

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 611-93)

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

R. J. Hendricks Manager
Stephen A. Stone Managing Editor
Ralph Glover Cashier
Frank Jaskowski Manager Job Dept.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, 23
Circulation Department, 583
Job Department, 583
Society Editor, 106

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

NO APPROPRIATION NEEDED

Governor Pierce is anxious to make the penitentiary self sustaining. So is Johnston Smith, the new superintendent.

And Mr. Smith says he is going to do it.

There is one way to do it; and only one way. Making furniture is a good occupation for prisoners; they may in this way learn trades, or smattering, of trades. And they may be kept from the curse of idleness. But they cannot pay the expenses of the prison by making furniture. Nor by making stoves. Nor by making anything else in which there is not a great profit for more or less unskilled labor. About the time they become a little proficient in most employments, their terms expire, or they are pardoned or paroled.

The penitentiary at Stillwater, Minn., makes mowers and reapers and binders and rakes and trucks—a lot of them. And the superintendent reports that these occupations are good for the prisoners employed in that work. But he says nothing about the profits in those employments.

But he does show that the 300 or so prisoners working in the twine factory earn enough to support the whole prison, and to pay every working prisoner 25 cents to \$1 a day—and that they pile up a surplus besides of about \$1000 each working day; or nearly \$300,000 a year; now having a four million dollar surplus.

The one way for the Oregon penitentiary to make the prison self supporting and to pile up a surplus is to spin flax fiber and tow into seine twine and other twines.

They can earn enough at this to support two such prisons, and a surplus besides, and they can do it from the product of 300 acres of flax—from 100 tons of fiber; at present prices; for there is a "spread" of about \$2.50 a pound.

There is a spread of about \$2,000 a pound in linen handkerchiefs; but the spinning of twine is about as far as the industry should be carried, with prison labor; more or less unskilled labor; changing labor.

It will take \$75,000 worth of machinery, and money enough to buy the materials for a large flax warehouse outside the prison walls.

This money may be had on debentures—

If it can be lawfully provided that they may be sold.

If debentures are allowable, no appropriation is needed. The industry can pay the interest on the debentures, and pay off the principal.

That is what has been done in Minnesota.

Some one should take up this matter and at once. The buildings for the shops are there, inside the walls. The machinery is there, up to the point of spinning.

What is required is spinning machinery; then, with a reasonable revolving fund, and good management, the cost of the Oregon penitentiary may be taken from the shoulders of the taxpayers, for all time—and a prison built up that will be a world model; with every man working, and every man being paid wages.

If debentures cannot be arranged, then there should be a revolving fund large enough to provide the spinning machinery—the use of money for a time, with the reservation

and the provision that it shall all be paid back, with interest, from the industry. The industry can do it, and support the prison besides; and soon commence piling up a surplus besides.

It has been figured out that science and the rules of health have added from 12 to 14 years to the average human life. Just that many more years to hustle.

The plan outlined by Secretary Hughes for the settlement of the reparations controversy between France and England has been communicated to the French government. Of course, they can take it or let it alone.

There is a vast amount of American sympathy with France and full recognition how ill she has fared in receiving reparation, but there is doubt whether, in maintaining such a huge army, she is doing what is necessary to insure her safety and rehabilitation. Therein is the point on which we should be convinced.

There is nothing new under the sun. The much-quoted saying of Dr. Cone has been traced back to "The Golden Sayings of Epictetus" as follows: "But what says Socrates? One man finds pleasure in improving his land, another his horses. My pleasure lies in seeing that I myself grow better day by day." That sounds very much like the Cone gesture.

The Statesman of tomorrow will be the best corn edition ever published in Salem, or in Oregon. It is a most important subject. In corn growing is wrapped up a lot of prosperity and progress for the Willamette valley. It is already on the up grade—decidedly. If you can help the Stogan editor in this respect, please do so; today.

Johnson Smith, the new superintendent of the penitentiary, proposes to attempt to make the institution self supporting. He can do it, if he has the proper support. There is just one way, and that is by taking advantage of the "spread" between the price of flax fiber and tow that can be made by spinning it into twine.

This "spread" is now about \$2.50 a pound. At \$1 a pound, 100 tons of fiber, that can be produced on 300 acres of good Salem district land, made into seine twine will pay all the expenses of the prison, and give a profit of about \$25,000 a year besides. At \$2 a pound, there would be a big surplus.

If Mr. Smith can get this vision, and get the proper support, he will make a name for himself. He can lift the burden of the prison's support from the shoulders of the taxpayers—and they will want him to stay in that position for life. They will insist on it. Besides this, the prison can thus be made a model one, and the beginnings made of the greatest industry in Oregon. That would be glory enough for any man.

FOREIGN VESSELS ALREADY PASSING AMERICAN VESSELS.
(National Republican, Washington.)

Have the United States senators opposing the shipping bill now before the senate no pride in an American merchant marine? Do they expect the American flag to be seen in the leading ports of the world, when deserted by those claiming to be patriots? Such a situation is most amazing.

More than three billion dollars were expended by the federal government during and after the World war in order to see an American merchant marine large enough and powerful enough to carry at least one half of the ocean commerce of the United States.

Before 1914, the year the World war opened, only about 14 per cent of our imports and only about 8 per cent of our exports were carried in American vessels. The balance, both imports and exports, was carried in foreign vessels. In that year commodities valued at \$3,700,000,000 were carried in and from the United States and foreign countries, and only about \$360,000,000 carried in American ships.

Because of the war and strenuous (and also extravagant) efforts on the part of the United States, in 1920 about 42 per cent of our imports and 43 per cent of our exports were carried in American vessels.

The tide turned in 1921, continued during 1922 and is likely to be a flood against us in 1923 unless the senate acts promptly. Foreign ships, and more especially British ships, are passing American ships in the ocean carrying trade; and unless something is done the old figures of from five to eight per cent in American vessels, will come back.

In the 12 months ending with June 30, 1921, only 40 per cent of our imports and 39 per cent of our exports were carried in American vessels. In the fiscal year 1922 the decline was still greater, only 32 per cent of our imports and 36 per cent of our exports being carried in American ships. In August, 1922, only 33 per cent of our imports and 33 per cent of our exports were carried in American ships. In September, 1922, only 29 per cent of our imports and 35 per cent of our exports were carried in American vessels. The decline will still go on, unless the senate does something, and that quickly.

The cost of ocean transportation is about 8 per cent. The figures thus show that the United

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

Why a "Thrifty Week" for Young People.

When one has a bank account it usually indicates that his creditors are not afraid of his not paying his debts, for a bank account is always attachable by law, so that this would indicate that his financial obligations are in such shape that there is no likelihood of his being forced to pay any of them. Having such a bank account usually is an incentive to one to try to build up this bank account and to accumulate a competency. It also encourages economy for one enjoys seeing a bank account grow and is less likely to spend all of the money which he may earn.

The building up of a bank account is a great pleasure and a satisfaction to nearly all persons who do so. It lends security to one's dealings for one enjoys this accumulating process the same as one does enjoy the accumulation of knowledge or the same as the farmer enjoys seeing the grain grow or his stock grow.

It has been said that when a man has money he has a friend, and that a friend in need is a friend indeed. Many people are dishonest because they have not the finances with which to pay their debts, having used all of their income by extravagance and high living. Therefore, if one has a bank account he is more likely to have so arranged his business affairs that he is able to meet his financial promises.

The habit of saving is one of the most essential habits to promote prosperity, reduce crime, promote honesty, and secure happiness. Therefore, the reasons for a young person building up a bank account may be summarized as follows:

(1.) To establish the habit of saving or economy; (2.) To indicate to the business world that one should be recognized among them; (3.) To promote honesty and lessen crime; (4.) To promote prosperity; (5.) To promote happiness.

—E. E. Fisher, M. D.

prudence and frugality.

Many Expected

It is expected that 1500 essays will be written on thrift by the Salem school children. The essays will be handled by a corps of volunteer judges after the papers are all in.

Tomorrow, Thursday, is "Budget Day," carrying the suggestion of pre-agreement of what one shall spend, and how it shall be spent, in the year to come. Friday is "Life Insurance Day."

Convicts Praise Retiring Warden

The names of the more than 400 prisoners at the Oregon state penitentiary were signed to a letter of appreciation which was presented to James H. Lewis, who relinquished his duties as warden Monday evening.

Mr. Lewis expects to spend a few weeks in California and will then return to Oregon. He will make his home in Salem or Portland, but has announced no definite plans for the future.

Jack Little, who succeeds Percy Varney as parole officer, will take over his duties at the penitentiary today. Johnston S. Smith, the new warden, is expected to make announcement of the appointment of the appointment of deputy warden and new principal keeper.

MENTHOLATUM
brings refreshing
relief from tor-
turing, nervous
headaches.



"Doctor, I wasn't hurt a bit"

"And you worked down next to the gum where it has always been terribly sensitive."

"Yes, usually that is a difficult job. But we do these things painlessly and are therefore able to do really better work because you are not nervous. And we can do the work faster. That makes it cost less, too. Do you know how decay starts and the damage it can do if not stopped? Look at this diagram—

"A is enamel—the outside protection. B is the dentine or inside protection for the nerve. C is the pulp chamber containing the nerve."

"D shows how decay spreads, finally reaching the pulp and killing the nerve. If not stopped it will take the entire tooth."

"E, the tiny spot where decay first starts. If detected when small, think what damage can be prevented! Regular visits to the dentist will keep your teeth in sound condition."

There are 26 offices of the Parker System. Each is equipped with the most modern appliance the world affords. Operators are skilled, licensed dentists. Because of this large practice and wide experience, Parker System patients receive exceptionally high grade dentistry at reasonable prices.

You are cordially invited to call at any Parker System office and receive a free examination of your teeth.



Licensed Dentists using the

E. R. PARKER SYSTEM

(PAINLESS PARKER DENTIST)

Eugene: Seventh and Willamette Sts.

Portland: 326 1/2 Washington St. Salem: State & Liberty

Observe National Thrift Week

January 17-23

BY HAVING

MUSIC IN THE HOME



For Education, Enjoyment and Economy

MUSIC PROVIDES wholesome diversion, for periods of relaxation, entertainment, and inspiration. It is economical, because it can be enjoyed in the home. It is a source of education and culture, as well as enjoyment. In a piano or phonograph you have a life time investment. Music will help you to spend your time and money wisely. The opera, the concert, the dance, and songs of the stage are brought to your fireside at moderate cost.

Plan your expenditures so that you can have music in your home.

Our Terms Make It Easy For You

H. L. Liff Furniture Co.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

The Junior Statesman

HUMOR
PLAY
WORK

Edited by John H. Miller

For Boys and Girls

FIRST STEPS IN ACTING

Building Furniture for Your Play

(Mr. George Brown, for many years with the Orpheum vaudeville circuit, and stage manager of the Majestic theater in Chicago, tells here a few simple and inexpensive ways to make stage furniture.)

All the furniture, the stumps of trees, the telephones, and other articles used on the stage during your play are called "properties."

It is very important that you have all properties to fit in with the play. It would not do to have a pen holder and pen, which are really modern inventions, in an historical play of the 18th century. Quill pens and sand would be the correct properties for a play of this kind.

So it is important that some one be selected to take care of and supply all the properties as you are rehearsing your play. Suppose you are in need of a fallen tree. It is not hard to make. Fasten two small vinegar barrels together, and cover them with green burlap that will take the place of moss and bark, or with gray burlap and gray lichens. The next trip you make to the woods, notice the white spots on trees that are called lichens. You can peel them off and fasten them to the burlap with strong glue. And the best part of your fallen tree is that it can be used again and again.

Take a white cardboard shoe box, cut it down a little, and cover it with black tissue paper. Next remove with a knife a narrow

strip on each side. Over each of these paste a strip of yellow tissue paper. Behold a lantern for a Minute Man, or Paul Revere, or any one else who wants to use it. And if you wish, you can put a curtain ring in the top for a handle.

Fine stage furniture can be made from plain wooden boxes. A packing case, such as the stores have dishes shipped in, makes an excellent platform for a speech. Several boxes nailed together and stained brown make a cupboard for a poor man or a peasant's home. Three boxes nailed together in the form of three sides of a square make a hearth or open fire place. For a fairy hearth you can cover the box fireplace with cheap cambric, bulking it to look like stones. A narrow box on two rockers becomes a cradle of the style the Puritan fathers used.

There are so many things a handy boy can do, and that is why it is so important that you pick a boy for your property man who is clever with tools.

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

A GOOD TURN DAILY

"C'mon, Doug, let's go do a good turn for some one. You know our boy scout pledge says we must do one every day. We might as well make a business of it."

"All right," Douglas agreed. "Let's do half a dozen nice things today, and then we won't have to worry about doing them the rest of the week."



"Where are you boys going?" their mother called as they went out the door. "You know I wanted you to crack those hickory nuts for the cake."

"We can't now," the twins called back. "We've got to go and do something nice for some one."

"Where'll we go?" asked Douglas.

"The hospital's a good place," volunteered Donald. "We could take 'em flowers."

"But where'll we get the flowers?"

Here Donald's list of brilliant ideas gave out. "I don't know," he said lamely. "If it was summer we could easily swipe some of Miss Susan's. Say! You know she has oodles and oodles of those flowers that grow out of bulbs in her sun porch on the side of the house. Maybe she'd give us one of those if we'd ask her."

The twins noisily trudged up on Miss Susan's immaculate porch. "Er—say," Donald stuttered, as the cross-looking spinster opened the door. "We thought maybe you'd like us to take one of your pretty flowers to the hospital."

Without a word Miss Susan slammed the door in his face. The boys sat down on the porch disconsolately. As they sat there Miss Susan came out with her market basket. She passed them with never so much as a glance in their direction.

"Say," said Donald, "look at all those lots and lots of little bulbs she has in that tray of pebbles. If I were sick I'd rather have one of those than I could watch grow and bloom than a flower that would just die."

"Oh, boy!" Douglas almost shouted. "I've got an idea! Like

a shot he tore across the street to their house, and Donald watched him tumble in at the cellar window. He was back in a minute, his pockets all bulging.

"What you got?" Don asked, and was answered by a strong whiff of onions as his brother hurried past him. The outer door of the sun parlor was not latched.

In dashed Doug, and Donald watched him quickly pulling out Miss Susan's lily bulbs and planting big fat onions in their places.

A little later two sedate little boys knocked at the hospital and presented a lily bulb to every patient. "Gee," sighed Donald, "this is great. We've done enough kind deeds to last a month."

"Yeh, we can take things easy now," agreed his brother. "Let's go home and crack those hickory nuts for mother."



PICTURE PUZZLE

WHAT 10 OBJECTS BEGINNING WITH THE SAME LETTER ARE HERE PICTURED?



Answer to yesterday's puzzle: 14.