

The Oregon Statesman

Issued Daily Except Monday by
THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
215 South Commercial St., Salem, Oregon

R. J. Hendricks, Editor
John L. Brady, Business Manager
Frank Jackson, Manager Job Dept.

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BUSINESS OFFICE:
Thomas F. Clark Co., New York, 141-145 W. 36th St.; Chicago, Marquette Building, W. S. Grotzwohl, Mgr.
Portland Office, 236 Worcester Bldg., Phone 667; Broadway, C. F. Williams, Mgr.

TELEPHONE:
Business Office 23-106
News Department 23-106
Society Editor 106
Job Department 583

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

BIBLE THOUGHT AND PRAYER
Prepared by Radio Bible Service Bureau, Cincinnati, Ohio.
If parents will have their children memorize the daily Bible selections, it will prove a priceless heritage to them in after years.

August 19, 1924
A SAFE FORTRESS.—As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even for ever.—Psalm 125:2.
PRAYER.—O God, Thou God of our salvation, Thou art our Keeper, therefore, the sun shall not smite us by day nor the moon by night.

THE SOUTH AND THE TARIFF

The free trade attitude of the Democratic platform has stirred up a nest of hornets in the South, according to telegrams and letters received by the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, from leading manufacturers, agriculturists, bankers and other representative men; the gist of which is that the industries of the South are dependent for prosperity, if not for actual existence, upon a protective tariff.

And it is pointed out that the once great Sea Island cotton industry, formerly one of the foremost in the South, has been killed through the unwillingness of Southern Congressmen to vote for a protective tariff; that the cotton mills in the South, rivaling those of New England in importance, are confronted with the competition of European mills operated at wages which, if adopted here, would destroy the American standard of living; that without a protective tariff many lines of industry in the South would be subjected to the competition of millions of Asiatic laborers whose wages average 6 cents a day; that free trade or a low tariff would mean the ruin of the Southern sugar interests for the benefit not of consumers but of the owners of Cuban plantations; that the rice and peanut growers of the South need protection against Asiatic competition; and that the manufacturers of iron, steel and cement are equally in need of protection under the tariff laws.

These are the views and opinions and testimony of representative business men of the South, as communicated to and set forth in a leading exponent of Southern industrial interests—
And they provoke the curious speculation to what extent the South will continue to vote solidly in favor of a political policy which it thus declares to be inimical to its own economical welfare—

To follow the gestures of a dead hand; to keep alive an issue in American politics that was thrust into the foreground by accident—by conditions of the past that have entirely changed; an issue that should never have had a place in our political struggles, and that has no place now—

Because the tariff is a business question. It is fundamentally in no way sectional. Yet the representatives in Congress from the South keep up this silly ghost dancing, against every interest of their section, to say nothing of the rest of the country. It should be deadlier than the bloody shirt.

HOW LONG WILL WE ENDURE THIS?

Based on returns of the Department of Commerce it is estimated that something like \$205,000,000 more was paid to foreign than to American ships last year for the transportation of merchandise imported and exported by this country.

The total water borne commerce of the United States for the year was \$6,850,000,000, which was 86 per cent of our entire foreign trade. Shippers ordinarily estimate that the freight cost of transporting goods overseas averages 10 per cent on the value of the goods, including brokerage and other services. American ships carried nearly \$2,400,000,000 worth of this freight while foreign ships carried \$4,450,000,000 worth, so that, on this basis, American ships received \$240,000,000 for their freight bill, while foreign ships received \$445,000,000. British ships carried \$2,463,000,000 worth of American freights, which would give them about \$246,000,000 for the service.

The decline in the use of American ships for the transportation of American freights has been steady since 1920. In that year our ships carried 42 per cent of our imports and nearly 44 per cent of our exports. In 1923 American ships carried 31 per cent of our imports and 38 per cent of our exports. The decline in the carriage of American exports has not been so rapid, which indicates that American exporters are endeavoring to hang on to the home ship as a means for distributing goods abroad—

Although foreign competition is weakening their grip.
Our favorable trade balance in 1923, measured by the excess of exports over imports, was \$376,000,000—which, after the freight bill was paid to foreign ships, left us \$171,000,000 on these two transactions alone to meet other charges among which were the money sent abroad by alien laborers, that spent by tourists in foreign lands in 1923, estimated at \$300,000,000, and the interest on foreign investments in this country, etc.

It is readily apparent that when all these items of income and outgo are taken into consideration, the net balance is against the United States.

How long will our people endure this? How long will our leaders at Washington continue to misrepresent the true wishes and the highest interests of the great majority of our people? The leaders of neither political party are blameless. The American people should rise up and demand constructive policies that will guarantee the building up of a great merchant marine. A return to the policy of the founders of our government, providing for preferential duties and charges in favor of American bottoms, would accomplish this, with one stroke of the pen.

WATCHING RESULTS

A couple of years ago the country was electrified by the announcement that insulin had been found to be a cure for diabetes. The Nobel prize was awarded upon this.

Now we are told that insulin is not a cure at all. It is really a palliative and that there is no cure for diabetes. However, so many good effects have come from insulin treatment that many people have accepted it as a cure.

We are reliably informed by a capable doctor that if a person takes insulin he must continue to take it the balance of his life. The Metropolitan Life Insurance company has checked up 500 cases of death from diabetes. The com-

pany found that only 45 4-10 per cent of the cases had been treated by insulin, and in 62 per cent of the cases insulin had been used less than a month; in 31 per cent of the cases insulin had been used less than a week before death.

The complications included coma, arterio-sclerosis, chronic nephritis and gangrene. Insulin was used mainly to the coma complications, but usually too late to be of much assistance.

Hospital cases were generally given insulin treatment to a greater degree than those treated in the home. The larger towns use it more than the smaller towns and rural areas. In the former about half the cases were treated with insulin, while only about one-third in the rural areas received

such treatment. The analysis of these 500 cases leads the company to reach the following conclusions:

There is no particular type of diabetes which does not justify the use of insulin. Unsatisfactory results can be largely ascribed to absence of treatment, late use of the treatment, lack of cooperation or ignorance of the patient and to complications that might easily in themselves have caused death.

The subject is being studied at greater length by the company's medical staff. Meanwhile other experts are delving into the origin of insulin. Creation of the substance in complete purity has not been achieved yet.

CAREY OF CAMAS VALLEY

The Portland papers contain a photograph of W. E. Carey of Camas Valley, who has lived in that vicinity for 60 years and has never been to Portland before.

Ever been in Camas Valley? It is not a valley at all. It is a plateau on a mountain top. You leave Roseburg and climb steadily until you reach a point where the waters divide, one going in one direction and one another. This is Camas Valley. From that spring and pool you can look in every direction and see a fertile valley. The people there now have a road and can get out easily, but for 60 years they did not have a road. For many years they went backwards and forwards on foot, then they made trails so that horses could go on them, and finally a highway was made between Roseburg and Marshfield and Camas Valley was robbed of its Arcadian seclusion.

For 60 years Mr. Carey and his neighbors lived there contented and happy. They were not very prosperous, but they were not poor. They did not live in good houses, but all their simple wants were supplied. They raised crops every year. Their so-called valley is one of the most fertile valleys in the world. They always have rainfall, and the only objection that could possibly be made is that the conditions of life are so easy that the residents do not have to work hard enough to make a living.

Possibly Mr. Carey lost considerable by not seeing Portland and possibly he did not. A man who could stay in one place like that for 60 years has developed his own compensations. Mr. Carey could go out on his porch no matter what direction that porch faced and see the beautiful mountains. He could see from his porch no matter which way the porch faced his own crops and his neighbors' crops. He could go to the creeks that run in either direction and quench his thirst with water so delightful that tourists now passing through there lament it is not wickered. For 60 years Mr. Carey has lived in the same neighborhood, has seen children grow up, marry, rear their own families and then see those children grow up. It is a great thing to live in one place and watch the development of the children. Those who gad about, those who pay so little attention to home that they are always taking trips to the seaside, to Portland, and other places even for a short time lose the personal contact with their neighborhood. They lose the thrill of intimate acquaintance with the children, of seeing them grow, of speculating on whom they resemble, and when they grow up which parent's characteristics will prevail, how the children will turn out, how and whom they will marry, whether their progeny will revert back to the sturdy pioneers or to the soft present generation.

It is a great privilege to live in one place for 60 years and see all these things. It is a greater privilege than going up on top of some big building and seeing the greatest city in the world. City building is the work of man. Life building is the work of God. Added to the forests these big trees, these mountains, these big rocks, all the work of God there is the development of the people living in that locality, the character building, the character development, the character outcome, and then finally there is the feeling that when death comes loving hands will perform the last rites and those in attendance at the funeral will not pull off their gloves as they hurriedly leave the chapel and rush back to their business, sorry that they had to lose a couple of hours.

It is great to live in Camas Valley, great to be a part of that quiet, respectful, spiritual life.

KEEPING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

The statement of Mrs. Mary Fulkerson, county superintendent, published in Sunday's Oregon Statesman, was an unpleasant revelation to the people of this county. The worst feature about it is that it is true. Our children are not remaining in school. We are spending literally millions, yes billions, for education, and if the same rule holds in other counties as holds here, a good percent of our children are not availing them-

COMING AROUND

Governor Bryan of Nebraska made a criticism of Defense day which he had a perfect right to do, but he is now taking the sensible course. He is advising that Defense day be observed.

The Oregon Statesman believed that Defense day was a mistake, but it also believes that having gone this far there is just one thing to do, and that is go through with it. We can not afford to advertise to the world any spirit of reluctance in obeying the commands of government.

COMMON SENSE

The good news, the almost unbelievable news, is that common sense is going to prevail in the campaign and we will have no mud slinging and mighty little under-the-belt hitting. This will be an innovation in presidential campaigns.

Of the three men running for president as a matter of fact nothing can be said against them personally. They are three high-charactered men, and it is fine news that at last we can conduct

a campaign on the merits of the issues and not on the defects of the candidates.

Another thing. There is a promise that honesty in government shall be emphasized. The democrats believe they can make something out of it, and we are glad they do, because the more they make of it the more the country will realize that every delinquent attacked by the Walsh and Wheeler investigating committees has been driven out of office and most of them indicted. The republican party has a super-record of honesty in government and it is mighty glad to accept the challenge of such a campaign.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

When Pete Zimmerman asked for the republican nomination for congress he made this pledge: "If I am nominated I will not accept the nomination or endorsement of any other party."

Now we find Senator Zimmerman a candidate for elector on another party ticket. What we want to know is if he saves his conscience by making himself believe that he can run for any other office than congress on an opposition ticket and get away with it.

Possibly he is something like Big Tim Sullivan, the New York boss, and President Cleveland. Big Tim wanted the president to do something which Cleveland did not want to do, and the president sought to dispose of the matter by saying: "Why its absolutely unconstitutional!" Big Tim looked the president squarely in the eye and said, "Mr. President, what's the constitution among friends?"

Possibly Mr. Zimmerman has an idea an obligation of this kind isn't binding to men who do not consider such obligations sacred. However, the public will take a different view of it. The public likes honor and believes in it.

PRESERVING HISTORIC SPOTS

The criticism has been leveled at Oregon that it doesn't have places of historic or dramatic interest. This has been admitted, but there should be steps taken to remedy this situation as far as possible.

One commendable step is now being taken. The last legislature made an appropriation for taking care of Champoug, one of our historical spots. Judge D'Arcy has been put in charge. This is a start in the way of a shrine for places of pilgrimages.

We have an hundred places that could be made interesting to our own people and to our visitors.

WORLD PEACE AT LAST

It took quite a while, but the Dawes commission has been put into operation at last. America turned the trick and provided the means by which the warring factions of the old world could find common ground and accept it as common because of its fairness. The Dawes report is a report that is made without emotion, without grand-standing, but fundamentally is sound business.

THE RAIN CAME

Rain has become a scarce article in Oregon the past few months, and our short crops tell the story. The reason we are surviving so well is because Oregon has so many things that a part of a crop of each one enables all of us to pull through in fairly good shape, but Oregon needed rain, and the rain that has just come was mighty welcome.

MY MARRIAGE PROBLEMS

Adele Garrison's New Phase of REVELATIONS OF A WIFE

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CHAPTER 245

THE PICTURE THE SALESWOMAN DREW OF THE DON'S HOST.

I came reluctantly out from behind the rack of draperies in the Easthampton shop, where under the pretext of examining them I had taken refuge with Junior and Marion from my mother-in-law's captiousness in shopping. But I knew there was no possible way to safeguard the summons she had just given me. Were I to fail to answer her, she was capable of bringing all business to a standstill until she had found us.

But as I advanced toward her I was miserably conscious that the eyes of the people in the front of the store were fixed upon me in amused curiosity, for my mother-in-law's tone had been the pre-emptory one which some mothers invariably use toward their erring small children. And my only consolation lay in the fact that the

Nomination Coupon

The Oregon Statesman Seaside Competition

Good for 100 Votes

I nominate as a member of The Oregon Statesman Seaside Vacation Competition.

Name

Address

Nominated by

Note—Only one of these entry blanks will be accepted for any one member. A candidate may be nominated by herself or a friend.

NOT GOOD AFTER AUGUST 24th

The Statesman's Great Seashore Contest

THIS BALLOT WILL COUNT TEN VOTES

For

Address

Good for ten votes when filled out and sent to the contest department by mail or otherwise on or before the expiration date.

"Spelled with a 'y' and not 'e' I'll bet," she said caustically. "They look like a lot of money. Are they anybody?"

What Madge Guessed.

"They are very wealthy," the colorless voice behind the counter said. "But they are comparatively new in Southampton. They have been there only since the war."

I detected the faintest tremor in her voice and saw the reason as I caught a glimpse of a gold star in her dress.

With a single stroke of the brush, she had given us the picture of the people in the front of the store. War profiteers, ignorant, underbred beneath their veneer, storming vainly at the citadels of a social clique which ignored them, I could understand their fawning attitude toward the mysterious foreigner.

"And this don, or whatever they call him," my mother-in-law persisted.

"He is supposed to be a titled and wealthy personage," the other replied. "He never has been in here before, but I have seen him with them often, and have heard of him frequently. He has been staying with them some time. I understand Mr. Smythe-Hopkins is interested in some properties in South America which the don owns."

"Mr. Smythe-Hopkins would better look out," my mother-in-law retorted tartly, "or the don will take his eye-teeth away."

The faintest possible smile drifted across the gold-star-mother's lips, and I had the sudden conviction that she would be fiercely glad if my mother-in-law's prediction could come true

THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY

By Editor J. B. Forker of The Conway (Arkansas News)

In one of Edgar A. Guest's poems he warns against uttering the phrase which often comes flying to one's lips.

In other words, it is often better to be silent than to speak things that are suggested in the heat of anger or in a flippant mood.

It is often much wiser to put a finger on the lips to prevent the speaking of a phrase that is cruel and perhaps not quite the truth. "You know that 'Silence is golden,' particularly at the moment you are prompted to say something that after you have heard it from your own lips you would give anything to recall the words and have them blotted out from your memory.

Careful thought is always the safest, and the exercise of more caution with the lips will save you from many heartaches, and, too, it will keep you from unintentionally wounding some one else.

Woman's heart is tender. She can forgive hereif ten minutes after the event.

FUTURE DATES

August 28-31, Pacific German annual conference, Center Street Methodist church.
September 8, Wednesday, Labor Day.
September 15, Monday, Willamette university opens.
September 22-27, Oregon State fair.

MORE SALES for SALEM

LOOK AT THE MAP—

A thousand fingers point to Salem as the seat and center of the Willamette Basin.

The whole fabric of roadways from the Columbia to the McKenzie girdle Salem as though fashioned to pour the wealth of an empire into her lap.

The progressive road policy of Oregon is changing the commercial map of the state—much to Salem's advantage.

We are growing into metropolitan proportions—Help to give swing to the movement.

A thousand activities await the energies of our citizens to prove Salem equal to her opportunities.

Get behind the Salem Business Men's League in its business building movement.

MORE SALES FOR SALEM.

First National Bank Salem, Oregon