

# The Oregon Statesman

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## SUING FOR 350 MILES OF NEW OREGON RAILROAD; BIGGEST CASE OF ITS KIND EVER FILED

Under the authority vested in the transportation act of 1920, the Interstate Commerce Commission can order the construction of railroads into new territory or into territory not properly served; provided that the proper showing is made that public service demands it, and that the extensions will not impair the road's ability to pay a fair return on its investments. This is not a guarantee of railroad investments; it merely demands that the railroads serve the people according to their charters as public servants, and it protects them by requiring that a proper showing of business be made before the roads can be ordered built. The act goes farther in that it empowers the commission to refuse to allow rival roads to do foolish, competitive building that self-evidently can not pay—like the great suicidal railroad war between the U. P. and the Hill roads up the Deschutes canyon a few years ago.

Balancing these two powers, the act seems a remarkably statesmanlike enactment; as between forcing roads to build for the public convenience, and refusing to allow them to run hog-wild over a bit of personal pique and building jealousy, it seems a truly Solomonian law. Under the first clause of this act, the Oregon Public Service Commission has brought suit before the interstate body, to demand the building of about 350 miles of railroad to serve eastern and central Oregon; and through them, the whole people of the United States—whether or not the roads are anxious to build now.

Oregon has 30,000 square miles of territory as innocent of railroads as the day the last Oregon volcano heaved its last sigh, and the Columbia started to dig its channel to the sea. Some of this country is not much more than map-making material. But there is already about half a million acres under irrigation, or ready to be put into irrigation inside of

one or two years. The country has reached the limit of its powers, until it gets transportation. They can't raise crops that they can't get to market; they are at the absolute end of their rope. They must have transportation; with which they will be ready to absorb thousands of people into the splendid business of producing food for the world. The timber resources to be tapped by these roads are almost beyond measure. Col. Greeley, national forester, estimates that within the next five years Oregon will be called upon to quadruple her present lumber production; and much of this production must be the yellow pine of the east slope of the Cascades, served by these projected roads. It's time to get to work, for the whole world is calling Oregon.

It is not possible that any comprehensive plan for state development can meet the approval of every locality, every interest. If any one big agricultural or lumbering center could have a monopoly of the new service, it would be human to desire it so, and let the next locality starve. But the commission, considering all Oregon as on an exactly equal basis, can not play favorites.

It has studied out a comprehensive plan that serves the timber interests of practically the whole eastern slope of the Cascades; of every important irrigation district; of the great stock range territory that is still a national asset; and if there is mineral wealth there, that too will be served. The commission could hardly withdraw a foot of its present demands, if it is adequately to serve the state as a whole.

The hearing comes on at Portland, August 10. The commission has gathered an immense amount of statistical material, showing what Oregon really has and is. It will be a magnificent presentation of a vast portion of a magnificent state; a section that has been neglected, despised, outraged, but that has the possibilities of good undreamed even by Oregon. The case is the biggest of its kind ever filed; likewise, the most statesman-like, the most constructive, the most humane. It ought to have all Oregon back of it.

The attitude that Oregon should assume was vividly presented by one of the boosters at Burns, where the State Commission held a meeting. They haven't a railroad at Burns; they are gasping for the transportation that will save their lives on a splendid irrigation project. But he said, replying to another man who told what Burns would get out of the plan: "For heaven's sake, forget this Burns gain, and think of all central Oregon. We've all got to stand for railroad development as a whole, and help each other to make our country big enough to pay the men that serve us. No more of that stuff, 'It's good for our own town,' what we want is, 'It's good for us all!'" How they cheered the speaker!

All Oregon for all Oregon, and raising grain and spuds and timber and steers for all the world to buy and enjoy—that is the story. All Oregon could produce the evidence to make the building order as certain as the dusk or the dawn.

The new Salem hospital building must be finished and occupied. There must be no thought of giving up the task till it is done.

The new hospital facilities are needed. It would be a disgrace to Salem to allow the thing to hang in the air. And it would be poor business, too.

One thing about a third party is that it nearly always finishes so.

Peru made July 4 an official holiday. It is a courtesy to Uncle Sam, but holidays come easy in South America.

The worry about coming in contact with the new counterfeit \$1000 bills is chiefly confined to daily newspaper reporters.

The Slogan editor will show next Thursday that Salem is the best school town in the country. If you can help, please hold up your hand.

The machines will no doubt help; but the wise flax growers who have fields ready to pull are not taking any chances. They are pulling it by hand.

Everybody in Salem now realizes that there is good business in beauty; that The City Beautiful will be a good city to stay in and do business in. It will keep growing, and its growth will be solid. Also, there will be a never ending increase of business on account of the established fact that Salem is the bulb center of North America. Next week's Slogan pages will tell about the advantages coming to Salem because this city is an educational center.

### INVESTMENT COMPANIES

At the time Mr. Crews took office as Oregon state corporation commissioner several companies were operating in Oregon engaged in the sale of installment savings bonds and similar securities which appeared to him to bring them within the statute regulating building and loan associations.

The first concrete case submitted to this department under this administration was the plan of the Municipal Reserve & Bond Co. for a permit to do business of a like nature, and the department being of the opinion that this case, as well as the others now doing business under a similar plan should be brought under the provisions of the building and loan statutes, submitted that case to the attorney general for his opinion with the following letter:

"Hon. I. H. Van Winkle, Attorney General, State of Oregon—

### FUTURE DATES

- July 20, Friday—Band concert, Willson park.
- July 22, Sunday—Union church services, Willson park.
- July 23, Wednesday—Annual Wisconsin picnic, fair grounds.
- July 29, Sunday—Union church services, Willson park.
- July 30, Monday—Second term of Willamette university summer school to open.
- August 1 to 25—Annual encampment of Boy Scouts at Copeland.
- August 19 to 21—National guard rifle matches at Clackamas rifle range.
- September 24 to 25—Oregon state fair.

Dear Sir: This department has now under consideration the question of supervision and regulation of several companies whose principal business is the sale of installment savings bonds which mature at a fixed time to their face value in consideration of the payment of regular installments. The companies in question all operate on a plan identical to the savings and loan plan and are the following: The Municipal Reserve and Bond company, the Western Bond and Mortgage company, the Columbia Bond and Mortgage company, the Mortgage Bond company, all of Portland, and the Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis.

"Section No. 6948, Olson's Oregon Laws, provides that 'The name building and loan association shall include all corporations . . . doing a savings or loan or investment business on the buildings society plan whether mutual or otherwise, and whether issuing certificates of stock which mature at a time fixed in advance or not.'

"In view of the fact that the plan of operation of all the above mentioned companies is the same, the law applying to one would apply to the others. For this reason I am submitting to you for your consideration the preliminary statement of the Municipal Reserve and Bond company together with all papers pertaining thereto and request that you furnish me with your opinion as to the following questions:

"1. Is the plan of the Municipal Reserve and Bond company to be considered as an investment business on the building society plan, within the meaning of Sec. No. 6948, Olson's Oregon Laws?"

"2. Should the Municipal Reserve and Bond company be supervised and controlled by this department as a savings and loan association?"

"For your information I am submitting herewith a copy of the report of Mr. Jay Morton, auditor of this department, on the matter above questioned, which fully described the plan of operation of the company in question. Respectfully submitted,

"W. E. CREWS,  
 Corporation Commissioner."

Thereafter, on the 16th day of July, 1923, in a very elaborate and carefully considered opinion, the attorney general submitted to the corporation department his conclusions where he held as follows:

"It is my opinion that the business proposed to be transacted by Mutual Reserve and Bond company brings it within the scope of Section 6948, Oregon Laws, and that said corporation should not be permitted to do business in this state upon the plan indicated by the documents submitted with its application until it has complied with the statutes of this state relating to building and loan associations and savings and loan associations, and that, when it has complied with such statutes, it will be authorized to transact such business only in the manner provided for the transaction of business by such associations, which does not include the right to issue bonds or investment certificates which mature at a time fixed in advance or to transact business on any other than a mutual plan provided by said statutes."

The interests of the people of the state of Oregon are concerned in this matter, in this way: They are entitled to have their investments in such securities conserved and protected in every reasonable possible way. But a hardship may be worked upon Oregon investment concerns doing a legitimate and safe business, though issuing certificates maturing at fixed times, if there is no way to allow them, under present laws, to continue to issue such certificates. If present statutes do not cover the matter, a new one ought to be enacted at the next session of the legislature. There certainly should be a way found to allow sound home investment companies to do business; and still permit the corporation commissioner to have strict supervision over their operations—and this latter statement applies with especial strength to the foreign investment concerns doing business in Oregon.

### CAUSES OF CRIME

Statistics for the past ten years show that 85,000 murders have been committed during this period in the United States. Every hour during the year someone is assassinated, the proportion being one out of every 12,000 men who die by the murderer's hand. In this we have the unenviable distinction of leading the civilized world in the ratio of slayings, as in Europe the figure stands at one murder for every 634,000 inhabitants.

The causes of the murders are many, but criminologists lay the

greatest blame at the public's door. Technicality and sentimentality are the chief foes of law and order, they maintain, and the assassin knows when he commits his crime that these two assets will be of tremendous value in saving him from the gallows and in many cases from long confinement in prison. Also modern psychoanalysis is blamed for raising in the minds of the people the idea that the criminal is mentally deficient and therefore irresponsible, and as a result he is not infrequently let loose on the community to commit further crimes.

Commenting on this situation, Sir Basil Thomson, the former Chief of Scotland Yard, remarked that the number of police employed in American cities in proportion to their population is much smaller than considered safe in European countries. The agents of the law are so overworked that it is impossible for them to take adequate steps looking toward crime prevention, in which branch of police activity the English and continental forces excel. Then, too, according to Sir Basil, the "ordinary practice in some American cities seems to be that when the newspapers lose their interest in a case the police allow it to drop. They are so much overworked that they have no option." The result is that the malefactors feel reasonably safe in their criminal pursuits, as such a staggering number of murders attests.

### BULLFIGHTING PASSES

The name of Spain is associated with toreadors and bullfights. But, according to a Madrid newspaper, the glories of the bull ring are departing and the popular interest in this sport has waned. The Spanish public has turned enthusiastically to a new and bloodless sport, the American game of baseball.

The Madrid writer hails this as a victory for the moralist forces in Spain. The best Spanish authors have been waging a wordy campaign against bullfighting for a decade or more, because of the brutalizing effect on the audience. The high cost of living lent a helping hand, also. Matadors began demanding tremendous and ever-increasing salaries, causing admission prices to ascend beyond the reach of most purses, and the public turned to cheaper amusements. Those who paid the exorbitant prices for tickets felt themselves cheated, as the Humane Society usually took a hand in the proceedings, eliminating

those gory details that formerly held the spectators enthralled. The bull's horns were wrapped and scarcely a drop of blood was shed. Under such circumstances we have the word of the Spanish writer that the performances of the brave toreador cavorting around a harmless bull had a suspicious resemblance to the comedy of Charlie Chaplin.

Not all of the Spanish public is pleased with the passing of the bull ring, however. Some lament it as the death knell of the old fighting spirit that once led the Conquistadores over the seas to subjugate a new world. But the majority feel that it is a step upward and will do much to improve the reputation of Spain in the eyes of foreigners who have been repelled by the brutality of bullfights.

### GOLDEN DOOR KNOBS

When the son of an Illinois dog-catcher bought three breweries people were mildly interested. When he built a palace bearing golden door knobs they became downright suspicious. He also had a fleet of five limousines with platinum trimmings and he had almost priceless rugs hanging on his walls. No wonder the old crowd looked on with amazement. Now the internal revenue collector has dropped in with a demand for some \$300,000 of evaded income tax and the prohibition enforcement officers are checking up the breweries. He is accused of making real beer in three breweries and supplying it to a large section of the state. He seemed to have political protection and he was on his way to getting all the money in the world. But he developed social aspirations. He was blackballed by a club in Joliet and got revenge by buying the building in which the club had long been housed and turning it into the street. Then came the house with the diamond-studded door knobs and with it the visits of the government officials. If he had been content to run his three breweries and remain an unassuming bootlegger he might now be merely one of the world's richest men instead of a defendant in various actions brought by the government. The society bug was his downfall.

There are some things that even Joliet will stand. Among them is a dog-catcher with golden door knobs on his castle.

### THE HOURGLASS RUNS

After Justice Clarke had assigned from the supreme court bench the president is understood to have offered the appointment to Senator Underwood, who has been a close friend during all his Washington career. But the southerner believed the error was not his destiny and declined the honor. Now it looks as if Underwood himself would be a serious contender with Harding for the presidency. It is believed, however, that the friendship will survive the strain.

### FROM MISSOURI

Secretary Denby of the navy department has found the perfect sailor. In more than twenty years of service he has never been guilty of the slightest infraction of the regulations. He has always been where he was wanted and never a moment late for any duty or assignment. Perhaps the fact that he was born in the town of Liberty had something to do with it. He never got liberty confused with license. He was born in Liberty, Missouri.

### BIG ADVERTISERS

The government is the nation's best advertiser. During the last four years the war department alone has spent nearly \$2,000,000 in newspaper advertising and has got rid of supplies and material left over from the war that cost something like \$2,000,000,000. Advertising seems able to make almost anything from a war barrow to the great pyramid.

### Wear Glasses

A well-dressed woman won't step in a department store. The clerks would approach her, asking her what she wanted, and her answer always was, "No looking."

One day a clerk, more busy than the rest, approached her and on getting the usual reply, said: "Madam, if you will take an elevator in the Union Central building and go to the top floor you can see a great deal farther."

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS NEWSPAPER

The Biggest Little Paper in the World

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### Why and How an Airplane Flies

An airplane is able to keep up because it does not stay on any one patch of air long enough to give that patch of air time enough to let the plane sink. It is just like a rock, skipping over the water. The rock doesn't sink because it doesn't stay on one part of the surface of the water long enough to get a chance to sink. Both the rock and the airplane must have speed to stay afloat.

The upward pressure of the air on the wings is one factor which holds the airplane aloft, but not the greatest factor. The wings of the plane are curved, or cambered, and as they enter the air at a high rate of speed, some peculiar things happen to the air. One of these is the creation of a powerful vacuum at the rear, or trailing edge, of each wing. This vacuum is the most powerful lifting force about the airplane, and the whole machine is constantly buoyed up in its attempt to rise and destroy this vacuum.

Plane Must Slide Easily

Everything possible is done to let the planes slide through the air as easily as possible and with little resistance. To aid in this, practically every exposed part of an airplane is streamlined.

A man flying an airplane has to keep its nose from wobbling up or down, has to keep the wings from tilting up or down, and must see that the plane does not skid. He has a set of two controls to do this.

One of these controls is the rudder bar which he works with his feet and which governs the action of the rudder and aids the plane in making turns, with the assistance of the ailerons.

Joy Stick's Control

The other control is the joy stick, which comes up between the flyer's knees and which he works with his left hand, as a rule. Moving this stick forward or backward sends the plane down or up—forward, down; backward, up. Moving this stick to the right or left controls the ailerons and will send the plane over on its side—right side if the stick is moved to the right; left side if the stick is moved to the left.

Answer to Today's Word Puzzle: The two words are: net, ten.

Answer to Today's Word Puzzle: To change "bed" to "cot": bed, beg, bog, cog, col.

Answer to Today's Word Puzzle: "Paul picked Polly's pretty posies."



Peter Puzzle Says—

"By using the same three letters in different order you can fill in the blanks in the following sentence: 'When the fishermen hauled in the \_\_\_\_\_ there were only \_\_\_\_\_ fish in it.'"

"You can change 'bed' to 'cot' in four moves, changing only one letter at a time. For example, case, cast, mast, fast, fact."

"If you put the same letter at the beginning of the following groups of letters, they will form a sentence: aul loked olly's retty osies."

Answer to Today's Word Puzzle: The two words are: net, ten.

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Answer to Today's Word Puzzle: "Paul picked Polly's pretty posies."

### THE SHORT STORY, JR.

#### LISTENING IN

Marie could repeat every word of the strange conversation she heard.

"How romantic," she sighed as she dreamily tried to picture just what had occurred.

Marie's eyes opened wide; her breath came in excited little gasps. She crouched low beside the hedge straining every nerve to hear what was going on on the other side. She had completely forgotten that she was eavesdropping.

"Sweetheart, you have made me very happy. We will be married Monday. Your father will be gone, so he can't object."

Marie had to grab the hedge for support. How horribly thrilling! She recognized the voice of

their minister's son. Through the hedge she could see him bending over the fair young Miss Goddard, who lived next door.

And they were going to be married? It was too exciting; for words. She knew no one ever suspected such a thing. The couple slowly got up and moved away. "We'll have to go get Florence now," Miss Goddard said. "Here's where she comes in."

What under the sun did they want with Florence Pratt, Marie wondered. She finally decided they were going to confide in her and she would help them to arrange the wedding. She would be the only one they would tell.

Suddenly Marie's hands went to her burning face in shame. What had she been thinking about? Here she had been deliberately listening to a conversation that was not meant for her. Oh, how terrible she was! She sneaked into the house with burning cheeks.

She was glad no one was at home, so she was not attempted to tell her exciting news. She sat down to think what it was best for her to do. What would her mother say if she found out how she discovered it?

But how could she ever wait till Monday? And why did they keep



This young "camp cook" knows that she has a pleasant surprise in store for the members of the evening picnic party when she serves them cold baked FRYE'S DELICIOUS HAM. She knows because at home Mother has given the family a similar surprise and has told her that FRYE'S DELICIOUS "is the very best ham you can buy".

FRYE'S DELICIOUS HAM is young, tender, grain fed pork, cured and smoked in hardwood smoke after the Frye process which preserves the mild rich flavor and retains the fine natural juices.

You will find FRYE'S DELICIOUS BACON as fine as FRYE'S DELICIOUS HAM. The best part of the bacon side is used to produce it.

It is economy to buy a whole FRYE'S DELICIOUS HAM. And you save money when you buy FRYE'S DELICIOUS BACON by the side.

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**FRYE & COMPANY**

Frye's Delicious Ham