

# The Oregon Statesman

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**GOD PROVIDES**—And the water in the bottle was spent, and she cast the child under one of the shrubs. . . . And God heard the voice of the lad, and said, What allethee, Hagar? . . . Arise, lift up the lad, . . . for I will make him a great nation. And God opened her eyes and she saw a well of water; and she . . . gave the lad a drink." Gen. 21:15-19.

## WOULD PAY STATE TO MAKE SUGAR

**SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 2.**—Revised figures on the 1925 sugar beet production in the United States, announced by Frank Andrews, local federal statistician, give Utah first place among the states in the yield per acre, instead of second place as in the report first issued. The average yield in Utah was 14.18 tons of beets to the acre.

"Some districts in the state, however, produced averages much above this figure, while a number of individual growers had returns of more than thirty tons per acre. The highest yield reported was 35.96 tons obtained from one acre by a farmer near Honeyville."

Think of that; 71,920 pounds of sugar beets grown on one acre of land! More than 10 tons of sugar from one acre of land, if the sucrose (sugar) content was around the average for the state.

And there are plenty of tracts of farming land in the Salem district that will grow as great tonnages of sugar beets as can be grown in Utah; and with as high percentages of sugar.

And our people ought by all means to be growing such beets and making sugar from them, and using the beet tops and pulp and molasses for feed for stock; especially for dairy cows.

On a small acreage of its land, the state of Oregon could grow the beets to make the sugar for all the state institutions, and have the tops and pulp and molasses to feed to the dairy cows and other stock at the institutions.

And it would pay the state to build and operate a sugar factory with this end in view. The beets might be grown at several of the state institutions, with the use of labor that would otherwise be idle.

The Legislature at its next session would do well to look into this matter. Louisiana owns and operates a cane sugar factory at her penitentiary. More sugar can be taken from an acre of Salem district beets than can be crushed from an acre of cane in Louisiana.

A representative of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company is to be in Salem soon. It is the plan to have him talk at a noon luncheon of the Salem Chamber of Commerce. It is to be hoped that something definite may be started at that time, looking to the building of sugar factories in the Willamette valley.

For it is a matter that ought not to be longer delayed.

## A PRACTICAL PROGRAM

The plans suggested for the benefit of agriculture are as varied as they are numerous. The administration plan consisting of encouragement only of cooperation in marketing lacks sufficient governmental directness to meet with approval of farmers generally. Other plans are being devised by congressmen, which will soon run the gauntlet of congressional examination and debate.

Ex-governor Lowden's last plan, unlike his former plan for aiding agriculture, is meeting with cold reception. His recent suggestion is that a federal board be created to take virtually complete control of the agricultural industry of the country, to care for surplus products through storage for future sales on terms satisfactory to the said board, all losses and expenses to be borne by the producers.

Upon investigation of this plan it is obvious that the government cannot cooperate. Its function is control. The farmer's function would be simply production. He would have under this plan nothing to say or do about marketing which means so much in either profits or losses.

Very different are various plans now successfully operated cooperatively. Under these plans the products are consigned to no one engaged in buying and selling on their own account nor interested in any loans on their crops, and among other features of cooperative control they have a fixed charge for services. They control their own products through their own representatives and obtain loans from the government at fixed rates.

What the farmer wants is neither government coddling, nor federal control. He does need and is entitled to legislation which will give him an even break with other industrial enterprises in costs of transportation and in meeting the competition of cheaper labor of foreign countries which compete with him in the world markets for his surplus. The tariff should be adjusted where necessary to maintain the wage scale of domestic consumers of agricultural products and leave the American grower a fair financial return for his labor and investment.

## EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

An Open Letter Editor Statesman: Child labor in the United States continues even after nation-wide publicity and appeal. In fact counter publicity has deceived many people. It was actually believed in one state where a referendum vote was taken in 1924 on the federal child labor movement, that the proposed law would forbid a parent from requiring a child to work in one state or another.

used in all the states. All people are using goods that children help to make, even down to wrapping paper and string.

Because the state laws forbidding and regulating child labor are good, bad or indifferent, and because the children in states with the weakest laws need instant protection, a federal amendment is a necessity. Such an amendment is now before the state for ratification. A few states have ratified it. More states have voted against it. It awaits action in other states. The amendment is primarily for the children. But it will give needed work to grown people. Let the children learn and play and grow.

National Child Labor days are the last Saturday and Sunday in January. Yours for children's rights. ALICE PARK.

Enough Lumber Yards Now Editor Statesman:

I hear rumors of a proposition for another lumber yard in Salem. Why? Have we not enough lumber yards now? We have four good ones.

What will another lumber yard do? If it does any great amount of business, it will deprive some of our home people of their jobs, and give their jobs to men working in outside mills and logging camps. And it will make it harder sledding for the other lumber yards we have here.

Now, I am in favor of any kind of competition that will bring new people to Salem; that will give us larger pay rolls; a bigger dinner bucket brigade. Absolutely. Let all such new companies and concerns and individuals come, and welcome. Not a straw should be put in their way, even though they come into lines that are already well represented here. We cannot have too many concerns that will give more employment to labor. But let's put the soft pedal on concerns that take away the jobs of the laboring people we already have.

SALEM BOOSTER. Salem, Jan. 18, 1926.

## The Arizona Sheriff

Tales of his adventures, his courage, his humor, his keen intelligence—ad collected by Major Grover F. Sexton. "The Deputy from Yavapai County" How with nimble gun and motor car he brings swift and sure justice to evildoers.



Big Bill Hanson was an odd character, at that. Convicted half a dozen times under the Arizona dry law for bootlegging, he just considered it in the day's business. Wouldn't let a thing like that break up his friendship with Red Gannon, the shooting, two fisted deputy sheriff at Bisbee.

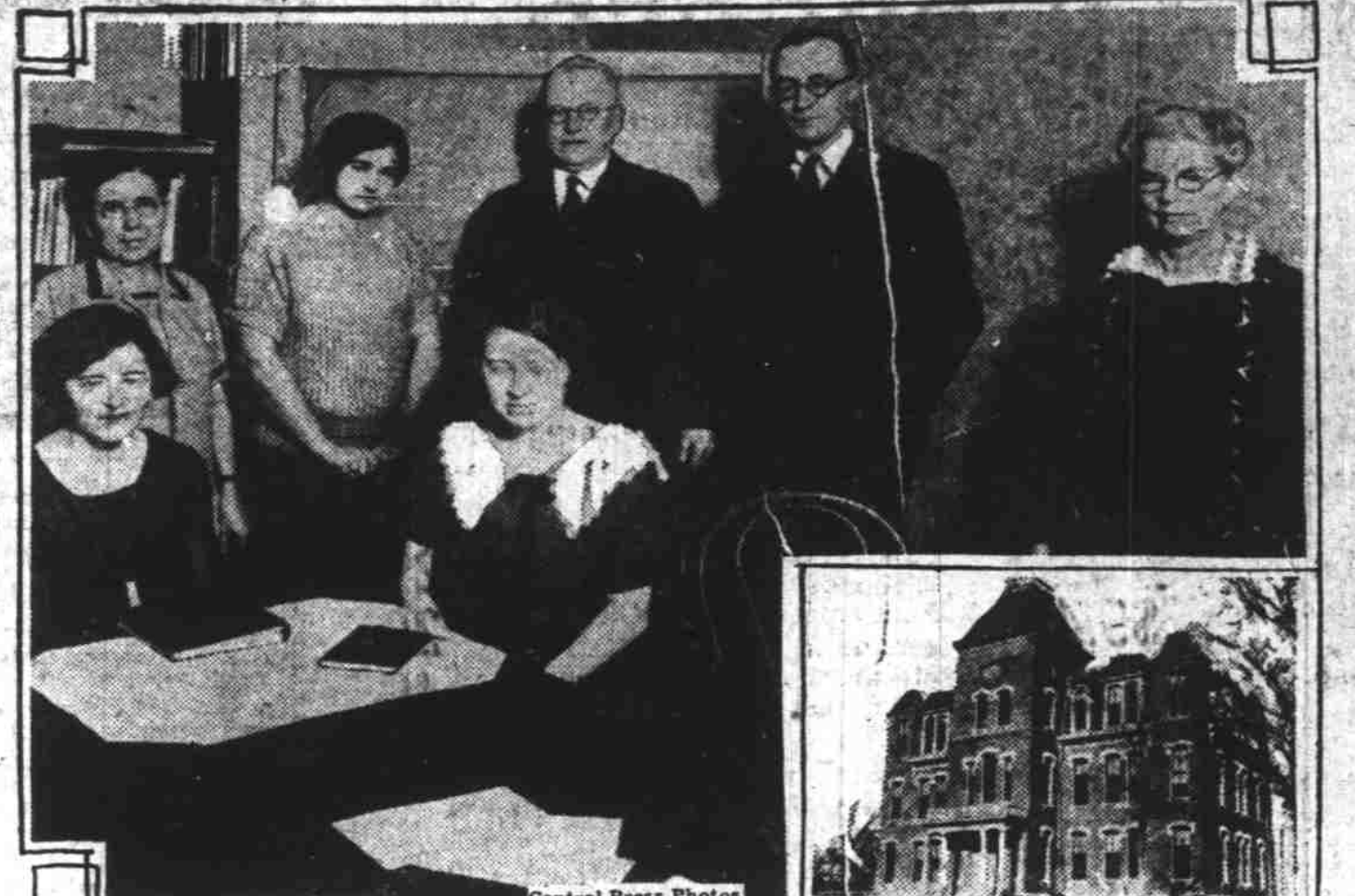
No, sir! Nor with Billy Brakefield, the other deputy, or Johnny Newell, constable. If he was caught, he was caught, that's all. Why shouldn't he even help out his friend, Red, if Red was after another bootlegger?

"Darndest, best natured fellow you ever saw," says Gannon to-day, as he thinks of it. "Well, sir the funnest thing happened that time out on the road to Rodeo, near the New Mexican line. They used to bring in a lot of liquor into dry Arizona, from there."

"We went out on the road to catch Bill, coming in with his big Studebaker filled with smuggled whiskey— Brakefield, Newell and I. "On the way out, we caught two Mexicans in a Ford, drunk as anything you ever saw, the back of the car filled with mescal. Brakefield and Newell had been arguing about something, all the way out. Darndest fellows to argue, those two; they'd get going and plumb forgot where they were. "So they left me with the Ford and the two-soused Mexicans, while they went on ahead with our Studebaker to head off Hanson."

"They deny it to this day, but I swear, I believe they got to arguing out there and just ran right by Hanson, who drew off the road and turned his lights out. "Anyhow, who should I see coming along but Bill and his car-load of liquor. He had old Dutch John with him, who was killed the next year by a Mexican who stole his car and liquor down across the border. "Well, I took Dutch John's gun— Hanson didn't have any with him. I made John sit on the cases in the back seat. I shoved his gun down beside me in the car. "Off the road a little bit went a Ford by us, Hickey split. "Let's get 'em," said Hanson. "I can catch that percolator inside of a mile. "So, after them we goes. It was way past midnight, and they turned their lights out and so did we. Well, we chased them half

## Fifty-Acre College Has Only Two Students



Whether a college for "training of Christian readers" with an enrollment of only two students fulfills requirements of the bequest under which it was founded in 1883, is the basis of a suit being fought out by the late Henry T. Clarke, who deeded to land occupied by Christian Workers' college at Bellevue, revoking, claiming that institution has ceased to be a college. The students, Thelma Crawford and Lucille Krebs, and the directors deny. More students are expected next term, it is explained. One of the buildings on the 50 acre campus is shown.

## SOME SUNDAY SERMONS FROM SALEM PULPITS

Rev. N. K. Tully First Presbyterian Church, Deliverers Strong Sermon on "Why Foreign Missions?"

Why Foreign Missions? Was the subject of Rev. Dr. Tully's sermon at the First Presbyterian church Sunday morning. The goal of history is the redemption of the race. The Gospel of God is the power; the Church of Christ is the instrument; the missionary enterprise is the method. We are for foreign missions for a multitude of reasons:

First, because only five objections have ever been urged against them. Men say we need the money at home, but only those who give abroad give also at home. Men say that we need the workers at home, but only those who send workers abroad inspire workers at home. Men say that the missionaries make few converts, but less than half the male population of the United States ever darken a church door. Men say that the missionaries make mistakes, but what other class of people make no mistakes? Men say that other peoples have their own religions, but, if they are not good enough for us, they are not good enough for them. Second, because of these fundamental factors: The soul's experience in Christ. In proportion as a man is soundly converted he wants to see others converted. Also, just as he knows the needs of the world—its ignorance, poverty and superstition—he longs to bring to men the power of Christ to set them free. Then, there is the command of Christ, "Go!" No Christian can disregard that command without being guilty of the heresy of disobedience, which is worse than the heresy of opinion. Third, Christ can do for other races what he has done for ours. The East is awakening; colonialism is past; the age of cosmopolitanism is here. Race relations must be Christianized. The field is the world; the Church must face its whole task. Finally, "Our God is able." He is "able to subdue all things unto himself," "able to save to the uttermost," "able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask or think." Let us take Him at His word. Let us march forth in the strength of God, with the banner of Christ unfurled. God had one Son, and made Him a missionary; we are to be like Him.

## OREGON RESOURCES FOR OREGON IS CLARK PLEA

(Continued from page 1)

be for law enforcement. We believe in a program of reforestation. Yes, we believe in all that, but there is something else that to us in Oregon all but overshadows these problems in importance.

"We are superior to the south states in resources. Our resources are greater than those of most eastern states. Yet we lag behind them in development. In comparison to some of the eastern states, we are practically unpopulated. There must be reasons for this. "One of the reasons is that the federal government is taking from our state practically all of the money obtained from our resources. I contend that the resources in Oregon held by the federal government ethically belong to the state. I contend that the money derived from them should be used here to develop our resources and to help reduce our taxes. "Do not misunderstand me. This is not an attack upon the conservation policy. The difficulty is in obtaining true conservation. That should be development and proper use, not waste, of energy. "We can't lighten the tax burden when but half the land is in taxation, and no income practically is being derived from the remainder. All our public resources should be held in trust and administered to the people of the state of Oregon. "Finally, let me sum up my speech in this declaration: I believe in Oregon resources for Oregon!"

Eugene—Crystal Ice & Storage company will build \$20,000 warehouse.

## Whose Advertising Bills Do You Pay?

The store that doesn't advertise pays the bill for the one that does.

Every merchant in business pays for advertising, whether he uses it or not. If a competitor's advertising takes any business away from him, the profits he would have made on the lost sale is what his competitor's advertising cost him.

You have, perhaps, wondered how some store can afford to spend such enormous sums for advertising. That is easy to fathom. Their competitor, who doesn't advertise and whose business they take, pays for their advertising.

Say the Jones family is a customer of your store. They have \$60, which they intend to spend with you. They read the advertising of your competitor and are induced to spend their \$60 with him instead of it with you. The store makes 20 per cent, or \$12, on the sale. They deduct, we will say, the \$1 advertising cost and have \$11 profit left. The advertising has cost them nothing, they got back its cost and had \$11 profit they would not have had only for their advertising.

Who paid for this Advertising? Did the advertiser pay? No. He got the cost back, and profits besides. Did the purchaser pay? No. He paid only the regular price.

Then who did pay?

The store that did not advertise paid for his competitor's advertising. He not only paid for the other fellow's advertising, but he paid out of his cash drawer the profit his competitor made on the sale. The store that doesn't advertise pays the advertising bill for the one that does. He pays in loss of sales, profits, and increased costs.

The store that loses business through not advertising has such high overhead and unit sale cost that it cannot possibly sell goods as cheaply as the store that increases its sales and reduces its cost with advertising.

cent at once. This is necessary, in order to accommodate the barrelling business. Other increases will have to be made each year for the same reason. There could not be great growth in the berry business without more cold storage facilities.

Mr. McLaughlin, hop farmer, banker, cold storage man and capitalist, made his friend, Louis Lachmund, his residuary legatee, no account of gratitude for help in developing his properties. Mr. McLaughlin died a short time ago. Many people imagined that Mr. Lachmund would immediately come into possession of a large sum of money. Far from it. Mr. McLaughlin made many bequests, running up above \$150,000. The most all to be paid, and many other things besides in the way of inheritance taxes, etc., before Mr. Lachmund can have a cent. So he will have his hands full for several years, in getting the bequests paid. But Mr. Lachmund, with good management and good luck, will have some very valuable property left. But he will have to be a good farmer and a shrewd business man in many ways to bring about his final reward. It can be imagined that under the management of the wrong kind of a residuary legatee, there might be no residuary legatee.

Of course any stockholder of the second linen mill company who wants to participate in the ownership of the land near the site, purchased in order to get the site, will have the chance.

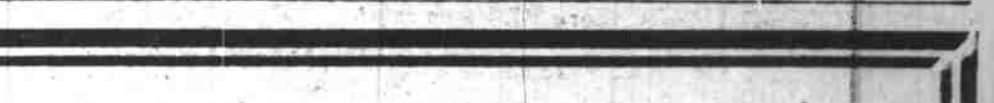
Albany—Contracts for cold-packing 11,500 barrels of berries in 1926.

Oregon City—Paper mills pay Christmas bonuses of two days wages to all employes.

When you don't want anything, it is easy to get it.

## That Cold may linger long or may be Ended in a Day

Colds, if neglected, may lead to disaster. Last year they led to 150,000 deaths. They usually lead to days of discomfort. It is folly to neglect them. A cold can be ended in 24 hours in the right way. That right way is HILL'S. It stops the cold, checks the fever, opens the bowels, ends the headache. Then it tones the entire system. HILL'S is so quick and efficient that millions have come to adopt it. It is so superior that we paid \$1,000,000 for it. Take it as soon as the cold begins. The sooner you take it, the quicker the results. You can end a cold, and all the results of the cold, in 24 hours with HILL'S. And without any ill results. Get a box now—get the genuine—and prove this as millions have done. At your drug store.



25¢ —is the right price to pay for a good tooth paste— LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE Large Tube 25¢