

# The Oregon Statesman

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SINCERE SERVICE—"Fear the Lord, and serve Him in sincerity and in truth." Jon. 24:14.

THE LAW'S DELAY

In reminding the reader of the anniversary of the prison break, in The Statesman of yesterday morning, the news force overlooked one important fact—

And this is the fact: A year ago yesterday there was a prison break, in which two faithful guards lost their lives, and two of the four escaping convicts, convicted of their murder, yet languish in their guarded cells at the prison, and there is no telling how long they will thus remain, through the law's delays—

And in all these long months the fact that they must be kept under strict guard has cost the taxpayers of Oregon \$350 a month, for the salaries of the three guards serving on eight hour shifts, and the incidental expenses connected therewith.

This is not an argument against the Anglo-Saxon principle of the right of an accused person to be tried by a jury of his peers, nor against the rules made for the protection of accused persons against every chance for a miscarriage of justice.

But a year is a long time, and \$350 a month is a good deal of money to be spent that might otherwise be kept in the pockets of the taxpayers of the state—

And still no end of the expense in sight.

Nor is this all, by any means. The expenses of trials and appeals and petitions for rehearings and what not must be taken into account.

It would be worth all this cost, if it were for the purpose of protecting the rights of a person possibly wrongly accused.

But is this such a case? Is it not rather merely a legal quibble; the "dividing of a hair from the south to the southwest side"—rank case of legal hairsplitting and sparing for time? And time that is money for the people who must sit by and see the useless and interminable spending of it—their money?

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY SERIES

Article 11; Strength in Numbers

(The following is taken from the columns of the American Economist of May 7th last.)

Buried in the endless columns of the Congressional Record, recently, was a little speech by Senator Smoot, laying bare how a reduction in the duty on sugar would operate, if made. He quoted a Havana cable quoting President Machado as urging a reduction, "which would hardly be felt by the American producers and would benefit the consumers." Then Senator Smoot quoted the following from statements put out in March, this year:

"Statements by the executives of the American Sugar Refining Co., largest of the refiners and distributors of Cuban sugar, cast a light on the reason behind such investments. They say their company made a profit of nearly \$2,000,000 on its Cuban investments in the last year, and propose further to develop the Cuban properties."

"In 1925 the company's own plantations produced 13 per cent of its raw sugar requirements, and this percentage is to be increased. This was in a year of exceptionally low prices and a huge Cuban crop. Yet the company showed a profit of \$4,000,000 in its refining department, with a total income for the year in excess of \$7,000,000 after paying the American tariff requirements."

"President Ogallie, of the Cuban Cane Sugar corporation, stated at the annual meeting of his stockholders that profits would be increased by \$2,000,000 a year if they could get the American tariff removed, with corresponding profits from any reduction that might be maintained."

So, the profits of the Cuban Cane Sugar corporation would be increased \$12,000,000 a year if it could get the American tariff removed from raw sugar imported! What would the American public get? Higher priced sugar, beyond a doubt! Instead of enriching the national treasury, as the collection of the duty does now, with no expense to the American people, it would enrich a private corporation, instead. Senator Smoot's comment is illuminating and intensely interesting. He said:

"The American sugar refiners who control Cuban crops are never going to allow, unless it becomes absolutely necessary, the price of cane to advance beyond just what they want it to be. In other words, they can make their profits in Cuba or they can make them at the refineries in New York. Today there may be seen on the windows of many grocery stores a sign reading 'Sugar, 5 cents a pound,' and that is the retail price. I wonder if there is any other commodity produced in the United States that is so low in price, even lower than before the war. I know of none; and I want to say now that if it were not for the tariff on sugar today there would not be a single sugar concern in the United States but what would be in the hands of a receiver. And bear in mind the statement read by me in the statement to the stockholders of the refining company, that if it had not been for the tariff they would have made \$12,000,000 more, and the consumer never would have gotten any relief if the tariff was reduced; but the sugar refiners, who control the situation, are the ones that would have obtained the benefit, as the president of the company says in this statement to the stockholders."

"Mr. President, we all know what the trouble down in Cuba is. People there have been investing their money by tens of millions of dollars in buying land with the avowed purpose of controlling the sugar industry of the world—not of America alone, but of the world. Of course, the immense crop of sugar raised in European countries, in Java, and all over the world has prevented them from doing what they will ultimately do if they can—destroy the sugar industry in the United States. If that ever happens, God help the people, for what they will have to pay for their sugar when that shall have been accomplished no man can tell."

What further comment is necessary?

Happily, President Coolidge has looked into the sugar situation and has decided that the existing tariff on imported raw sugar shall be maintained for the benefit of the people of the United States, an incident of which would be the opportunity now existing for American farmers to produce sugar at a small profit, and to export it.

The above is printed partly for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that there is a real necessity for increasing the beet sugar production of the United States—

One reason being the necessity of having a larger massed

influence for the maintenance of the present protective tariff on sugar—

Or a higher tariff rate. Especially as to the unjust differential enjoyed under false pretenses by the sugar refiners along the Atlantic seaboard bringing their raw cane sugars from Cuba. But that is another story to be referred to in this series.

There are 250,000 farmers in the United States growing sugar beets. If we had five times that many, the United States would be self contained in sugar, counting the present population and per capita consumption—

For continental United States consumes 6,000,000 tons of sugar per annum, or about 111 pounds per capita. Of this tonnage our beet sugar factories turn out about a million tons, and our cane sugar refineries in Louisiana, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines about a million tons. The other four million tons come from Cuba in the raw sugar form, to be refined on the Atlantic and gulf coasts; excepting for negligible amounts from Central and South American and other outside countries.

If we had five times 250,000 farmers growing sugar beets in the United States, they and their communities and the factory people and their connections would form a massed influence that would make unlikely if not impossible any change in the tariff rates on sugar, excepting to increase them or iron out the present injustices.

That is a thing altogether desirable. The United States and England are the only large countries buying the bulk of their sugar supplies abroad, and England is now giving tariff protection and subsidies about equal to the average wholesale price of sugar in this country—

In an attempt to make her country self contained in sugar, and is making greater progress in this respect than is the United States. The same is true of Ireland.

We must have more beet sugar factories in the United States, and more sugar beet growers, for many sufficient reasons, not the least of which is in order to keep from having the present industry destroyed by the commercial corsairs of Wall Street who control the raw sugar production of Cuba and the refining of Cuban raw sugar in the United States—

And the logical place for the next big expansion in this line is the Willamette valley, beginning in Salem. This is inevitably to be the sugar bowl of the United States, if the industry is to expand, or even to certainly survive, in this country.

The new refinery being built at Portland, for raw sugars from the Philippines and Hawaii, will help in securing the desired massed influence; and it will no doubt be a successful concern, if well managed, and still more successful if full justice can be obtained as to the rates on raw sugars from Cuba.

General Markets

LIVESTOCK

PORLAND, Ore., Aug. 12.—(By Associated Press)—Cattle: Receipts 287 (25) through 31st; calves, 100; lambs, 12; hogs, 1,000; sheep, 1,000; goats, \$8@12.50; medium \$7@8; common \$6@5.50; cutters and cutters steers \$5@6; heifers common and medium \$4.50@7; calves, goats, \$8@10.50; lambs, \$6@8.50; hogs, 1,000; low cutters and cutters \$2@4.25. Bulls, good beef (yearlings excluded) \$3@5.75; common and medium (temper) \$3@4.50; calves, \$4@6; over, medium to choice \$4.50@6.50; methods excluded) \$7.50@10.50; bulls and common \$6@8.50. Vealers, medium and choice \$10@12.50; lambs, \$6@8.50@10; goats, \$6@10; hogs, receipts \$14.95 (1750 through) 25 cents lower. Heavy weight (250 to 300 pounds) medium, good, and choice \$12.25@14.50; light weight (200 to 250 pounds) medium, good, and choice \$12.25@14.50; light weight (150 to 200 pounds) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (100 to 150 pounds) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (50 to 100 pounds) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (25 to 50 pounds) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (10 to 25 pounds) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (5 to 10 pounds) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1 to 5 pounds) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/2 to 1 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/4 to 1/2 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/8 to 1/4 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/16 to 1/8 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/32 to 1/16 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/64 to 1/32 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/128 to 1/64 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/256 to 1/128 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/512 to 1/256 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/1024 to 1/512 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/2048 to 1/1024 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/4096 to 1/2048 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/8192 to 1/4096 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/16384 to 1/8192 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/32768 to 1/16384 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/65536 to 1/32768 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/131072 to 1/65536 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/262144 to 1/131072 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/524288 to 1/262144 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/1048576 to 1/524288 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/2097152 to 1/1048576 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/4194304 to 1/2097152 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/8388608 to 1/4194304 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/16777216 to 1/8388608 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/33554432 to 1/16777216 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/67108864 to 1/33554432 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/134217728 to 1/67108864 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/268435456 to 1/134217728 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/536870912 to 1/268435456 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/107374184 to 1/536870912 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/214748368 to 1/107374184 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; light weight (1/429496736 to 1/214748368 pound) medium, good, and choice \$14@15.50; 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