

The Oregon Statesman

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THE EUROPEAN DEBTS PROPAGANDA

There is an intense propaganda being carried on throughout this country in favor of the cancellation of the debts due from European governments to the government of the United States.

Really due to the people of the United States, who subscribed for the Liberty bonds and are now paying the taxes necessary to keep up the interest on these bonds and provide for their retirement.

This is a matter that will not be settled in a day. It is likely to persist for a long time—perhaps for generations.

For the great body of the people of the United States will not quickly make up their minds that the propaganda is founded on justice between nations and nations or peoples and peoples; between man and man; man here and man over there.

For it comes finally down to that.

It now appears, from investigations made by the Senate Judiciary Committee, that, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, all loans made to foreign governments were made illegally.

In no case were securities of foreign governments purchased. In no case was this government secured in any way other than by written memoranda signed by individuals, some of whom represented no existing government at the time of their signature.

Not only were \$8,000,000,000 loaned illegally before the signing of the armistice, but after the armistice \$1,500,000,000 more were loaned to foreign governments, though the responsible men in our government knew they had not a vestige of authority; these latter loans were doubly illegal, illegal in that they had no basic authority at all, and illegal in that, like the other loans, they were not made according to the provisions covering the method by which foreign loans should be made.

And these latter loans were used largely in financing competition against America's foreign trade; obtaining monopolies in oil and oil fields, etc.

And some of it was used, as in the case of England reloading the money to Belgium, on the condition set forth that Belgium should use no part of the money in making any purchases in the United States. Thus our own money, doubly illegally loaned, was used against us.

Oh, the United States was an easy mark! And now our country is being slandered in Europe and called a Shylock—What for?

Not because our people have demanded either the principal or interest on these huge loans; but has only refused to cancel the debts, and has intimated that there should be some sort of an understanding arrived at as to when interest payments are to be commenced, and when the obligations are to mature—Say 20 or 30 or 50 or 100 years hence.

Government by injunction is not, to be desired. But neither is government by strikers.

Airplanes that cover four miles a minute are the latest. What a small thing the world is, after all.

There is no room for the operations of the I.W.W. in Oregon. Work and harmony are needed here, not idleness and trouble.

Now they are broadcasting entertainments for Pacific coast hearers as far away as St. Louis. The thing is growing and expanding.

The addition to the Salem paper mill is up two stories above the foundation. Two more yet, and it will be ready for the roof—in perhaps 20 or 30 days. Big things now, and bigger ones for the future, in this great manufacturing concern.

The factions in England the members of which think they can get along better without Lloyd George may be the very ones, a little later, who will agree that they cannot get along at all without him. Such things have happened before, "many a time, many a time."

Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, may make a trip to the United States to attend the Huguenot tercentenary celebration. She is about the only queen left in Europe and many Americans would like to give her the once over. We may not see her like again.

President Harding has nominated Edwin B. Parker to be a member of the German claims commission and W. P. G. Harding as head of the Federal Reserve board. Both are straight Democrats. Do you recall any Republicans named by President Wilson, except they were of the Woodrow Wilson stripe?

OUR MODERN INSTITUTIONS

When the Cleveland administration first attempted to impose an income tax on the American people the supreme court, on account of its inquisitorial nature, declared it unconstitutional. Before it was finally adopted under the presidency of William Howard Taft a constitutional amendment was necessary to overcome this objection.

Of course, a constitutional amendment could not nullify this disagreeable feature. The income tax is inherently inquisitorial and only its exceptional value as

a revenue collector rendered it acceptable to the nation.

Under these circumstances the proper aim of congress should be to minimize, as far as possible, this unpleasant prying into people's private affairs that must be part of every income tax collection scheme. No one, except for the sake of stirring up trouble, would attempt to add to the popular irritation by emphasizing the inquisitorial nature of the tax.

Yet, posing as friends of the people, La Follette and the radical senators who follow his lead would amend the present income tax law by an order publishing the names and amounts paid of all liable to this tax.

The intention is obvious — to tear away the privacy of American individual life and insinuate the principle of official espionage and national state socialism.

For this is all that such publicity would accomplish. To publish the incomes of all taxpayers would no doubt gratify the curiosity of gossips, especially where big names were concerned or the affairs of prominent families involved. Among the neighborhood tattletattlers the opportunity to find out just how much the family next door had to live on would popularize La Follette & Co.

Beyond conferring these two dubious advantages on a small section of the public the effect of this inquisitorial measure would simply be to exasperate the already harassed income taxpayers and render more difficult and unpleasant the work of the revenue collectors. Nor has it any value at all as a check on the honesty of the taxpayer.—Los Angeles Times.

The fact is, the federal income tax law as it now stands is in many respects unequal and unjust.

And it lays many burdens upon the enterprise of the country that are grievous and ought to be lifted.

There are numerous particulars in which the law should be amended; but the proposition of Senator La Follette is not one of them. It is not constructive. It is a destructive proposal.

Nor should Oregon rush into an income tax proposition. The proposal on the ballot for the

FUTURE DATES

October 22, Sunday—Free Christian Science Lecture, Grand Theatre. October 28 and 29, Saturday and Sunday—County Christian endeavor convention at Pratum. November 3, Friday—Marion county M. C. A. convention at Stayton. November 7, Tuesday—General election. November 30, Thursday—Thanksgiving day. December 2, Saturday—Bazaar, St. Paul's Church, 560 Chemeketa.

election two weeks from next Tuesday ought to be voted down.

And neither the legislature nor the people should propose a substitute for the present.

There are numerous proposals that may be made and some that should be adopted for additional indirect taxes in Oregon. Constructive statesmanship can find them. They exist in other states, like New York and Pennsylvania.

But Oregon needs new people; more capital, more men with initiative and enterprise; and this is no time to look for ways to drive them away, instead of inviting them to come and help in the development of the vast resources of our state.

And that is the way to cut the state taxes in two—by doubling the taxable property of the state; and to do even better, by giving more efficient service at lower costs.

LIFE'S LITTLE IRONIES

Should a man on a salary of \$215 a month be able to save \$50 of it to pay alimony to his ex-wife? On the question of saving and spending money, where could one look for two more competent authorities than John D. Rockefeller and Henry Ford and the payment of alimony is on prima facie evidence a matter of saving and spending.

John D., than whom no one knows better the value of money, says that every man, no matter how much or little he earns, can always save a dime a day. He did it himself while he was still a struggling worker in the ranks. On this principle he built up his present fabulous fortune.

Now turn to Henry Ford. He, too, is one of the financial wizards of the centuries. And he exclaims that no one should save a penny, that he should keep on spending and keep on earning, that spending is an incentive to further earning effort, and that acting on this theory he himself has become such a marvelous business success.

Here we have two of the avowed financial geniuses of the ages both expressing views that bear directly on the burning question of how much alimony a man ought to be able to pay. In a recent case tried in court the judge was evidently a Rockefeller man, for he decided that the defendant ought to be able to save \$50 out of \$215 for the benefit of the petitioner.

But, if the judge had been a Henry Ford man, would he not have held that no man could expect to keep on spending and earning, the only royal road to competence, while saving that fifty-a-month for nonproductive purposes? And being hampered in his program of spending more and earning more, would not that ex-husband be unfairly handicapped in any hope he might entertain of duplicating the success of Henry Ford?

And, after all, the Henry Ford ambition is no less worthy than the John D. Rockefeller ambition. Our judges have a hard time of it, even when their decisions rest chiefly on points of law. In cases where the human element is uppermost and where the authorities are more general than legal, as in this alimony case, we can only repeat the old riddle, "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

Life's little ironies, like humorous flashes to relieve tragedy, crop out in almost every human transaction. Nowhere are they more expressive of the seriocomedy of everyday existence than in the courts where domestic difficulties are aired and ironed out.

In cases involving alimony we may safely predict that husbands lean to the Henry Ford and wives have more faith in the Rockefeller theory.

ALL IN A LIFETIME

One of the Burlington engineers who went out in the big strike of 1888 and never went

back is still drawing strike benefits. He is now 87 years of age and has been receiving the strike allowance of his union for thirty-five years. In that time it has amounted to many thousands of dollars. He is the champion striker of the country from an endurance standpoint. Yet the other day this same Burlington road pensioned off three or four conductors who had been in continuous service for more than fifty years. Whether a man quits his job for thirty-five years or sticks to it for half a century, it's all in a lifetime.

THOSE VANDAL TOURISTS

Indignation has been aroused in certain circles in Switzerland, reports the Geneva correspondent of the Daily News, by the vandalism of tourists in destroying the flora of the Alps. Some of the flowers are becoming more and more rare, and lovers of the mountains have been pained to find on their excursions whole roots dragged from the soil and lying dead.

This is especially the case with the edelweiss, and the mountain writer from Gryon to the Tribune de Geneve pointing out that on the Arête d'Argentine, one of the rare spots in that neighborhood where the plant still blooms, many roots were found pulled up. The edelweiss is somewhat difficult to pluck, and those who gather it should cut the stem of the flower with a knife, so that the root may be left to flower again next year for the pleasure of other tourists.—New York Tribune.

MUSE OF HISTORY

Historians and experts of Holland, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden are tracing the story and placing the responsibility for the World war. They are serving as jurors under The Hague Central Commission. They are going to decide who started the war as well as who won it. There are more than forty of them and they are all from neutral countries.

They are to have access to all the records and documents and are going to be absolutely impartial—if they can. At that, it is now explained that it will be five or six years before they can present any sort of report. Their findings will ultimately form what will be called an unbiased and accurate history of the war, but that is no sign that it will be popular. Each country will prefer to circulate the annals of its own view point.

THE ANNUAL INCOME

Reports from the building industry set forth that the construction season in America gives the average worker 100 days of labor in a year. That is one reason why wages in certain trades must necessarily be high. Unless the worker has another trade or can adapt himself to other employment his hands are idle for a

large part of the year. Part of this sloth is from climatic reasons. In Salem building operations can be and are carried on 365 days in the year.

A FAST WOMAN

Think of a woman having a mail record! Lillian Gatlin, in the planes of the aerial mail service, flew from San Francisco to Chicago in nineteen hours and from thence to New York in eight hours more. The flying time from ocean to ocean was twenty-seven hours and eleven minutes. This beats walking all to nothing. A Gatlin ought to shoot across the country at some speed.

"Was the brute who struck his wife punished by the court?" "No; when it came to the trial the woman wouldn't acknowledge her self beaten."—London Tit-Bits.

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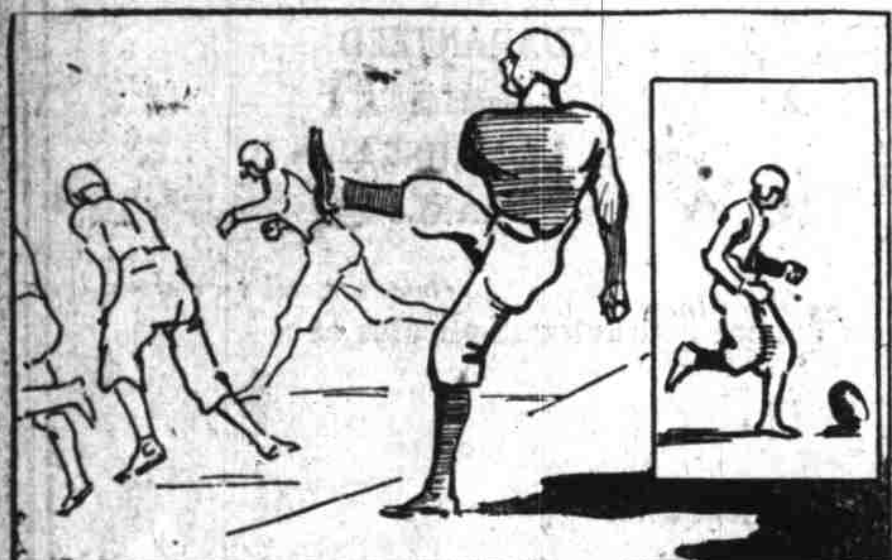
HUMOR PLAY WORK

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FOOTBALL LESSONS

By AUBREY DEVINE

All-American Quarterback, 1921



Lesson No. 7. Kicking Off

The kick-off represents the zero hour of a football game. It is the play that starts the game.

The proper form in executing a kick-off is as follows: The ball should be teed up about two inches above the surface of the ground; the top end slanted back towards the kicker about ten degrees, with the lacing toward the direction of the kick. The kicker should stand about ten yards from the ball in the direction of his own goal. As he starts forward, he should run naturally at about half speed, with his eyes fixed on the ball particularly at the point which he wishes to strike with his toe. His eyes should watch that point until after the kick is made.

Swing into Kick-off

As he comes up to the ball, his left foot should be placed about six inches in the rear and to the side of the ball. His right foot should swing through, with the toe held naturally, and the leg with muscle tense. The body must be bent slightly forward during the run and straightened out a bit as the kick is made. The kicking foot should follow through as high and as far forward as possible. This enables the kicker to get more distance. A good kicker, in order that his left foot may strike the de-

sired point, uses a take-off such as track men use for jumping—that is, he starts from a mark about ten yards away from the ball and runs through naturally. If his left foot strikes ahead of the desired point, he moves the starting mark back. If it strikes behind the point, he moves the starting mark forward. By running through several times and adjusting the mark each time, the kicker finally gets a starting mark which carries his left foot to the exact position.

Distance May Vary

It is not always advisable to kick the ball as far as possible. A team may want to try a short kick to the side or straight up in the air in an effort to recover the ball before the receiving team gets it. If a short kick to the side is used, the kicker merely runs up as described above, as though he were going to kick. Another man standing near the ball steps forward from the side and kicks it towards the side lines, making sure that it goes ten yards. The end and halfback speed down and recover it. If the kicker wishes to kick a high, short kick, the form is the same as in the longer ic, except that the ball is merely teed high so that his foot hits under it farther.

(Next week: "Forward Passing.")

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

THE SEARCH OF TOMASO

He was a bright-eyed Italian boy with a quick smile at the corners of his lips. He stood in the street below, playing a violin, while an older man, with an evil face and a egged slouch, sang, after which Tomaso played a couple of selections himself and then passed around his ragged cap.

I had but to listen to him once to know that he was no ordinary street player, but a trained student of the violin, with a really wonderful power for one so young, scarcely more than 13. He was playing in one of the poorest districts of the city, through which I happened to be passing at the time. I was interested at once, and stepped up to talk to the boy. I explained to him that I liked his playing and had a friend who was a great violinist and I was sure he would like to hear him play. If he showed any real talent I would be glad to help him.

You would have thought any boy would have been overjoyed at the chance. He looked up at me and shook his head slowly. "No," he answered, in perfect English, "I thank you, but I cannot do it. It is better for me to play in the street. I must stay." He had looked like a clever boy, and I was disgusted with such laziness, so I turned away and forgot all about him for a while.

The next time I heard of Tomaso it was from my friend, the violinist. He, too, had heard the boy playing and told me how he turned down an offer of help. The violinist was very much interested in the boy and had tried to find out something about him, but the lad had shut up like a clam.

Then one day my friend came to see me, very much excited. "I have found out about Tomaso," he exclaimed. "You remember him? The little boy we were so interested in, a year ago? He was giving a recital, and he's a wonder!—It's not surprising, considering his father was one of the finest violinists in the city."



"But—I don't understand," I answered, bewildered.

"Tomaso's father had taught the boy to play and they were very happy together. Then his father's mind began to wander. Two or three times he went away from his home and would come to himself down in the slums of the city, where he had lived as a boy. One day he disappeared and did not come back. Detectives searched, but they did not find him. Then Tomaso had the idea of joining a singer and going around that quarter of the city. He always played two pieces which his father had composed and had taught him.

"He kept steadily at it. One day his father, who was sick in a tenement room, heard the music, which sounded strangely familiar, and came to the window. Now the boy is happy again."

PICTURE PUZZLE

The letters in the name of a Canadian Province have been numbered from left to right



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