

The Oregon Statesman

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THE PRICE OF SUGAR AND THE REFINERS

(By Senator Reed Smoot.)

The present price of sugar is but the carrying out of the program of the sugar refiners. They have a three-fold object in view, namely: First to secure a reduction in the rate of sugar; second to create a prejudice against American sugar producers with a hope that the American people will demand a reduction in the duty on sugar low enough to destroy the American industry and give them control of every pound of sugar consumed in the United States and at a price fixed by them; third, to recoup their lost profits sustained during the early part of the year 1922 when they reduced the price of Cuban 96% sugar to 1.67 per hundred pounds for the purpose of dealing a death blow to the beet sugar producers of America, who had contracted with the farmers for beets at \$12 per ton for the yield of beets for the year 1921. The greater part of the sugar made from those beets was necessarily marketed in the early part of the year 1922. The sugar companies of America lost tens of millions of dollars. Their credit and capital were impaired and the refiners would have been successful in their well planned death blow to the sugar producers of our country if outside assistance had not been secured. The Fordney-McCumber act increased the rate of Cuban sugar 16c per hundred pounds, not \$4 per hundred pounds as the refiners are now trying to have the American sugar consumer believe. I hope for an early investigation of the present high price of sugar, as well as to the necessary rate of duty required to save the industry to America. I have no fears whatever as to the results. I would like to have the tariff commission call Senator Simmons as a witness and ask him to explain how it is possible to reduce the price of sugar by importations from Europe while Europe secures a large part of the sugar from Cuba. Note the rates of duty European countries are paying today as compared with our duty of 1.76 per hundred pounds. Italy, 2.68 per hundred; Germany, 3.12 per hundred; Belgium, 3.50 per hundred; England, and United Kingdom, 5.00 per hundred; Greece, 6.81 per hundred; Spain, 15.75 per hundred. The refiners control the production of sugar in Cuba and the price at which it is sold. Reports show that they own 3,329,549 acres of land capable of producing 8,188,000 tons of sugar, that being over three million tons more than is consumed in America. With a lower rate of duty they can destroy the American production and when that is done, God help the American consumer. To lower the rate would be a loss to the treasury and a further gain to the refiners. This is a farmers' battle for he receives for the beets grown 48% of all that is received from the sale of the sugar made from his beets.

The above statement of the case of the boomed prices of

sugar by the corsairs of the sugar trust is plain and to the point.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah is perhaps the best posted man in Congress on the sugar industry.

The Statesman editorial writer made a mistake a few days ago in giving the rate of duty on Cuban sugar. The rates in the tariff law are in technical terms—according to tests by the polariscope, and a layman attempting to translate these terms is liable to mistakes. The rates vary, according to the kind of sugar. There is no doubt about the rate of Cuban sugar, as given by Senator Smoot.

The only certain remedy against the robbery of the American people by the sugar barons and speculators is the production in this country of all the sugar our people use. They use four million tons. We produce half of it, and buy from foreigners, mostly from Cuba, the other half.

And the only way to secure this doubled home production is to provide still higher rates of duty, in order to protect our home people against ruinous foreign competition.

Copyrights are pending in Washington, D. C., and state rights have been granted for the use of the name Tut-Ankh-Amen as applied to any and all articles. Can the name of a king dead 3000 years be copyrighted in this alert age?

Work. That is the thing that is placing the Oregon penitentiary on a self supporting basis. The only other thing needful is tools and machinery with which to work and make the "spread" larger. Under the new revolving fund law, these will be provided.

Dispatches of yesterday indicate that California is not going to have a good crop of prunes. A report giving the opposite information has been published; but it is evident that this is now old news, in the face of the reports of yesterday.

The devil finds work for idle hands to do. Time was when there was an average of about a fight a day among the inmates of the Oregon state penitentiary. Every one is at work now, and there has not been a fight among the men for weeks on end.

There is just one way to bring and keep down the price of sugar—and that way is for the United States to produce all the sugar she consumes, instead of half of it. And there is only one way to get

FUTURE DATES

June 18 to 24—Chautauqua at Dallas. April 23, 20 and 21—Charter Chautauqua. Friday, April 20.—Senior class of High school to play "All-Of-A-Sudden Peggy." April 21, Saturday—American Association of College Women to meet in Salem. April 24, Tuesday—Annual meeting of Oregon Growers' Co-operative association in Salem. April 27, Friday—State peace intercollegiate oratorical contest. Waller hall. April 28, Saturday.—Whitney Boys choir at Amory. "The Fair Season." May 5, Saturday—Pioneer Celebration at Champoux. May 6, Saturday—Al Kader temple. May 6, Sunday—Blossom Day. May 7, Monday—Twilight baseball league season opens. May 26, Saturday—May Festival, Hay-ans' contest, "The Fair Season." May 28, 29, 30 and 31—Oregon Jersey Jubilee.

this done, and that way is to guarantee the protection of American manufacturers: by imposing sufficiently high duties on sugar of foreign manufacture.

EDITORIAL—GAL TWO TOWNLEY CONFESSES FAILURE

"I, for one, have become convinced that there are forces in the economic system more powerful than the state which make it impossible for state enterprises to succeed."

There is nothing surprising in that expression of opinion, based on observation and reflection. But it will be very likely to occasion surprise to adherents of parlor Socialists throughout this country for it is a quotation from an interview given by A. C. Townley, founder of the Nonpartisan League, to the Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Townley says that he was a sincere believer in the Socialistic theories of state and government ownership when he organized his league. But the actual experience of applying those theories to the government of North Dakota convinced him that successful operation is impossible.

Mr. Townley believed in state socialism and the farmers of North Dakota believed in Mr. Townley. He now says that he is sorry, that he encountered economic forces that are beyond government control. He has his regrets; and the farmers have the same regrets, plus an enormous load of state debts which will necessitate higher taxes for a generation.

Commenting on "The Apostasy of Townley" the Minneapolis Journal says editorially: "Mr. Townley has discovered that the farmer's specialty is production and that the other specialists of the economic system—transporting, distributing and financing—must be left to the specialists who know how, while the farmer sticks to his own know-how. But the apostasy of Mr. Townley will leave his successors unmoved. They will continue to demand the assumption by the state

of functions which it is so little fitted to discharge. The radical leaders who have captured the machine he invented and built will run it as long as they can. They will seek place and power by means of it. They are doing so today in the Minnesota legislature and in other state parliaments. The only question is: "How long will it take the farmers who have been deluded into supporting the Townley machine and relying on the promises made by it to recover from their delusions?"

For nearly ten years North Dakota was a propagating station for state Socialism. Townley was represented as the country's leading authority on governmental economics. Branches of the Nonpartisan league were established in all the western states; even in conservative Oregon. There were state banks, state transportation systems, state elevators, state marketing systems—state interference in almost every line of profitable business in North Dakota.

But, one by one, the state industries of North Dakota went wrong. The banks began to burst, but not with money; the marketing systems failed. There was a "progressive" increase in state taxes, but about everything else went backward in North Dakota.

North Dakota lost heavily during the experiment, for it ostracized capital and caused a heavy emigration to states where there was not so much political interference with business. The state is now in the condition of those who permit their enthusiasm to carry them so far that they have to walk back.

WIRES AND AGE

Now that the country has gone dry we are told that by the use of electric currents wines and brandies can be given twenty years of age in twenty hours. It is a French professor—Dr. Charles Henry of Sorbonne—who has developed the process. By equipping the wine barrel with anodes and cathodes of high but variant voltage the degrees of oxidation are speeded up to a wonderful degree. At the same time it is claimed that all poisonous bacilli are killed and objectionable fermentation of decomposition or fermentation are nullified. It would seem that this thing would appeal to the home brewers if they could get around to do it. If fusel oil can be tamed with an electric shock and moonshine given the mellow aging of a decade by a few kicks from an electric battery the world would be made safer for our wood alcohol indulgents.

UP IN THE AIR

Great Britain offers a prize of \$235,000 for a successful helicopter and everybody is practicing lifting himself up by his bootstraps. According to the specifications the device must rise straight up on its own power to an altitude of 2000 feet. It must stay up an hour and carry sufficient gasoline for a flight at sixty miles an hour. It must be able to make headway against a twenty-mile wind and to return and settle down on its original landing. If a device can be made to do these things it would be worth a whole lot more than \$235,000 in this country.

THE MODERN MEXICO

Under new laws it will be impossible for a Mexican to own more than 12,000 acres of his native soil. It would seem that that should be enough for anybody, but there was a families held sway over millions of acres. If Mexico were chopped up into small farms and every farm had a worker it would be about the finest country in the world.

CHEMICAL LOVE

One of the professors of science in Kansas university says that love is merely a chemical reaction. He must have gone against one of these so-called chemical blondes. Yet the professor insists that he can create or cure love by laboratory methods, if he

SULPHUR CLEARS ROUGH, RED SKIN

Face, Neck and Arms Easily Made Smooth, Says Specialist. Any breaking out of the skin, even fiery, itching eczema, can be quickly overcome by applying a little Mentho-Sulphur, declares a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, this sulphur preparation begins at once to soothe irritated skin and heal eruptions such as rash, pimples and ring worm. It seldom fails to remove the torment and disfigurement, and you do not have to wait for relief from embarrassment. Improvement quickly shows. Sufferers from skin trouble should obtain a small jar of Rowles Mentho-Sulphur from any good druggist and use it like cold cream.—Adv.

thinks he can sequestrate the love germ with the aid of a vacuum tube and blow pipe he is crazy. If he fancies he can head off a love affair with anything less than three fingers of hydrocyanic acid he is a nut. When our professors get to monkeying with love or attempt to analyze or hang bells on it they exhale manifestations of their Simian ancestry. They may make monkeys of themselves, but they may not of the rest of us. Love is not a chemical agent, neither is it a germ. Let it have its run unchallenged and undefiled.—Los Angeles Times.

THE OPEN DOOR

Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, who has been the head of an association to keep America from entangling alliances, now says that the time has come to revise the Versailles covenant so that America can become an active force in the League of Nations. It is not politics but a world necessity. He admits that conditions have become such as to make it impossible for America to further remain aloof. He has had a change of heart and is proud to admit it.

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

From Boys' School Worker

Editor Statesman: Many a divided family has been reunited in the interests of the children. When no other factor will bring about a harmonious condition, the jeopardized interests of the youth should and will bring all sober minded people together in one concerted effort to protect posterity.

The records at the state training school show that a large percent of the boys there are the resultant effects of divided homes. We are spending considerable money in reclaiming the brightened lives of these boys, and to the writer, who is employed at the school, it seems that if we are not most careful we, as the interested people in these boys, will find ourselves a "house divided."

It behooves us to lay petty grievances aside and hold together with but one purpose—to save to society those boys whose divided homes have made them wards of the state. The writer has served under both superintendents now being discussed by the general public, and it is his strong conviction that some things have been said concerning both parties that have been unjust.

When the morale of any institution like this is lowered by controversial articles intended for personal attack the writers thereof should be reminded of General Sherman's advice to his men to ever remember that they were fighting armed men and not women and children. The cooperation of every citizen in the state, and the hearty support of all organized social workers, regardless of personal feelings, should stand firmly united in their efforts to bring to our young state wards every possible opportunity to work their way back into society.

—E. T. PRESCOTT, Salem, Or., April 14, 1923.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Prunes may be prunes— California crop probably short. The Slogan pages will talk about asparagus and other good things tomorrow. Have you a suggestion? Everybody ought to eat and every farmer and gardener in the Salem district ought to raise asparagus.

in helping to pass the revolving fund bill in the legislature. The hands are now satisfied. The taxpayers will be especially if (or when) the program results in taking the support of the penitentiary from their backs, forever and a day.

Oregon needs and must have irrigation—eastern Oregon and western Oregon. Conducted on a sound basis that will hold water and prevent losses to the taxpayers.

In a city you are in danger of being run down by autos, and in a small town you are run down by gossips.

He who laughs last is usually last to get the joke.

Definition of a giggle: The rattle of a lonesome thought in an empty brain.

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The Junior Statesman

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For Boys and Girls



NUT DOLL NEWS

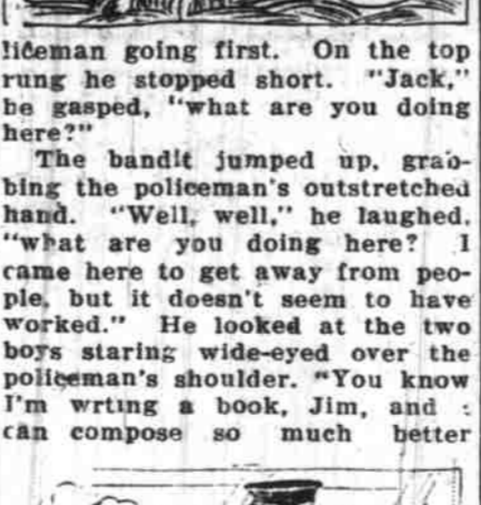
Society Miss Hazel Nut and her brother, Phil, left today for a trip through the west. Their journey will end with a visit at the home of their uncle, Mr. Wall Nut, of Pagan. Miss Nut wore a charming traveling gown of lavender crepe paper, shirred around the neck and waist and beautifully scalloped around the bottom, revealing pantaloons of white. A tiny white ruffle pasted around the neck and armholes of her dress, and yellow roses with green leaves completed her costume. Many friends were at the station to bid them farewell. Miss Nut was presented with a bouquet made of a tiny white ruffle filled with roses of many colors, as a parting gift from her admirers. (This is the second of a series of 12 nut dolls which you can make of nuts, millinery wire No. 7, and crepe paper. The features are put on the nut faces with black and red crayon. To make the body of the doll, cut one piece of wire 7 inches long, another 3 inches, and another 5 inches. Bend one end of the 7-inch and also of the 3-inch wire into a loop about an inch long. Bend each end of the 5-inch wire into a loop one-half inch long. Cut a long strip of crepe paper 1/2 inch wide. Cover the wires by moistening one loop and with paste, covering it, and then winding along the wire. Leave about 1/2 inch unwound at the straight end of the 7-inch piece. The end of this wire is to be forced into the end of the nut which forms the head. Fasten the 3-inch wire about two inches from the loop end of the 7-inch wire by twisting. Find the middle of the 5-inch wire and wind around the 7-inch piece close to the nut to form arms. Bend the bottom loops over so that they form feet. Fill out the body by winding a 1-inch strip of crepe paper around many times, pasting in place. Hazel's head is an almond. Her hair is made of yellow paper slashed and twisted around a small needle to make curls. Use flesh colored paper for winding the wires. THE SHORT STORY, JR. THE BANDIT IN THE BARN The fellows found a bandit bold Whose speeches made their blood run cold. Without delay They got away— The story of their find they told.

The ratters of the old Willoby barn trembled as Ned swung high on the trapeze. With a laugh he jumped off, lighting beside Frank on the fragrant hay. "Wonder how much longer we can play here without being caught," mused Frank. "Aw, nobody cares. The place is deserted. I've never seen a soul on the place all the time we've been coming here." "Get! Frank grabbed Ned by the arm. "What's that? There comes someone now. Hide in the hay."

The boys quickly dived into the hay as the old door opened and a young man entered. He was talking to some one, but they were afraid to look to see who it was. He stopped a minute near where the boys lay. "Then," he mumbled, "I'll have the colonel locked in his closet. As soon as the silver is stolen and Bob has kidnaped the little girl!"

The boys lay so still they almost ached. Slowly the man crossed the barn and climbed into the loft. Frank's hair stood on end. He grabbed Ned by the shoulder. "It's a bandit," he whispered, "and he's plotting with his helper." "And against Old Colonel Smith too. He's the only colonel in the town," Ned whispered excitedly. "We've got to save him. You stay here and I'll go for help."

Before Frank could utter a word of protest Ned was off running as fast as he could down the street. Frank lay there in the hay trembling. What if the bandit should come down out of the loft before Ned returned? What if he should discover him hiding there in the hay? But the bandit seemed quite contented up in the loft. Frank could hear him talking away. His helper did not have much to say. He probably had to do just what he was told. It seemed ages to Frank before Ned finally came back. He had the big young policeman with him. "Is he still there?" he gasped. "Yes," Frank said, sprawling out of the hay and cautiously following the officer to the latter leading to the loft. The three climbed up, the po-



PICTURE PUZZLE

WHAT IS IT THAT ALL SMALL CHILDREN FEAR? THE LETTERS FORMING THE WORD HAVE BEEN NUMBERED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT. 9.4.3.8 = 9 10 = T 6.2.7.1.5 = WHAT IS THE WORD? Answer to yesterday's: Gypsy, glass, globe, gate, girl, giant, guitar, giraffe, grass.