

# The Oregon Statesman

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"EVERY MAN PASSES"  
A wonderful work is being done at the Salem Y. M. C. A., that has had little public attention but deserves a great deal, and merits the highest commendation.

A work of naturalization and Americanization. On January first of last year the Salem Y. M. C. A. took up the task of aiding men and women to prepare themselves for their naturalization examinations, and for the responsibilities of American citizenship. Since that time 50 different men and women have been enrolled in the classes, and about 20 of these have secured their final papers; and only one has so far failed in his examination before Circuit Judge G. G. Bingham. There will be a class of about 10 with the Y. M. C. A. training to appear before Judge Bingham, assisted by the federal examining officer, on February 6. Three classes are conducted at the Y. M. C. A., divided like this:

First, a class conducted by Clarence Oliver, a Willamette University student, being taught to speak and read and write the English language.

Second, a class in naturalization, being taught by General Secretary C. A. Kells. These men and women are learning the fundamental facts concerning our form of government; the methods of making and enforcing our laws; the spirit of our institutions.

Third, a class in history and civics, being taught by Henry J. Millie, the attorney. Eight students appeared in this class for instructions on Thursday evening of this week.

The men and women in these classes are for the most part of a substantial class; earnest and well meaning; anxious to take their places in the life of the country they have chosen to call their own. A number of the 50 own their own homes. Some of them own farms in the Salem district. Several have grown families; others have their children in our schools, for the most part making good records.

County Clerk U. G. Boyer, through whose office the papers of these people pass, and who, with their witnesses come under his notice, says the work being done under the direction of General Secretary Kells is remarkable; that it stands out as exceptional for the entire country.

Mrs. Fulkerson, Marion county school superintendent, who in her official capacity comes into contact with these prospective American citizens, has the same high praise of this work.

Judge Bingham regards the work as most important. He said yesterday that before the Y. M. C. A. took up this important line of work, there were many failures. The school teachers are generally willing to help in coaching these prospective citizens for their examinations before the courts. County school superintendents are furnished with the text books, by the federal authorities. But, for some reason or other, the men and women studying the text books generally hesitate to apply to the teachers for help. Some time ago, one man approached Prof. Nelson, principal of the Salem high school, and asked for his help for the court examination which was to be held the following day. Needless to say, he did not pass. Men and women, in this part of Oregon, are not admitted to citizenship until they can show that they are prepared for the responsibilities and duties of such a distinction. This was not always the case, of course. Examinations up to a few years ago were farcical, in all parts of the United States, or at least in most parts. Judge Bingham says there is a good woman in Lebanon, with leisure on her hands, who takes an interest in coaching prospective citizens for their examinations, with splendid results, which he has found in holding court at Albany. This woman is doing a good and worthy and patriotic work.

The Y. M. C. A. classes in naturalization and citizenship have adopted a slogan, "Every Man Passes" is their slogan. They try to live up to it. One man, owning a farm, about five miles from Chemawa, has been coming to these classes for the best part of a year. He rides into Salem on his bicycle. The round trip is about 20 miles. Lately, he has been helping to coach a neighbor of his, who also wants to be a 100 per cent American.

There is no charge whatever made for all this work by the Y. M. C. A. All the classes are free. The classes have been carried on constantly, excepting for about two months in harvest time, when the citizenship students were for the most part too busy to attend.

If every section of the United States were as well organized in this respect as the Salem district, and if in addition we had a selective immigration law, choosing our prospective citizens in their own countries, instead of taking them at our ports in bulk, the dangers from wild agitators in this country would within a few years be reduced to the zero point.

## A BRITISH CURE

A British citizen, donchuknow, has come to America for the gleeful purpose of untangling our tangled affairs. We share his enthusiasm and know that the man will find a responsive thrill in the hearts of every home in America. His proposal for redeeming the race is so sane, so sensible and so practical that there is not a mother in the country who will not throw up her hands, wave her apron, and bless the name of this optimistic visitor of ours.

This man says that we can bring our girls back to normal now by steadily and fairly doing our duties as parents, if we lay down the rule and rigidly adhere to it that one girl shall not drink more than one cocktail a night.

Ah, ha! ye sleuths of drastic measures, avant ye diagnosticians of home destruction; go back and sit down ye prattlers of the ruination of our girls. You have all sat here figuratively sucking your thumbs and permitted this Hing-hingman to come in here and solve our intimate problems for us!

And yet, they say the English have no sense of humor.

## SOME CITY

At first glance Salem looks like any other capital city. It has paved streets, good residences, its state buildings, its pretty parks, its well-kept lawns, so far it is not distinguished from any other capital city. But Salem continues. The program in Oregon is to have all institutions bunched at the state capital. In most places they are scattered over the state to the detriment of the service and benefit of the politicians.

Salem has practically a hundred claims to distinction, in its manufacturing, its crop growing and its business thrift. The Oregon Statesman exploits 52 various industries each year, but we now know that we do not cover the field. We are so favorably situated that if half the crop fails, the other half brings prosperity. In all America there is no such layout as this, or such an opportunity.

## CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The state of Oregon is not curtailing the construction program; it just finds itself unable to take on as many projects as are needed.

We must learn to go slow in our road building, although it is hard for us to realize how we ever got along without paved roads.

The road program in Oregon is going as fast as the money available permits, and in the aggregate is a mighty big program. However, when we come to figure it out, the gasoline tax is about right but the automobile license is outrageously high, and it is not fair to tax both machine and oil so heavily.

The tourist pay their part of road work by using the roads, which is a mighty nice thing, and every tourist is willing to do it. The present policy continued would pave all the main roads in Oregon. In the meantime, market road building is going on fast. The counties are willing to do this, and the result will be that we have an Oregon out of the mud.

## CITY BUILDING

In addition to our road program Oregon has done very well in city building. Salem, according to the building permits, spent \$1,287,282, which is the largest building program in the history of the city. Only three cities have reported—Salem, Eugene and Portland—and they total \$29,123,076.

With a grand total of \$492,409,908 in building permits issued during 1923 in 54 cities of the Pacific coast states, an increase of more than 38 per cent in building activities is shown for the year just ended over the total figures of these cities for 1922. This is shown in the Pacific coast section of the National Monthly Building Survey of S. W. Straus & Co., issued recently.

The 1924 building program promises to be much ahead of anything so far. Certainly Salem starts out with extraordinary activity.

## THE REAL FINANCIERS

No, you are mistaken. The real financiers are not found at the heads of the big institutions. They are good financiers, all right; but careful work they came up from the ranks and learned the art of handling money profitably, but the real financiers are in the homes of the country, men with small incomes rearing families of six to ten children, clothing them credibly, educating them and slyly taking an opportunity to hold positions in life worth while. A man and wife planning together in the home to make a dollar stretch to the limit are the ones who are the real financiers of this country. We venture that not a man at the head of an institution in this country could change with one of these households and get away with it.

## A VACANT PLACE

The county judges now here are a high class, fine set of gentlemen, men who stand for the best things of the county, and men who are important factors in their communities. They have had a good meeting in Salem and we are all glad of it. One judge, however, is not here, and his absence is the best compliment that could be paid the character and standing of the county judges.

Judge Keyes thought it was a joke to have liquor in his automobile and pleaded guilty in a very hilarious spirit, but when he sobered up he found himself facing a 20-day jail sentence.

## RECOGNIZING THE WOMEN

There is not an office in Marion county or any other county in Oregon that could not be filled acceptably by a woman, and there is not a county in the state that does not have women capable of filling every position. The women are now voting—not as a privilege but as a right, and it is no more than fair that the politicians should see to it that the women get a fair share of the offices. Marion county should lead off in recognizing women. It is the most enlightened county in the state and should be the most progressive.

## BUYING NOBILITY

American girls are no more sensible than they used to be. They are just as eager to have their fathers invest in rotten nobility as they ever were. However, these girls are the daughters of the generation when the most fashionable thing was to invest in no account counts. A daughter of one of the main branches of the Standard Oil has just invested her father's millions in an Austrian count. It is pretty hard to imagine anything worse than an Austrian count, if everything was straight, but certain girls feel they must have this sort of appendages.

## TAX EXEMPT SECURITIES

We notice by a recent published statement that the tax-exempt securities in this country has reached

the \$14,670,000 mark. Just think what that amount of money is taking out of the taxing channels and putting where it is not doing anyone any good, except the government, which gets cheap money and cheap money means less to the government than to anyone else. Do you wonder that there is an imperative demand for tax reduction? There must be an effort made to get these securities on the tax roll. The rich escape taxation in this way. The poor have to make it up. It is not fair.

## Quackenbush Company Sells Its Business to Dan Zosel

Purchase of the G. G. Quackenbush Auto Supply company was announced yesterday by Dan Zosel, proprietor of the Federal Tire shop, upon his return from Portland. Both places will be operated by the new owner, Quackenbush's at Chemeketa and Commercial and the tire shop at Commercial and Ferry.

A general service department will be added to the new property and a few other improvements, Mr. Zosel said yesterday. In addition he announced that he will handle the general distribution of Goodyear tires for Salem.

Life is a handicap race. Those who carry excess weight finish much more quickly.

## "Her Dangerous Path"

By PAUL FORREST

Adapted from the Patheserial by Hal Roach

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## CHAPTER 9

"Should She Become a Detective?"

Corinne Grant watched Wong, her faithful servant, stir the sands in his magic Chinese box. Slowly there appeared on the face of the sand a vision of what would happen to her if she accepted Detective Sam Comstock's offer of a position on his staff.

Mrs. Winfield Van Schuyler, president of the Girls' Welfare league, interested herself in the case of Carolyn Johnson when she received a letter from the girl reading:

"Dear Friend: In Heaven's name help me. My Uncle Harvey Jamieson controls my estate and has me locked up in the Livingston Sanitarium. Please do something."

Mrs. Van Schuyler took the case to Comstock, who sent for Harvey Jamieson, a stock broker who had the reputation of being wealthy and shady. The detective bluntly put the matter up to Jamieson, but he had decided that the girl was insane and he was only doing his duty.

It was now time for Comstock to use Corinne in order to get conclusive evidence that Jamieson was illegally detaining his niece. The detective explained the plan of action to Corinne and rehearsed her for her part, for she was to pretend insanity.

Dr. Adolph Livingston was bold enough to break the law and clever enough to keep from being caught. However, for all his shrewdness, he suspected no plot against him when Comstock brought Corinne to the sanitarium. While Corinne waited in the ante-room, every nerve in her body ached with the excitement of her first case and the necessity for clear, quick thinking. Comstock was making "arrangements" with Dr. Livingston.

"I have brought my cousin for treatment—long treatment," said the detective. "I'm sure you'll understand the case!"

He took out his wallet and extracted some bills. "Here's five hundred dollars. I'll duplicate the fee for every month that the patient remains."

Yes, Dr. Livingston understood the case thoroughly—he had given deep study to just such cases, every protection would be thrown about her—no, he never issued receipts.

While they talked, Dr. Livingston opened his safe and entered an account of the financial transaction in a book. Unobserved, Comstock had noted the combination of the safe, and when Corinne, simulating fear, was brought in, he drew the slipper piece of paper to her.

There followed for Corinne a week of nightmares. She avoided abusive treatment by being a quiet, harmless lunatic, but she missed no opportunities to learn the floor plan of the building, the routine of the attendants and the location of Carolyn Johnson's room. Because of her seeming docility, vigilance over her had relaxed somewhat and this enabled her to slip into the doctor's private office one night.

Corinne was unaware that when she swung open the door of the safe an alarm sounded in the doctor's bedroom. She found many papers, but none with the information she wanted. She saw the keys of the institution and took them. Then she saw the receipt book and tore therefrom the page that indicated payments of over six thousand dollars by Jamieson. As she slipped the book back into place she heard a board creak. Her blood seemed to freeze in her veins; for a terrible second her heart seemed to stop. Then silence again. She started to shut the safe—then another and louder noise. She did some quick thinking. Folding the page from the receipt book, she slipped it under the cover of the city directory lying on the doctor's desk.

The door opened, and in the dimness outside the radius of the desk lamp she saw Dr. Livingston and two nurses. Corinne assumed a vacant expression and looked as

## MY MARRIAGE PROBLEMS

Adele Garrison's New Phase of REVELATIONS OF A WIFE

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## CHAPTER 72

WHY IS LILLIAN SO ANXIOUS TO LEAVE

I had no words to answer Mrs. Cosgrove's impassioned outburst concerning her idolized brother.

Fortunately, however, she evidently neither expected nor desired an answer. As if overcome by her own emotion she abruptly turned toward the door as she finished speaking, as abruptly went out of the bungalow, and I saw her dash her hand against her eyes as she crossed the lawn.

That she had comprehended with the eyes of sisterly love the incident of Lillian's drive with Col. Travers, and its effect on Robert Savarin, I, of course, surmised. I guessed, also, for Mrs. Cosgrove is usually a rather silent, poised woman—that her confidence to me had been simply

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS STATESMAN

The Biggest Little Paper in the World

Copyright, 1923, Associated Editors.

Edited by John M. Miller.

## BASKETBALL

Nearly every group of boys can turn out a pretty fair sort of basketball team if they only know the way to go about it. If you want to have a regular team, then read these articles that will tell you what to do and the way to do it to make your team a winner.

Before you start any kind of basketball practice, call your bunch together and read the rules. They will tell you what you can do and what you must not do. Learn them, so that from the start you will play in the authorized

way and will avoid forming wrong basketball habits. When you know something about the rules, you can go on with the formation of your team.

Use as good equipment as you can get—thick rubber shoes with suction holes in them—wool jerseys—khaki pants—wool stockings. Also, play with a good ball, which is blown up hard. Of course, if you can't get these things, play with whatever you can get.

Pick an easy team for your first game, for if you start out playing stronger teams, you'll become discouraged at the very beginning.

## How to Form a Team

Randy Riddle Says—

What is it every burglar takes first when he enters a home?

Impossible

Prof: "You should think of the future."

Youth: "I can't. It's my girl's birthday, and I have to think of the present."

Heard on Lower Deck

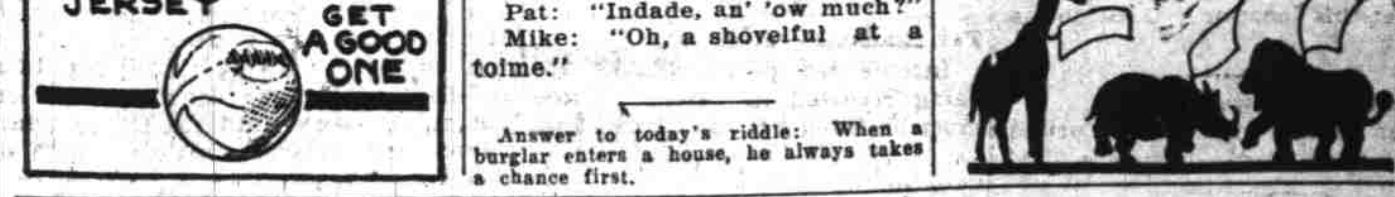
Pat (on shipboard): "And what are yez goin' ter do when yez get to America?"

Mike: "Take up land."

Pat: "Indade, an' 'ow much?"

Mike: "Oh, a shovelful at a tolme."

Answer to today's riddle: When a burglar enters a house, he always takes a chance first.



USE THIS EQUIPMENT

RUBBER SHOES

WOOL STOCKINGS

WOOLLEN JERSEY

KHAKI PANTS

GET A GOOD ONE

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The Price Paid for Wild Animals

The price of wild animals is going up!

Look at that ridiculous fellow, the giraffe. He was bought recently for \$5000. Previous to the war a giraffe would not have brought such a price, but after war conditions have so interfered with the industry of providing enough wild animals to meet the demands of zoos and circuses that their price at Hamburg, Germany, center of the world market for wild animal bargaining, has, consequently, gone up.

A hippopotamus is bringing from \$2500 to \$5000 these days. A pigmy hippopotamus was born not long ago at the New York zoo, the first to be born in captivity. A pigmy hippo is only a fourteenth as large as the regular kind. "Trotzky," as the baby was named, perhaps because he soon developed a cross disposition, weighed only five pounds at birth and is valued at \$5000.

Good lions are selling for \$1250. Before long an expedition is going to start to India to secure lions to bring back for exhibition purposes. Eight were shipped to a certain province in India a few years ago and allowed to roam at will. Since that time the number has so increased that the animals are a terror to the country and the people will be glad to see some of them depart to American and European zoos.



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