

The Oregon Statesman

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OREGON'S ICE CREAM STANDARD IS RIGHT

There should be no tampering by the Legislature with the present ice cream standard in Oregon. Because the present one is right.

Of a total of 250,000,000 gallons of ice cream made in the United States in 1920, the Oregon standard was used in 208,000,000 gallons, and last year it is estimated that 242,228,000 gallons of ice cream made in the United States were Oregon standard 8 per cent butterfat protein ice cream.

There is a 40 per cent greater average consumption of ice cream per capita in the states which require a low butterfat standard than in those which require a high butterfat standard.

It runs below five pounds per capita on the average in those states requiring a high standard, while it runs about seven pounds in the states having a standard like Oregon's.

Idaho has a consumption of 2.1 pounds per capita of ice cream, while Oregon has a 7.05 pound per capita consumption; and Idaho has a high butterfat law.

Oregon farmers should note this—

And they should be solidly arrayed against any change to a high standard, for, making comparison with Idaho's experience, a change to the standard of that state would mean a total reduction of nearly 70 per cent of the ice cream manufactured in Oregon.

And that would be a serious blow to our dairying and general farming interests; a very serious blow.

Here is another concrete example:

Pennsylvania has the Oregon standard, 8 per cent butterfat ice cream. California has a 10 per cent standard. Pennsylvania consumes 14.84 pounds of ice cream per capita per year. California consumes 8.35 pounds.

Though California has the longest season of ordinarily large consumption of ice cream of any state in the union, and Pennsylvania has vigorous winters and short summers in comparison.

Increased consumption of ice cream is especially good for an agricultural state, just as an increased consumption of apples and prunes is good for the Oregon fruit grower.

It keeps Oregon money running around in a circle in the state.

And the use of the Oregon standard, becoming more and more general, makes of ice cream an almost perfect food; and it is a food that is desirable in this article of almost universal and constantly growing consumption.

A food, not a fuel.

In Vancouver, B. C., it is illegal to make ice cream containing more than 10 per cent of butterfat. The manufacturer can make it six or eight, but he is not allowed to put in over the maximum of 10 per cent butterfat. A good authority says:

"Food ice cream will supplant fuel ice cream, because people are more insistently demanding a chemically cool as physically cold food, such as sherbet which has no fat at all. The consuming public wants a re-

freshing summer food, instead of a fiercely burning fuel to fire the human engine. A 10 per cent ice cream is as superfluous as the fur overcoat and mittens on the fourth of July."

In Washington the standard has recently been changed to 8 per cent, and the ice cream business there has progressed by leaps and bounds.

It would be inexcusable folly for Oregon to change her standard. It would be a step backward; injuring both the farmer and the manufacturer, and rendering both palatability and the food value of our ice cream comparatively low.

Let the law alone. The matter was well considered when it was passed, and conditions have since more than confirmed its wisdom.

In the meanwhile Premier Poincare is not avoiding the limelight. He must intend to run for something in France in the very near future.

A number of otherwise unidentified patriots have been "mentioned" for the shoes of Secretary Fall. Don't it beat all how they shuffle their feet to make a noise?

To add to the troubles of the Democrats a movement to get Henry Ford the party nomination is in evidence. What an "angel" Henry would be for a bankrupt organization.

England is trying to restore the buying power of the world that she may be saved. France wants reparation for damage done her country by the Germans. The commercial activities of the world are the life-blood of England.

Secretary Hughes talks right out in public about the foreign policy of the Harding administration. Which is quite different from the method approved by President Wilson, when the cabinet did not know what sort of a turn the government was going to make on a given subject. The days of shirt-sleeve diplomacy have returned.

Talking about chaplains at the penitentiary and other state institutions, what is the use of having paid chaplains? Or if there is to be money paid for such services, why not pass it around? Not confining it to any particular denominations, either. Not discriminating in favor of any particular route to heaven. There are many routes, and the travel is not all taken up on any of them.

There can be enough flax grown on 300 acres of Salem district land to produce the fiber to spin the twine for the fishermen of this state, in sufficient quantities to pay all the expenses of the Oregon penitentiary—selling at present prices; or even a dollar a pound below present prices—and giving the fishermen the pure stuff, and not flax fiber mixed with sea island cotton or any other old-stuff. It would

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

Wants Farmers Relieved

Editor Statesman:

I was very much interested in an editorial entitled "The Graduated Income Tax." In the article it was said that the flat income tax measure met with an overwhelming defeat at the general election and that it was the purpose of those proposing the flat income tax to prevent the passage of any income tax measure at all.

I have very often made the statement that 90 per cent of the people of Oregon are either very ignorant or dishonest when it comes to taxation. In the last 18 years the taxes on our farms around Victor Point, 15 miles east of Salem, have increased about 800 per cent. Why? Because the people have voted more bonds and taxes without providing new sources of revenue. Now, the farmers are demanding a graduated income tax to ease some of their burdens. There is a certain class of people who are telling us we want tax reduction; not additional taxation, which will mult industry and scare away investment. How many industries have we in Oregon of which the farmer is not the backbone, outside of the lumber business? I have some shares in one of the most important industries in Oregon, which bring me 7 per cent on my investment, and the laborers in that industry are getting \$4 to \$10 a day. Where is the farmer who is getting \$4 a day and 7 per cent on his investment? A graduated income tax will not hurt that industry very much.

In 1921 the taxpayers of Marion county were assessed about \$4,800,000 for personal property, such as machinery, cows, sheep, hogs, horses and merchandise, which is about 50 per cent of the real value. A few days ago I went to a certain bank and asked the cashier of my guess of \$7,000,000 in the banks of Marion county was correct. He said it was over \$10,000,000. He wanted to know my idea. I told him it was very unjust to tax the personal property \$4,800,000 and not the \$10,000,000 in the banks one cent. There was the same old story: "Oh, you can't tax that money; it would ruin our business." The old story is the graduated income tax story. Is it honest to tax the farmer on his machinery, cattle, sheep, hogs and horses and not tax the \$10,000,000 in the Marion county banks, or about \$250,000,000 in the state's banks?

Now let us see how we would reduce the taxes on the farmers and small home owners. The federal income tax has been raising about \$15,000,000 a year in Oregon. We could raise about \$7,000,000 from the same source. The farmer is paying about 3 per cent taxes on his personal property. If we would tax at 3 per cent \$125,000,000, which is one-half of the money that is in the banks of the state, it would bring \$3,750,000, which with \$7,000,000 income tax, would make over \$10,000,000. All taxes in Oregon are about \$40,000,000. Will that not reduce the taxes on the farmer 25 per cent? The population of Marion county is about 47,000. There are about 3000 farmers; 1400 of them have a mortgage on their farms; some are paying 8 per cent interest and if most of those farms should be sold at sheriff's sale they would bring very little more than the mortgage.

Now those 3000 farmers are nor, Hon. Walter M. Pierce, upon the subject of the enforcement of the prohibition law within the state of Oregon, as made in his inaugural address; and, Whereas, we believe that the statement of such high ideals of purpose as therein made should not pass by unnoticed by the citizens of the state of Oregon; and, further, that he who gave utterance thereto should not fall of just commendation and pledges of support from all lovers of law enforcement within our great commonwealth; therefore,

Be it resolved: First, that we commend our governor, Hon. Walter M. Pierce, in the highest terms of our appreciation for this straightforward declaration of facts and purpose in the matter of the enforcement of our prohibition law; and, Second, that we pledge him our whole hearted support and the fullest cooperation in all efforts which he may put forth for the enforcement of said law.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. Walter M. Pierce, governor of Oregon, and one to each of the following newspapers: The Polk County Itemizer and the Polk County Observer of Dallas, Oregon; the Salem Statesman and the Capital Journal of Salem, and the Morning Oregonian, the Portland Telegram and the Portland Journal of Portland, Oregon, for publication in their columns.

—The Dallas Ministerial Association, Frank James, president, C. F. Trimble, secretary. Dallas, Oregon, January 12, 1923.

paying about \$500,000 taxes, or about 50 per cent of the county and state taxes, which is about \$1,000,000 for Marion county. Are you wondering that the farmers of Oregon are demanding a graduated income tax of about \$7,000,000, and about \$3,750,000 tax on \$250,000,000 which are in the banks of Oregon, to ease some of their burdens? Respectfully yours, —HENRY JAQUET, Route No. 3, Silverton.

Hurlburt's N. B. No. 29, Relating to the Removal from Office of Adjutant General

Editor Statesman:

In a democratic form of government it would be difficult to determine which is the more important branch, the civil or military being so interlocked and dependent upon each other. But when the civil becomes endangered by insurrection or foreign invasion, then we must depend upon the military for protection. Ergo, it is very necessary that the civil government use the utmost discretion in its dealing with the military. The utility of any military body depends by and largely upon the efficiency of its officers, which often spells genius. One has only to look back over a few wars, a few battles, to be horrified at the havoc wrought by the sudden and capricious change of generals at a critical time. The seat of civil government forces the change upon the soldiers, who must sacrifice their lives for nothing. One striking instance of this sort of thing comes to my mind, i. e., the removal of General McClellan, an interlop, seasoned officer who was replaced by an orator, Gen. Pope, at one of the most critical points which the Southern rebellion had reached.

Politicians, playing their selfish games, elect the civil officers from greatest to least, and by the same nefarious tactics bring pressure to bear upon these officers to force them, in spite of their good intentions, to do as the schemers dictate; and, unfortunately, the governor is one of their victims, besides being human and liable to err. In view of the foregoing facts it would seem a disastrous mistake to take the removal of so important an officer as the adjutant general out of the hands of the courts martial, where it distinctively and properly belongs, and put it into the hands of any one man. It has often occurred to me that the law we now have on that matter is more nearly or quite the most flawless of any one that has recently been put upon our statutes.

The newspapers are stating that Mr. Hurlburt has introduced this bill out of personal animosity toward General White. Let us hope that this is a mistake, since at a session of the legislature is a wrong time and place to settle personal differences. If there are any members there now who are tempted to so far forget their

own best interests, it would be well for them to recall the admonition of that great and good man, General T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, to the women of the south who were immoderate in their expressions of bitter hatred toward the north, to not forget themselves. He said: "Personal rancor is the lowest expression of patriotism and a sin besides. We must leave these things to God."

We tax burdened ones of Oregon are looking sharply now to the members of this legislature by trying to lift us out of our financial troubles. We have no military troubles just now, and my opinion is that we shall have none if Geo. A. White remains in command, since he it was who brought the Oregon Guard from a low level up to "Oregon first or second," of which we are so proud. —M. A. PARRISH, Salem, Ore., Jan. 13, 1923.

Automotive School Haas Opened Classes for Term

The school of automotive engineering has started its classes for the present term with a large increase in enrolment. The school is beginning to find its quarters very much crowded. Evening classes are being organized in automotive electricity and magnetism, ignition, starting, and lighting. These classes will be conducted on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week. The regular evening



Under U. S. Government Supervision

classes for auto mechanics and car owners who wish to familiarize themselves somewhat with the mechanism of their machine will be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The regular part-time classes during the day will be conducted as usual. Persons interested should confer with Messrs. Milson and Evers at the school headquarters in the rear of Olson's garage on Liberty street.

Made Him Blush

Two women who were riding in a street car were discussing their favorite operas, and, as the conductor approached to take their fares, one of the women handing him her fare, remarked "I simply adore 'Carmen!'" Blushing to the roots of his hair, the embarrassed conductor replied, "Try the motorman, madam; he's a single man!"—Exchange.

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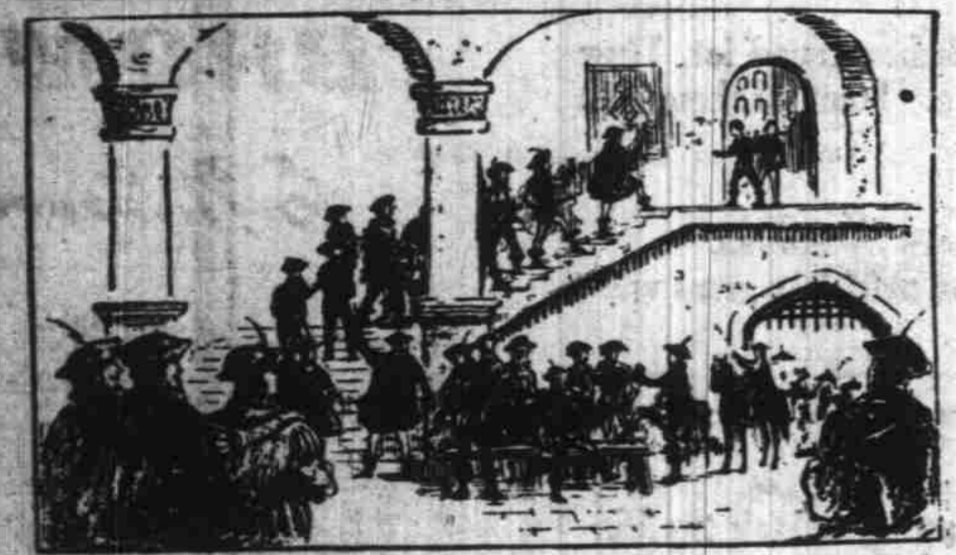
Would You Pick Out a Partner Who could not save money? Would you go into business with a man who spent all his money as fast as he earned it? We doubt very much if you would. But, have you ever thought about yourself? Maybe there are a dozen men watching you right now. Can you prove to them that you can save money—that you are a personal success? Don't you think that the very next thing you should do is to—

OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT United States National Bank "The Bank That Service Built" Member Federal Reserve System

The Junior Statesman

Copyright, 1923, Associated Editors The Biggest Little Paper in the World Edited by John H. Miller HUMOR PLAY WORK

For Boys and Girls



BOY ADVENTURERS

Peter the Great Stands Fast When Zar Alexis of Russia died he left three sons: Feodore, the oldest, and Peter and Ivan, who were half-brothers. Feodore succeeded to the throne, and upon his death Ivan became the new czar. The Russian people hated Natalie, Alexis' second wife and the mother of Peter, believing that she wanted to get rid of Ivan in order that her own son might be czar. Ivan was weak and timid, but Peter was strong and brave. Shortly after the death of Alexis a party of his guards stormed the Kremlin at Moscow, the palace of the Russian rulers at that time, and did great damage to the valuable furnishings, cutting paintings and taking souvenirs. Natalie and her two sons were in a room above while all this was taking place. Ivan and his mother were terror-stricken, but Peter was only excited. The rioters called for Ivan, the new ruler, and thought because he failed to appear that he probably had been killed or kidnaped. Finally, in order to quiet them, Peter proposed that his brother and himself go to the head of the stairs and let the mob see them. Both Ivan and his mother

Without it I might have been dead."

It was cold, bitterly cold, as Fred bumped along in his little car over the mountain road. The wind whistled right through the windshield and dimly flapped the curtains. Little flurries of snow sifted in through the cracks and peppered him in the face.

"Burr," shivered Fred, "I'm glad I've plenty of gas. I can't imagine anything worse than to be caught up here in a storm. Why do you suppose Farmer Bent ever chose to live in this forsaken place? Don't blame him for wanting me to come up and fix his telephone. He's surely cut off from the world in every other way."

He was at the top of the hill when his thoughts were disturbed by a strange grating sound. Something was wrong! He coasted to the bottom of the hill before he got out to investigate. The frame of the car had given way, and the engine was quite



dead! What could he do? It must be miles to the nearest farmhouse. The only familiar object in sight was a telephone pole—and then Fred thought of his test set. He took the little telephone from the car and strapped it across his shoulders. He would climb the pole, connect his telephone, and call central to send some one out to get him. But his heart sank! He had no spurs. The drifting snow filled his eyes. He tried to climb, but the pole was slippery from the snow. After 10 minutes of hard work, Fred had to give it up, numb with cold and sick with despair. Then, for the first time, Fred noticed the barbed wire fence on the other side of the road.



Where had he heard that the farmers here in Canada sometimes used these for their private lines? Of course it was absurd to hope, but it wouldn't hurt to try. He connected one wire of his test set to the top wire of the fence, and stuck the other wire in the ground. He rang and rang, but it didn't work. His last hope was just leaving him when very faintly he heard, "Hello, hello!" "HELLO!" he shouted at the top of his lungs, only to discover that his batteries had become wet and were dead! His heart sank right down through the soles of his shoes. It was like having a last straw dangling right in front of you and your hands tied so you couldn't grab it. Then in a warm rush of hope the knowledge came over him that if he talked into the receiver they could hear him. "Well, hello there," the farmer shouted back. "What's the matter? It took you a long time to answer?"

PICTURE PUZZLE

WHAT FAMOUS BRITISH STATESMAN IS NAMED BELOW?



Answer to last puzzle: Ruby, again.