

# The Oregon Statesman

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A HIGH IDEAL—"I am the Almighty God; walk before me and be thou perfect." Gen. 17:1.

## AND IT CAN BE DONE

Congressman Davey of Ohio has introduced a bill which, if enacted into law and strictly carried out, he believes will save our government at least \$500,000,000 a year—

The bill proposing to make the President an autocrat for two years in reorganizing all the departments and cutting out all the dead wood—

Taking from the payrolls 100,000 to 150,000 useless employees.

In private life, Congressman Davey is a tree surgeon, and he ought to know something about dead wood. He is on his third term in Congress, and he thinks he does know. In a speech supporting his bill he said, on December 14:

"No private business, however well capitalized, could survive 30 days under the same cumbersome, slipshod, inefficient, and hopelessly extravagant condition as that of the United States government. It would be easily possible to dispense with at least 100,000 unnecessary government employees, and save not only their annual salaries but also the overhead expense to house them and furnish them with the equipment and supplies with which to work, or, rather, to put in their time.

"For a considerable period of years much has been said and written about the urgent necessity of reorganizing the government of the United States on a business basis. The great need of such reorganization is obvious to all students of government. Recent Presidents of the United States and many of their spokesmen have urged and pleaded the necessity of reorganization, with the result that a reorganization bill is now pending which is the product of the labors of the special joint committee on reorganization created under the joint resolution adopted December 17, 1920, and amended by another joint resolution approved May 5, 1921.

"It is my judgment, however, that the pending reorganization bill, admitting the full sincerity and fidelity of the joint committee on reorganization, does nothing more than scratch the surface of the problem and can not possibly go to its root.

"What is needed is the creation of one-man power for a limited period, vested in the President, which should be sufficiently broad and unrestricted to enable him to do a real job of reorganization. I want to give to the President of the United States the same degree of power that I would give to the president of a great corporation heavily loaded down with unnecessary personnel and expenses if I were a stockholder or director in that corporation.

"Let me refer to a statement made by former Senator Aldrich, the very able chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which was made in an address to the Senate February 21, 1910, as follows:

"If I were a business man and could be permitted to do it, I would undertake to run this government for \$300,000,000 a year less than it is now run for."

"This statement was made more than 15 years ago, when the dollar would buy nearly twice as much as it will buy today, and when there were approximately 140,000 less civilian employees of the government than at present. If Senator Aldrich was right in his statement in 1910, it should be possible to save three times as much today."

There is no doubt but such a saving could be made in the way provided by the bill—

Which proposes to give the President the power and to impose upon him the duty of suspending every civil service or other rule, for the time being, and stripping the ship of state of every barnacle—

And it ought to be done. Congressman Davey is a Democrat, but he proposes to give a Republican President this power and to charge him with this duty—

And he is right. There is no other way to do the job. The several hundred thousand faithful and efficient employees of the government would be benefitted, for it is provided that a tenth of the saving may be used to reward underpaid employees and thus bring up the spirit of the whole government service.

The bill ought to pass. It is in keeping with the spirit of efficiency which should characterize this whole country.

## BOYS TRAINING SCHOOL

Much comment of a hit and miss character is directed toward the Boys' State Training school with the result that it is receiving public condemnation to which it is not entitled. Since the administration of the portion known as the "Old" school is accepted at par by the committee which recently investigated it this phase of the institution is accepted without further criticism here.

The maximum of the old plant had reached 226 boys or about 100 more than could be maintained there under conditions conducive to reformation or development of good citizenship. The need then for new buildings and more land for agriculture was obvious. And it developed upon the state board of control consisting of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer to plan to meet these needs and in this planning there entered many important factors among them location and type of buildings, administration of the plant and segregation of the boys.

Authorities on juvenile delinquency everywhere demand

segregation of delinquents under control of reformatory institutions. And every thoughtful person recognizes the impossibility of reforming or developing good citizenship in boys who are committed for delinquency when retained in the association of the more criminally inclined.

The old saying about the "spoiled apple" applies nowhere else more forcefully nor more generally than where boys of these delinquent types are kept in close contact with each other. The first element for success in citizenship development among youth is moral companionship actively and regularly employed at worthwhile work, study and recreation. This condition was impossible before the construction of the new buildings.

Adverse criticism of the location of the new unit will stand relative to increased expense of administration so far from the old unit until such time as actual records of relative costs of the two units may prove the wisdom of the selection. To condemn, however, the new unit as unnecessary shows either lack of knowledge of what such institution should be and accomplish or simple prejudice.

The last legislature approved a measure which has long been needed as a link in the chain of reformatory training for youth sentenced to the penitentiary. Before the establishment of the second training school unit there was no place other than the penitentiary for youth between 18 and 21 years of age sentenced for delinquencies and crimes.

The ridiculousness of this procedure, the wrong thus perpetrated upon these youth through confining them with hardened criminals, was outstanding. As method of procedure with youth it was a disgrace to the state. And this system has been supplanted by the present plan which offers the only reasonable, effective method of moral improvement of the various grades of delinquents. The law provides:

Section 2, Chapter 230, Oregon Laws, 1925—"All persons heretofore or hereafter convicted of felonies and sentenced to the penitentiary, who are between the ages of eighteen years and twenty-one years may be transferred by the governor on his own motion or upon the recommendation of the parole board, whenever the warden of the penitentiary shall certify that he believes it would be to the best interest of such minor to be transferred to the state training school; provided, that in the event that any minor transferred from the penitentiary to the state training school should prove incorrigible, then the governor, upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the state training school, shall be authorized to transfer such minor from the state training school to the penitentiary.

Approved by the governor February 26, 1925."

Under this law then, the governor may transfer those boys who show desire for reformation while serving sentence in the penitentiary to the old unit where there are practically the same grade of delinquents but where the plan of segregation is in vogue. Meanwhile the boys who would be there for lesser wrongs, and who are in most instances the salvage from broken homes and who show promise of developing into good citizens are in training vocational, mental and moral, at the Woodburn unit.

In this new arrangement is real progress in the effort to salvage the state's youthful citizens who are drifting on toward moral degradation and ruin. Both the institution and those in charge should be encouraged in order that the best results may be obtained.

## AN INCOME TAX BILL

That there will be an income tax measure on the ballot in Oregon at the next regular election appears certain. A committee composed of representatives from the Grange, Farmers' Union and State Teachers' association have been in conference over the provisions of the measure, all having endorsed it in principle and having gone on record for its initiation.

That there has been a decided change in favor of an income tax to relieve the property tax burden is declared by many political and industrial leaders who have given attention to state revenues since the repeal of the income tax law.

With the Grange, Farmers' Union, the State Teachers' association in industrial organizations generally in favor of one of the leading issues if not the main issue in the next campaign will be a return to some form of income tax for government purposes.



## DINNER STORIES

A couple of old grouches at a club were one night speaking of an old friend who, upon his marriage, took up his residence in another city. One of the grouches had recently visited the old friend, and, naturally, the other grouch wanted news of the benedict.

"Is it true that he is hen-pecked?" asked the second grouch.

"I wouldn't say just that," grimly responded the first grouch, "but I'll tell you of a little incident in their household that came within my observation. The very first morning I spent with them, our old friend answered the letter carrier's whistle. As he returned to us, in the breakfast room, he carried a letter in his hand. Turning to his wife, he said:

"A letter for me, dear. May I open it?"

Once upon a time there was an Indian named Big Smoke employed as a missionary to his fellow Smokes.

A white man encountering Big Smoke, asked him what he did for a living.

"Umph!" said Big Smoke, "me preach."

"That so? What do you get for preaching?"

"Me get ten dollars a year."

"Well," said the white man, "that's damn poor pay."

"Umph!" said Big Smoke, "me damn poor preacher."

## PERSONAL LIBERTY SAID SERIOUSLY JEOPARDIZED

(Continued from page 1.)  
 United States and not prohibited to the states.

"Thus five of the principal immunities, guaranteed by the bill of rights have been stricken down by one, with the result that people everywhere are in revolt against the increasing extravagances of federal regulation and subject to control by a bureau at Washington and constant invasion by some federal investigator or inspector," he said. "There are other issues, but none affects the preservation of liberty so much as the proper distribution and exercise of power between the states and the Union.

"Certainly it far transcends any question of state rights historically or in the abstract, or even such questions as the tariff, the world court, the income tax, disarmament, the air service, muscle Shoals and the like.

"They must be particularly apparent when a republican president discovers that what is needed is a return to democratic doctrine and with all the fervor and zeal of a new convert declares for the rights of the states.

"However, let us give the president credit for seeing the dangers of too much centralization and of recognizing the cure.

"The people of this country have not lost faith in democracy or in its champion, the democratic party."

## MEXICAN FLOOD IS WORST IN HISTORY

(Continued from page 1.)  
 ventured all sorts of prophecies since the floods began, concerning the probable rise and fall of the rivers, now say that the dry and somewhat colder weather which set in today will hasten the limit of the height of the water, and that the Seine, after rising another 10 or 12 inches, will begin to recede tomorrow.

The Marne, Meuse and Oise valleys are the worst stricken areas outside Paris. Wrecked bridges, undermined railways and roadbeds, houses and factories, destroyed or rendered uninhabitable and ruined fields of winter wheat make up the list of damage caused by the incessant rains and melting snow.

In the capital, only a few hundred persons have been forced to abandon their homes but in the southern and eastern sections of France, homes have been wrecked or flooded by the score.

The water of the Seine tonight reached 6.16 meters (21.10 feet) at the Austerlitz bridge, which still is 7 feet lower than the high water mark of 1912.

A group of wine cellars have been flooded. Two crews were set to work today at the great wine house at Bercy, inside the walls of Paris, salvaging kegs of wine which were floating down the stream.

The high water near the Inguldes station, the Quay d'Orsay and the Austerlitz bridge, has routed thousands of rats. They have scamped away toward dry land, invading parts of the Latin quarter. There some of the venturesome students are to be seen chasing the rats with sticks and weapons.

## ANDY SMITH, FAMOUS FOOTBALL COACH DIES

(Continued from page 1.)  
 out having affixed his signature. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—(By Associated Press.)—Andy Smith, famed football coach, ordered before his death that his body be shipped to the Elks club in Berkeley, to be viewed by his fellow club men there and that his ashes be scattered over the memorial stadium at the University of California, the great bowl that was the setting for a number of his stirring victories.

In a codicil to his will, prepared in the Philadelphia hospital in which he died, Smith outlined the funeral arrangements and made certain changes in the will itself, which was drawn up five months

## WOMAN SUICIDES

PORTLAND, Jan. 8.—(By AP.)—Dr. Louise Netchel, naturopath, arrested at her office Wednesday by police on a morals charge, died tonight from the effects of drinking poison. She was found unconscious in her home by her husband.

## KILLED BY STREET CAR

SEATTLE, Jan. 8.—(AP.)—Frank Caletine, 38, was fatally injured by a street car here tonight. He died on his way to the city hospital.

## CAR OPERATOR BLAMED

TACOMA, Jan. 8.—(By Associated Press.)—Failure of Floyd Staley, operator of the municipal street car which plunged through an open draw of a bridge here on December 30 to exercise reasonable precaution in the operation of the car is blamed for the death of five passengers in the verdict returned this afternoon by a coroner's jury.

The inquest was held over the bodies of Alice Gertrude Scott, Louis Alm Scott, George A. Farrow, John E. Dahl and Toragisa Obayashi, and the taking of testimony occupied nearly the entire day.

Prosecuting Attorney Selden tonight was undecided as to whether criminal charges would be filed against Staley.

Staley testified that he was traveling slowly when he started out on the bridge approach, found that his brakes would not hold and felt the car gain momentum until it was going 13 miles an hour when it struck the guard gates. He then applied sand and finding every effort futile, jumped for his life.

His testimony as to the sand was born out by James Slover, a city carline inspector. Andy Gunderson, superintendent of the municipal railway, said several flat spots on the wheels were found when the trucks were raised, showing the brakes had been set and the wheels locked and slid.

Others estimated the speed of the car at from 15 to 20 miles an hour and testified there was a heavy coat of frost or ice on the rails.

## JUSTICE BROWN LEAVES

Justice George M. Brown of the state supreme court left Friday for Roseburg where he will give the eulogy at the funeral services for Robert L. Stephens, who died there Thursday. Mr. Stephens formerly served as sheriff of Douglas county and later was engaged in the shoe business there for many years. Justice Brown resided in Roseburg prior to locating in Salem and had known Mr. Stephens for many years.

## Now is the Time to Begin Tire Economy

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 Colds are dangerous. Stop them at once. Correct their damage. Open the bowels, check the fever, tone the system. You can do that in 24 hours with HILL'S. This way is efficient and complete. It is so well-proved that millions now employ it. It is so superior that we paid \$1,000,000 for it. Don't rely on minor treatments. Deal with a cold in the best way known—and now. At your drug store.

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## Guides

FEW people would care to risk their lives in unknown country without a guide.

Yet every day your pocketbook ventures into the unknown—to the market where products new to you are sold—where worthy and unworthy goods beckon to you alike—where it is even easier to waste your income than to protect it.

Everyone should read advertisements as guides to buying. They point the way to safe purchases. They tell you of the merits of worthy products. They give you a picture map of where to go to get what you want. They save your time, just as they guard your money.

Read the advertisements. Put them to work for you. Buy advertised products and you are on familiar ground all the time.

Advertising removes all doubt from the buyer's path