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HUMILITY OF CHRIST:—Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus. Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves. Philippians 2:5, 3.

THERE IS ONE RIGHT WAY

(Portland Journal.)
 "There is every reason to believe that the future of the American merchant marine will be settled at the next session of Congress. That body has already laid down a national shipping policy. In the words of Congress, it is 'hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to do whatever may be necessary to develop and encourage the maintenance of such merchant marine.'

"It is of the utmost importance to Oregon and Washington whether or not the merchant marine is to operate. The coast is a highly productive territory. It is far from its markets.

"There must be transportation. The cheapest and, in the larger field, the only, transportation is by water.
 "The history of the development of cities and countries is a story of adequate transportation, of home-owned transportation, of men of vision who go down to the sea in ships.

"If the manufacturers and producers of the Pacific coast must depend on the railroads and be beggars at the feet of foreign ship lines for service instead of having home-owned ships of their own to bring them within reach of foreign markets, what is their position?"

"And if production, manufacturing and shipping on the coast are handicapped for transportation, what of Northwest business men, bankers and jobbers?"

The above are paragraphs of the leading editorial of the Portland Journal of Thursday—

The idea of the editorial being to favor larger activities of government owned ships rather than a curtailment of those activities, which, the Journal contends, would result from President Coolidge's economy policies, persisted in.

The Oregonian is also waging a fight for a larger and a more generally distributed service of the government owned ships.

The United States should of course have an adequate merchant marine, sailing under the Stars and Stripes. If there were no better way the government owned fleet should be operated and its activities extended—

Or a direct subsidy would be justifiable, if there were not a still better way.

But the right way is the way that was adopted by the founders of our Republic, who provided a preference in tariff duties and charges for goods carried in American bottoms—and under that law the merchant marine of the United States was built up till it was the envy of other nations and the pride of our own, in the years immediately preceding the civil war.

A preferential duty in favor of American bottoms would not take one cent from the treasury of the United States. It would not cost our people any thing, but would on the contrary in most cases give them protection that would aid them in maintaining a greater and steadier prosperity.

In the name of common sense, why does not every decent newspaper and every good citizen get behind the movement for an American merchant marine, built up in the only way that would render it enduring, that would be fair to every one, and that would cost our people nothing?"

KEEP UP THE SUPPLY

The present building program requiring a great volume of lumber calls attention to the rapidly diminishing reserves of timber.

Less than one-third of the original wood and timber supply of the United States remains. Originally half of the land area was forested. The timber stand was estimated conservatively at 5200 billion board feet. Now there remains less than 1600 billion feet and this supply is being consumed at the rate of about 25 billion feet annually while the present annual growth of timber is only 6 billion feet.

In early days when wood was so abundant as to be in the way of progress, trees which would now be very valuable for lumber were burned in order to expedite the clearing of land. This was especially true of the hardwoods including the oak and maple of the northern Mississippi valley states. But that condition passed and for several years the same woods used in furniture and for flooring has sold for almost fabulous prices. However, for many years following pioneer days in the various sections of the country the source of wood supply remained close to the market.

During recent years one of the most difficult problems connected with the uses of lumber and wood has been the great distances between the sources of supply and the chief retail sale points. And as a consequence of these distances transportation costs have increased until the prices of lumber have become a real burden.

For several years during the war and since the consumption of timber products has been reduced. And now cement, and other composite materials are being increasingly employed in building construction.

The increase of over 200 per cent during the seven years preceding 1920 played an important part in reducing the amount of lumber used during those years. And since 1921, there has been slight increase in consumption of this building commodity although last year the price was 84 per cent above the pre-war level.

Although the future consumption of lumber may continue to be curtailed on account of the high price and the use of substitutes the rate of consumption will no doubt continue, as at present, much higher than the growth of a new supply. The practical solution of the problem of future supply

lies in curtailment of waste such as destructive logging methods, the substitution of other materials for wood and in reforestation. And upon this important economic problem state and national attention should be continually focused.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

A subject of greatest importance to the people of the state is the pollution of our streams and rivers. The subsequent depletion or destruction of the fish of these contaminated streams means loss of an important source of food supply and economic loss to those who obtain their livelihood through catching and handling fish and fish products commercially. And further, the fishing sport eliminated, with it another attraction of advertising value to the state will be destroyed.

But the greatest reason why streams and rivers should not be contaminated is the menace to health which is after all the most valuable asset to which all the people and of all communities are entitled.

There should be no pause in the present campaign to protect our streams and rivers from contaminating substances. It is not necessary to dump life destroying matter into the water sources of the state and it should not be longer permitted.

MY HUSBAND'S LOVE

Adele Garrison's New Phase of REVELATIONS OF A WIFE

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CHAPTER F73

THE DANGEROUS PERPLEXITY JUNIOR SUDDENLY PRESENTED

As the car turned into the road, Katherine's composure deserted her. Her breath came stormily, and her voice was tremulous with anger as the hurried words came stumbling out.

"Madge—do you suppose Mrs. Ticer would let me have a room for a day or two until I can make some arrangements? I cannot possibly endure that adominable old woman another second. How you've borne it all these years!"

I knew that we were beyond the vision of the farmhouse inmates, and as she began talking I drew up the car to the side of the road, turned off the switch-key, and, taking Katherine firmly by the arm, gave her a little shake.

"It's just because I have had years of experience of her little ways that I'm going to settle you about it once for all. Would you leave our home grieved and angry if Junior went into a tantrum and slapped you?"

"Me never slap Aunt Tattiel! Me never slap Aunt Tattiel!" Junior screamed in an agony of insulted righteousness, relapsing into the baby talk which he is precociously and laboriously emerging.

By the time our united efforts had calmed him into an assurance that no one remotely suspected him of so heinous a crime, the tight lines around Katherine's mouth had relaxed, and I knew that her blind but entirely justifiable anger against my cantankerous mother-in-law was succumbing to her usual humorous philosophy, with which I would find it much easier to deal.

Madge tries to interpret.

"That's exactly what his grandmother would say in adult language, half an hour from now," I commented, laughing. "She hasn't the slightest idea of the maddening things she says. If she had, I would have been electrocuted long ago for matri-in-law-icide."

Katherine gave a short involuntary laugh, and, encouraged, I rattled on:

"I use to think she disliked me, but I found out long ago that she has a genius affection for me—"

"Exquisitely delicate way she has of manifesting her love!" Katherine interrupted.

"I know," I agreed promptly. "I'm not minimizing her atrocious discourtesy when she gets angry. I'm only asking you not to punish me for her temper, and to treat her outbursts exactly as if they came from a little child."

"You could spank the child," Katherine said with a vicious little click of the teeth, and I was irresistibly reminded of Katie's comment of a few minutes before.

"Bombable Old Woman."

"I must tell you what Katie

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said, "I returned, and when I had repeated my little maid's words, I was awarded by a merry laugh. When Katherine laughs she can no longer harbor wrath, and I pressed home my advantage.
 "Promise me that you won't pay any attention to her," I pleaded.

Katherine gave my arm a loving little squeeze as she said:
 "If you can stand it all the time, I ought to be able to stand it part of the time," she said.

With a lightened heart, I turned to my switch-key. But my hand fell away from it in dismay when Junior piped up in clear ringing tones, as if he were saying a lesson:

"Bombable old woman. Ought to be spanked."

Katherine and I looked despairingly at each other. We had forgotten that Junior had reached the "little pitcher" stage beside whom a dictaphone is an ingenuous contrivance. I knew only too well his tenacious memory, and his persistence in exercising his small vocabulary.

If Junior were not diverted promptly and effectually, he would repeat the dynamite-laden words in season and out of season. I quailed at the picture my panic visualized—that of my doughty mother-in-law when she should first listen to Junior's artless refrain.

"Think of something!" Katherine whispered. "This is no time for modern methods of child training. We are most mightily up against it. And it was I who voiced that awful adjective! Which shall we try—bribes or threats?"

I looked at my small son, noisily shrilling his new-found song, and panic gave an edge to my resolution.

"Both!" I answered decidedly, and lifted Junior squirming into my lap.

(To Be Continued)

GENARO BEATS LEVINE
 NEW YORK, July 31.—(By Associated Press).—Frankie Gen-

aro, American flyweight champion, tonight won on a foul in the eleventh round from Billy Levine of Coney Island.

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BILLY'S UNCLE

SAY—WAS GOIN' THROUGH TH' POCKETS OF SOME OF YOU OLD CLOTHES AN I FOUND NINETY DOLLARS IN BILLS!

NINETY DOLLARS!

CMON—Y DON'T HAVE TO TAKE MY WORD FOR IT!

SEEMS LIKE MISLAYING A GOLD MINE!

THESE THEY ARE—BILLS FOR NINETY DOLLARS AN TWENTY CENTS!

—AN' THEY'VE ALL GOTTA BE PAID SOME DAY!

DOROTHY DARNIT

HERE PAPA, I JUST BROKE A VASE AND I GUESS YOU'LL SPANK ME—SO GO TO IT

YES. I SAW WHAT YOU DID AND WHY

HERE'S A QUARTER I DIDN'T CARE MUCH FOR THAT SINGIN' EITHER

By Charles McManus