

The Oregon Statesman

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July 10, 1925
THE NINTH COMMANDMENT:—Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. Exodus 20:15.

WHAT OREGON CAN DO

(Portland Journal.)

"Owing to climatic conditions which make the growing of excellent flax fiber in this section a possibility, Portland should build up large factories devoted to the manufacture of linen."

This was declared by E. T. Packard, chief of the textile division of the federal bureau of foreign and domestic trade, in an address before the industries committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. He declared that the same is true of the manufacture of woollens, because the raw material is immediately available.

The seven Oregon woolen mills last year yielded an output of \$5,107,730. An average of 1140 operatives were employed. These operatives were paid \$1,244,281 in wages.

Oregon woollens go in heavy shipments to all parts of America. Blankets from one mill were adopted over all others in a big modern hotel recently opened in New York. With a very limited encouragement by purchasers at home, the pioneer Oregon mills are gradually building up a great industry. Their work is developing Oregon by converting Oregon raw materials into finished products, by employing Oregon labor, by producing something that brings in new wealth, and by keeping Oregon money at home.

The same thing can be done in the linen industry. Every condition favors that line of production. The Willamette valley is naturally fitted for growing fax for fiber. That was proven 50 years ago, and has been demonstrated over and over again.

The climate, with its moisture in the air, is peculiarly suited to linen manufacture. All that is required is the capital and the go-get-it spirit. Salem and neighboring towns in the Willamette valley have shown great enterprise in subscribing money for a big linen mill. Though there is every assurance that the industry would be successful, Portland was not very enthusiastic in backing the enterprise.

A time will come when Oregon will realize that she can be a headquarters of production instead of a place of mere consumption. We send millions away that could be kept at home. We put our capital into non-taxable securities and beg outside capital to come in and build up our industries for us. We send our raw materials East to be manufactured and buy them back as finished products.

It is a destructive and uneconomic process. We shall be rich and become powerful and populous if we once put our abundant capital at work in our own raw materials and cease paying tribute to mills and factories in distant states.

The above from the Portland Journal is good; and it might be made a great deal stronger—

For all Oregon lacks of wealth and power and great population is the development of her own resources.

The flax industry is capable of being made a \$200,000,000 annual industry in Oregon; an industry supporting directly and indirectly a population twice as large as the whole of this state has at the present time. And an industry that will depend on the soil, and the water and the climate, and will last forever. The hemp industry, may add much to the above.

Beet sugar factories in Oregon are of the same sort. They go back to the land. They improve the land. The highest tonnage comes from the districts of the world that have raised sugar beets the longest. The beet sugar industry builds up all other industries on the land and makes them more and more profitable.

There is vast room for expansion in the woolen industries, drawing local supplies of raw materials from our own lands; room for larger and larger herds of sheep and goats.

The Willamette valley can make the Roquefort cheese for the United States, from the milk of goats pastured here, mostly on land that produces little or nothing now of value—bringing \$70,000,000 annually here, that now goes to France.

We are doing well in some particulars. We are the greatest gooseberry and strawberry state of the union; the greatest loganberry state; the coming greatest black raspberry state, and celery state, and bee and mint and poultry state; and the coming greatest walnut and filbert state, and hop and blackberry state, and prune and pear state, and dairy and cherry state—

And the greatest potato starch state, and so on through a long list. We have the white coal to make the power to render this the greatest manufacturing state in the union, and the white gold of irrigation water to make the certainty of our crops doubly certain.

THE SCOPES TRIAL

In the near comedy now being enacted in Dayton, Tennessee, there is so much of grandstand effort, so much of the ego that the real issue is in large part lost sight of. Bryan, Darrow and a full array of lesser legal talent are being watched less for their contributions to or against the theory of evolution than for their forensic tactics and expression. Scopes plays the part of one who believes he has discovered in himself a great luminary and yearns for a real star performance in which he can turn on the light. And that performance he has provided through his position as a teacher in a public educational institution. And he has brought about the present furor over the theory of evolution not by what he has taught but by his defiance to the laws of Tennessee. In other words the fundamental question before the court is whether the law of the state may be defied in order that one may flout the theory of evolution before others as a fact or whether the law shall be obeyed even though a teacher shall not be thereby permitted to relieve himself of his ideas on evolution.

The Tennessee law affecting the teaching of evolution is, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee that it shall be unlawful for any teacher in any of

the universities, normal and all other public schools of the state, which are supported in whole or in part by the public school funds of the state, to teach any theory that denies the story of the divine creation of man as taught in the Bible and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals."

This law does not define what the citizens of the state shall or shall not believe with regard to evolution. It does not prohibit belief in the theory of evolution, nor its teaching in non-state-supported schools. It does prohibit the use of the tax funds of the people the majority of whom do not believe in evolution, to teach children whose minds are immature that the theory of evolution is a demonstrated fact and the truth when as yet evolutionists themselves admit that it is merely a theory subject to change on the discovery of new truths.

Without reference to the merits of the claims of evolutionists, Scopes' duty was to set an example of respect for law even though it might deny him the spectacular privileges to which he has attained.

Bryan's efforts to uphold the divine creation of man as portrayed in the Bible interpreted literally and to uphold the statutes will be both eloquent and sincere. Darrow will use all his cunning as a superior criminal lawyer to establish the theory of modern evolution as differing from the literally construed Bible passages of the divine creation.

The state of Tennessee and Scopes himself seem to enjoy the publicity and the country looks on the trial with mingled feelings of inquisitiveness, pity and disgust. The right to discuss the theory of evolution cannot be denied generally nor the truth of the teachings of the Bible disproven. All the efforts put into the trial now in progress will have little effect on the public mind with reference to religious beliefs or attitudes.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

No single phase of education has made more rapid strides during the past eight or nine years, in Oregon, than has Boys and Girls Club work. And it is generally conceded that it is of primary importance to the various communities where in operation, to the state and to the boys and girls themselves.

Business men recognize the value of training youth in the work of agriculture and to thus stimulate in them a desire for farm life. Agricultural production must be kept up and this can be done only through the application of intelligent, well-directed activities in the field, orchard, garden, dairy and home.

The state will provide henceforth accommodations of the very best for this phase of agriculture as a tribute to its demonstrated value.

Children Cry for



Fletcher's CASTORIA

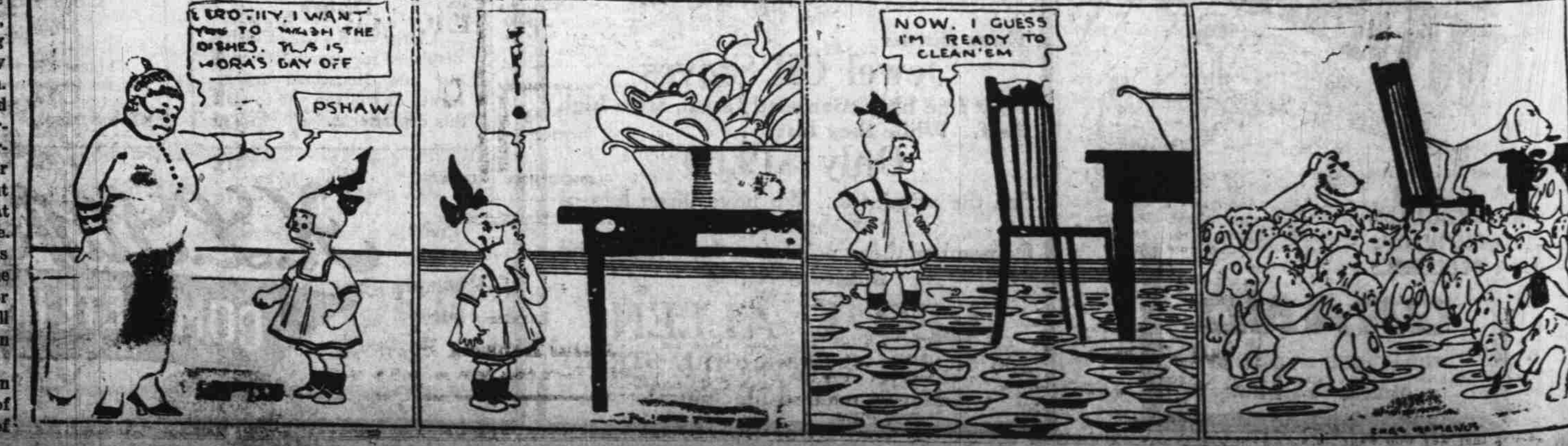
MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.

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

BILLY'S UNCLE



DOROTHY DARNIT



Prehistoric Race Built Huge Apartment Houses

TUSCON, Ariz.—The Pueblo Bonita, in northwestern New Mexico, is described by Dr. Neil Morton Judd, curator of Southwestern archaeology for the National Museum in Washington, as the largest prehistoric apartment house on the North American continent.

The Bonita had 800 rooms and space enough to house between 1,200 and 1,500 persons.

Excavations of the pueblo may lead to the discovery of a prehistoric race hitherto unknown, Dr. Judd believes. Traces in the form of pottery, relics, skeletons and hieroglyphic inscriptions are expected to lead to archaeological revelations of the first magnitude.

The Bonita contains evidences of the life and pursuits of the race which, scientists believe, inhabited it thousands of years ago. It covers an area of a little more than three acres. Four stories of the pueblo are standing, and Dr. Judd thinks there may have been a fifth.

Further research into the cave dwellers of southern New Mexico has established the possibility that

the Carlsbad cavern, one of the largest crystal formation caves in the world, once was the meeting place of cavemen of the vicinity.

Hieroglyphics, not unlike Chinese characters, were found on the smooth surfaces of the bluffs and in the caves.

Report of Condition of the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At Salem, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business on June 30, 1925

RESOURCES

- (a) Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, acceptances of other banks, and foreign bills of exchange or drafts, sold with indorsement of this bank (except those shown in b and c) . . . \$593,500.84
- Overdrafts unsecured . . . 181.19
- U. S. Government securities owned:
 - Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value) . . . \$100,000.00
 - All other United States Government securities (including premiums, if any) . . . 211,627.00
- Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc. . . 311,627.00
- Banking house . . . 208,148.29
- Furniture and fixtures . . . 28,279.47
- Real estate owned other than banking house . . . 6,749.66
- Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank . . . 35,029.13
- Cash in vault and amount due from national banks . . . 3,419.28
- Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 13) . . . 62,896.44
- Cash in vault and amount due from national banks . . . 81,432.77
- Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 13) . . . 7,673.27
- Miscellaneous cash items . . . Total of Items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13: \$89,106.04
- Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer . . . 2,483.29
- Other assets, if any . . . 5,000.00
- Other assets, if any . . . 7,558.00

Total . . . \$1,318,949.50

LIABILITIES

- Capital stock paid in . . . \$ 125,000.00
- Surplus fund . . . 25,000.00
- (a) Undivided profits . . . \$12,115.85
- Reserve for . . . 12,115.85
- Less current expenses paid . . . 12,115.85
- Circulating notes outstanding . . . 95,900.00
- Amount due to national banks . . . 602.04
- Amount due to State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries (other than included in items 22 or 23) . . . 4,635.00
- Certified checks outstanding . . . 1,228.54
- Cashier's checks outstanding . . . 5,323.92
- Total of items 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 . . . \$11,689.50
- Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):
 - Individual deposits subject to check . . . 372,456.86
 - State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank or surety bond . . . 348,471.84
 - Deposits requiring notice, but less than 30 days . . . 3,511.16
 - Dividends unpaid . . . 128.00
 - Other demand deposits . . . 89.00
- Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, items 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 . . . \$724,656.86
- Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):
 - Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed) . . . 17,342.00
 - Other time deposits . . . 284,525.83
 - Postal savings deposits . . . 4,225.23
- Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, items 33, 34, 35, and 36: \$306,093.06
- United States deposits (other than postal savings), including War Loan deposit account and deposits of United States disbursing officers . . . 18,494.23

Total . . . \$1,318,949.50

State of Oregon, County of Marion, ss:
 I, Jos. H. Albert, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. H. ALBERT, Cashier.
 CORRECT—Attest:
 John H. McNary, Dan'l. J. Fry, T. A. Livesley, Directors.
 Subscribed to and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1925.
W. E. KEYES, Notary Public.
 My commission expires April 19, 1929.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

SALEM BANK OF COMMERCE

At Salem in the state of Oregon at close of business June 30, 1925.

RESOURCES

- Loans and discounts, including rediscounts shown in items 29 and 30, if any . . . \$500,833.70
- Overdrafts secured and unsecured . . . 1,146.55
- U. S. government securities owned, including those shown in items 30 and 35, if any . . . 30,000.00
- Other bonds, warrants and securities, including foreign government, state, municipal, corporation, etc., including those shown in items 30 and 35, if any . . . 283,832.37
- Banking house, \$21,400.00; furniture and fixtures, \$1400.00 . . . 22,800.00
- (a) Cash on hand in vault and due from banks, bankers and trust companies designated and approved reserve agents of this bank . . . 135,082.45
- Exchanges for clearing house and items on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank. Total cash and due from banks, items 8, 9, 10 and 11 . . . \$149,158.11
- Total . . . \$987,775.73

LIABILITIES

- Capital stock paid in . . . \$ 50,000.00
- Surplus fund . . . 33,000.00
- (a) Undivided profits . . . \$31,735.51
- Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid . . . 21,363.90
- DEMAND DEPOSITS, other than banks, subject to reserve:
 - Individual deposits subject to check, including deposits due the State of Oregon, county, cities or other public funds . . . 633,830.66
 - Cashier's checks of this bank outstanding payable on demand . . . 9,014.46
 - Certified checks outstanding . . . 507.74
 - Total of demand deposits, other than bank deposits, subject to reserve, items 23, 24, 25, 26 \$643,412.86
- TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, subject to reserve and payable on demand or subject to notice:
 - Time certificates of deposit outstanding . . . 27,834.91
 - Savings deposits, payable subject to notice on demand or subject to notice, items 27 and 28 . . . 221,156.35
 - Total . . . \$248,991.26
- Total . . . \$987,775.73

State of Oregon, County of Marion, ss.
 I, H. V. Compton, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. V. COMPTON, Cashier.
 CORRECT—Attest: B. L. Steeves, H. O. White, S. B. Elliott, Directors.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1925.
A. W. SMITH, Notary Public.
 (SEAL) My commission expires Sept. 1, 1926.

SELL IT THE EASY WAY

Have you some extra things laying around your place that you are not using? Something that someone else can use? If so, turn these things into cash.

You Can Do It

and very easily by placing a classified ad in The Statesman. The cost is small (only 2c per word or 5c per word for three issues) and the results are very good because the classified columns of The Statesman are scanned daily by the majority of the 75,000 people in the Salem trading area.

Telephones 23 or 583