

The Oregon Statesman

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SUGAR COATED LIES AND HALF TRUTHS

Just now, dear reader, you are seeing a good deal of crocodile tear shedding in the Democratic newspapers over the deplorable condition of the farmers and others in this country, who must pay such awful prices for sugar, owing to the robber tariff—

And you will see more of it before the flowers bloom in the spring, tra la; and perhaps after nature's vernal decoration of the landscape.

The Cuban sugar trust and the Atlantic coast refiners are attending to this; making timely provision for it.

What this bunch of corsairs want to do is to have the tariff schedule on sugar scaled down, for which they have petitioned the Tariff Commission; or have it abolished altogether.

This would save these commercial and manufacturing corsairs many millions a year—

And it would stifle and cripple and kill the beet sugar industry of the United States.

Then what would happen? Would the American people get cheaper sugar?

Not on your life.

These business buccaneers are not in business for their health. Their health is good, thank you.

This bunch of buccaneers controlled the sugar prices during the war. You know what happened. You know what would happen again if they got into control. They charged all the traffic would bear, and then some—

And they would do it again.

How much was it you paid for sugar to this outfit during the war? Was it 25 cents a pound, or 45? Any way, they soaked the people to whose gullibility they now are appealing good and plenty—

And they would do it again, and more so, if they had the chance.

So, dear reader, as you scan these tearful articles in the Democratic newspapers, you may refrain from any scalding tears of your own.

The way to get cheaper sugar is to further build up the sugar industry in this country. As things are now proceeding, Salem will ere long buy her sugar from her own factory. This is as good a beet sugar district as the best sugar districts of Germany, and our fruit interests will be strong enough pretty soon to get a sugar factory here.

The spinning of flax twine at the Oregon penitentiary would show the way to independent factories. The product of all the available convicts would be only a drop in the bucket of the great market demands.

A number of additional men will soon be needed at the Salem paper mill, to run the new machinery. This will make another house shortage in this city. And there will be a number of other reasons contributing to such a shortage, notwithstanding all the new building activity.

New residences are being started all over Salem. It looks like the building activity for 1923 will exceed that of the present

year. There will surely be more building in the down town district; and there are several factory projects on the tapis; and extensions of factories already here.

There were 450 convicts in the Oregon penitentiary yesterday. There were 24 working in the flax plant, and 150 or more idle, who might be working there, and who, if they were, and the plant were equipped for spinning twine, could be supporting the entire institution, besides receiving small daily wages for their own use or the use of their dependents on the outside—or for the accumulation of stakes upon their release. And earning a surplus besides. And more than this, being a most powerful aid for the development of the linen industry in Oregon; an industry that, when developed, will bring millions of new money annually to this state, and will alone support a city larger than Salem is now.

The fishermen on the Columbia river, and all up and down the coast, want the twine for their nets; the twine made from the pure Oregon flax, the strongest and most lasting in the world.

CLEMENCEAU'S MESSAGE

Georges Clemenceau, the man of steel, the great French war premier, has come and has spoken. Confounding his critics, he has committed no indiscretions. He did not rant. He did not scold. He did not make a plea for further foreign loans. He did not say we had been wrong and France had been right.

He simply said, "When people have been mixing their blood on the field of battle they have no right to laeve, if there is a difference, without trying to adjust that difference."

He had been told that the attitude of France since the war was misunderstood in this country; that the Americans had come to regard France as militaristic, with having imperialistic designs. He knew that there was a misunderstanding somewhere, and he came, as a Frenchman who had learned his first lessons of liberty in America half a century ago, to seek a better understanding.

Clemenceau paid an eloquent but not fulsome tribute to the

part played by President Wilson in the war and in the negotiating of the Treaty of Versailles. He spoke of "a beautiful quarrel" between himself and General Pershing during the 1918 campaign. He holds that friends can argue, dispute and disagree without ceasing to be friends. He said he had since come to the conclusion that "Pershing was right and so was I," which is another way of saying that each was right, according to his point of view.

He said that, if the French had known in 1918 Germany's promises to make reparation payments would not be kept, they would have gone on to Berlin. He likened Germany's action to that of a man who signs a check and then withdraws all the funds from the bank before the check can be presented.

He expressed the hope that England, France and the United States would draw closer together; because the German militarists are preparing for another war. He would like to see the United States renew "conversations" with England and France, which, "without definitely committing your country to a set program, WOULD PRESENT TO GERMAN EYES A PICTURE OF THE THREE UNPLEASANT FOLKS WHO FACED HER IN THE WAR."

In fact, the crux of the Clemenceau appeal is for a kind of "gentlemen's agreement" which will let the German people know that the Treaty of Versailles is something more than a scrap of paper; which will furnish them a visible reminder that the nations who beat them in 1918 are ready to beat them again, if they start anything.

Clemenceau has perhaps come nearer to speaking to Americans in terms which we can understand than any other Frenchman who has come to America since the war. He gives evidence of having remembered the lessons he learned when he came here, as he says, "Fresh from the imperial jails of Napoleon III, to find there was another way of living, and a much better way."

He makes his appeal not to the government, but to the people, holding very justly that, if the two peoples can reach a common understanding, any imaginary differences between the governments will surely disappear.

FUTURE DATES

December 2, Saturday—Bazaar, St. Paul's Church, 560 Chamacka. December 3, Sunday—Elks' annual memorial service. December 8, Friday—Reunion of Company M. December 12, Tuesday—Salem school district budget meeting. December 13, Tuesday—School budget meeting at high school. December 14, 15 and 16—Marion county corn show. December 15 and 16, Friday and Saturday—Meeting of fruit growers at Woodburn. December 25, Monday—Christmas. December 31, Sunday—Elks "Midnight Polka", Grand theater. January 8, Monday—Inauguration of Governor-elect Walter M. Pierce. January 8, Monday—Legislature meets.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR EFFICIENCY AND PROGRESS

Mrs. Adele R. Tupper, formerly of the faculty of the Boston University college of Secretaries, has entered the lecture field to widen her efforts in behalf of girls.

Mrs. Tupper's lectures are surcharged with "horse-sense," and her advice is capable of universal application—men as well as women can profit from it—another instance of what is good for geese being good for ganders.

Mrs. Tupper believes that most people do not get as far as they should and can, the reason being that they are misplaced rather than mis-fitted. They are not doing what they are best fitted to do, and so never begin to do themselves justice. One of the principal causes of unemployment, she thinks, is that too many people are all trying to do the same thing whether they are adapted to it or not.

Further, Mrs. Tupper maintains that the average man or woman can easily increase his or her efficiency and, therefore, his or her progress, by observing daily a few simple rules. The writer is inclined to agree with her and gives her rules in brief.

(1) Carry the injunction "Know thyself" into your choice of life-work. Don't choose your occupation in hit-or-miss fashion. Analyze yourself. Find out your strong points. Having determined what you are best fitted for, make every necessary sacrifice to get into that line of work. And remember that any honest work is dignified.

(2) Strive constantly to eliminate your weak points.

(3) When out of work, work harder than ever to find work. Don't stay out a minute longer than you can help. Keep up an incessant calling campaign and don't let up till you've made a connection. Meanwhile, keep neat and cheerful.

(4) Don't trust to inherent ability. Of itself it never brought success. Welcome the opportunity to do (and therefore to learn) something extra.

(5) Keep your work and do your work better than the average. Also, keep your eye on the man ahead.

(6) Study conditions and try to develop the vision that foresees changes and the judgment that prepares to meet them.

(7) Be enthusiastic and bend your will to go toward some ultimate great goal.

(8) Make determination one of your inseparable possessions.

(9) Climb—don't try to aviate to success.

OUR FAILING SENSES

Each new marvel of science whets the public appetite for something even more startling and sensational. And advanced science never fails to supply new fodder.

Moreover, the advances are all in one direction. They either ex-

pend the use of our natural senses by artificial aids or replace them with mechanical contrivances. It is all very exhilarating!

The last invention, according to a preview by its originators, will enable us to see around the world as we now hear and talk around it. Thus, in Salem we will not only "listen in," but look in as well, when connected up by radio with Canton, Ohio, or Canton, China.

We are no longer safe in doubting that anything may happen. Artificial seeing and hearing and talking and travel and rejuvenation are fast replacing the natural circumscribed senses which sufficed for our primitive needs, but fail miserably to meet our advanced demands on them.

Let us, however, notice this: our natural senses are falling in the same ratio as their mechanical extension.

Thus, in the United States today, according to a man who ought to be an authority, not one person in ten has anything like perfect hearing. And we have not yet used telephones for half a century or the ratio for fifty months. But since their introduction the national ear drum has weakened perceptibly.

Manufacture of eyeglasses and spectacles is still a growing industry. Before long every adult American will be employing these artificial aids to defective eyesight. Since science gave us the electric bulb and scintillant street signs the national retina has suffered a measurable dimming of its powers.

So science may reach a glorious apotheosis in the not distant future by giving mankind irasculous instruments for seeing beyond the farthest stars and no natural eyes to use them; and waves of wireless sound to make the whole universe audible through a coil of wire and only deaf ears to listen to the message.

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ONE CLEAR CALL

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ARE WE OVERCOLLEGGED?

Inventor Edison continues his rather caustic criticism of the product of the American college. Just now, when the colleges themselves admit that they are overcrowded and are trying to weed out the undesirables, the Edison opinions may carry weight. The inventor starts out with the assertion that the wrong youth goes to college. The student who goes upon his own initiative and who works his way through college is the one who gains real value in the adventure and leaves his impress on the time. Mr. Edison contends that the average student sees only the social or sporting side of college life. He goes through the university because it is fashionable to do so, but when he gets a job he fears soiling his hands. If he does apply himself to industry he expects to be made a foreman or superintendent in six months. The inventor admits that his own experience with college men has not been of a nature to arouse his enthusiasm. Perhaps it might have been different. But it may be gratifying to some young men to know that there are great leaders in invention and industry who consider that a college education may be a liability rather than an asset, and that all the doors of opportunity are open to anyone of courage and persistence.

When we learn that one person out of every ten who dies after the age of 40 dies of cancer we can understand how medical science is bending every effort to cure this fell disease. And the pitiful part of it is that cancer can be cured so readily "if taken in time." And how can it be taken in time? That is, alas! where the death toll starts—while waiting for an answer to that question.

TAKEN IN TIME

One little town in Ohio, with a population of less than 2000 souls has garnered no less than \$125,000 in fines from bootleggers in the last 15 months. Some \$50,000 of this has gone to the state, but there was enough left to run the municipal machinery. That's the system: Make the bootlegger pay for running the country.

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THE PRIZE WINNERS

The chief Nobel prize for literature was awarded to Jacinto Benavente, the Spanish dramatist, and will keep the wolf from the door for the rest of his days. The judges do not seem to have given much attention to our crop of American scenario and magazine writers, but they do insist that the Nobel prizes are awarded on real merit. The prize in physics

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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. PAZO OINTMENT Instantly Relieves ITCHING PILES and you can get restful sleep after the first application. 60c.

DANCE TONIGHT

Co. F BENEFIT, SALEM ARMORY

Hear Mr. and Mrs. Glen Oswald's Celebrated

Seven Serenaders—O. A. C.

The Junior Statesman

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Basketball Lessons

By WILLIAM C. GRAVE All-Collegiate Center, 1919, '20, '21



No. 1 Going Out for Basketball and accuracy of the eye. These three qualities must be developed so that they work together as well as separately, making a well-rounded player.

Quickness of thought means a clear mind. The boy who takes up basketball must make up his mind to eat regularly and give up all eating between meals. He must get plenty of sleep, and must never learn to smoke. Smoking affects the breathing and lessens his endurance, making him tired out when the game is only half over.

Practice Speed and Accuracy Speed and accuracy require constant practice. Whenever you have any spare time, practice passing, shooting, or dribbling. You must get used to handling the ball with ease.

If you haven't a basketball of your own, go together with some of your friends and buy one. Then get out in your yard after school and on Saturday afternoons and practice passing. Don't merely throw the ball at each other, but learn to pass it correctly, as I will explain to you in the following lessons. When you have learned to pass quickly and accurately you will be a long

way toward becoming the sort of player that will make the high school team, and later star in college games.

(Next week: "Handling the Ball.")

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

Eric walked down past the barnyard. He was enjoying his Thanksgiving visit to his uncle's farm so much, for everything about the farm was new to him. He opened the gate and wandered into the enclosure. His uncle had given him some feed to bring to the chickens, and this he scattered, enjoying the way the silly things rushed about. Out of one of the poultry houses stepped a stately gobbler, its bronze feathers gleaming in the sun. "My goodness, what a large turkey!" exclaimed Eric. It looks as big as the side of a



house." He backed off, as, to his surprise, another enormous turkey came out. "Well, this is funny! I thought Uncle Ralph said he'd sold all his turkeys, except the ones we had for dinner today."

He started for the gate, but the two turkeys headed him off, waving their wings back and forth in a threatening manner. Then, to his horror, three other turkeys came out and joined the first two. It seemed to him that they grew larger and larger as he looked at them.

"Just about right," said the

first one, looking at Eric with a wickedly twinkling eye.

"Exactly," nodded the second gravely.

"I speak for a leg," clamored the third, crowding closer.

"Well, I don't want the neck, that's certain," stated the fourth grumpily.

"Not much to the wings," chimed in the fifth.

"Hey, you let me out of here," cried Eric, looking in terror at the red-wattled monsters, standing in a circle about him. He tried making a dash for the gate, but they hemmed him in. "Fat enough," declared the first one.

"With cranberry sauce!" gobbled the second.

"And dressing!" added the third.

"Done just right!" exclaimed the fourth, flopping his wings.

"Yum, yum!" smacked the fifth.

Closer they crowded, until he felt half smothered. "Eric," called his uncle's voice, "come up for air! You've been smuggling down in that robe and groaning. I'm afraid you didn't know when to stop eating. See, we're at the station already."

PICTURE PUZZLE

A boy's name is hidden here. Start in the 4th column and follow letters diagonally

L	P	Q	R	B
N	O	E	T	W
M	J	H	C	V
Y	A	D	V	K
X	L	S	R	N

Answer to yesterday's: Train, track, trestle, trees, tower, tent, trunk, trees, tourist, tramp.

TWO HUNDRED FIFTY PAIRS LADIES' SHOES

ON SALE Saturday

100 Pairs Ladies' Dress Shoes That Were Formerly \$8.00, \$9.00 and \$10.00

Practically All Sizes Special Saturday \$1.95

150 Pairs Ladies' Dress Shoes That Were Formerly \$10.00, 12.00 and \$15.00

Kid, Calf and Patent Leather Turn or Welt Soles, High or Low Heels \$4.95

Ladies' Oxfords Brown and Black Oxfords New Round Toe, Low Heels Suitable for Street Wear \$4.95

60 Pairs Men's Dress Shoes \$8 \$9 and \$10 Values at \$5.95 Pair

House Slippers Felt Slippers, Comfy Soles \$2.00 Misses' Slippers 95c \$2.00 Ladies' Slippers \$1.35 \$2.50 Men's Slippers \$1.35

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