

The Oregon Statesman

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WHAT BECOMES OF 30,000,000 CEMENT SACKS A YEAR?

Practically 90 per cent of the 95,000,000 barrels of portland cement shipped last year was delivered in returnable cotton sacks.

To supply users of cement promptly, the industry must have about 200,000,000 sacks either on hand or in use.

The sack method of shipping is most convenient. There are four sacks to a barrel. Each sack contains 94 pounds of cement—a cubic foot. And a cubic foot is a handy volume in proportioning concrete mixtures.

When the cement is shipped, the sacks are billed to the purchaser. When they are returned, they are bought back at the same price if they are in usable or repairable condition. This involves much work in checking, cleaning, sorting and repairing.

But in spite of the fact that every good cement sack is redeemable 30,000,000 of the sacks shipped every year fail to come back—a loss of nearly \$5,000,000 a year at present prices of new sacks.

To replace these "lost, strayed or stolen" sacks requires annually over 30,000 bales of cotton. It requires that the textile industry weave a strip of cloth 30 inches wide and 17,000 miles long. It means that 1,600 looms are kept working full time for a year.

Thousands of sacks returned to the cement mills for redemption are damaged, yet accepted for credit, if they can be repaired. This repair is done by the cement manufacturer at his own expense.

A medium sized plant shipping, say 1,000,000 barrels of cement a year, has to repair an average of 6,000 sacks per day from among those returned for credit. This keeps six people constantly working at rapidly operated electric sewing machines. In a million barrel a year plant, 22 people are constantly employed sorting, counting, repairing and otherwise caring for returned sacks so that they may again be used.

At the present time \$30,000,000 would be a conservative estimate of the investment which the cement industry has in cotton sacks.

Sacks are one of the lesser, but nevertheless important items in the cement industry.

The above is a current advertisement of the Portland Cement Association, a national organization "to improve and extend the uses of concrete."

All these sacks could be made of flax, grown in the Salem district, and manufactured here; and sold at such prices as would make them cheaper than cotton sacks.

Considering the better wearing qualities of the flax fiber sacks—

And the farmers could be paid good prices for the flax, too.

There is millions annually just ahead of the people of the Willamette valley, in the development of the flax industry.

In making twines and lins from the finer fibers; sacks from the second grades; tow for upholstering, seed for its various uses, and cow feed from the chaff.

The penitentiary can be supported from the flax industry, with money to spare towards the expenses of the other state institutions, all of which may be engaged in some branches of the industry, too.

And all this can be done without competition with free labor; and besides showing the way for the profitable employment of scores of thousands of well paid laborers on the outside.

Is the above a dream? If it is a dream, it is one that ought to be made to come true. And it can be done. The biggest thing in Oregon industrially is flax—and the people of this state are going to see it some day; perhaps soon; the sooner the better for all of our people.

If you know anything for the good of the strawberry industry, and have not been asked to write it for The Statesman of next Thursday, please write it and send it in. It is your duty. It is important.

There is no reason why the Salem district should not realize millions a year from the strawberry industry. Tell The Statesman what you know about it, for next Thursday's paper.

The way to build up Salem is to keep boosting our basic industries, and patronize home industries.

The flax industry at the penitentiary can be made to pay all the expenses of that institution, without costing the taxpayers of Oregon a dollar. Besides paying farmers good prices for their flax, and furnishing pure flax twine to the fishermen, hop men, grain men and others. And sacks, too, and finally linsens to the trade. And parts of the industry can be operated profitably at the other state institutions. And in this way the coming great flax industry, the biggest in all Oregon, can be encouraged and built up.

The Jefferson National Memorial association will purchase the home of the great American in Virginia. Jefferson was noted for two things—he is noted as the godfather of the Democratic party and is the only man with red hair who ever mounted the president's chair.

FUTURE DATES
November 10, Friday—Apollo club concert at armory.
November 11, Saturday—Armistice day, legal holiday.
November 12, Monday—Scottish Rite Masons to meet in Salem.
November 14, Tuesday—Representative W. C. Hawley to speak to Salem Six O'clock club, First Methodist church.
November 17, Friday—Football, Willamette university and Pacific university, at Forest Grove.
November 20, Thursday—Thanksgiving day.
December 2, Saturday—Bazaar, St. Paul's Church, 560 Chemeketa.

"No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees, no fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no buds, November." Read up on your Tom Hood, but the English poet was describing November in his own country or back East, for there are all kinds of shade, shine, butterflies, bees, fruits, flowers, leaves and buds in the Willamette valley.

A PROMISING CANDIDATE

Major John Jacob Astor, in running for a seat in the British parliament, is impressing on the electors that he is "bringing American money to their country." How to get more American money to Europe is today the chief issue "over there" still waiting solution. If Major Astor can do this he ought to be good for any office he cares to ask for.

CHILD OF AGE FAVORED

Careful research is said to have established the fact that the child of a father over 50 years of age has ten times as good a chance of becoming eminent as he would have if his father were a young man.

OPTIMISM OF OLD AGE

Former United States Senator Cornelius Cole, of Los Angeles, exemplifies the optimism which seems to be the common characteristic of centenarians. They leave to youth the worries of life and its pessimistic forebodings. "I hear much alarmist talk," says the lively and alert old Californian. "Sixty years ago men said the country was going to the dogs, but it didn't seem to, somehow."

He could find numerous current examples to controvert his cheerful theories. Certain countries of Europe appear, outwardly at least, to have gone to the dogs. And there is a sufficiently substantial basis to a large amount of "alarmist talk."

But almost any kind of reversal of human conditions is possible in a century, and the opinion of a man who has lived that length of time is to be received with due regard for that fact.

Sixty years ago the country which men said was going to the dogs had just begun the Civil war, which, so far from ending it, was to unite it to enjoy a new prosperity. What sixty years may do for the rehabilitation of Europe may be left to the prophets of pessimism to predict and to the centenarians of future generations to controvert.

At least the time has not yet come for Macaulay's New Zealander to muse on the ruins of London Bridge. And as against the dire forebodings of Mr. Wells it is profitable to cite the hopefulness of this centenarian optimist.

GAMBLER'S ITCH

Georges Carpentier and Henri Le Teller of Paris are said to have obtained the soviet concessions for certain gaming in Russia. They will reopen a couple of the late czar's palaces as temples of fortune. Le Teller was the friend of Peggy Joyce and already has gambling concessions at a number of European resorts. He would aid Russia to his string and figures that Carpentier would be a good associate for the enterprise. It is understood that only Frenchmen, Englishmen and Americans will be permitted to play and then only in gold. The soviet rake-off will be heavy and it is desired that the shall be in American coinage. Then the leaders will know that they have something. Americans who visit any of the Old World capitals are pretty sure to be frisked. Now is the time to see America first.

KIND WORDS

Editor Statesman: Election is past and the smoke of battle has blown away from the field. Our impressions are still somewhat vague and confused. The late campaign has been largely one of vituperation, abuse and mud-slinging rather than of cool sane argument as to right and wrong. But one pleasant after-thought remains. Through all the confusion and fog The Statesman has kept its editorials clean from all personalities and has been dignified and open to all sides. It is almost an exception amongst the papers with which I am familiar, in this particular. And, for one, I wish to congratulate you upon the fact. You have abused no one, and have confined yourself to the issues under discussion. Your paper is worthy of wide support for this reason.

—SUBSCRIBER.
Salem, Ore., Nov. 10, 1922.

RADICAL LABOR REBUKED

Labor extremists just now seem to be entirely out of favor with the plain people. On the top of the extraordinary triumph of the Fascist in Italy over the radicals and Socialists comes news of the municipal elections in England which have nearly obliterated the British Labor party. In 1919 Labor won 573 seats in the London councils, it retains only 253. Never before in so short a time has a British electorate so completely reversed itself.

At last the tired taxpayers are speaking their minds. Costly Socialistic experiments that do nothing but spread idleness and poverty and discourage thrift and effort have worn out the patience of the British burden bearers. Dangerous Communist doctrines that led to the illegal seizure of factories and workshops and disorganized industry roused the wrath of the young bloods of Rome. In both cases radical propaganda has recoiled on those who attempted to throttle individual enterprise by forcing extreme measures on the people.

The most enthusiastic supporters of Socialistic experiments and hare-brained theories of government are the quickest to experience a change of heart when it is brought home to them that they must help pay the bills for running the show and playing the new game.

It is one thing to express an extreme opinion on public rights and private wrongs. It is something quite different to back up those opinions with half your own earnings. The truth of this has come home to the British taxpayers.

FACETIOUS FASCISTI

Italians sometimes display a primitive brand of humor very refreshing to those jaded by a too-long contemplation of the serious. Moreover, they cater to a sense of the ridiculous that is sometimes the best weapon for

advancing solemn and purposeful ends. There was nothing funny about the way in which the Fascist seized the reins of government in Italy, and the results of this seizure may be far from comical for the balance of power of Europe. Yet by interjecting some jazz passages into their grand opera movement the Fascisti have, without a doubt, toned up the whole composition. Thus when they cheived the Communist deputies through the streets, shaved their Bolshevik whiskers and palmed their shorn pates with the national colors they probably did more to knock out anarchy in Italy than the soviet did to promote it in Russia by terror and bloodshed. They have made their adversaries look ridiculous in the public eye. In addition they have escaped the pit into which the too melodramatic D'Annunzio took an continental leader. After all, it is better poetry to cut off an enemy's beard than to cut off his head. The first makes him look foolish, the second makes him look like a martyr. A current newspaper writer declares that had Oliver Cromwell cut off King Charles' beard instead of his head England today would probably have been a republic.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Armistice day. A lot of water has run under the Willamette bridge since 11-11-11-18.

"The American people can end war IN OUR TIME if they get on the job."—General John F. O'Ryan.

"If I catch the conscience of America, WE SHALL LEAD THE WORLD TO OUTLAW WAR."—President Harding.

It is high time the American people got on the job; and there are stirrings everywhere in this country showing they are beginning to do so.

And President Harding can easily catch the conscience of America, without throwing salt on its tail. If he is big enough to see the signs, and wise and brave enough to lead the people of this country who want peace for the whole earth, he will make it impossible to defeat him for either the nomination or the election in 1924.

"If we do not destroy war, war will destroy us," said Lord Bryce recently.

Some one asked Thomas A. Edison, "Is it true that practically the entire population of London could be killed by gas in 12 hours." It is not true; the

thing could be done WITHIN THREE HOURS," was the reply.

Armistice day is going to come to be peace day, and it will be celebrated in every country. The campaigns of education that are starting will make armistice day the proper day on which will be celebrated the everlasting armistice of the wholesale murder that the world has known as war, and, in its ignorance, has believed it would be necessary to the end of time.

Educators Plan Annual Meeting in Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9.—School superintendents and leading educators from all parts of the United States are expected here February 26 to March 1, for the 1923 convention of the department of superintendents of the National Educational association.

In addition to the general sessions of the convention, 115 separate daily meetings of committees and subsidiary organizations will be held, it is announced.

"The department is the most representative of and one of the more important educational groups in the country," A. J. Kennedy, convention manager states. "It is virtually the backbone of the educational system," he added.

The various subsidiary organizations includes deans of women, professors of various subjects and semi-educational organizations.

Itching PILES

PAZO OINTMENT instantly Relieves ITCHING PILES and you can get restful sleep after the first application. All druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of ITCHING, BLIND, BLEEDING or PROTRUDING PILES. Cures ordinary cases in 6 days, the worst cases in 14 days. 60c.

50 WOMEN WANTED 50

King's Food Products Company
Requires the Services of Fifty Women Experienced in Canning Work

Report Ready for Work at
6:30 a. m.

The Junior Statesman

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FOOTBALL LESSONS

By AUBREY DEVINE All-American Quarterback, 1921



LESSON NO. 10. Charging Positions

There are two different charging positions for line men: (1) offensive position, and (2) defensive position. A line man on the offensive should place both hands on the line of scrimmage. The feet should be spread apart and well in under him. The hips should be lower than the shoulders and the back should be straight and slanting up towards the shoulders. The face should be up, with the eyes on the ball, so that he knows when the ball is passed and can start with it. A man starting with the ball has an advantage over one who starts a moment after the ball is passed.

The player should have a general knowledge of where the opposing line man is located, but he should never look directly at him, because he doesn't gain anything by so doing, and loses his opportunity of watching the ball and starting with it. One of the most common faults of line men is that they fall to watch the ball, and the opposing players are across the line of scrimmage before they are, and have hit them before they are started. Keep Back Straight. Another fault with a line man is that he sometimes bows his back instead of keeping it straight. The direction of the charge is upward and forward, and a man who has a bow in his back can easily be thrown out of direction, either by shoving his head to the ground or by pushing him aside. When a man has charged forward, and hit the defensive player, he should never let his body straighten out. He should keep his original position, with his feet well under him, so that he can use them to keep the opposing player going back in the direction he has been started. Defense is Different. The position of a defensive line man should be different from that of an offensive man. He should stand with one foot on the line of scrimmage, knees bent, with the body stooping over it. The other foot should be placed about two and a half feet behind the front foot, his toe pointing out, and his knee bent. The weight of the body should be well distributed on both feet. His eyes should be concentrated on the ball, so that he starts as soon as it is passed. His back should be straight, with his hips lowered. His hands should be swinging forward and backward at his sides, and bent at right angles at his elbows. The big things for any line man to keep in mind are: Watch the

ball and charge with it, and (2) Charge low and hard. A line man's job is not so particular as that of a backfield man, but it is just as important. Many times a back is able to make a brilliant play which results in touchdown. Just because the line man knew how to charge properly.

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

NAN'S WANT AD

It was that hour late in the afternoon when the noise and bustle of the day had softened into a gentle buzz. Everything was in order at the Jane Price Orphanage, and at last Nan Goodhart had a moment to rest. She stole softly into the gloom of the red plush parlor and sank into one of the stiff, high-backed chairs, designed for long-legged trustees, but not for orphans. Sixty-seven cents fell out in her lap. Her eyes grew big in surprise. "My dear Nan!" the letter began. "We have decided not to print your advertisement, Mrs. Bell and I have come to the conclusion that our boys need a little sister. If you can be ready by three o'clock we shall call for you." She had never known that. Why couldn't she advertise for a new mother and father? It would cost money, but she had sixty-seven cents. Nan thought that if she could get a new mother and father for sixty-seven cents it would be a good investment. She decided that she would try, at least. So, clutching her sixty-seven cents tightly in her hand she started off for the newspaper office. A tall, kind-looking man smiled at her when she timidly knocked at the door. Before she knew it she was seated beside him telling him how she longed for a mother and daddy and she wanted to advertise in his paper. She placed the sixty-seven cents on the desk in front of him. "You wouldn't like a little girl, would you?" she asked haltingly. The boy editor's arm went around the little girl's shoulder and drew her to him. "I surely would," he said, "but we have two boys now." Nan drew her breath with a catch. It would be too much to hope for brothers, too. The next day a messenger rang



at the Jane Price Orphanage. The superintendent called Nan and placed a heavy envelope in her hand. Nearly bursting with importance, she ran off to her room to open it. Sixty-seven cents fell out in her lap. Her eyes grew big in surprise. "My dear Nan!" the letter began. "We have decided not to print your advertisement, Mrs. Bell and I have come to the conclusion that our boys need a little sister. If you can be ready by three o'clock we shall call for you." She had never known that. Why couldn't she advertise for a new mother and father? It would cost money, but she had sixty-seven cents. Nan thought that if she could get a new mother and father for sixty-seven cents it would be a good investment. She decided that she would try, at least. So, clutching her sixty-seven cents tightly in her hand she started off for the newspaper office. A tall, kind-looking man smiled at her when she timidly knocked at the door. Before she knew it she was seated beside him telling him how she longed for a mother and daddy and she wanted to advertise in his paper. She placed the sixty-seven cents on the desk in front of him. "You wouldn't like a little girl, would you?" she asked haltingly. The boy editor's arm went around the little girl's shoulder and drew her to him. "I surely would," he said, "but we have two boys now." Nan drew her breath with a catch. It would be too much to hope for brothers, too. The next day a messenger rang

PICTURE PUZZLE

CHARADE: A COMMON NOUN OF TWO SYLLABLES—



Answer: A vocabulary of nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, and particles.