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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 their years.

January 20, 1925

A VERY NEEDFUL PRAYER:—Shew me Thy ways, O Lord: teach me Thy paths. Let integrity and uprightness preserve me: for I wait on Thee. Psalm 25:4-21.

PRAYER:—Enable us, O Lord, to commit our way unto Thee, and Thou wilt direct our paths.

PRICE CHANGES AND THE TARIFF

(From Facts About Sugar)

How little direct relationship exists between the price of sugar and the tariff has been strikingly illustrated by the range of market values in the United States during the past three years. Within this period there has been two changes in the tariff, increasing the import duty by three-quarters of a cent a pound, while the fluctuations in the market quotations on raw and refined sugar have amounted to over four cents a pound, but no connection between these movements can be traced to the duty.

In 1921 when the so-called emergency tariff was adopted, raising the import duty on Cuban raw sugar from one cent to 1.60 cents a pound, the trend of sugar prices was downward throughout practically the whole year. This tendency was so strong that when the change in duty went into effect the price of raw sugar in the New York market remained unchanged for the moment, and later continued its downward course. It was necessary for the holder of foreign grown sugar to absorb the whole of the increase in order to hold his place in the market.

In 1922, when the present tariff was enacted, the price of sugar advanced more or less steadily throughout the year. This movement was interrupted by a decline immediately before the tariff law was passed, due to the efforts of holders of dutiable sugar to sell before the change, a recovery following the adoption of the law and then a continuation of the advance exactly as it would have continued had there been no change in the duty.

In 1923 sugar reached its highest price in April, practically at the height of the Cuban grinding campaign, declined during the summer months when little or no sugar was being produced, advanced during September, and again fell off in October when NEW CROP BEET SUGAR CAME UPON THE MARKET.

In 1924 the range of prices was more or less similar to the movement in the previous year. The high point was reached in February and was followed by a continuous decline until June. From then until September there was a gradual advance, followed by a second decline in October and November UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF A LARGE BEET SUGAR CROP and a sharp drop in the last few weeks of the year under the influence of unexpectedly high estimates of coming Cuban production.

In all these fluctuations it is possible to trace the influence of successive changes in the known or anticipated relationship of supply and demand and one might reconstruct the course of events with fair accuracy from study of a chart of prices. It is nowhere possible to trace any effect attributable directly to the tariff and the movement of prices would have been practically the same had the import duty been a cent a pound higher or lower.

Based on a comparison with world markets, the selling price of both Cuban and domestic sugar was below the world parity most of the time during the years 1923 and 1924, though for brief intervals in both years it rose above the parity of world values. During the latter months of both years domestic sugar sold at a cent to a cent and a half a pound below the duty-paid basis of Cubas at the time when owners of the small balance of the Cuban crops of these two years were holding back their supplies in an effort to force higher prices than buyers had previously been willing to pay.

As we have many times pointed out, changes in import duties are virtually of no effect upon the course of prices in any particular season. The one important influence of the tariff is felt in making it more or less advantageous for foreign or domestic producers to compete in the market. Judged by this standard the most recent changes in import rates have not materially altered the relative positions of foreign and domestic producers in the United States market. Since 1922 when the latest change was made Cuban production has increased a million tons, or roughly 30 per cent, while domestic production has advanced about 600,000 tons or in practically the same proportion. It would seem, therefore, that the increases made in the import duty were no more than sufficient to preserve the relative positions previously maintained by domestic and Cuban producers in the United States market.

That the tariff looms much larger in the eyes of politicians than it does in actual market transactions is unquestionably true. Those who hold to the theory that removal of the duty would result at once and permanently in a corresponding cheapening of the commodity concerned would do well to study the recent course of coffee prices. It is a good many years since the tariff on coffee was removed, putting an end to coffee growing in Hawaii and holding the industry in Porto Rico practically to its former dimensions. In the intervening period Brazil has come to hold a dominant position in the supply of coffee to the United States market, the price being largely controlled by the Brazilian government, and during the past year we witnessed a doubling of green coffee prices within a short period.

THRIFT WEEK

The present week is devoted to a discussion of thrift. It started with Franklin's birthday. The country is slow to learn the lessons and benefits of thrift. It is so easy to spend money and so hard to save it that we are mighty apt to take the easy route. Furthermore it is so hard for some people to deny themselves what they see their neighbors having that it makes it still harder. There are those who insist that they are entitled to just as good as anybody in their town, just as much money to spend and buy just as good goods. We wish the folly of such an attitude could be appreciated by all because the insistence on this theory has broken more hearts than all other things in the world put together. Those who are happiest are those who cut their garments according to their cloth, who never think of living ahead of their incomes.

Thrift week in Salem means a better city. It means more people with money. It means more sensible buying and means more real wants supplied. The banks lead off in this because banks are the schools for thrift. They make money out of it of course but they ought to make money out of it. The country is full of people who have started with savings accounts and learned to economize generally. It is hoped this week that the lesson will be brought home as never before.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

A man was arrested the other day and his premises searched for liquor. A couple of half filled bottles were found hid away in some dark spot. The search was continued and the supply of liquor was found hidden in the vault of his toilet. We submit when men have to do that to guard their liquor the law is pretty well enforced and we also submit that the man who will buy liquor handled in this way is not much of a citizen. He does not have enough self-respect to be worth while.

WAVE RAMATION

Just now there is a good deal of discussion about radio, radiation, electrons, etc. A quarter of a century ago a man named A. Wilford Hall came forward with the theory that sound was material corpuscles. He fought bravely but the scientific world never gave him a hearing and he died a broken man—broken on the wheel of injustice. Dr. Hall wrote a book called, "The Problem of Human Life." Several thousand copies were circulated but not a single scientific society would even listen to him. They didn't want to hear his theory and after battling for many years he gave up the fight and died in despair. He published a monthly magazine called the Microcosm which he was unable to sustain.

Is it true that Dr. Hall was a great scientist? That he had gropings of the everlasting truth? Men every day are coming up and propounding revolutionary theories. Some times they get audiences and some times they do not. Dr. Hall lived at a time when it was impossible for an outsider to get an audience. Science was developing the things already found, believing that everything had then been discovered. Yet that was before the days of the flying machine, before the days of radio, and before the days of many of the marvels of the world.

THE FISH ROW

As a matter of fact Dr. Ross never ought to have been on the fish commission. Why Governor Pierce put him on is a mystery but there is a reason why Dr. Ross changed his mind after he got on the commission. He appointed his cousin who was supposed to learn the business and become the real manager, but this cousin failed to meet every test and now the problems is to get rid of him.

Dr. Ross found that Shoemaker against whom the fight was made was competent and he decided to avail himself of Shoemaker's services until his cousin could learn the business. As time wore on and the cousin did not learn and Shoemaker more fully demonstrated his capacity, Dr. Ross simply had no alternative as an honest man but to continue Shoemaker in office. Dr. Ross is not fitted for the fish commission but he was honest enough to admit that Shoemaker was a valuable man in the state.

YOUR INCOME TAX

In making out his income tax for the year 1924 the business man, professional man, and farmer is required to use Form 1040, regardless of whether his net income was or was not in excess of \$5,000. The smaller form 1040A is used for reporting income of \$5,000 or less derived chiefly from salaries or wages.

Forms have been sent to persons who last year filed returns of income. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve the taxpayer from his obligation to file a return and pay the tax within the time prescribed, on or before March 15, 1925. Copies of the forms may be obtained from offices of collectors of internal revenue and branch offices. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return, or in four equal instalments, due on or before March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15.

What does the architect do when the space left is to big for a breakfast room and not big enough for a closet?—Jersey Journal.

THE HEALTH PROGRAM

The Statesman is very glad to welcome Dr. Walter M. Brown here for a five year period. Dr. Brown has already won his reputation. In medical circles and health circles he is known all over America and he comes here with determination as well as intelligence. He does not propose setting the world afire but he does propose regulating health conditions until Marion county will be one of the five healthiest counties in the United States. His office for the present is in the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

Marion county is highly favored and won over much competition. The result will be better living conditions in every way and lengthened life. Dr. Brown and his staff are very welcome to Salem.

NOT REACHED

In some automobile literature which recently came to our desk

a dealer asked in all seriousness when the "saturation point" would be reached. We see no necessity of it ever being reached. The country is increasing very fast and the use of automobiles is increasing.

Twenty-five years ago and even as late as ten years ago many astute financiers actually believed that the automobile business would swamp the country. They didn't realize that the automobile business would make its own way and speed up business commensurate with their speed.

California now has an automobile for every two and a half individuals of the state. That would make about forty-four million cars in the United States. The replacements and repairs are so staggering that all we can do is to say that it is some business, and it is going to be some business tomorrow.

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EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

The Birth of Oregon Picture

I read with interest the account in The Statesman of the unveiling of the picture, "The Birth of Oregon" at the governor's office. I was at Champoug in the summer of 1923 and had the pleasure of viewing that wonderful painting.

Mr. Geogex explained the picture thoroughly, and he said when he came to Champoug to paint the picture that he tried to get every picture and daguerreotype available of the men who were at that meeting, to make the picture as complete and true to life as possible.

I think we should consider it an honor to have such wonderful painting in the state house of Oregon. Instead of calling it an incomplete picture, as a reader expressed it in The Statesman of January 15th, because her grandfather's picture was not in it.

So I for one think that Mr. Geogex should be honored instead of criticized for such a wonderful picture.

Mrs. I. L. BRUNDIDGE,
 Gervais, Or., Rt. 3,
 January 17, 1925.

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The Fun Shop

By
MAXSON FOXHALL JUDELL

WHAT WAS THE SEA KING SEEKING?
 A Trogue-Twister
 Captain Yonsen sailed from Dorking.

He was a viking, he was corking,
 He was a sea king, handsome,
 striking—
 And he sailed for the port of Haaking.

Just when the Haaking ice was breaking,
 Haaking folks were merry making
 Out in the fields behind the dyking.

With their May queen Tilda Hoeking,
 And her beau, Dick King, as May King.

Yonsen, that old Dorking viking,
 Had a liking for Miss Hoeking,
 And came hiking there to Haaking.

To break up their merry-making,
 "You are NO king, I'm a sea king."
 He told beau King, "I'm not joking."

Then the viking striking Dick King,
 Gave that May King hick a licking.

What a shocking viking sea king!
 With Miss Hoeking we went streaking!
 —Marjorie Maxine Marshall.

A MAGNATE
 Louise: "What do you know about it, dearie? That half baked shiek told me that he was an oil king."
 Lois: "Tell him to quit his kidding. The only oil about him is that stuff on his hair."
 —Mrs. Charles Wayman.

Just Found It Out
 Leonie: "I wish to get a divorce. My husband has the most terrible manners!"
 Lawyer: "Why did you not come to me before?"
 Leonie: "Why, I only bought the book on etiquette today."
 —C. R. Snyder.

The Tricky Triolet Snyder
 Ge Got It
 Her Dad came down the stair
 With features firmly set.
 The fellow had a scare
 When Dad came down the stair:
 "Twas twelve—he still was there,
 And wondered what he'd get.
 Her Dad came down the stair—
 And bummed a cigarette."
 —C. H. Hogg.

True Courtesy
 I asked her to dance,
 Though she weighed a whole lot;

from her nonchalantly and glance
 at it as if refreshing my memory.
 "Oh, yes! I saw this," I said
 brightly with an amused little
 smile. "Cleverly written, isn't it?"

Into the eyes of both Miss Cargill and Mr. Rickett there flashed a look which I had seen in Lillian's when some sudden difficulty confronted her. And I hugged to myself the knowledge that they had decided, I was to be no "easy meat," in Dicky's vernacular.

"It is entertaining," Miss Cargill rejoined. "But is it correct in its particulars? This says that Miss Foster has not been seen by the reporters, and we are anxious to know if she perhaps was injured by the accident."

"What Do You Intend To Do?"

"I fancy not," I replied. "At least my husband assured me that she was all right when he telephoned me."

The expiring fragments of my Puritan conscience protested weakly, but I threw them a sop to the effect that a telephone message is the next thing to a telegram. The unpleasant, eager voice of young Mr. Smythe struck into the conversation abruptly.

"Do you mean that your husband actually telephoned you about this?" he demanded.

My hands itched to box his ears, but I turned to him with wide opened, innocent eyes.

"Why of course!" I answered, hoping that I could effectually hide the intense dislike which the youth had aroused in me. "Mr. Graham naturally knew that I would be anxious both about him and Miss Foster, who is one of my dearest friends, and he notified me at once. I am going up there on the afternoon train."

"Ah!" Young Mr. Smythe's exclamation was sibilant. "And what do you intend to do when you get there? Do you intend to file suit for divorce?"

Mr. Rickett was not quite quick enough with the surreptitious kick he gave his colleague, although his intentions undoubtedly were good. But the question had been uttered, and young Mr. Smythe, though he winced perceptibly, was game enough to ignore the kick, as his ferret eyes fixed themselves on me.

"Divorce?" I threw up my head haughtily, registering intense astonishment and anger as Lillian had coached me. "Surely you do

MY MARRIAGE PROBLEMS

Adele Garrison's New Phase of REVELATIONS OF A WIFE

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CHAPTER 362

THE WAY MADGE PLAYED HER DIFFICULT PART

CHILDREN CRY FOR



Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. H. C. Fletcher*. Absolutely Harmless—No Opium. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

not mean that question seriously." Junior's "Find."

"Will you please remember," Mr. Rickett put in softly, "that neither Miss Cargill nor I had asked it?"

I turned to him with a grateful, relieved smile.

"Thank you," I said, "and for that reason I will give you an answer to your unspoken question. I have not the slightest intention of suing for divorce. Indeed, bringing that word into an incident which is harmless comedy, is the height of absurdity."

"Your attitude, then," Miss Cargill began, but the unsequelable Mr. Smythe interrupted her.

"You say," he interjected explosively, "that Miss Foster is a dear friend of yours. Surely you have a photograph of her which you will let us have?"

"No, I haven't." I forced my voice to a note of regret. "She—my voice trailed off in a panic as my eyes caught the doorway.

"Oh! Ma-ma, see what Dooner dot, nice big pitcher, all torn! Ma-ma mend it for Dooner."

Coming toward me was my small son with the torn pieces of Claire Foster's photograph in his hands.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

A good move—
 An air purifying equipment has been installed in the offices of the departments at the state capitol under the direction of the secretary of state. The best to be had.

This will help a lot; but a new office building, as proposed, on the vacant space east, originally set aside for the purpose, is the proper thing. It should be started now, or soon, and if necessary build in units.

The railroads should give a good sugar beet rate from the Willamette valley to Bellingham. It will be leading straight to a sugar factory in Salem, and thus more business permanently for the railroads; more and more and more.

The Slogan man has to prove, on Thursday, that this is the best celery country in the world. It is. Ought to be easy, if he can get those who know the game to talk.

Ethics are things most men use until they get in a tight place.

Salem plumber says there are only 37,632 men who know just how to run the world and all of them are busy whittling.

A bill is before the California legislature for the erection of a new state prison in the southern part of the state. The prisons they have are crowded and are not as modern and sanitary as they should be. Therefore it is claimed that a complete penitentiary has become an imperative need.

It is easy to pick out the green driver. He isn't in a hurry unless he is going some place.

Isadora Duncan says that she would marry an American in order to make possible her return to this country. It is hoped that no American will be foolish enough to take her up.

Flow of Foreign Workers Begins to Alarm France

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The French government is beginning to take notice of the ever increasing immigration which has brought the total of foreign workmen in France to about 2,000,000. This number is approximately five per cent of the total population, and in official circles it is said France may soon have to follow the example of the United States and limit immigration.

The inflow of workers in 1923 was approximately 272,000 mostly from Italy, Poland, Spain and Belgium. Sixty per cent of these men went to the devastated regions.

France encouraged immigration after the war because she sorely needed men to replace the great wastage of hand labor from 1914 to 1918. Annoying difficulties, however, have arisen through the presence of great numbers of foreigners in what was once the war zone and the participation of foreigners in communist agitation has caused some alarm. There is an undisputed feeling that, though imported labor has rendered France great service, she has now about enough of it, particularly since there is a strong communistic strain running all through the foreign laboring element.

FRENCH COAL MINING INCREASES

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A record production of coal was turned out in France during October, 4,000,000 tons being reached in a month for the first time. The exact output was 4,102,516 tons, as compared with 3,837,378 for September.

The average daily production in October was 151,982, as compared with 14,680 tons in January of this year; 136,661 tons in October, 1923, and 136,147 before the war. The number of miners has increased from a pre-war figure of 203,000 to 302,000 in October, 1924.

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Be Quick-Be Sure!
 Get the right remedy—the best men know. So quick, so sure that millions now employ it. The utmost in a laxative. Bromo-Quinine in ideal form. Colds stop in 24 hours. La Grippe in 3 days. The system is cleaned and toned. Nothing compares with Hill's.

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MY METHOD of treating Piles, recognized as successful, is non-surgical. No inconvenience, embarrassment or confinement during treatment. One may come and go about his duties as usual. Relief is apparent from the very first, and I positively GUARANTEE to cure any case of Piles or refund the patient's fee.

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