

# The Oregon Statesman

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**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS**—"If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay \* thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger, or a sojourner; that he may live with thee." Lev. 25:35.

## WE SHOULD MAKE BAGS

Higher prices for jute bags for sugar and grain and other products is sending the experts of the United States Department of Agriculture men in similar stations throughout the civilized countries and colonies of the world after a suitable substitute for jute for making bags—

And many are being found. Jute is a product of India. Its former almost exclusive use for making cheap bags has been due principally to the fact that the processes of preparing the fiber have been carried on principally by hand labor, and that kind of labor is low, down to the starvation point for nearly any other country, in India.

Now it is found that jute may be successfully grown in the south Atlantic and gulf sections of the United States, and that machinery may be used in preparing the fiber.

It is found also that two substitutes for jute, both of which will last longer than jute, are grown in that section of our country. One is aramina (urena lobata), of the mallow family, an aggressive weed in Florida, called "Caesar weed," the fiber of which is used in Brazil for making coffee sacks; the fiber being prepared by machinery in that country. Also it is used for making sacks in Cuba, being prepared there by hand labor. The other is sunn hemp, which flourishes in southern Florida. It is a legume and improves the soil and kills the weeds.

The new substitutes have been found by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, both of which may be grown in various sections of this country. One is chingma, called China jute, produced in the northern part of China; in Manchuria, with a climate like that of parts of Oregon. The other is ambari, known in the British market as "Deacon hemp," grown in the Madras presidency, India.

A number of other substitutes for hemp have been found, some of which would grow in our country and some of which would not; among the latter the coir or outside husk of the coconut, giving a strong, pliable fiber for making rope or bags.

And including the hemp such as we have grown here on our Labish beaverdam lands, and which comes principally from Italy—the fiber of which goes largely into boat sails, the linings of rubber boots and shoes and clothing of various kinds, and into the making of the higher quality of grain sacks; in fact, into hundreds of commercial articles—and is used much in connection with or as a substitute for the coarser flax fiber manufactures; is used much even by the mills of the great Belfast linen district.

Any of our Salem district lands will grow hemp; the richer the soil the more abundant the crop. Will grow hemp as fine as Italy can produce. And special American Machinery can be had for preparing this hemp fiber in several ways. It is now possible to produce the hemp fiber by the use of machinery throughout its processes, from the ground up to the fiber.

We could produce the fiber here at a profit and sell it at a third of the price of spinning flax tow. Could sell it at lower than 5 cents a pound. Could produce it in unlimited quantities. And we could manufacture the sacks here, perhaps at a cost to compete with even Indian jute bags; with the advantage of making a product far above the quality of the jute bags.

It is more than possible that this official investigation of substitutes for Indian jute fiber may lead to a gigantic hemp growing and manufacturing industry in the Salem district, extending throughout western Oregon and Washington and northern California, where the natural conditions for growing and preparing the raw product are ideal. Hemp as we produce it here is a big brother of fiber flax, needing much the same natural conditions for its growth and for the preparation of the fiber.

## CANE DISTRICT TRYING BEETS

The leaders of sugar cane growing in Louisiana are experimenting with sugar beet growing—

And some beets pulled on the J. Supplies' Sons plantation in West Baton Rouge parish last week showed a sucrose (sugar) content of 9.70 per cent, with 76.7 purity. That percentage of sugar content is considerably higher than the sugar cane crop of Louisiana averaged last year.

And the samples pulled were not full grown. This is interesting to Salem district farmers, because many of them know they can grow beets here with about double the sugar content shown by the Louisiana samples. If the Louisiana sugar cane growers decide to abandon cane and take up beets for their raw product in their sugar industry, on account of the larger yield of sucrose (sugar) to the acre, the farmers of the Salem district can surely consider helping to establish the beet sugar industry here—

And for further reasons, among them the fact that sugar beets make a fine cultivated rotation crop, the tops make a wonderful dairy and live stock feed; the molasses and pulp from the factory are excellent in stock feeding, and the beet sugar growing and manufacturing industries employ many laborers and take local raw materials, thus keeping

practically all the money at home, aiding prosperity and growth in many indirect ways.

Salem's next major industry should be a beet sugar factory.

## THESE MEN FROM U. S. HELP TO PLAN ARMS LIMITATION PARLEY



The seven United States delegates to the preliminary meeting of the powers who will aid in arrangements for disarmament conference.

### U. S. MEMBERS PARLEY QUALIFIED

(Continued from page 1.)

accompanied President Harding on the trip to Alaska which ended with Harding's death.

Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, chairman of the executive committee of the naval general board, a Virginian, and since his graduation from the naval academy at Annapolis has seen nearly 20 years of sea service. He served in the Spanish-American war and commanded the patrol force of the Atlantic fleet in the world war. In 1922 he was placed in command of the United States fleet, a combination of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, with the rank of admiral. He headed the court of inquiry into loss of the Shenandoah.

Allen Welsh Dulles, 33, is chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs in the state department and is one of the "career" men of the foreign service. He comes by his diplomatic leanings naturally. His grandfather was General John W. Foster, head of American diplomatic missions abroad, adviser to Li Hung Chang in the Japanese-Chinese peace negotiations, and secretary of state under President Benjamin Harrison. Dulles' uncle by marriage is Robert Lansing, former secretary of state.

Brigadier General Harry A. Smith is a Kansan. He was graduated from West Point in 1891, and seven years later went to the Cuban front in the Spanish-American war as a major in the 21st Kansas Infantry. He continued active service in the Philippines and in the World war held several important commands in the A. E. F. He is a graduate of the army war college and the army staff college and a distinguished graduate of the army school of the line besides being a recipient of the distinguished service medal.

Rear Admiral Andrew Theodore Long graduated from the naval academy in 1887. He has frequently represented the United States in international conferences. He was liaison officer between our naval forces in Europe and the supreme war council in the world war. He was attached to the American peace conference at Paris and attended the traffic-in-arms conference last year. He has been

**HAROLD LLOYD**  
 FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE!  
 Harold's in again!  
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shock tonight through the announcement that it had been decided to postpone the summons for a national assembly for the purpose of selecting a new president.

## Continued Prosperity for Printing Industry—Lynch

INDIANAPOLIS.—The printing industry in the last year has escaped the slump usually anticipated after a period of exceptional business activity and indications are that the present era of prosperity will continue. Indefinitely, said James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical union. Mr. Lynch has just completed the checking of reports from all important jurisdictions of the union.

"The old cycle of business boom, slump and recovery seems to be a thing of the past," Mr. Lynch said. "Prosperity is making a long visit with America and, barring some unforeseen development, we are going to enjoy flourishing business for many more months. If employment in all lines could be more fully stabilized, we would be Governor's Mansion is Not Like 'Home' to Nellie Ross

CHEYENNE.—The gubernatorial mansion of Wyoming is not like "home" to Governor Nellie Ross.

Mrs. Ross has lived three years in the mansion provided by Wyoming for its state executives, two of them while her husband was governor and for the last year as his elected successor.

Despite the mansion's magnificence, Mrs. Ross says "it is not like my modest home, where I lived from the early days of marriage and where my children grew up." The fireplace of her own home is the chief thing she misses in her occupancy of the gubernatorial dwelling.

A visitor to a country village went into the post office and, with the object of getting into conversation, asked the postmaster what his views were on vegetarianism.

"Haven't any views of that kind," replied the official innocently, "but I've got some fine postcards of the new farm house, the church, and the library."

A young lawyer, pleading his first case, had been retained by a farmer to prosecute a railway company for killing twenty-four hogs. He wanted to impress the jury with the magnitude of the injury.

"Twenty-four hogs, gentlemen. Twenty-four; twice the number there in the jury box."

## HORSES DESTROY RANGE

PORTLAND, May 20.—(By Associated Press.)—More than 50,000 head of wild, useless and abandoned horses are wasting and destroying the ranges of Oregon to the detriment of the cattle and sheepmen. E. N. Kavanaugh, assistant district forest supervisor testified before the Oregon public service commission today.

## DEADLY GAS TAKES LIFE OF SLAYER

(Continued from page 1.)

of the hydrocyanic acid sprayed into the concrete death vault in which Jukich sat strapped to a chair.

No torture of the body marked this man's passing, in the opinion of spectators. If there was any pain, Jukich did not betray it. His face remained calm, a faint smile playing around his lips. It seemed as though he was simply lulled into a deep and restful sleep. The charge of acid was pumped into the chamber at 10:56 a. m., turn-into gas immediately in the tem-

perature of 80 degrees. As the grayish fumes curled around his head, Jukich inhaled deeply and leaned forward. Thirty seconds later he was unconscious. Just two and one-half minutes from that time prison physicians said that life was totally extinct. Eyeballs rolling far back in the sockets conveyed the message to these professional men that a corpse was within the room.

Hydrocyanic gas, used in California to eliminate pests in fruit trees, is the approved gas for use in the lethal chamber. It comes in liquid form and by means of a compressor is turned to gas and permitted to flow into the rather large room that is used as the death chamber.

When Gee Jon, a Chinese tong slayer, was executed February 8, 1924, he provided a means of testing out Nevada's scheme, and the details as worked out at that time will remain practically the same at the next executions.

Gee Jon was strapped in a large wooden chair in the death chamber. Outside of the stone building in which he sat a curious throng of prison officials and newspapermen peered through a small window which looked in directly on the face of the condemned Chinaman. He apparently

was little concerned that the end had come and stared back at the curious crowd outside. In a room adjoining that in which Gee Jon was placed the compressor was in readiness, and at the signal of the warden the pump was put into play and the gas forced into the room. A light hiss could be heard as the gas escaped and Gee Jon, wondering, perhaps, at the sound, turned his head. At that moment the gas reached his nostrils, and with a jerk his head dropped, his chin resting upon his chest. His eyes rolled as his head dropped, and to those on the outside it appeared that death had been instantaneous.

When the gas was cleared from the room the body was removed and placed in a temporary morgue and within a short time was buried.

One physician, following the execution, asserted that he could revive the Chinese tong slayer. But prison officials refused him the opportunity. Death came to the Chinaman, the physician claimed, by exposure. He meant Gee Jon had been buried alive.

Other doctors, however, scoffed at the idea. But the statement still lives and all Nevada is interested in the executions now planned.

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