

SEVENTY-FIFTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1925

FEAR OF MONOPOLY COMMON IN NATION

Regard Is Natural But
Knowledge of Control
Overcoming Situation

(From The Oregon Manufacturer)

The people of the United States have a natural fear of monopolies. But they have learned how to handle, through public regulation, a business which of necessity is a monopoly in a given territory. They have found they can get better public service than can be secured through unregulated competition. As a result, we have our anti-trust laws, public service commissions, interstate commerce commission and "regulated monopolies."

The American telephone system is a monopoly and electric light and power companies in various sections of the country are monopolies in their own localities. They are giving cheaper and more efficient service to a larger number of people than telephone and electric light companies in any other part of the world, due to the fact that they are subject to public regulation and control. This type of industry and service is in distinct contrast to the unregulated government monopolies which are authorized by foreign nations.

Commenting on foreign monopolies which are authorized and tolerated by various governments, and which do not give better and cheaper service to the consuming public as a result of monopoly, but return exorbitant profits to the beneficiaries, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in a recent speech at Erie, Pennsylvania, said in regard to foreign monopolies of rubber, coffee, nitrates, potash and other raw materials essential to American industry: "No unregulated monopoly is ever content with the reasonable but always seeks to justify the unreasonable on one ground or another."

He said that the United States is "now spending upwards of \$800,000,000 annually for the purchase of monopoly controlled commodities," and declared the actions of some of these in forcing up prices might "ultimately bring a crash down upon the entire industry."

The secretary pointed out that the United States as a matter of internal policy had enforced anti-trust laws to prevent its home producers from combining to mult consumers of American products. He pointed out also that if necessary to protect itself from robbery at the hands of foreign exploiters, it could easily countenance the creation of combinations which would do with the prices of cotton, copper and oil what has been done by English, Brazilian, Franco-German, Chilean and other nations producing raw materials that America imports. He pointed out, however, that such a tendency presented grave international danger and called upon other nations to reconsider their commercial programs of extortion.

Illustrating high-handed practices of foreign monopolies, Secretary Hoover stated: "The uniform expression of managers of rubber control in the East Indies up to eight months ago was that the industry sought only for 30 to 35 cents a pound for their product, and our investigation showed they could earn about 25 per cent on the capital invested when rubber brings that price. It is today over \$1 per pound and production is still being restricted. It is said that the previous losses of the growers must be recouped. The same might be said of our wheat, cotton, oil and copper producers." He pointed out that the same situation exists in the coffee industry as in rubber. No stronger argument could be



Jersey City, N. J.—"For years my skin would break out every once in a while—and ointments did very little to help me," writes Robert Koenig. "I read a doctor's article stating that pimply skin usually comes from the stomach—and bowls not getting rid of the poisons. I tried Carter's Little Liver Pills for a few days—and since that time my skin is smooth and clear. Now I tell my friends the right way of getting rid of a broken out skin—and also of steering clear of upset stomach and sick headache. Carter's are all you claim for them." At all Druggists Adv.

advanced against unregulated and exclusive public ownership of industries than is revealed by Secretary Hoover. Where such conditions exist, the incentive of private initiative to lower costs and give better service, and the protection afforded by duly authorized regulatory bodies to both consumer and producer, are entirely absent. Such a monopoly, whether in private hands or under public ownership, is a curse to the consuming public.

The present cost of automobile tires is due to artificially advanced rubber prices. It will undoubtedly have a damaging effect on the automobile industry which, in turn, will be reflected through many other lines of business. The same thing will hold true wherever the unfair monopoly price is felt by consumers. As the United States is the richest market for all the monopoly controlled products, the quickest way to end the holdup would be to curtail our use of these products.

Secretary Hoover struck the proper note in his speech. We do not want to build up American industry by such methods. We have evolved a far superior system. Where conditions indicate that competition is not practical in some line of business, we need not fear a monopoly because we have drawn the teeth of monopoly by bringing it under public regulation.

We, therefore, have an industrial and public utility system built on an honest and substantial foundation of either competition regulated by the law of supply and demand, or monopoly subject to public regulation. Foreign monopolies such as those commented upon by Secretary Hoover will either bring about their own downfall, correct their unfair practices, or be forced to submit to public regulation.

Estate Left to Brother

Ira Stanley Massey, late farmer of Marion county, has left his entire estate to his brother, W. S. A. Massey, according to the terms of a will filed with letters of probate by the brother, who is also named executor of the estate. According to the petition, which is brief, the property consists of \$500 in real property and \$15,000 in personal property. Other heirs at law are a sister, Cora M. Branchflower of Newberg; a sister, Emma L. Cooper of McMinnville; a sister, Lulu E. Wilson of Portland, and a brother, Harley Massey of Pendleton.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY DAYS

By JUDGE PETER H. D'ARCY

A short time ago while in San Francisco I met three persons, one of whom was formerly a resident of Portland, and the other two residents of Salem in the early seventies.

One of these, Alfred Holman, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, a paper which was established in 1855, seventy years ago by James King of William, who was killed by Charles Cora on account of which he was hanged by the vigilance committee on the 22nd day of May, 1856.

This paper has been published ever since the above named year. It still maintains its prestige and standing under the able editorial management of Mr. Holman. Mr. Holman was born near Carlton, Yamhill county, state of Oregon. His first editorial work was on the Oregonian. He was editor of the San Francisco Argonaut for a number of years until he was called upon to take the position of managing editor of the San Francisco Bulletin. His brilliant accomplishments as a newspaper editor and writer are well known. He was a frequent visitor in Salem in the early seventies. For a number of years he was the legislative correspondent of the Oregonian. His grasp of affairs of state and of the legislative assembly was discriminating. Few men had the qualities of mind and critical observation which made him a noted correspondent of events which were transpired in our capital city.

Mr. Holman's tribute to H. W. Scott, editor of the Oregonian after Mr. Scott's death, is of the highest literary character and indicates his ability to write of Mr. Scott as his talents deserved.

Chief Justice McBride, and a cousin of Dr. W. B. Morse of our city, Edward C. Alexander, a printer of Salem in the early seventies, I found in a somewhat disabled condition on account of a slight stroke of paralysis. He is now seventy-five years of age. His mind is clear and I had a very pleasant visit with him talking over old times and the changes which have taken place in Salem in the last fifty years. There are very few people in Salem who were acquainted with him when he lived here. As a boy I set type with him in the Statesman office where

I was employed. His wife and son are taking good care of him. His wife is an excellent woman, and his son, Leo H. Alexander, is one of the bright young business men of San Francisco. Mr. Alexander is one of the acquaintances of my youth that I am pleased to call my friend.

Edward J. Thurman was employed as a printer in Salem in the early seventies. He moved to San Francisco in 1874, and married a lady eighteen years older than himself. She lived as his wife for thirty years after marriage when she died. He then married the daughter of a Methodist minister. Upon the death of his second wife at the age of seventy-seven years, he married a French Canadian lady. This marriage occurred four months ago. His first wife was a Catholic, and for thirty years he espoused and was a member of the Catholic church. His second wife was a Methodist, and he became one. His third wife is a Presbyterian and he affiliated with the Presbyterian church, and now is an elder in that church. Notwithstanding his eccentricities and change of ideas in the matter of religion, Mr. Thurman is a useful and law abiding citizen, interested in the welfare of state and nation. He was one of my fellow compositors in the printing business in my younger days.

Another person my visit to San Francisco recalled and who was born and lived in Salem many years, and who has departed this life, and whom I did not have the pleasure of meeting was Bliss D. Rickey. He was cashier of the Civic Department of San Francisco for more than thirty years. In the early seventies he was the "Beau Brummel" of our city. His was a manly and generous nature. He was my school boy friend, and my knowledge of his noble qualities endeared him to me. I remember quite well his week-end visits to Jefferson to call upon one of the noted blees of Marion county. Mr. Rickey moved to California, where he married Miss Mulcrevy, a native daughter of that state, and an accomplished woman of rare intelligence. Their married life was unusually happy, full of romance, and equal to the pleasant days of their courtship. Mr. Rickey's standing in San

Francisco, and the respect of the community was of such a character as to meet the approval and commendation of all his friends and acquaintances. The end of his career and the thoughts of the other friends of whom I have written reminds me:

"Ne'er tell me of glories serenely adorning
The close of our day, the calm eve of our night—
Give me back, give me back the wild freshness of morning,
Her clouds and her tears are worth evening's best light."

Great Number of Women in Summer School Class

OXFORD.—The Oxford summer school was outstanding for its great proportion of women students. They were numerous in all lecture rooms and often well outnumbered the men, especially in the libraries. Oxford experience shows that women in a university are more conscientious and work harder than do men, without winning proportionate honors in final examinations. This fact tends to reconcile the men to the admission of women, for they now are losing their fear of female predominance.

It is often remarked that several Oxford colleges were founded by women, either alone or with their men relations, but that in no case were women students admitted to the foundation. This fact is the more noticeable in that coeducation was not unknown at that time.

New Islands Discovered by Japanese Explorer

TOKYO.—The newspapers report that a group of more than ten coral islands, the total value of which is estimated at about 200,000,000 yen, has been discovered in the South Seas by a Japanese explorer, M. Inouye.

The Japan Geographical society has started a technical survey of the islands, it is said. They are situated about 350 sea miles off Mindanao Island, Philippines, and the actual position will be made public after the discovery to the International Geographic association, states Mr. Inouye.

These coral islands are not described in the sea-charts, and the largest one is reported to be some fifteen miles in circumference. They are uninhabited.

Halfway—Ore opened in Last Chance 1200-foot level, promises three years' mill run.

Florence Power Objects to High Insurance On Her Limbs; Agreement Finally Reached

Rehearsals of "Pair of Sixes," DeMolay Play, Resumed After Argument Between Petite Blond Star and Manager

"What!" exclaimed petite blonde Florence Power, stenographer in the De Molay play, "A Pair of Sixes," rehearsals for which started in earnest last week. "What! Ten thousand dollars insurance on my legs!"

Manager Homer Richards grinned and exclaimed with managerial dignity: "That's just it. We feel, the director and myself, that because of the importance of your scene with Jimmy, the office boy, when he loses his head on catching a glimpse of you—well—your shapely calf, that in order to protect the show that it is necessary

to take out insurance against possible injury to yourself and your—ah—shapely calves."

"This is terrible!" expostulated Miss Power. "Ten thousand dollars insurance on my—oh—you don't mean it. You're just fooling me."

"I'm quite serious, I assure you, Miss Power," Manager Richards went on in an effort to calm her. "The director, Mr. Reigelman, feels that this scene is so important that no possible chance should be taken against having it spoiled by any sort of accident to you, you understand."

"Well, I won't have it," Miss Power exploded with wrath, and her blonde head bobbed with disdain.

"But listen," Manager Richards pleaded—

"I won't listen! I won't—I won't!" came from the blond one. "Just a moment," shouted Richards. "You know, of course that the great German dancer had her legs insured for \$100,000—"

"But I'm not a German dancer—"

"I know you're not," Manager Richards calmly asserted. "But your scene in this show is valuable and we don't want it ruined and the show to go to the dickens just because of some fool accident to your—er—ah—legs and a stubbornness on your part not to allow us to protect ourselves. You know, if a show doesn't get off

(Continued on page 7.)

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98c

Imported all wool English hose in the brown heather mixtures, ribbed or clocked

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Part wool and artificial silk mixtures in colors of camel, baize, fawn and black

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Full fashioned silk and wool in all of the wanted shades including baize, blonde, beaver, jackrabbit, black

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Children's full length wool hose in the new shades

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Kiddies' three quarter socks of wool and silk and wool with fancy tops

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