

The Oregon Statesman

Issued Daily Except Monday by THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY 215 S. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon (Portland Office, 627 Board of Trade Building. Phone Automatic 511-93)

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Entered at the Postoffice in Salem, Oregon, as second class matter

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARY

As readers of the news know, Johnson S. Smith has been appointed superintendent of the penitentiary, to take the place of James W. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis is a good prison man. He has shown himself to be a fine disciplinarian, and a splendid manager of men.

But a mere prison man is not what is needed there now. Mr. Johnson has had prison experience, and he is presumably also a good prison man, or at least Governor Pierce thinks he is.

But what is needed is a man who is a good prison man, and who is besides a good business man, and one with a vision.

The penitentiary can be made self supporting, and at the same time it can be made to come much nearer the ideal of what a modern penitentiary ought to be; what the pioneer framers of the Oregon constitution intended it to be, when they made the fundamental law say servitude there must be reformatory and not vindictive.

Without saying anything against the furniture factory in the penitentiary, the flax plant there can be made to pay all of the expenses of the prison—

By adding spinning machinery. It can be done with the use of 300 acres of good land, producing 100 tons of fiber, which can be turned from 33 cent fiber into \$2.75 and upward twine for about 10 cents a pound.

Make the profit only \$1 a pound, and you have there \$200,000 a year—and the cost of running the prison is about \$175,000 a year. You have there a profit of \$25,000 a year—

And the amount worked up may well be double that tonnage, and the profit \$2 instead of \$1 a pound.

If Mr. Smith, the new superintendent of the penitentiary, merely runs a well ordered prison; if he is merely a good prison man, his administration will be a failure, and will reflect no credit upon the administration of Governor Pierce.

If he runs such a prison and in addition takes the \$175,000—odd annual burden from the taxpayers of the state, besides, his administration will be a great success, deserving of indefinite extension; and it will reflect great credit upon the administration of Governor Pierce.

The same sort of test ought to be made concerning every state institution and state activity—

And the same sort of test will be made.

The fishermen of Oregon use enough net twine to take more than the output of spinning machinery converting 100 tons annually of flax fiber into twine. And they would be overjoyed to be able to get this pure flax twine.

The good will of the United States will be extended to Emile Coue, exponent of autosuggestion, who is about to make a tour of the country. He will accept no remuneration. Thus day by day in every way he hopes to make us better and better.

The Slogan editor of The Statesman has got to prove, in the issue of Thursday next, that this is a good corn country, and in the following Thursday issue that the Salem district is the best celery district in the world. Your help in either case is solicited—if you can help.

England is going dry. Of course not right away, but if present progress is maintained London will be so dry in 1000 years that it will blow away. It is announced that England drank only 18,000,000 barrels of beer last year. That is hardly two barrels to a family and it is only half the quantity consumed in 1918. Think of cutting the drink bill in half within the span of three years!

The big thing at the penitentiary is to make the institution self supporting. That in itself will go far to make the prison discipline reformatory, in the spirit of the constitution. There can be no successful reformatory system with idleness, or partial idleness. If the new superintendent of the penitentiary can succeed in making it self supporting, he will have proved himself the right man in the right place. Everything else will be easy to take care of. And the writer believes that, with good management, the penitentiary can be made self-supporting, and thereby the foundations laid for a modern system of penology that will mean one administered mainly for the purpose of making better men of those serving time there; returning the largest possible proportion of them as useful members of society.

NEED A JOB?

Is anybody looking for a job as bookkeeper? The Philippine legislature has passed a law that all business accounts in the islands shall be kept in English, Spanish, or one of the Philippine dialects after January 1. The islands are full of Chinese business men who are strenuously objecting to the new law, so far without avail. They claim that the small Chinese merchants will be put out of business owing to the expense of em-

ploying bookkeepers, but the legislature has refused to amend the law. Possibly it may eventuate in several Chinese shops combining to employ one bookkeeper, and jobs of that sort will be open.

THE NEGRO EXODUS

It is understood that Secretary Hoover was approached recently by representatives of southern interests to see if he could not take some step to prevent the exodus of negroes from the cotton belt, which is badly handicapping the planters who need labor. Mr. Hoover was unable to suggest a remedy and expressed his belief that the matter would adjust itself. And so it will. The constitution provides that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states," among which undoubtedly is the right to pass unrestricted from one state to another so long as there is nothing violative of quarantine regulations, etc. Negroes are citizens within the meaning of the law—up north, at least.

BIG BILL HAYWOOD TAKES THE COUNT

Haywood, the former I. W. W. leader in the United States, is down and out in Russia because he failed in the management of a colony he had organized there to work out his Utopian ideas. He thought a colony could be formed and operated in defiance of the principles of what he calls "capitalism"—the individual right to the enjoyment of the fruits of individual ability, energy and thrift. The colony failed and its members are starving. Haywood is despondent because even his friends have turned against him, charging that he has no administrative ability.

The outcome is not in any way surprising.

I. W. W. leaders, communists of all grades of radicalism, and agitators in general are excellent propagandists, but they are poor administrators. They have theories because they have not had practice. They have plenty of time to promulgate their theories because they are not engaged in any practical work of a constructive nature. They get away with much of their propaganda because the practical people of the world are too busy earning a living and building up industry to answer their fallacious argument.

But when they are subjected to the test of experience, they fail.

to make good; fail to build anything enduring.

Capitalism has its evils, but the remedy will never be found in the destructive policies of communism. Communism will succeed for a short time—as long as it can feed upon the fruits of capitalism—but when the savings of people of thrift have been consumed, communism has nowhere to turn for a means of livelihood.

The outcome of the Haywood adventure ought to be a lesson to the other communists who still remain in America, but perhaps it is too much to hope that they will learn anything by the experience of others. They must themselves have a demonstration of the utter fallacy of their theories. They will go on agitating, and may have some few recruits from among thoughtless youth not yet trained in the school of experience. They will acquire few adherents from among those who have learned life by honest, diligent, useful, productive effort.

RADIO SUPERVISION NEEDED

Secretary of Commerce Hoover, always alive to the needs of American business, is not overlooking the national importance of radio communication. The time has arrived when orderly supervision of this public utility has become imperative to preserve its value and secure its impartial distribution.

For this reason Secretary Hoover is vigorously supporting the Kellogg-White federal radio bill. It is evident to all connected with this rapidly extending industry that without some authoritative regulation the broadcasting and receiving of radio sound waves will soon result in a more hopeless confusion than the Tower of Babel.

This bill aims, briefly, at placing the supervision of all radio communications, the assigning of wave lengths, the approving of apparatus, the licensing of operators and other details to facilitate broadcasting in the hands of the United States commerce department.

There are today in the United States 21,000 radio transmitting stations. Present regulation is, hopelessly inadequate to deal with a problem every day becoming more intricate and entangled. Apparently only the strong hand of the government can bring order and direction out of the present bedlam of conflicting sounds.

While it is true that at present the radio ministers more to the pleasure and recreation of the people than to the needs of business, it is every day stretching further into this more serious field of endeavor, and with proper federal control the radio as an addition to the commercial equipment of the nation would soon rank with the telegraph and the telephone.

Before this can happen, however, the element of uncertainty must be eliminated from the radio service, the length of waves adjusted and enforced, "cutting-in" prohibited, and a fair chance of obtaining definite results be assured to every owner of a radio set.

To do this there must be orders and regulations that can be enforced on all alike, whether it be an admiral of the navy, a high official in a state department or a humble mechanic listening in on his favorite evening concert.

The public cannot go on indefinitely jamming the ether waves with jazz-band music, sermons, lectures, grand opera solos, crop and weather reports, barber-shop harmony choruses, political speeches, sporting events and a general jotsam and jetsam of miscellaneous noises, run simultaneously on the same wave length on a catch-who-catch-can principle.

Even as a recreation the radio will lose its usefulness as its development increases, unless absolute and reliable control accompanies its ever-extending activities. Before the radio takes its place in business offices on a par with the wire and 'phone service reliable regulation is a prima necessity.

For the sake of the public no less than for the good of the broadcasters, Herbert Hoover has made a strong appeal for proper federal control of this latest marvel of scientific inventiveness whose use in the future only men of fine vision can gauge. But those who can thus gauge it know that its supervision must be taken up in time and not left to take care of itself until the problem has reached an impasse that no belated regulation can ever adequately overcome.

PER ASPERA AD ASTRA

According to reports recently filed with the interstate commerce commission, there are nine railroad executives in the United States who receive compensation at the rate of \$75,000 or more per year. The reports show that all

NOTABLE ARRIVES IN U. S.



M. Albert Thomas, noted French labor leader and Minister of Munitions during the world war has just arrived in the United States.

These men have attained their present salaries through advancement in the railroad service. Changes in employment from one road to another indicate that railroads have engaged in competitive bidding for successful managers. Just as baseball clubs bid for pitchers. When a railroad man has demonstrated unusual ability, some road tries to get him by paying a bigger salary, and does get him unless the road for which he is working meets the offer. It is interesting to note the records of a few of the high salaried men.

The list is headed by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Southern Pacific, who receives \$100,000 a year. He started his career teaching school near Baltimore in 1873, but having studied civil engineering, took a job in railroad construction work on a small road in the southwest in 1878, and has spent the succeeding 44 years in working up to his present salary.

A. H. Smith, of the New York Central, comes next with a salary of \$92,580. He began railroading as a messenger boy on the Lake Shore in 1879, worked into the construction department and passed from one road to another until 1902 when he entered the service of the New York Central in a minor position from which he climbed to the head office. He has been climbing the railroad ladder for 43 years.

The next man on the salary list is Carl R. Gray, of the Union Pacific, who started as a telegraph operator on the St. Louis & San Francisco in 1888, since which time he has worked for half a dozen different railroad systems. His climb thus far has taken 39 years.

Next comes C. H. Markham, of the Illinois Central, who, like Gray, is in the \$75,000 class. Markham began as a section laborer in 1881, on the Santa Fe, and has helped build up a number of roads since. He was manager of the Oregon lines of the Southern Pacific for a number of years, and was known and liked by thousands of Oregonians. It has been 41 years since he began by pulling out rotten ties and putting in good ones.

E. Pennington, of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, is also in the \$75,000 class. He began as a warehouseman with the C. M. & St. P. in 1869; and has been in the employ of two other roads in the 53 years since that time.

William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific, another railroader in the \$75,000 list, began as a freight clerk in 1882, and has been with the Southern Pacific ever since, except for four years when he had charge of traffic for a smelting company.

Haie Holden, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, entered the railroad service through the legal department in 1907, and has spent his 15 years of railroading with the one company and its associated lines.

Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio, also in the \$75,000 class, began railroad work in 1879, in a capacity which "Who's Who" does not disclose. It is stated that he was employed on a number of roads in various capacities for 20 years, when he went to the B. & O.

Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific, also in the \$75,000 class, began his career as a lawyer and entered the railroad service in 1884, with the Houston, East and West Texas, since which time he has been at the head of the legal department of several roads, gradually working up to his present position.

It will be noted that out of these nine railroad men drawing \$75,000 or more, seven worked their way up through the operating department and two through the legal department. The legal end of railroading evidently of-

tered opportunity for quicker rise, but the operating department brought the greater number of men to the high salaried positions.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

"Only scratched over"— You often hear these words applied to our undeveloped condition.

Properly applied, too. D'd you realize that Oregon has 23 million arable acres, and only 5 million acres in even partial cultivation?

D'd you know that the Salem canneries packed 60,000 cases of strawberries last year; 83 per cent of the strawberries canned in the northwest, and that they grew mostly on 1200 acres of land in Marion county and perhaps 600 in Polk county, and a few acres in Yamhill, Clackamas, Benton and Linn?

Prof. George R. Hyslop of the Oregon Agricultural college said recently that a little strip of land three-fourths of a mile to three miles wide reaching from Corvallis to Portland would represent all the land in Oregon that is now devoted to potato rotations; that is scientifically inter-tilled.

Think of the slacker acres and the idle acres! Think of what might be done in the Willamette valley, in the Salem district, with every acre devoted to intensified agriculture; with all the swampy land drained; with irrigation where it is needed; with fertilization and the three-story and the five-story farming that may be carried on!

Why, the Salem district could sustain the population of Belgium. Will, some day. Then Salem will have not merely 100,000 people. It will have a million, and you will not know then, if you are still sticking around, where the city leaves off and the country begins.

DEAF SCHOOL WINS

The boys' team of the state school for the deaf defeated the Woodburn high school five by the one-sided score of 37 to 4. The winners took the lead at the start and rapidly piled up points. In the second period the Woodburn boys guarded more closely and held the visitors back somewhat better than in the first half.

Heath, Taylor, Tyler, Riekert, LaFave and Wiens played for Deaf school. Gibbons, Tucker, Camack, Shipall, and Hughes, for Woodburn.

SEES TROUBLE FOR 1923.



Prof. Gustave Meyer of Hoboken, N. J., who has been studying astrology for the last twenty-three years, peers into the heavens and finds Saturn brewing trouble for the new year—all is black and gloomy; 'woo to the world'.

Farm Produce Rate is Probed by Commission

The public service commission yesterday ordered on its own motion an investigation into intrastate, local and joint freight rates on farm commodities in a number of railroads operating in Oregon. The roads affected are the Oregon Short Line, Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company, Spokane, Portland & Seattle, Southern Pacific, Regatta, Oregon Electric, United Railways, Portland Railway Light & Power company, Willamette Valley Southern, Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The investigation was asked by a number of farm organizations, individuals and commercial clubs.

KIDNEY TROUBLE CAUSES LAMENESS

"A lameness followed me for some time, and I felt that it was caused from kidney trouble. One bottle of Foley Kidney Pills had the desired effect," writes H. B. Arbuckle, South Barre, Vermont. Backache, rheumatism, dull head ache, too frequent or burning urination are symptoms of Kidney and Bladder trouble. Disorders of the kidneys require prompt treatment. Neglect causes serious complications. Foley Kidney Pills give quick relief. Sold every where.—Adv.

Tom Mix in "Catch My Smoke"



CATCH MY SMOKE, WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION CO.

GREAT PROGRAM TOMORROW

"The Church For Which Christ Died" "The Unpardonable Sin" Great Themes by a Great Preacher H. M. Barnett of Kansas City, Mo.

First Christian Church

Center and High Street J. J. EVANS, Minister

Brassfield, Epley, Wolfe, Gwinn—a quartet of unusual power at the evening service.

"Come Unto Me"—duet by Fred Brassfield and Dr. Epley.

Saxophone and Trombone Quartet—Mr. and Mrs. Harbison, Carl Wenger and Frank Zinn.

Solo, "When they Ring the Golden Bells," by J. Frank Harbison.

Automobile Day in the Bible School—9:45

Services Every Night Next Week

The Junior Statesman

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Basketball Lessons

By WILLIAM C. GRAVE



No. 7. The Play of the Guards

(This is the seventh of twelve lessons in basketball by William C. Grave of the University of Pennsylvania, a Intercollegiate high scorer for 1921. Mr. Grave was captain of his team in 1921, and was named as All-Collegiate center in 1919, 1920 and 1921. He holds the record of having played 90 basketball games and losing only five.)

The guards ought to be big men, because it is their strength and endurance that go a long way toward preventing a team from scoring. It is their duty to get the ball off the backboard after a toss by an opponent. They must be able to reach high and also to stand the jostling and bumping that comes with a fight for the ball under the basket.

The success of the team depends on the ability of the two guards to work together. They must have a clear understanding as to who is to stand under the basket and be "spot" guard, and who is to go up the floor and be the "running" guard. There should always be one under the basket.

The guards should also decide which shall take the ball off the backboard and which shall watch to prevent a pass to an opponent for an easy shot.

Get Between Man and Goal

At the start of every play from center, the guard should be sure to line up inside the forward line in playing. From this position

he will be between his man and the goal and he can watch both the man and the ball at the same time.

Always have one guard back, even when your team has the ball. He will protect against an intercepted pass and he is also a sure man to pass to if the rest of the team is covered. If you have worked the ball up the floor, then, and find you are stuck with no place to pass to, look for your spot guard and pass to him. Then your team can start all over again to work the ball up for a basket.

Guard Passes In If the ball goes out of bounds in your half of the floor, the guard should always rush to the spot to pass it in. This will give the forwards and center free rein to score.

When your team is trying for a goal from the foul line one guard should remain around the center of the floor. The other should stand back of the man tossing the foul. He can then signal to the men under the basket which side of the court he will run to, and his men under the basket can tap the ball to him if the toss is successful.

If a guard is caught under the basket with two opponents, he should feint toward one and block the other, because the first will almost always attempt to pass to the second if he believes the guard is going to charge him. Above all, guards, never let an

opponent get behind you and get that ball off the backboard. (Next week: "Play of the Forwards.")

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

"SNOWED-IN"

Georgia had two letters and a postal card, which was more mail than she usually got. She was humming gaily as she opened the first of the letters. Suddenly the humming stopped, and Georgia's mother looked up to see a tear stealing out of the corner of her eye. "Whatever's the matter, Georgia?" she exclaimed.

"N-nothing," choked Georgia. "Only only I had a letter from Annabelle and she was telling about a sleighriding party she'd been on. I can't help missing snow a little, when I've been used to it all my life."

"Well, you can't have snow in this part of India, my dear," replied her mother, "and as long as daddy's business keeps him



here, I guess we'll just have to make the best of it."

"Just one day of real Canadian winter," moaned Georgia. "I'd give anything for it."

Keith, her big brother, grinned at her. "That's not asking so much," he said. "By the way I just remembered that I brought home some candy last night. It's up in my room, if you want some."

"You're a dear," said Georgia, and rushed out of the room. When she came back, her brother was saying, "It's a shame the snow has spoiled the skating. I wanted to try out my new skates."

"I'm afraid the snow won't be off the ice for some time."

Mrs. Prentiss answered gravely. "You won't get out of the house today."

Georgia's eyes opened in astonishment. Outside the sun blazed brightly and the green palm trees were waving.

"Too bad, Georgia," Mrs. Prentiss continued, "that this snow storm has upset your plans for the sleighride, but we'll have a nice time in the house together, anyway."

Georgia "tumbled." "I don't mind being snowbound," she declared. "Keith and I can make some taffy, can't we?"

The day passed quickly. Georgia and Keith stretched out on the living room rug and read, pretending to be keeping warm in front of a make-believe fireplace. "Listen to the wind howling," Georgia would cry. "I'll bet the snow will be 'most to the roof by morning."

"We'll have to shovel a path," declared Keith.

Their father was gone for the day, so they discussed anxiously whether he'd be able to get out through the snow, until they almost believed themselves. When he did come that night, he thought his family had suddenly gone mad, for they rushed to "brush the snow off" and slam the door quickly to "keep out the cold."

"This has been the nicest day," sighed Georgia, as she went to bed. It's great to have a family that carries the weather with it."

PICTURE PUZZLE

WHAT CANADIAN PROVINCE IS THIS?



Answer to yesterday's: Fall, tall, small, ball, small. No. 5 (Saturday)