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TRIED AND PROVED:—As for God, his way is perfect; the word of the Lord is tried; he is a buckler to all them that trust him. II Samuel 22: 31.

THE WORLD'S GROWING SUGAR TOOTH

The leading nations of the world are now fully awake to the fact that sugar beet growing is a good thing for agriculture, and that there are many indirect as well as direct benefits from the sugar industry.

Outside of the importance of being or becoming self sufficient in sugar, the universal staple—

So Great Britain, once the citadel of free trade, adopted first the heaviest import duty on sugar imposed by any great consuming country and now has granted a large direct bounty to the home grown product; the duty being over four cents a pound, and the bounty about the same, for the first year—

With the result that the sugar output in England will be more than three times as large this year as it was last year.

The Irish Free State has duplicated the action of Great Britain.

Finland and the new Baltic states are seeking by various subventions to develop sugar industries of their own, and in fact every country of continental Europe that has any sort of natural fitness for sugar production is striving by one means or another to build up the industry within its borders.

Even Turkey, which offers few attractions as a sugar producing state, is stimulating the construction of beet sugar factories, and soviet Russia not only has made an exception of sugar in its war on the capitalist system, but has called into play the most advanced mechanism that capital has devised, a monopolistic trust, in order to regain its former position in the sugar world.

In other parts of the globe the same process is going on. The only important country of South America that heretofore produced no sugar was Chile, and that nation is now taking definite steps to introduce sugar culture. Australia, by means of price fixing and the exclusion of foreign made sugar, not only supplies its own requirements but is now exporting quantities of sugar—at a loss.

Even in China stirrings toward the expansion and improvement of its primitive sugar industry are in evidence, only temporarily slowed down by the political disturbances. In all the world about the only country that remains oblivious to the attractions of sugar production is isolated Thibet, which thus far has resisted all modernization. The nation that in this day and age should abandon the sugar industry or fail to encourage the production of sugar within its borders would write itself down as hopelessly reactionary.

Will this lead to world over production? Perhaps. But with sugar it is a case where appetite grows by what it feeds upon, and heretofore it has grown so rapidly as to keep pace with the expansion or production, no matter how greatly the latter has been stimulated. Only a few years ago, the world's production was below twenty millions of tons annually. Last year it was around twenty-five millions of tons—

And the consumption of the United States jumped from four and a half million to five million tons, from 1923 to 1924, and is still growing—

Growing out of all proportion to our growth of population; growing much faster than is the increase of our domestic supply of beet sugar, of which we produced about a million tons last year, and will turn out somewhat more this year.

So there will have to be a mighty speeding up, if we are to make our country self sufficient in sugar, and this consummation is as important to us as it is to any other people—and we also need the stimulation of our live stock industries, which can be accomplished on a great scale as certainly and practically in no other way as can be brought about through the expansion of our beet sugar industry—

Feeding the by-products; the tops, pulp and molasses. We have the land, needing such a cultivated rotation crop as beets. The production of the whole of our sugar supply would save an enormous sum annually, and it would confer as great a benefit as this direct saving, in the stimulation of our live stock and other industries, and in various indirect helps.

We will not likely become self sufficient in wool without beet by-products in enormous quantities to aid in sheep breeding. We now import over half of our wool supply.

Salem must secure a beet sugar factory. It is a patriotic duty which we owe to the country—in the line of rendering it self sufficient, and it is a duty we owe to our own people on the land, and to ourselves and neighbors in the cities and towns. In due course, Salem should have several beet sugar factories, and the Willamette valley should have a score and more of them, as fast as they can be constructed.

THAT IS NOT TRUE

(Tulsa, Oklahoma, World.)

In the opinion of John J. Hadley, prison warden with 33 years of careful observation, crime is not born in man, but is the result of the snapping of moral fibre. He says that the congenital criminal does not exist; that most criminals pass through the six degrees of crime: Wine, women, gambling, theft, murder and the gallows—and that if a little of the effort and money spent in reclamation were spent in prevention, much greater results could be obtained. This opinion, based on so broad an experience, should be of incalculable assistance in the consideration of crime, its prevention and the treatment of criminals. Especially in the matter of stressing the importance of prevention where the greatest economic and social conservation may be effected.

Warden Hadley's theory is the reverse of that held by the majority of alienists and prison authorities, most of them holding that

certain leaning toward crime is inheritable. One of the things that science may do for mankind is to accurately determine the proper theory for us to proceed on in our dealings with the criminal element."

The above from one of Oklahoma's leading newspapers, under the heading, "Crime Not Inborn," is all right, excepting in the statement that the "majority of alienists and prison authorities" hold that "certain leaning toward crime is inheritable."

The up to date "alienists and prison authorities" hold nothing of the kind. They know it is not true. The absolute opposite is true. Crime is not inborn. The congenital criminal does not exist—

Not more than the congenital measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, influenza or smallpox patient.

A NEW PENITENTIARY

The suggestion to build a new penitentiary falls on deaf ears. The statement that the Oregon electorate would vote for funds for such purpose if given opportunity isn't even a fair guess. Neither taxpayers nor others knowing conditions of the institution are ready to put dollars into such project. Those who would saddle more debt on the state for a new "pen" remind us that the present structure is out of date, unsanitary, unsafe, etc.

But there are among the state's fairminded, intelligent, kindhearted citizens some "from Missouri."

So far as sanitation, convenience and accommodations are concerned the present plant is better than a large percentage of the homes which would be called upon to sacrifice in order to pay for the proposed new structure. The hue and cry that the prison is not fireproof and that the prisoners' lives are in danger in consequence is scarehead sympathy or social reform propaganda.

During the initial days of prison reform when a spectacular governor removed the prisoners' stripes, ushered in the era of kindergarten prison government and set out Thanksgiving bills of fare with ice cream and vaudeville stunts as desserts there was an appeal made for a new penitentiary.

Convicts under sentence for desperate crimes went out over the state, feted and furnished at public expense, orating on the noble philanthropic qualities of said governor and telling the people that they should put up a half million dollars for a new prison. But the voters were unmoved, except with disgust, at the spectacle of criminals in whose hands neither life nor property were safe, urging palatial residences for their own comforts and dignity. The project was buried at the polls so deep that for several years no attempt has been made to resurrect it.

After the proposition to build a new prison was buried by the voters, there were improvements made in the plant and it was announced that it would be good for at least twenty-five years. Only a small portion of this period of time has passed.

There is little or nothing connected with the recent escape which urges the erection of a new building. If the four escapes had been watched and kept separate from one another their escape together would have been impossible. The finest building in the world would not have furnished the courage needed when guards had opportunity to shoot to stop the escape or to otherwise oppose the attack on the arsenal. The escape and resulting tragedies can not be laid to the style, kind or structure of the building. Build the most modern penitentiary imaginable and allow the prisoners to run it as a club room where they entertain and are entertained more persistently than most free men and there will be recurrences of tragedies like that of recent date.

The arsenal can be removed to outside the prison walls; there can be built more guard towers; and there can and should be more guards. And these should be men of iron nerve, clear vision and equal to the most exacting service they may be called upon to render. The compensation for such service should be adequate, even liberal.

The space within the walls should be extended and for this purpose the last legislature made appropriation. The flax and shoe industries should be enlarged and other industries should be added, until every able bodied convict is employed at productive, worthwhile daily work and is earning his own food, clothing and shelter.

The least of the present pressing needs of the state is a NEW prison plant.

Delay in concluding the cases against the three convicts whose escape from prison resulted in murder would disgrace the state, the courts and the legal profession.

OATH OF OFFICE AND THE BIBLE

One hundred and thirty-six years ago George Washington was inaugurated the first president. The ceremony took place in New York City on April 30, 1789. The oath was administered by Robert R. Livingston, then Chancellor of the state of New York.

The Constitution of the United States of America, Article 2, Section 1, prescribes the form of the oath in these words:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and I will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Washington repeated the oath slowly and distinctly, and at the close, reverently bowed his head and kissed the Bible, and as he arose he added in his own words, "So help me God."

There is no law which requires the use of the Bible in an inauguration, but this simple act of faith in God, and reverence for His word on the part of the Father of His Country, established a precedent which has been followed in each of the thirty-four inaugurations which have taken place since.

The oath of office is taken on the open Bible, and as a rule it is administered by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme court. The Constitution does not state by whom the oath shall be administered, but courtesy has given the privilege to the chief justice. Thereed, but courtesy has given the privilege to the chief justice. Thereed, but courtesy has given the privilege to the chief justice. Thereed, but courtesy has given the privilege to the chief justice.

On the death of President Harding, Calvin Coolidge was sworn in as president of the United States by his father, a notary public, on August 3, 1923, at the hour of 2:30 a. m. Eastern Standard time. The ceremony took place by the light of a kerosene lamp in the country farm house of the elder Coolidge, near the village of Plymouth, in the state of Vermont, and this simple act made Calvin Coolidge the president of the United States. The old family Bible was conspicuous in the ceremony.

They are jumping from Salem to Redding, Cal., today.

A great many people know things about the penitentiary that are not so. The rumor factories are working over time.

The circus showed three days in Oregon—two in Portland and

Yesterdays' weather was the kind the hop and onion growers

are hoping for, over a period of two or three weeks.

The prune crop in the northwest is reported to have suffered greatly from heavy rains, which may tend to add variety to the bill of fare in boarding houses elsewhere," says the Boston Transcript. The paragraph on the Boston paper ought to be ashamed of himself. That prune joke has whiskers on, a yard long. The willow lowly prune has become an autocrat, everywhere. It is a prince among the fruits. Especially the Oregon prune.

Lloyd George says the United States is afraid of Japan. A friend at the writer's elbow says he is wrong; that the United States is merely afraid that Japan isn't afraid of the United States.

Keep adding to the dinner bucket brigade, and Salem will not soon be over built. The next fight should be for a sugar factory, and it should be pulled off right soon.

A Russian priest has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment because he put up a fight when the soviet began robbing his church of valuables. Great is the land of freedom—in Russia.

"The idea that a man can't learn anything after he is 40 is bunk," declares Congressman MacGregor, aged 52, of Buffalo, who is taking a summer course in economics at Cornell. Mr. MacGregor's sentiments and actions are seriously commended to a lot of other public officials throughout the country.

Turn to the Classified pages. There's a bargain there awaiting you.

Sports. The Statesman leads in the field of the season's athletic activities.

Free State Senatorial Opposition Said Slight

DUBLIN—During the session of the Free State Parliament, which recently adjourned, the government was not faced by serious opposition. This was due to the refusal of the Republican party to

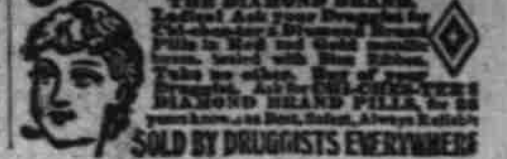
recognize the Dail or take any part in the government proceedings.

The Labor party, which, to some extent, filled the role of an opposition group, was dissatisfied with the handling by the government of the unemployment problem and

seriously considered withdrawing altogether from the proceedings in parliament as a protest. Thomas

Johnson, who was the Labor party leader, favored withdrawal, but the party decided to remain and be abandoned the leadership.

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