

The Oregon Statesman

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W. H. Hendricks, Manager
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Frank J. Toose, Managing Editor
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BUSINESS OFFICE:
 Thomas F. Clark Co., New York, 141-145 West 26th St., Chicago, Marquette Bldg., Portland Office, 328 Worcester Bldg., Phone 6537 Broadway, Albert Byers, Mgr.

TELEPHONES:
 Business Office 23 or 623 Circulation Office 223
 News Department 22-126 Society Editor 223
 Job Department 22-126

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IDLE PRISONERS

(Portland Journal, Monday)

To the state board of control, reports say, has been referred the question of how to put to work 200 men now idle in the penitentiary at Salem. It is a question to which the board can well afford to direct its thought.

Those 200 idle men are now living at the expense of the state.

They are doing nothing to help pay for their maintenance, a maintenance that they have made necessary by their own acts. They are growing used to idleness. They are learning no occupation by which they could support themselves after their release. It is an expensive financial arrangement for the state and an expensive arrangement from the standpoint of character, habit and education, for the prisoners themselves.

At work, they would help pay for their maintenance. They would pay part of the costs the taxpayers are now paying. They would become accustomed to work. Prison to them would not be a vacation. They would learn how to support themselves lawfully when free.

What could be a better arrangement for the prisoners and for the state, and what surer guarantee against return to prison of the same men after their sentences are served?

The above from the Portland Journal is the soundest kind of reasoning.

And the writer in the Journal might go a great deal further. He might tell his readers that, under the revolving fund law for the Oregon penitentiary, the whole scheme of things in that institution is working to the end that there shall finally be no idle men there.

And to the end that the institution shall be made entirely self supporting.

And to the end that every man working shall receive at least a small wage, and those with dependents on the outside shall receive a higher amount, in order that the families of the men (the innocent victims of circumstances) may be held together, and the men on being released shall have places of welcome or stakes with which to start life anew.

Then the reformations will run up to 85 per cent, as they do in the Stillwater, Minnesota, penitentiary, where the conditions named have been worked out.

The men, for the most part, do not want to be idle. There are men in the Oregon prison who are performing tasks that would otherwise require highly paid mechanics—working for nothing; working long hours, and glad to have the work to do.

Before the end of the present year, if all plans in hand mature, the Oregon penitentiary will be much further on its way towards self support. The full consummation will begin to be at least in sight.

A LOYAL PROTECTIONIST PAPER

(American Economist, May 8.)

The Salem, Oregon, Daily Statesman is a loyal protectionist newspaper. It not only favors protection, but is able to explain why. We quote from an editorial which appeared in its issue for April 21, under the caption, "Free Trade in Potash a Mistake":

"When the bill for the present tariff law was under discussion, the protectionist forces in this country, backed by the American Protective Tariff League, advocated an adequate tariff on potash, with a view to building up the industry in this country.

"But the farm bloc, under the mistaken idea that the farmer would be benefited, insisted upon having it on the free list. So it was put on the free list.

"In the past few weeks, after many months of negotiations, the German and the French potash interests have come to an agreement; have assigned territories to be supplied by each, and fixed the prices.

"In the mean time our farmers are being squeezed, and will be squeezed more, by the German-French potash trust.

"If we had a protective duty, the tariff might be increased, under our flexible tariff provisions, to give better protection, and thus fight the trust. But having free trade, we can do nothing."

That is only too true. The hands of the administration are tied. Articles on the free list cannot be transferred, under the flexible provisions, to the dutiable list, and vice versa. Only Congress can do that. Just how much need there is for action is well illustrated by the fact that since commenting this editorial, the writer has been handed a clipping from the Washington Post of May 4, which contains the following:

"Cologne, May 3.—An agreement between the German and Alsatian producers of potash to fix world prices and force the American farmer to pay higher rates for artificial fertilizer will be signed this week in Paris. Three representatives of the German Salt Syndicate, Germany's potash trust, are en route to Paris tonight. The agreement will be signed at the German embassy, Paris."

What do the farmers think about that? Perhaps they will realize after awhile, that protection on potash would eventually be to their great benefit, because it would lead to the development of the American potash industry and to lower prices in consequence.

CRITICISM AND THE REGENTS

The regents of the state university are entrusted with exacting responsibilities. The management of an institution supported by general taxation and disbursing hundreds of thousands of dollars a year through its various avenues of expenses is a big undertaking. Through the administrative officers whom they employ they are required to decide policies and acts financial, administrative and professional. To perform their duties require sound judgment, keen discrimination and executive courage and action.

The university regents are men of mature years, high character and have all held position of trust, and are, from these facts, presumably able to discharge their duties toward the university, including officers and even faculty intelligence and with the best interests of the institution and individuals in mind.

The public is entitled to information on the acts of its servants and the board of regents are also entitled to the respect and confirmation of their acts to which their position entitles them. They should not be subject to student demands. The students, in case of real or fancied wrongs, have recourse to the board through the proper channels which are available in the persons of faculty advisors and student body and faculty representatives. The board should be receptive to these efforts of both students and faculty to be heard.

The use of student publications or reports to condemn the board is however a kind of arrogance and attack which should not be tolerated. That faculty members who are conscientious, efficient and above reproach morally are dropped from the service without any knowledge of such intent or reasons for such procedure are cases of rare occurrence. In cases of unfair dealing of course, restitution so far as possible should be made.

The student attitude should not assume dictatorship. He is now granted full participation in most schools in the management of student affairs including student body control. This does not mean that the students possess the right to dictate faculty employment or the management of the university.

Every demonstration of dictatorship on the part of students of a state institution will encourage onslaught on the support of the institution by taxpayers who in increasing numbers are now critical of the present financial support demanded. For the good of the university those students who are questioning the motives and acts of the board of regents at this time would serve their school best by the use of well-balanced criticism.

EXPANSION OF CEMENT INDUSTRY

The first state on the Pacific Coast to manufacture cement was Oregon. Scarcely any of it was produced, however, in this state from 1890 to 1916. The first plant of its kind on the Pacific Coast was put into operation at Oregon City—forty years ago. The output was one hundred barrels a day—enough to supply the use for cement walks and artificial stone. This plant closed in 1890 and the succeeding plant was opened at Oswego in 1916, twenty-six years later. Two other plants at Gold Hill and Lime have been built since. There are now 134 mills all modern and scattered throughout the country from coast to coast.

These Oregon plants have a total capacity of about 4,400,000 sacks each weighing ninety-four pounds or about 1,100,000 barrels.

These mills consume about 300,000 barrels of fuel oil per year, being the chief consumers of this oil in this state. Of this product about one third is used in constructing roads, streets and alleys. Oregon now has 255 miles of concrete pavement. It is now the chief material used in the construction of office buildings, factories and is increasing in favor for certain types of homes.

It is safe to predict that in the future construction of main highways cement will lead. Its ability to stand up under heavy strain is marked. Its wearing qualities are unequalled by any other available material. It is neither slippery nor very rough, making it safe and comfortable for both motor and animal traffic.

With increased use the industry is bound to expand. There will be more employment followed by larger population and more business. Salem should not lose sight of this industrial development and be ready to build further for her future.

MANY QUESTIONS ASKED MURDOCK

Supply on Hand is Sufficient; Ladies to Have Matinee on Thursday

Murdoch "The Eminent White Minkama" now appearing at the Bligh theater with his own company is attracting large audiences and with each performance interest seems to grow.

A special matinee for ladies only is to be given Thursday afternoon of this week at 2 o'clock. Babies in arms or girls under 16

will positively not be admitted to this one performance. Questions of any private nature may be asked at this time. A limited number of Oriental souvenirs will also be distributed and judging from his previous ladies' matinee, it will be necessary for those desiring to see the "mystic" to secure seats early as the Bligh theater has proven to be too small for all those that want to question this "man of mystery."

His last engagement this year positively closes Thursday night. He then leaves for an extensive visit of several theaters in Portland.

(Continued on page 7)

Work Wanted

CAPABLE WOMAN desires employment as saleslady, cashier or office assistant. Must have employment soon.

For appointment telephone

ADVERTISING MANAGER
The Statesman

MY MARRIAGE PROBLEMS

Adelle Garrison's New Phase of REVELATIONS OF A WIFE

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CHAPTER 457

WHAT MADGE SWIFTLY PLANNED AND EXECUTED.

It was but a few minutes that I permitted the emotional outlet of rage and tears after Dicky had left me so abruptly for the remembrance of one sentence which he had uttered clung to me and steadied me in the insane resolution into which his taunts had stung me. The resolution to get away as far as possible from the very air he was breathing.

"I will get out of here in an hour!" he had shouted, when I had answered all his tirade of invective with icy bitter words of which I had the haziest memory, so blindly furious was I when I uttered them. Later they would fall in orderly pattern in my mind and I would be ready to remember every word then. Just now but one thing was clear to me.

I must not permit Dicky to get away from the house before I did. I fought myself back, not to safety, for sanity was far from me, but to compose and fought myself to action. I stood in the middle of the floor for an emotionless minute while I considered ways and means. Money I had enough, in my purse for the immediate necessities for two or three days, and in the city bank of my father's choosing for me, there was a sum, depleted it was true, by the purchase of the farm house, but still sufficient to take care of me until I could decide my further course.

I had no desire to plan beyond the present hour, to get away swiftly and secretly, this was my one obsession.

Madge Confides in Katy.

With the mental pain of thankfulness, I remembered that the car my father had given me, stood in the driveway near the kitchen door. I had used it in the morning for an errand and had not returned it to the garage, and, according to my usual methodical provision, it was freshly supplied with the motorist's three

commandments—gas, water and oil—and which had been recently filled and looked over by a competent garage man.

To would carry me across the continent, if I wished, I was certain of that. I pride myself upon being a quick packer, and also upon keeping my wardrobe in order, both in regard to its condition and place. Blindfolded, I am sure I could have found every article I needed, and with my eyes in use, I had my suitcase and my bag packed in record time, and my morning gown changed to my best trotter-suit.

I left my hat, suit and coat on the bed, and with a furtive glance down the hall, secreted my suitcase, bag and umbrella, and then strolled through the back stairs to the kitchen. I listened carefully and before I entered I made sure that there was no one save Katie in the room.

"Bring Junior."

My little maid's eyes and mouth opened simultaneously, but I forestalled any exclamation by a peremptory whispered "Hush!"

"I'll tell you all about it in a minute," I said. "Is there anybody downstairs or outdoors?"

"Jeem—he got Babe's yay out by barn showing pees." Katie rejoined. "Eterbody else upstairs."

I hurried out at this encouraging information and shoved my luggage underneath the robe and tonneau, returning, I made a noiseless hurried ascent to my room again, and feeling as I fancied an escaping burglar might, went down again with my purse, hat and heavy top-coat, and some hastily snatched note paper in my hand.

I purposely had put on a sweater I had often used when going in the car, on one of the frequent errands to the next farm. I was successful in getting all these things into the car without observation, and then I returned to Katie, who had stopped all pretense of work and was gazing worriedly at me.

"Katie, I have to go away for a little while," I said, when I came back into the kitchen. "and I do not want anybody except you to know where I have gone. Will you keep it a secret for me?"

Her eyes sparkled.

"Not Messis Underwood, not old woman, not husband, not anybody but shoot me?" she asked.

"Nobody but just you," I answered softly. "And now I want you to run out to Jeem and bring Junior back with you."

The sparkle died out of my little maid's eyes. She looked at me sorrowfully.

"You goin' take that little boy along?" she demanded.

(To be continued.)

Cross Word Puzzle

	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
	9		10		11			
12	13	14		15			16	
17	18	19				20		
21	22	23		24				
25		26				27		
28	29			30				
31		32		33		34	35	36
37		38		39		40	41	42
43		44				45	46	
47				48		49		
50						51		

- (Answer tomorrow)
- 1 Musical instrument
 - 2 Not volatile
 - 3 Pertaining to the Isle of Man
 - 4 System of conveying correspondence
 - 5 Perverse answer
 - 6 Rank of nobility
 - 7 Parent
 - 8 Mineral spring
 - 9 Noddy breathing
 - 10 Pale
 - 11 A sharp bark
 - 12 A food
 - 13 Soft fine thread
 - 14 A young herring
 - 15 A vicious woman
 - 16 Dook
 - 17 A violent pain
 - 18 Aggregate
 - 19 Beverage
 - 20 Cage for fowls
 - 21 A vegetable
 - 22 Voluminous sound
 - 23 Resident
 - 24 To capitulate
 - 25 A brood of pheasants
 - 26 A word sacred to the Brahmins
 - 27 Expenditures
 - 28 Seventh in the scale
 - 29 A debauch
 - 30 Part of a ship
 - 31 A Paraguayan tea
 - 32 Bunches
 - 33 Guest, combining form
 - 34 Open (poet)
 - 35 A color of horse
 - 36 Pallid
 - 37 Containing a number without a remainder
 - 38 A species of duck
 - 39 Retard
 - 40 More sensible
 - 41 Enfold
 - 42 To prod
 - 43 Soil
 - 44 To stagger
 - 45 Streaks of light
 - 46 Pal
 - 47 Commiseration
 - 48 Explanation of sorrow
 - 49 Part of horse's harness
 - 50 One of the four ages of the world (Hindu)
 - 51 Pertaining to natives of Malay race
 - 52 A sphere
 - 53 Evil
 - 54 Conjunction
 - 55 Sec.
- Answer to Sunday's Puzzle
- GRAIN AND MEAL
- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| No. 1 soft white wheat | \$1.48 |
| No. 2 soft white wheat | \$1.46 |
| Olds | \$1.44 |
| Chert hay | \$1.14 |
| Chert hay, baled | \$1.12 |
| Chert and vetch hay | \$1.10 |
| Hay, 100-200 lbs. | \$1.08 |
| Hay, 200-250 lbs. | \$1.06 |
| Hay, 250-300 lbs. | \$1.04 |
| Light saw | \$1.02 |
| Crushed meal | \$1.00 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.98 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.96 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.94 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.92 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.90 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.88 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.86 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.84 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.82 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.80 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.78 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.76 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.74 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.72 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.70 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.68 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.66 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.64 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.62 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.60 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.58 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.56 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.54 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.52 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.50 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.48 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.46 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.44 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.42 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.40 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.38 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.36 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.34 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.32 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.30 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.28 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.26 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.24 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.22 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.20 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.18 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.16 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.14 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.12 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.10 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.08 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.06 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.04 |
| Crushed meal | \$0.02 |

Statesman

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 ness Office, 215 South Commercial St.,
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