

The Oregon Statesman

Issued Daily Except Monday by
THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
215 S. Commercial St., Salem, Oregon
(Portland Office, 723 Board of Trade Building, Phone Beacon 1193)

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
Frank Jaskoski - Manager Job Dept.

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

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

SECRETARY WALLACE DECLARES FOR DOMESTIC SUGAR

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has announced that the United States has enough beet and cane land to supply the domestic demand for sugar. That is the claim which the American Economist has made, but the statement of Secretary Wallace is official and authoritative. No one is in a better position to know the facts than the head of the Department of Agriculture.

President Harding has already made the statement that he does not favor lowering the rate of duty on sugar because he wants to see an adequate domestic production thereof. An increase in the growth of sugar beets will relieve the situation in more ways than one. It will aid in supplying competition with Cuban sugar and so in keeping prices within reasonable limits. It will do more than that. It will aid our farmers to turn attention from the growing of wheat, or other farm products of which there is a surplus, to growing sugar beets, of which there is a shortage. In addition to that, it will give additional employment in the beet sugar factories.

To lower the duties and doom the domestic sugar production to destruction would be on a par with the general war, having victory over the opposing army within his grasp, weakly surrenders. Such an act would be the act of a traitor, but it would be no more traitorous than the surrender of a domestic industry to foreign producers.

Sugar protection must be maintained.—American Economist.

Oregon delegation in Congress must aid in every way possible the movement for more beet sugar factories in this country. Oregon must have sugar factories.

The first one should be built in Salem, and this can be accomplished, with persistent effort.

Salem as a chautauqua city is surprising the chautauqua people—and herself.

There will surely be mountains of hay, if our farmers can get enough sunshine to harvest it.

Nearly everybody is now praying for sunshine; many, however, being not unmindful of the benefits of the generous showers we have lately had.

Governor Al Smith may be elected president, but his chances would be better of being elected admiral of the rum fleet.—Exchange. (He may be elected president "when an old cow climbs a tree," as the Chinese would put it.)

There is a movement in several states for cooperative sugar factories. One could be organized in Salem, by some man having the full confidence of our people—and it would make a big, new industry, and give good returns to a lot of farmers and wages to a large number of new laborers on the land and in the factory. Incidentally, it would help to keep the consumers from being periodically robbed by the sugar barons and gamblers and other breeds of corsairs.

THE SUGAR GOUGERS' LITTLE JOKE

Are you on to the sugar gougers' little trick? It is the same one that has been played over and over again by big trusts. One of them will acquire a device which can be sold for 50 cents. The trust boosts the price to \$1.50 and then magnanimously reduces it to 75 cents. The reduction induces buying and the trust wins. It is the same trick when the sugar gamblers boost their sugar to 11 and 12 cents, or perhaps 13 cents a pound, then slips it back to 11 or 10 cents. It is worth only 7 1/2 cents—and that is all the

FUTURE DATES

June 18 to 24—Chautauqua at Dallas.
June 19 to 25—Salem Chautauqua season.
July 4, Wednesday—Automobile races, fair grounds.
September 24 to 30—Oregon—state fair.

housewives should be paying.—Exchange.

It would never get far from 7 1/2 cents if the United States would manufacture her own sugar, which she can do.

At 7 1/2 cents, a sugar factory in Salem could make a pile of money each year. A factory here could operate profitably at 6 cents, and pay the sugar beet growers prices that would make their part of the industry profitable.

We should have a sugar factory.

CLEAN SKIES

Little is ever heard outside of England concerning the discussions and even acrimonious arguments held in the house of lords, international notice being focussed on the commons. But recently there was considered and passed a bill in the upper house that was soothing to esthetic souls in the United Kingdom, even if it did cause more material persons to sniff disdainfully.

A bill to regulate unsightly methods of advertising was introduced and passed by an overwhelming vote. And one of the special kinds of advertising that this act declares illegal is that of writing advertisements in the sky by means of smoke from airplanes. This was the only portion of the bill that caused dissent, one doughty earl contending that the brave peers were a trifle supersensitive when the gyrations of an aviator far up in the blue empyrean jarred their sense of the fitness of things. Despite his jeers, however, this clause was left in and no more will the fleecy clouds be forced to blush a rosy pink at the spectacle of an airplane invading their domain with smoky ads for hair tonic and cigarettes.

While this is doubtless carrying a reform to the extreme, it is assuredly true that a bill abolishing some of the more hideous forms of advertising would be heartily welcomed by the automobilist. It is a sad thing to sally forth to feast the soul on the beauties of an alluring landscape and then be unable to see it because of the intervening billboards. And when sky writing becomes more prevalent we will be shut off from gazing at the blue dome by an impenetrable cloud of smoke, as well as having boards portraying the virtues of canned milk and cord tires obstruct our vision of the rolling hills.

ALASKA

President Harding's visit to Alaska will naturally draw attention to the great territory farther north of Uncle Sam's dominions. It should do more, however, than merely call public notice to that mighty empire of undeveloped resources and limitless possibilities. It should supply an answer to the question, "What's the matter with Alaska?"

For of a certainty all is not as well with Alaska as it should be. Figures on commerce and development prove this. And to discover what the trouble is and to find a remedy is the mission of the president.

Alaska at present appears to be in a condition of arrested development. After the president, with the cooperation of Secretaries Hoover and Wallace, has conducted an investigation the country will at least know the reason for the stand-still in Alaska's development. And it is a good guess that a fresh spurt will follow if the report can hold the attention of business men rather than appeal to the politicians.

The majority of Americans have but a vague conception of how large and how rich and how varied in extent and topography and climate is the huge empty area purchased from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000. It has not remained dormant since then. Under the stimulus of American genius it has multiplied in value a thousandfold. Up to 1922 from its mines and forests, its fisheries and fur trade it has produced over \$1,000,000,000. Though these figures barely represent a start in what Alaska could produce, since 1920 there has been a steady falling off in population and commerce.

For this setback there seems to be two main causes: lack of communications to open more back country and want of a sturdy stock of pioneers to press further forward into the untamed wilderness. More roads to travel on and more men to travel those roads. Money can build railroads and highways—the nation must supply the same breed as the pioneers who colonized the Dakotas and conquered the mountain ranges of Colorado and the deserts of the west. Else this nation will never realize its full value the wealth hidden in the grim solitudes that penetrate the eternal ice of the polar seas.

As regards resources and opportunities, there is nothing the matter with Alaska. The waters around its 4750 miles of seacoast teem with fish; its 600,000 square miles of land surface contain spruce and fir and yellow cedar and coal and oil and gold and zinc and from ore and tungsten and fur-bearing animals whose pelts in a great city store are worth a king's ransom, and valleys and plains where the wheat grows harder and firmer than the bread

could stand belly-deep in the lush grasses and where it doesn't freeze and snow all the year—but part of the time only mists and blows and rains.

But it takes money and grit to go after these mighty opportunities. American business is not blind to the value of yellow cedar and tungsten and silver-fox hides and casks of bully beef. The head, however, must have hands to help it and this is an age where the young and active love creature comforts and city life.

Anyhow, when President Harding returns from the north he will be able to tell the people what is the matter, not so much, perhaps, with Alaska as with themselves.

AWAY ON A VACATION

(American Economist)

The editor of the New York Commercial must be away on a vacation and the office boy must be writing the editorials. The following is from the leading editorial in the June 6th issue of that paper:

"Our Western farmers are doing considerable thinking on their own account, which is shown by their demand for our greater participation in foreign affairs to the end that we may be assured of world markets for our foodstuffs. The real reason why there is such a disparity between the earnings of farmers and manufacturers is that most farm products are surplus products and unless there is a foreign outlet for this surplus it will back up onto the domestic supply and force prices down. Manufacturers on the other hand can limit their production in accordance with their demand and if they have no foreign outlet they merely stop manufacturing. Farmers go right on producing and a foreign outlet is necessary."

"The farm bloc thereupon offers all kinds of remedies—all except the right one. It increased the tariff on farm products, an absolutely futile proposition. We do not import products of which we have plenty on hand. It is true we imported 13,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada but we also exported 13,000,000 bushels. Under the new tariff we are neither exporting nor importing any appreciable quantity, so we are just where we were before, besides which 13,000,000 bushels one way or the other is not enough to stand between the farmers and prosperity. It was just plain bunk."

We suggest that the writer of said articles follow the example of the farmers and do some thinking on his own account. It might also be advisable for him to do some investigating before he rushes into print.

The statement that "most farm products are surplus products" is hardly in accordance with the facts. In the matter of food crops outside of wheat the percentage of exports to domestic production is so small as to be almost negligible. For instance, during the year 1920 our exports of barley amounted to only 9 per cent. of the total production; our exports of corn amounted to only one-half of one per cent.; our exports of oats to eight-tenths of one per cent.; our exports of potatoes to one-tenth of one per cent. Very little surplus there, yet these are the most important of our food crops, with the exception of wheat, of which we exported 25 per cent. in the said year.

Nor is it true that "we do not import products of which we have a plenty on hand. In 1920—under free trade—we imported from Canada, not 13,000,000 bushels, but 34,956,911 in addition to our imports from ten other countries. Nor did we export to Canada the same number of bushels of wheat during said year that we imported from there. Our exports to Canada amounted to 14,811,672 bushels. We bought of Canada more than 20 million more bushels than Canada bought of us.

Nor is it true that "under the new tariff we are neither exporting nor importing any appreciable quantities." During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, we imported from Canada 14,465,489 bushels of wheat, upon every bushel of which a duty of 30 cents was paid. During the first three months "under the new tariff," we imported 3,322,195 bushels of wheat, dutiable at the rate of 25 cents per bushel. That will seem to the

farmers of the country an "appreciable quantity."

The Commercial says the farm bloc "increased the tariff on farm products, an absolutely futile proposition." It is hardly worth while to point out the fact that the farm bloc did nothing of the kind, so let it go at that. But the reason why the increased tariff is not a futile thing is answered by the Commercial's own words. The tariff cuts down imports and so tends to stop "the back up onto the domestic supply" which the Commercial says has a tendency to "force prices down."

As a matter of fact the tariff on wheat has not been high enough until recently to keep out the Canadian imports of that commodity which have tended to "back up, onto the domestic supply and force prices down."

It has taken several months of the new tariff to begin to affect the Canadian imports, but the effect is now being felt. During the month of January, 1923, the total imports of wheat were only 251,719 bushels, a falling off of over two and one-half million bushels per month, from the average of the three preceding months.

Again, the Commercial is wrong in intimating that the farmers cannot do as the manufacturers do, "limit their production." It is not necessary for the farmers to grow so much wheat, so long as there is such a domestic surplus. Instead, they can grow more corn and feed that corn to cattle and hogs, thus making a double profit. Or they can turn their attention more to raising sheep, both for the mutton and the wool.

of neither of which do we produce enough for our own needs. Or, in certain sections of the country, they can turn their attention to raising sugar beets and so not only raise a profitable crop, but also save us from being obliged to depend upon Cuba for about fifty per cent. of the sugar which we consume.

We respectfully suggest that when the editor of the Commercial goes off on his vacation, he leave someone but the office boy in charge. But if he must leave the office boy to write the leading editorials, then he should have the boy read up on the subject which he discusses, in which event he will not have to write "just plain bunk."

Read the Classified Ads

Waverly
ALL PENNSYLVANIA

Told By The Bearings

THE expert repairman quickly sees the difference in oils. The bearings show it—and more plainly than any theoretical discourse on qualifications. He sees the crankcase which contained the oils that break down under heat—that don't hold their "body" under even normal conditions, and before he looks at the bearings he knows the story.

Then he sees the crankcase that has been properly lubricated with Waverly, All Pennsylvania, 100% Paraffine Motor Oil. The bearings again tell their story. Normal wear, of course, but bright, snug and showing the minimum of wear. That's why we sell and recommend Waverly Motor Lubricants.

QUACKENBUSH AUTO SUPPLY

Waverly
OIL
ALL GRADES
FOR ALL WORKS
COMPANY
MEDIUM MOTOR OIL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS NEWSPAPER

The Biggest Little Paper in the World

Copyright, 1923, Associated Editors.

Edited by John M. Miller.

LOADS OF FUN

THINGS TO DO

FORM A WORD-CHAIN OF WORDS PICTURED HERE. THE LAST LETTER OF EACH WORD BEING THE FIRST OF THE NEXT AS "TRAMP"—"PATCH"—"HAT".

THE FIRST WORD IS "GIRL".

Peter Puzzle Says—

"By arranging the same five letters in different order you can fill in the blanks of the following sentences with the right words: The landlord told the artist his—was up, so he took up his—and left."

Shilling, Shilling—

She used to sit up in his lap, As happy as could be. But now it makes her seashell— He has water on the knee.

"Twas Ever Thus

"Well, I'll be hanged," said the convict, as they slipped the noose around his neck.

Answer to today's picture puzzle: The word-chain is, "Girl, letter, road, dog."

Answer to today's word puzzle: The two words are: lease, easel.

THE SHORT STORY, JR.

THE LOST FLOSS

Poor Eleanor's floss got away As she worked on the porch one fine day;

She looked everywhere But gave up in despair And vowed that the culprit should pay.

Eleanor's sister was to be married soon. Eleanor was embroidering her a luncheon set. It really was going to be very pretty, indeed. Eleanor was ever so proud of it. She had secured a special floss with a slender thread of gold entwined in it. "There's just exactly enough," she said. "Wouldn't it be terrible if something happened to a strand of it?"

"Oh, dear, there's the telephone," she complained, laying down her work at last. "Excuse me, I'll be back in a moment. Oh please don't go," she called back as Frieda started to rise. It was her sister Edith calling. Before she was through Billy toddled in with the information that "Frieda" had "done home." Eleanor hung up the receiver and went back to her work on the porch. Her floss was gone!

"Billy," she cried, "did you take that sister's floss?"

Billy only looked scared. "Me—take floss?" he pined.

"You!" Billy was strong in his denial. "Well, then, Frieda is playing a trick on me. She's taken it for a joke." Leaving her little brother on the porch, Eleanor tore over to Frieda's. But Frieda's concern was so sincere that Eleanor knew that she was not fooling her.

Mrs. Horne arrived home to find her little daughter in tears. "Billy took it, I know," she cried. "He was always asking for some."

"Me no take floss," Billy tearfully insisted.

"Maybe it blew away," suggested the mother. "What is that bright thing sticking out of the bird box?"

Eleanor was back in a minute. "That little Jenny Wren stole my floss," she said, and took tearful Billy in her arms.

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

Snood and Piffles Say

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a \$50,000 fire. Yes, sir. A freight train passing through caught on fire."

"In our town we had a