidy look like something else, and without any chance of working advantage to any interest whatever.

Why not make it a subsidy and call it a subsidy, and make it high enough to encourage the building and the operating of ships under the Stars and Stripes, but low enough to allow of such competition as to keep the American ship owners up on their toes in competition with the ship owners of all other nations?

Eight million pounds of prunes must be shipped out of Oregon during this month by one concern. The cars have already started rolling.

More important than politics is the gathering and curing and shipping of the walnut crop. Interested readers will find useful

information along this line on this page of The Statesman.

Colleges throughout the country are overwhelmed with applications for admission. Why not eliminate the boneheads—those who go to college because they are convinced that it is the thing to do?—Los Angeles Times. This

might be a good thing in California. But up here in Oregon there are no boneheads either in college or trying to get in.

Congressman Hawley shows that, eliminating the expenses incident to the war, the United States is now clear back to normal in the cost of this government. That tells a lot.

The raisin growers of California will spend more than two million dollars this year in general advertising. There's a raisin for the consumption of this fruit, and the combined growers will tell the world.

The election will be three weeks from next Tuesday. Not much time to work up a very heated campaign; but it may be done.

All of us who read The Statesman of yesterday got a new idea concerning the prune industry of the Salem district. The idea is the quest for big prunes, worth in the markets about three times the prices of the smallest sizes. And much easier to sell. And this is the big prune country—western Oregon and western Washington; the Salem district. The bigger the prune the better the price; and what is the main thing, the bigger the price of the prune.

Lucille Atcherson has been nominated by President Harding to be secretary of an embassy of the fourth class. Miss Atcherson is a daughter of Fred Atcherson, a member of the board of county commissioners at Columbus, O., and her father used to drive President Harding, when he was an Ohio senator and lieutenant-governor of Ohio, to the union depot at every week-end when the future president was on his way home to Marion.

THE SCHOOL BILL AND AN EXPERIENCE IN UTAH

Editor Statesman: In the controversy over the school bill, I think there has not been brought out what I consider the REAL DANGER of the bill, which is, that it is not only un-American, but is, in fact, an entering wedge of that state socialism, or mass tyranny, which has its exemplification in the Russia of today.

Granting that the state has the right and duty, for its own preservation, to provide schools, and compel the training of all children, to insure an intelligent electorate, there never has been heretofore any question of the right of parents or guardians to furnish such training, should they choose to do so, either in church or private schools, or in home tutoring, this, however, not relieving them from their share of the expense of the common school.

Now comes this bill, under the guise of insuring Americanism proposing to compel parents to send their children to the common school, no matter how harmful and repugnant the associations there may seem to them to be.

What certainly have we that

this class of legislation will stop before we have to send our children to specified schools to insure that they be good Republicans, Democrats, or Socialists, or, in natural sequence, that the children be taken entirely from parental control, as in Russia, and be brought up to be good Bolsheviks?

Utah Experience In 1899 I took up my residence in the state of Utah.

In the community where I located, both teachers and pupils in the public schools were ardent propagandists of Mormonism.

On the wall of the main room of the school building hung a large picture of Brigham Young, flanked by smaller ones of Washington and Lincoln. It came to me that the principal of the school, referring to the pictures, said that Washington and Lincoln were great men of our country, but that the man for them to emulate was Brigham Young!

Now, it did not look to me, as a parent, that my children, though of American antecedents from the Mayflower down, were likely to become good Americans from the training in that public school, and there being a Presbyterian mission school in an adjoining town, the old "school wagon" was fixed up, tuition was paid, and for many years my children journeyed away from the local school. That I was amply justified in my course, I think all will allow, when I say that from that old school wagon have come graduates from Leland Stanford, Cal., Fairmount of Kansas, and Willamette of Oregon, an ambition or incentive for which attainment, I am sure, would never have developed from the public school training available for my children at that time.

Now, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I will give place to none in my appreciation of the public school, and what it means to the future of our country; but my contention is, that given the public school, available to all and supported by all, that if, under a compulsory system of education, parents or guardians do not avail themselves of these privileges, but choose to bear the expense of training their children themselves, there must be reasons which, to override, would be to infringe on the rights inherent in parenthood, and those guaranteed under our American constitution, and would therefore be un-American and subversive to the best good of the state.

—FRED N. CONE, Salem, Ore., Route 3, Box 167, Oct. 12.

WALNUT HARVEST SUGGESTIONS

(The following taken from the Oregon Grower, the official magazine of the Oregon Growers Co-operative association; from the October number, just out, is given space, because it is timely)

FUTURE DATES

October 13, Friday—Associated Charities to meet, Commercial club rooms. October 17, Tuesday—Cyrus Van Gordon, Prima Donna Mezzo contralto, in concert at armory. October 28 and 29, Saturday and Sunday—County Christian endeavor convention at Prater. November 7, Tuesday—General election. November 30, Thursday—Thanksgiving day.

and will furnish information needed right now by thousands of readers of The Statesman.)

Mistland is a quality brand. The sales department guarantees his pack and it is up to the grower members to deliver quality walnuts. Satisfied buyers are the best asset of a co-operative organization.

There is no peer to the Oregon walnut as it falls to the ground. If promptly gathered, carefully washed and properly dried, will surpass in quality any walnut in the world. Carelessness in these operations is responsible for past difficulties in the sales of Oregon walnuts.

Many walnuts spoil after they fall to the ground before being washed and dried. After a walnut is thoroughly dried, it will keep for a long time under proper conditions. Until that time, however, changes are constantly taking place which may result in deterioration in its appearance or eating quality.

Under ordinary conditions the trees are not jarred for the first picking. If the weather is cool and dry, the nuts may lay on the ground as long as a week before the first picking. Sticktights, or nuts on which a considerable part of the husk adheres, should not be gathered with the clean nuts. These sticktights are usually green, immature nuts which give trouble later in both the washer and the drier. Some growers practice tossing them against the base of trees to be left or gathered later, after the husk has softened. There will always be a certain amount of the crop which will have to be separated from the husk at harvest time, as the husks do not in all cases free themselves from the nut even when mature. These, however, do not come under the designation of "sticktights."

The orchard should be covered every three or four days after harvest commences, depending somewhat on weather conditions. If it is unusually warm or rainy, the nuts should not be allowed to remain on the ground as long as when it is dry and cool. The nuts are apt to become discolored from contact with the husks, or to become dirty. Mould may set in also. The harvest season in a seedling orchard will require four or five weeks, whereas, a grafted orchard in one variety will take only two or three weeks. This is due to the fact that the nuts on trees of different varieties may ripen at different periods.

Some growers pay by the hour, and others feel that better service comes from piece work. One prominent producer expects to pay 10c per 3 gallon bucket this season. Ordinarily the work is done on an hour basis. Buckets are used for gathering. The buckets are emptied into sacks which are distributed over the orchard in convenient piles. Grafted varieties or extra large or uniform nuts from any tree should be kept separate as much as possible so as to facilitate drying and grading; keep the Franquette or the Jumbo types separate.

Given favorable conditions the walnuts will mould in the sacks if kept there too long. The sooner

that they pass through a washer, the better. Two nights in the sack is too long. Nuts which show mould on the outside are apt to be spoiled to some extent on the inside. Do not keep them in a warm place in the sacks.

Long poles are used to jar the limbs to release any ripened nuts which still adhere to the husks. If the weather is hot the husks often dry around the nuts somewhat. A quick sharp rap or jar gives the best results. If green nuts in the unbroken husk fall, the shaking may be too hard.

Washing: Washing is a very important part of the process of obtaining a first class product. A power machine, such as the Trunk, Groner or Jobse washer gives excellent results. To those growers who do not have access to these machines, hand washing or scrubbing with a broom is advised. A vat may be made with a splice gate at one end to let the water out. Cover the bottom with a rack of some character. Tray cloth makes a desirable covering. Several rinsings of water will be necessary before the nuts are perfectly clean. Use a stiff broom to wash with. Stir the nuts back and forth in the water vigorously to release any husk fibre or dirt from the shell. Change the water and repeat until thoroughly clean. A nut which does not appear clean in the wash vat will not improve in appearance after drying. The Oregon walnut is not bleached, so that unsightly spots are not removed excepting by washing. To secure the full benefit in displaying our unbleached walnut, the attractive nut brown color must show up fully.

Drying: It is dangerous to leave the washed walnuts over 4 or 5 hours on the trays before putting into the tunnels or on the kilns. The trays should be washed after prune drying, as the prune juice discolors the shells. If placed on kiln floors, the nuts should be stirred once or twice to permit even drying. In a prune dryer, from 48 to 50 hours is required with the heat steadily between 85 and 90 degrees. If the fire dies down at night it will take about twice as long. About 95 degrees there is danger in breaking down the oils, unsealing the shell and in over-drying the kernel. A careless half hour on the fireman's part may easily ruin a kiln of walnuts. The nuts will stand a higher heat for awhile in the morning if the fires have been drawn at night until the moisture has been dried off the shells but later it is extremely risky. It will take a little practice to

determine when the nut is thoroughly dried. One test used is to bend the membrane separating the halves. If it breaks sharply the nut is cured. If it simply bends and is not brittle enough to snap the nuts are not sufficiently cured. Overdrying destroys the rich meaty flavor of the kernel. Let us all help to create a real demand for the MISTLAND WALNUT.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Walnut harvest is on— And apple and late pear harvest—

And the harvest of many vegetables. In fact, there is seed time and harvest here in the Salem district every month in the year.

There is only one way for the people to keep the office of city marshal under their own control—and that is by having the office appointive, by the mayor, with the approval of the city council. That will bring it down to the people, through their councilmen in every ward. This will be the

effect of the amendment to the city charter on the ballot at the election three weeks from next Tuesday.

It would be just as sensible to have the fire department headed elected by the people as the city marshal—and thus the entire department taken out of the control of the council. The only way to have complete cooperation is to let the city councilmen have full authority and hold them responsible for efficient and economical control of the city's affairs.

The first carload of packed prunes shipped out of the state of Oregon this year left the Salem plant of the Oregon Growers Co-operative association, August 30. It consisted of 2740 25-pound boxes and was billed to Montreal, Canada. This plant will pack 3000 boxes a day until the season is over. The association must ship 8,000,000 pounds of packed prunes during October. This will require the full capacity of their nine packing plants.

An oak leaf fell upon my foot; To walk I wasn't able. 'Twas solid oak—I'll say it was— From our extension table. —Wayside Tales.

Opening of **Excelsa Pattern DEPARTMENT**

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Announcing **1923 SUPERIOR Models**

Again Chevrolet Motor Company has emphasized its admitted leadership as producer of the World's Lowest Priced Quality Automobiles. The 1923 SUPERIOR models—one of which is here illustrated—represent the most sensational values in modern, economical transportation ever established.

QUALITY has been still further improved by more artistic design and added equipment.

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SERVICE is now offered on a flat rate basis by 10,000 dealers and service stations.

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F. O. B. Salem, Ore.

Five pass. touring	\$663
Two pass. touring	\$642
Five pass. Sedan	\$1065
Four "Sedanette"	\$1055
Two pass. Utility Coupe	\$880

See these remarkable cars. Study the specifications **Nothing Compares With Chevrolet!**

Salem Automobile Co. F. G. Delano Phone 97 A. I. Eoff

The Junior Statesman

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THE FUN BOX

Open the Lid and Laugh

The Musician "I don't know why it is, but I'm always breaking into song." "If you'd ever get the key, you wouldn't have to break in."

No Wonder Little girl in museum: "What is that thing there?" Guide: "That's some one's mummy."

A Riddle, Perhaps "Why is old Mrs. Crosspatch like a flower?" "I can't imagine."

On a Dentist's Grave "View this grave with gravity; He's filling his last cavity."

Wick-ed "How old is that lamp?" "About three years."

Helping Dad A preacher was in the midst of a sermon, when he happened to raise his eyes and saw his young son sitting in the balcony and engaged busily in petting certain members of the congregation with horsehennuts.

The preacher was about to speak out and scold his young hopeful, when the boy cried cheerfully, seeing his father watching

him. "You tend to your preaching, daddy. I'm keeping 'em awake."

That's So "The human anatomy," said the studious young man, "is a very wonderful thing, isn't it?" "Yes, I've noticed that," replied the redheaded freshman. "Why, if you put a guy on the back it makes his head swell!"

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

THE HOUSE OF ADVENTURE

Collin's father was an engineer who built great bridges in foreign countries; Collin's grandfather had been a sailor and a soldier; Collin's great-grandfather had been a naturalist and explorer; but Collin was a thin boy with a withered leg.

No one would have ever breathed that they were disappointed because the last of the house of Allisbee could not follow the call of adventure that rang throughout the family for generations back. When he was very small, Collin loved best the adventure books which were read to him, and when he grew old enough to read for himself, his mother declared he "just swallowed book after book."

So it happened that since he couldn't get into the world and seek excitement, he brought adventure into the house. As his

father was often away, no one but his mother knew that the broad staircase was a perilous mountain in Tibet; that the living room den was a pirate's cave; that the gleaming living room floor was an icebound bay in the far north; that the closet under the stairs was a castle dungeon; that his big, tufted couch was a pirate boat sailing the Spanish Main; that the dining room table was a tent in the Arabian desert; that his own room was located up in the tower of his knightly castle. So some days, after his lessons were over, Collin sailed in search of treasure, and some days he went exploring. His mother joined in the games, until a new little brother came to demand her attention, a brother that would be strong and brave and could do the things Collin never could.

"He may outgrow it," the doctor had said, but as Collin grew older he stopped saying it, and the time came when they knew that Collin would not lie to outgrow anything. His back, which had never been strong, began to pain him a great deal. "I've been captured by a band of Indians," he confided to his mother, "and they're torturing me to get some information, but we'll show 'em how an Allisbee can fight."

Then one day his father, who had been sitting in the room with him a long time, came out, very white and shaky. "Collin has gone on his last adventure in this house," he said. "I thought he was asleep."

So, though Collin had never been out of his house, the Allisbees are very sure that grandfather and great-grandfather, and



all the rest of the line are glad to welcome him to their company of old adventures.

PICTURE PUZZLE

What five trees are pictured here?



Answer to yesterday's: Doll, dove, dog, davenport, dress, dolly, dish, door, dragon, deal.

IF KIDNEYS ACT BAD TAKE SALTS

Says Backache Often Means You Have Been Eating Too Much Meat

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it may mean you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. An excess of meat may form uric acid, which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels, removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sours, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then 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 clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus often ending bladder weakness. Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia water drink. Drink lots of soft water. —Adv.