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

TELEPHONES:	
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WAR CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH CONSTITUTIONAL

President Harding's proposal for the conscription of wealth in time of war has aroused a great deal of discussion. There has come to the front a group asserting that this would be in violation of the Constitution. President Harding advanced the idea in his Memorial Day address. In his Denver address on his present tour he said:

"I want to tell you if ever there is another war we will do more than draft the boys. If I have anything to do with it, we will draft every dollar and every other essential."

President Harding believes that our material wealth, as well as our wealth in man power, should be made to perform its part in the defense of the nation. When we consider the conditions of the world war, when our young men were drafted and sent to the front to face unheard of perils for a compensation of \$30 a month, while our wealth and civil labor were left free to reap all the huge profits that the emergency made possible, it is a wonder that anybody can be found who will dispute the inherent justice of the President's proposal.

Yet there are those who take exception to the conscription of wealth. Their criticisms of President Harding for its advocacy are directed not so much at the merits of the suggestion as at what they consider the impossibility of its realization under the Constitution. They charge the President with urging a violation of the fundamental law, and assert that wealth can not be drafted unless the Constitution is amended.

The public mind should be freed of any such doubts. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution covers the case completely. It reads in part as follows: "No person shall be... deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." It follows that life and property may be taken with due process of law, provided just compensation is paid for the property so taken. Furthermore, the Constitution was established, among other things, "to provide for the common defense," and to that end Congress was specifically authorized "to raise and support armies."

In conformity with these constitutional provisions, Congress has raised and supports an army, paying for its supplies a just compensation. When the World war emergency arose and it became suddenly necessary greatly to expand our army, Congress enacted a draft law that applied to every male citizen alike—

And they were not permitted to take advantage of the

unprecedented demand for men and bid up the price for their services accordingly.

Each man was seized by his government, examined as to age and other qualifications, and, if found satisfactory, sent to the front line to fight for his country.

But while Congress fixed new and rigid rules for commanding the country's wealth of man power for military service, it said nothing as to the conduct of material wealth in the war emergency or of labor employed in civilian pursuits, and the law of supply and demand was left free to enhance prices and wages out of all reason. Private property, in the shape of the outputs of hundreds of factories, was taken, but instead of the compensation therefor being "just," as contemplated by the Constitution, it was highly unjust. The critics of President Harding make the error of construing the term "just compensation" only as fixing a reasonable minimum below which the government shall not go in making payment for private property. But that payment must be "just" not only to the payee but to the government itself, that is, the taxpayers.

Congress, therefore, has the power to protect the government against extortionate prices—in other words, to conscript wealth.

There is no cause for discouragement because of the fact that some loganberries are rotting and rot on the vines. None are rotting or rot belonging to the members of well organized cooperative marketing associations, such as the Oregon Growers Cooperative association. There is one safe remedy, and one only. That is 100 per cent organization. That will stabilize the loganberry. That will keep it going and growing. It will lead to advertising, hence to a market for all the berries, at remunerative prices. The loganberry is the greatest bush fruit that grows. The stabilization of the loganberry industry is a matter of intelligent merchandising. That is all. And this cannot be had as it should prevail while there is a single "independent" grower. He is the disease spot in the situation.

There will be some matter in Thursday's Statesman that every cherry grower in the Salem district ought to read. It will be found to be of vital importance.

Edward Bok, of the Curtis Publishing company, has offered a prize of \$100,000 for the best world peace plan. The plan that would work would be worth more to the world than all the gold and precious stones in it.

The Slogan editor has got to prove, in Thursday's Statesman, that this is the best hog district, and Salem the best hog market, in the world. If you have a suggestion along this line, please offer it. Today or tomorrow.

OBJECTS TO JAZZ
Hudson Maxium, the inventor of the silencer used on guns, has asked the courts to enjoin the

FUTURE DATES
July 13, Friday—Formal dedication of public playground.
July 18, Friday—Western Bloomer Girls Baseball team to play Senators.
July 14, Saturday—Spanish American war veterans convention at Albany.
August 1 to 29—Annual encampment of Boy Scouts at Cascadia.
September 24 to 29—Oregon state fair.

THE NEXT FRONTIER
The railroad lines already constructed cover 70 per cent of the distance between New York City and Buenos Ayres. These roads, when united in one long line of steel, will mean much in the development of South America and in the establishment of closer commercial relations between the United States and the republics of the southern hemisphere. From the standpoint of both sentiment and trade, the final completion of a continuous line is to be desired. Of course very little freight

would be carried from one end of the line to the other, for it could be carried much cheaper by water and perhaps as quickly. But conditions which control traffic between two ports would not prevail with regard to interior points of production and consumption. It is a general rule that if a commodity must be carried by rail at both ends of its journey it will avoid, if possible, the delay and expense of trans-shipment by water for a part of its distance. That is to say, if a certain product of interior Brazil, for example, were to be shipped to Chicago and it could go to the seaboard and then be carried by boat to an American port and then sent by rail to Chicago, or, on the other hand, could be sent all the way by rail, the general rule would be that it would go all the way by rail.

That part of South America between the isthmus and Buenos Ayres is largely a wilderness, much of it not even explored. Much of it is a jungle, inhabited by wild men and wild beasts. Pestilential disease in some remote localities is believed to be almost a bar to immigration of civilized men. Yet the manner in which the North American continent has been subdued and our experience in transforming the Canal Zone from a disease ridden region into a health resort justify confidence that the enterprise of the white race will work miracles in the vast expanse of the Amazon basin and the region drained by the rivers flowing into the Rio de la Plata. Already the Rockefeller Foundation has ascertained the means by which the tropical diseases can be controlled and they have been subdued in the regions already settled. Short railroads have been built where trade could be most easily developed and in the course of time these will be multiplied and extended until they constitute a network of transportation lines eventually connected with a main line joining the two continents.

The resources of South America, particularly in rubber, coffee, tropical fruits, hard woods and probably minerals, are such as to make close commercial relations between North and South America highly desirable and mutually profitable. We can furnish the capital, the machinery, the managerial skill and the experience needed to develop their manufacturing industries, for which there is an abundance of water power. Many of their raw materials necessary for our use cannot be produced here. Even without any intercontinental rail connections we have built up and shall continue to increase trade relations with South America. With an unbroken railroad system extending from the southern portions of South America to the northern limits of settlement in Canada, there would be provided that quicker means of both passenger and freight communication which would increase the material wealth and the comfort of all the people of the Western Hemisphere.

South America presents the next frontier, as Africa will present the last frontier.

PEARLS AND PASTE

Chalk, limestone and pearls are alike carbonate of lime, the difference being that, in pearls, the lime is deposited by mollusks, layer upon layer, around some foreign substance within its body. The pearl oysters par excellence abound in Torres Straits, between the island of New Guinea and Australia. Not pearls, but mother-o-pearl, is the end and aim of the pearlers; it is in great demand for making buttons. If a pearl happens to be found, so much to the good.
The nucleus, around which the carbonate of lime forms in thin layers like an onion, may be of a bacterial nature, or a dead parasite (and many kinds of parasites infest oysters) or it may be a tiny particle of sand.
Though soft and easily scratched, pearls have always been prized, never more so than now. They should never be immersed in even such weak acids as lemonade, punch or vinegar. The price of pearls mounts more rapidly with size than any other gem; it increases as the square of the weight.
At the present time the Japanese have the dealers guessing. They have gone into business with the oysters, their process being to implant a flake of mother-o-pearl between the mollusk's mantle and shell around which the latter builds a genuine pearl. The only way to make sure whether or not your pearls are simon pue is to pick them apart and look for the flake or mother-o-pearl.
Imitation stones are more difficult to manufacture. They are made of paste—from the Italian word pasta, meaning dough. The Italians originated the process of making "diamond dough" out of glass. To the dough lead is added to give it weight and toughness. When newly made paste diamonds, emeralds, rubies and sapphires possess snap and fire, and they counterfeit genuine gems so nearly that amateurs are easily fooled. Experts recognize them by their "perfections"; they lack the imperfections typical of genuine stones.
Dr. Alexander Silverman, professor of chemistry, University of Pittsburg, says: "Modern synthetic gems are as good as native

WIDOW IDENTIFIES MAN-WOMAN AS MURDERER.



Mrs. Richard C. Tesmer (seated), widow of the wealthy Chicago insurance adjuster, with her brother Henry (standing) and her daughter, Miss Clara Tesmer (in back). Mrs. Tesmer positively identified Fred G. Thompson, alias Mrs. Francis Carrick, as the person who shot her husband to death in cold blood. Thompson is known as the "wife" of a man and the husband of a woman, Marie Clarke, and he was living as Mrs. Carrick when arrested for the murder.

gems as far as their practical and esthetic value is concerned." A three-carat sapphire costs only about \$6, whereas a good three-carat natural sapphire costs near \$6000.

The best genuine diamonds today come from the Kimberley mines, located deep down in the shafts, or funnels, of extinct volcanoes. Whether found among pebbles in river beds or in mines, diamonds are of volcanic origin, having been formed as a result of the crystallizing together of pockets of pure carbon gas imprisoned in cooling lava. The finest gems ever taken from the Kimberley district are: the Great Mogul, the Koh-i-noor, meaning "Mountain of Light," the Pit, or

Regent, the Excelsior and, greater than all precious stones, the \$250-carat Cullinan which is as big as a good-sized chunk of coal. Each of these "chunks of carbon" has a "blood-and-thunder" history. Most historic of all, the G. Mogul, which long blazed in the highest crown in Hindustan, has either been hidden or lost. The British cannot find it. The other stones referred to belong to the British Crown.

The United States imports about \$100,000,000 worth of cut and uncut diamonds annually, which partially accounts for the increasing cost of high living.

Read the Classified Ads

HERE'S TO THEIR SUCCESS!

It remains to be seen just what will come of the Oregon public service commission's campaign to central and southern Oregon, for evidence to present to the interstate commerce commission to force better transportation service for Oregon.

But it was still doubtful whether his theory would "work" when Columbus sailed westward out of sight of the European mainland. He might not have found it—but he believed he would, and he DID. It was doubtful whether the Curries would find and isolate radium; whether Edison could make the telegraph and the phonograph work; whether Alexander Graham Bell would ever make the telephone say understandable words; whether Bessemer would make steel by mechanical methods, and for four years it was undetermined whether Lincoln was to be president of a mighty nation or merely the beaten chief of an ignoble remnant.

This cruise of the Oregon public service commission, on its own motion, to initiate railroad building on the ground of public necessity, is absolutely new and uncharted. They may find all the evidence in the world to prove that the remedy is needed—and then perhaps they can't get the prescription filled. But again they may get it all across, gloriously. Certainly they'd never get as much as a worn out nailhole in a rotten rail if they didn't try. The Oregon commission has shown a courage and initiative of the kind that makes the impossible commonplace.

Here's to their success, and to their vision of a public service that doesn't fear to make new trails!

The column is forming. President Harding has been pledged two votes for renomination by the Republicans of Porto Rico in a special convention. Next!

Things To Do
THE BOYS AND GIRLS NEWSPAPER
The Biggest Little Paper in the World
Copyright, 1928, Associated Editors.
Edited by John M. Miller.

The Fun Box
There's Always Something Worse Lives of all giraffes remind us. It would surely get our goat if we caught a cold and had to suffer two yards of sore throat.

The Farmer Boy's Love-letter
"Do you carrot all for me? My heart beats for you and my love is as soft as a squash. But I'm strong as an onion, for you're a peach. With your turnip nose and your radish hair you are the apple of my eye. If you cantaloupe with me, lettuce marry anyhow, for I know weed make a pear."

Lament
Oily to bed,
And oily to rise,
Is the fate of a man,
When a motor he buys.

Don't Mention It
"I beg your pardon," said the convict as the governor passed his cell.

Snood and Piffles Say

"This drawing of the horse is good."
The critic said who saw it;
"But where's the wagon?" I replied.
"The horse is going to draw it."

Why Rubber?
Many of the things which boys and girls talk about every day have derived their names in peculiar and interesting ways. Some of the commonest words we use have a real story behind them.
For example, take the word rubber—the stuff which is used for automobile tires and a thousand other things. When it was first brought to England from India a little piece of it was given to an artist, who happened to rub it over a pencil line on one of his drawings. He noticed that it erased the line, and said, "Why, look how well it rubs." For many years after that "rubbing" of pencil marks was the only use for rubber.
Along about 1847 a Scotchman discovered that rubber was water proof. This man's name was Macintosh, the inventor of the original rubber raincoat, which is called a mackintosh to this day.
It was not until Goodyear made his discoveries that the real value of rubber was understood. Goodyear was always tinkering with rubber, trying to discover some way to harden it. One day when he had a kettle of it on a stove he accidentally spilled some sulphur into it. The sulphur hardened, or vulcanized, the rubber and Goodyear had made the discovery which gave the world one of its most useful present-day materials.
Answer to today's word puzzle: To change "cook" to "fire" Cook, cork, core, fore, fire.

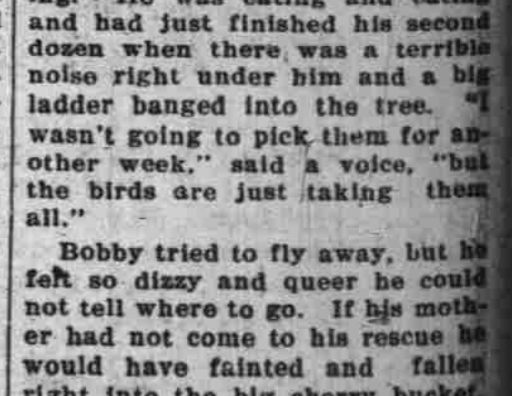
Peter Puzzle Says—
"You can change 'cook' to 'fire' in four moves, changing only one letter at a time. For example: case, cast, mast, fast, fact."

Speakin' o' Speed—
The restaurant had taken fire and Rastus ran for his life. After three days he returned and the boss said, "Rastus, where have you been all this time?"
"Ain't bin no place," was the reply. "Bin comin' back."

Quite Natural
"Md, I want to go out and play."
"What, Henry? With those holes in your stockings?"
"No, ma, with the kids across the street."

W'th Peaches or Lemons?
Father: "What did you do with the last ten dollars I gave you?"
Son: "I spent one dollar for oranges and the rest for dates."

THE SHORT STORY, JR.
SHORT STORY—
A GREEDY ROBIN
Bob Robin was greedy indeed; His mother's advice he wouldn't heed;
So, cocky and merry,
He ate ev'ry cherry—
But Bobby got paid for his greed.
It was cherry season and Bobby Robin was happy. Mamma Robin had said that he might have a nice, fat, red cherry for dessert every meal while they lasted, even for breakfast!
At first this seemed very wonderful to Bobby. But when he went to pick his first cherry and saw the whole tree covered with the luscious fruit, it seemed to him that it would hardly pay just to eat one measly little cherry. Mamma Robin, however, had told him that if he ate more than one, she would never let him go back, and that was the worst punishment Bobby could think of. He looked all around and picked out the very biggest and reddist cherry, which he slowly ate. Then, turning his back on all the rest of the tempting fruit, he flew home to wait for the next meal.
"Fat, juicy worms lost all their attractiveness when compared to the lovely cherries. Oh, do I have to eat them?" asked Bobby. "Why can't I make my whole meal out of cherries?"
"Nothing but dessert!" gasped his mother. "Why, Bobby, I should say not! You would be sick. I certainly can't afford to have a sick boy on my hands just in canning season. Now, you listen to me! You're to eat only one cherry after each meal. You do worry me so," poor Mrs. Robin sighed. "If it wasn't that I want to get all the cherries that I can canned, I would almost wish that those people would pick their cherries."
"Pick them!" gasped Bobby in alarm. "Does somebody pick them? Aren't they all ours?" This was Bobby's first cherry season.
"You silly boy!" laughed Mamma Robin. "Of course some one picks them."
"Poor Bobby! This was a terrible revelation to him. He had thought that the cherries were



all his and that they would last all summer. Now he lived in terror every day for fear some one would pick them and he would pick them and he would never get another. Finally he could stand it no longer. He had never been sick in his life and a few cherries surely were not going to hurt him. Besides, any day now they might be picked and he would get no more.
Bobby got up early in the morning. He was eating and eating and had just finished his second dozen when there was a terrible noise right under him and a big ladder banged into the tree. "I wasn't going to pick them for another week," said a voice, "but the birds are just taking them all."
Bobby tried to fly away, but he felt so dizzy and queer he could not tell where to go. If his mother had not come to his rescue he would have fainted and fallen right into the big cherry bucket.

The Dowsers Who Flivvered!

MYSTERIOUSLY guided by the behavior of a willow wand, sometimes a "dowsers"—the water-wizard—tells where to dig a well which really yields water. Then much ado is made over the feat. But who ever hears similar noise about the dry holes, dug when the dowsers flivvered?

Now and then, possibly, it just happens that people wisely without heed to advertisements. But the chances are again any one having such luck!

It does not "just happen" that advertised values are invariably genuine buying opportunities. They must be, because they are offered openly to every one who reads about them.

Advertised value must be true value. Else it could not keep on being advertised to a public so keen and critical as this public of ours.

Read the advertisements to be rid of guesswork!