

SEVENTY-SIXTH YEAR

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## OPPRESSED CHINA FIGHTS JUST WAR

The World Cannot Exist Half  
Slave and Half Free,  
Says Salem Man

Editor Statesman:  
To be able to understand the situation in China it is necessary to consider its civilization, the physical and moral makeup of its inhabitants and the peculiar geography of that country.

China is composed of 4,000,000 square miles, much larger than the United States of America; the western and southern part is very hilly and unproductive, while the eastern part is rich both in fertile soil and natural resources. The population is estimated at nearly 400,000,000 people, one-fourth of the world's population, and some parts are most densely populated. Eighty per cent of the population belongs to the agricultural class, while 20 per cent are made up of scholars, artists, merchants, servants and soldiers. The average Chinese farm consists of 4 1/2 acres of irrigated land which is in a high state of cultivation and is farmed very intensively. A native of China can labor longer under extreme weather conditions than any other human being on earth. As a whole the Chinese are very industrious, economical and intelligent.

We have records of Chinese civilization for over 4,000 years. Spinning, weaving, dyeing, rearing of silk worms, iron mining, tea trading, horse and cattle trading, manufacturing of forks, spades, sickles, needles, beds, steamers, mirrors, flat irons, pencils, and many other things were known in China 1000 years before Christ. There has, however, been very little change in the methods of living for the last 3,000 years and the natural resources of that country are still untouched.

China was ruled successively by 24 dynasties of emperors, the teachings of Confucius taking the place of a constitution. As a whole the Chinese were governed peacefully and only 24 times in 4,000 years was it found necessary to change the dynasties.

**The Opium War**  
The Chinese maintained a strict isolation from all foreigners. During the year 1800 Great Britain sent more envoys to China for the purpose of negotiating commerce treaties, but the Chinese government refused to have any dealings with foreign barbarians. At that time the principal merchandise was opium imported by English merchants to China. This drug was thought by the Chinese government to lead to the physical deterioration of its inhabitants, and a law was created strictly prohibiting the sale of opium. Many British and a few Chinese merchants began smuggling opium into China and in 1839 the whole stock of opium in Canton was con-

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## DANISH KING SETS HIS ROYAL FAVOR

Bicycles Now Move in Best  
of Society in Denmark;  
True Other Places

COPENHAGEN.—(AP)—Bicycles move in good society in Denmark. The king and all the younger members of the royal family as well as leaders in all walks of life use a wheel.

The same is true in Holland and in the fat sections of Belgium and North Prussia. Good roads and easy grades make a bicycle the easiest means of getting about on short trips. Princess Juliana of Holland, is a keen cyclist, and the Dutch queen Wilhelmina has often been seen pedaling herself about her country home near Apeldoorn.

All over Denmark and Holland ladies in their best gowns bicycle to teas and evening parties. Since short skirts have become so fashionable society women find no difficulty in using wheels without danger to their gowns.

Churches, theaters and shops must provide bicycle parking space for wheels as men, women and children go everywhere on bicycles. Motor cars are relatively rare in the flat countries along the Baltic and North Seas. It is only the very rich who can afford motor cars because of the high prices of locally produced cars and the heavy import duties on foreign-made automobiles.

Bicycles are used to a great extent in England but more in a way of sports. Many Englishmen find pleasure in taking long bicycle rides into the country in fine weather.

## AMERICAN FIELDS OF HONOR OVERSEAS



THE SOMME AND BELGIUM

American Military Cemeteries at Bony, France, and at Waerghem, in Flanders.

By Richard Seelye Jones

Two remarkable sentiments attach themselves to the two American military cemeteries in France which lie to the north of Paris, toward Brussels, and are not reached on the more usual tours of the battlefields to the eastward of the French capital.

"They broke the Hindenburg line" will always seem the natural epitaph for those Yanks who lie forever in the valley of the Somme, at Bony.

"They fell in Flanders fields" is the literal as well as the figurative title of those who lie in Waerghem, in Belgium, 19 miles south of Ghent.

There are 1826 Americans reposing at Bony, which is 11 miles south of St. Quentin, toward Cambrai, and is officially called the Somme American military cemetery. There are 365 resting at Waerghem, and this is officially called Flanders Field American military cemetery, the one American cemetery in Belgium. The men of two Yankee divisions won this ground, fighting under orders of King Albert as a unit of the army of Belgium.

The proceedings of the constitutional convention and the debates have been gathered into a book by Chas. H. Carey of Portland. The daily reports of the convention were made up in three parts. First, the official report of the secretary. Second, the report in the Oregon Statesman. Third, that in the Oregonian. The report in The Statesman was usually the longest, and the best.

Came the last day of the convention; that body was ready to vote on the adoption of the Oregon Constitution which had been framed. At this point, concluding the whole matter, The Statesman report contained the following:

Mr. Grover, from special committee, reported enrolled constitution and moved its adoption.

Mr. Smith said, before the question is taken upon that motion, I desire to detain the convention whilst I review the whole instrument briefly. The people, sir, of the territory sent us up here to prepare a constitution for their consideration and adoption. No work—no labor pertaining to time and sublimity matters, is more important than that upon which we have been engaged. To frame the fundamental law of the land, to prepare a constitution which is to regulate and govern all other laws, and all the institutions of the country for an indefinite period of time, is a work of magnitude and of abiding importance.

For some four years last past, this proposition has been from time to time submitted to the people—whether they would authorize a convention to frame a constitution for a state government. Three several times the people returned a negative answer to the proposition, but finally at the election last June the people of the territory of Oregon, by an overwhelming majority, authorized the holding of this convention for the purpose of framing a constitution. The reflection which the people have had—the discussion incident to the repeated submission of this question to the popular consideration of the country, and the changes which had taken place in the country in the year immediately preceding the submission of this question last June, led, I repeat, a large majority of the people of the country to the conclusion that their present and prospective interests required that they should take this step—that the time had now fully arrived when the interests of this people required that they should throw off this state of colonial dependence and assume their proper position in the Union of the American states.

What, sir, prompted the people to move with such remarkable unanimity as characterized their action at the last election when they authorized the holding of this con-

vention, by Robert C. Lee, of New York, Department France Convention Officer for this state. A proud fleet of 28 of the best and largest ocean liners in transatlantic service will carry the veterans overseas.

A week spent at sea, minus reveille, detail, abandon ship drill, and other troublesome duties of

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## NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK ANNOUNCED

Purpose to Promote Interest  
and Arouse Enthusiasm  
in Planting

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special.)—National Garden Week, which has the endorsement of President Coolidge and of Secretary Herbert Hoover, is announced for April 17-24 by Miss Vida Newsom of Columbus, Ind., chairman of the garden committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "The United States of America—Garden Nation of the World in 1930," is the ambitious slogan of the committee.

"The purpose of National Garden Week is to promote interest and arouse enthusiasm in the planting of gardens as an ennobling avocation, a contribution to the joy of the individual and the community and as an attribute of good citizenship," said Miss Newsom.

In an effort to have some recognition given National Garden Week by each of the 14,000 member clubs of the General Federation, Miss Newsom offers the following widely diversified suggestions: Organize a garden club or form a garden department in your club, have a speaker on some phase of gardening or flower culture, adopt a civic flower and encourage its growth in private and public grounds; enlist the interest and cooperation of churches, schools, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves, encourage competitive activities in the raising of flower gardens, vegetable gardens, window boxes, lawns and land scraping home grounds, secure prizes from local dealers in seeds, garden tools, etc., have a flower show, arrange for free distribution of seeds and cuttings to

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## HOLLYWOOD TRIP OF MAUDE GWYNN

Salem's Representative on  
the Delightful Journey  
Writes About It

By Maude Gwynn

The trip to Hollywood given by the Paramount Studios and the Bell Line Stages was a big success. Every effort possible for our pleasure and comfort was provided. The weather was perfect. The journey over the mountains was one never to be forgotten. There were twelve in our party, and it certainly was a jolly, care-free bunch. The boy from Tacoma, Wash., and the girl from Everett, Wash., were the life of the party. Mrs. Wallace Jessup, of Bremerton, Wash., was a wonderful chaperone.

We stopped at every point of interest, Mt. Shasta being the most beautiful. At various towns we were greeted by prominent business men.

After leaving Medford we were very anxious to get to San Francisco, and traveled until late that night. We had quite a thrill trying to catch the ferry at Vallejo. About ten miles north of there we had engine trouble and only had a few minutes in which to reach the ferry. However, by phoning ahead and asking them to hold it for five minutes, we arrived there in time. From Vallejo we hurried to catch the ferry at Oakland. After we were all safe on the ferry, the crowd went up on deck. The wind was strong and very cold. The different colored lights along the bay made a beautiful sight.

Upon our arrival in Frisco we went direct to the Hotel Turpin, where we retired for the night.

We departed next day at 11:00 a. m. and were joined at Oakland by the president of the Bell Line Stage Co., H. E. Shere, who accompanied us to Los Angeles.

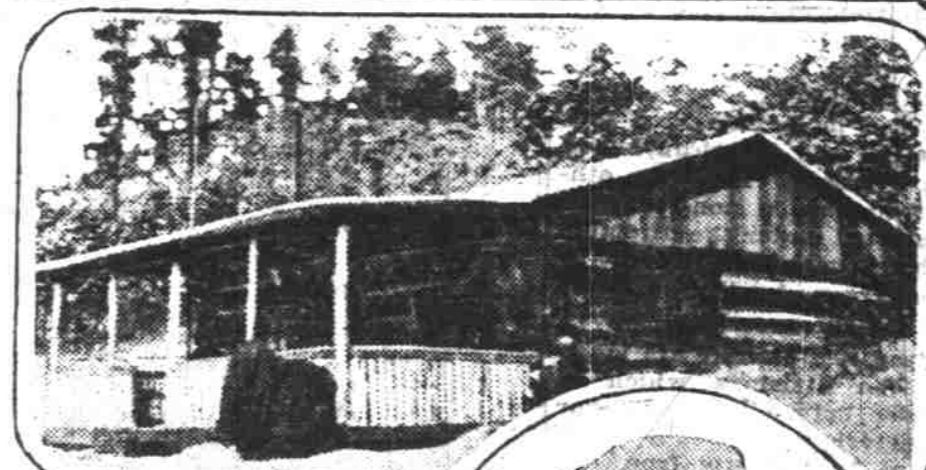
Given Royal Reception

Our next stop of interest was Fresno, Calif. As we entered there we were greeted by a delegation of citizens and accompanied by state officials. We were introduced to the manager of one of the theaters and two reporters of the "Republican" newspaper. After dinner the party was invited to attend a dance at the "Rainbow" pavilion. It is one of the most beautiful dance halls I have ever seen, and we had a splendid time. We retired that night at the Hotel Sequoia.

We departed early next morning, as we were anxious to arrive in Hollywood. It was a long tire-some drive over the mountains and some of us got sick. The flowers along the road were simply beautiful, every color imaginable. This was also the first time some of the group had seen an orange or olive tree, and it was quite a delight to them. The orange trees were especially beautiful, bearing their blossoms and

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## POET ESCAPES CIVILIZATION



Badger Clark and His Cabin

HOT SPRINGS, S. D.—Badger Clark, poet, has fled from civilization, taking refuge in a cabin in the fastnesses of wilderness and mountains.

Clark, probably the best known poet of the northwest, author of "The Cowboy's Prayer," "The Glory Trail," and the rest of the poems that make up his latest volume of poems, "Sun and Saddle Leather," has taken a cabin in the Black Hills miles from the nearest town and there has set himself to work at preparing another volume of verse for his publishers.

Some months ago the poet reached the decision that civilization was coddling his genius and that he needed solitude in the woods and hills. While making a lecture tour, he began making arrangements for the cabin in which he now lives, a hermit.

The poet walks 10 miles to the nearest town, Custer, for his food, and cuts his own firewood, and tramps much through snow-laden trails, in his pursuit of Pegasus.

A greater recognition of music than ever before by the school superintendents of the country was manifested in the recent meeting at Dallas, Texas, of the department of superintendence in the National Educational association. That recognition was voiced officially in one of the resolutions passed by the convention, wherein music and art were declared to be fundamental in the education of our children. This action on music was called forth by a series of striking musical programs, the spot of which was the second annual appearance of the National High School Orchestra. In the resolution, the educators made the following statement:

"We would record our full approval of the fine musical programs and art exhibits in connection with this convention. They are good evidence that we are rightly coming to regard music, art and other similar subjects as fundamental in the education of American children. We recommend that they be given everywhere equal consideration and support with other basic subjects."

Of especial educational significance was the appearance of the National High School orchestra before the convention, for an opportunity was provided for demonstrating to the executive heads of America's schools the degree of artistic skill that is possible in the artistic field among high school students.

A total of 268 players from 38 states made up this super symphony orchestra. There were fifty first violins, fifty second violins, 32 violas, 22 cellos, 19 double basses, 12 flutes, 10 clarinets, eight oboes, seven bas-

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## New Beacon Light Able to Pierce Mist or Cloud

BERLIN.—(AP)—A new beacon light, which is described as visible through mist and clouds and is easily distinguished from street lamps, is now in wide use in Germany to mark flying fields.

While the new light, known as the "Neon" tube, is used chiefly for marking boundaries and obstacles, a report says it also has enough power to aid in illuminating the fields and consumes very little electricity, an advantage of particular value in the marking out of a flying path along which the lights are left burning all night.

As guide posts for flyers, the tubes are mounted about 10 kilometers apart and are operated

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## HISTORICAL FACTS ON REPEATING GUNS

Says Custer's Men at Last  
Battle Had Spencer Repeating  
Carbines

In the report of a lecture published in The Statesman of Feb. 17th last, there were statements said to have been made that were not facts but evidently the result of erroneous information, unfortunately.

General Custer's men in the battle of the Little Big Horn in which they were all killed except the Indian scout, Curly, were armed with Spencer repeating carbines and not with Springfield rifles, which are more suited to infantry than cavalry.

The statement said to have been made that the Indians could have clubbed all of General Custer's men to death is just simply preposterous, as with their effective guns the men could have killed all of the Indians engaged with out any serious loss.

The Indians who wiped out General Custer's men were mostly mounted and rode in circles with their horses on the run, which made them most difficult marks for the soldiers.

As to the use of repeating rifles in the Civil war, they were used to some extent in that war as early as 1862 and proved exceedingly effective in the battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines in Virginia, though only a few regiments were supplied with them.

The army under General Buell in the fall of 1862 was supplied with quite a number of repeating rifles, for the winter saw them in the hands of his men shortly before the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. Repeating rifles were also used at the battle of Chickamauga in 1863, so I am informed.

After the battle of Nashville in December, 1864, General Thomas placed General Wilson in command of all the cavalry forces with directions to raid through Tennessee and Alabama, and General Wilson gathered an army corps of three divisions, and he states in his history of that raid that every man of his corps was armed with repeating rifles and carbines, and he met and defeated the celebrated Confederate General Forrest, on his own ground and captured among other titles, Selma, Alabama, and destroyed the great Confederate arsenal there.

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## DEPOSED; SEEKING TO REGAIN THRONE

Emir Used Money, Propaganda  
and Promises to  
Incite Native Uzbeks

OLD BOKHARA, Soviet Uzbekistan Republic.—(AP)—Bold attempts are being made by the deposed emir of Bokhara, now living in Afghanistan, to recover his lost throne and possessions.

Sending groups of trusted emissaries to different parts of Turkistan, he has attempted by means of money, propaganda and promises to incite the native Uzbeks against the present soviet regime. He also managed to smuggle across the Afghanistan border a considerable number of rifles and a quantity of munitions.

The emir, who is also the titular khalif of the millions of Mohammedans in this region, tried further to collect taxes from the natives to support his campaign, threatening them with the "wrath of Allah" if they refused to comply.

To invoke their aid he told them that Enghaid had declared war against the soviet, whose regime, he asserted, would be of short duration.

The peasants, however, refused to accede to these peremptory demands and appealed to the soviet government for protection. Soldiers of the Red army were sent in pursuit of the emir's agents. Flying to the open desert on fast steeds, the latter concentrated their forces by forming small battalions, which later conducted surprise attacks and gorilla warfare against the Red army. After several weeks of intermittent fighting the emir's rebel forces were routed and their guns and munitions captured. This was not accomplished however without the loss of considerable bolshevik soldiers, who in many cases were taken prisoners by the fanatical Uzbeks and tortured to death.

Since the soviet government won the favor of the natives by lightening their taxes, helping them with their crops and giving them reasonable latitude in self government these sporadic incursions to revolution by the emir's representatives had less and less success.

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## Chaperons Back to Help Many Girls in Marrying

LONDON.—(AP)—The chaperone, so wholeheartedly abolished in the years during and after the war, has come back to fashionable London and is more in evidence at dances and other public functions than at any time since Victorian days.

One reason for this, according to society gossip, is that young unchaperoned girls, while having a generally good time, have not made good marriages or have remained single, while the girls more carefully brought up and chaperoned have secured the best plums in the marriage basket.

It is seldom now that society girls go to a ball or dinner without their mothers or some woman with moderate incomes are in great demand as paid chaperons, relative while many society dames



## STIRRING DAYS AT SEA FOR LEGIONNAIRES

(Special.)—Days at sea, made brief by fast ocean liners, programs crammed full of deck sports, attentive service, and a thousand good times, have been arranged for the American Legionnaires who shove off for France next September, according to information received from Howard P. Savage, National Com-

mander, by Robert C. Lee, of New York, Department France Convention Officer for this state. A proud fleet of 28 of the best and largest ocean liners in transatlantic service will carry the veterans overseas.

A week spent at sea, minus reveille, detail, abandon ship drill, and other troublesome duties of

strenuous wartime will be a new adventure for the bulk of 30,000 who remember vividly the days of the first A. E. F. Instead of being battered down under in the dark hold of the ship, the Legionnaires on the second trip over will sleep between immaculately white

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