

THE OREGON STATESMAN

Published Daily Except Monday by THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY 215 South Commercial Street, Salem, Oregon

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BUSINESS OFFICES: O. B. Bell, 222-224 Security Bldg., Portland, Ore.; Telephone Broadway 9240; Thomas F. Clark Co., New York, 128-130 W. 51st St.; Chicago, Marquette Bldg.; City & State, Inc., California representatives, Sharon Bldg., San Francisco; Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles.

TELEPHONES: Job Department 683; News Dept. 23 or 106; Circulation Office 583. Entered at the Post Office in Salem, Oregon, as second-class matter.

July 27, 1927. Rejoice the soul of Thy servant: for unto Thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul.—Psalm 86:4.

A FOOLISH POSITION

A very prominent Democratic politician of Oregon made a speech not long since, in which he favored the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill, but talked against the "Chinese wall" of the protective tariff, as favoring the manufacturer and working against the producer of crops on the land—

And that is very foolish. So foolish, that it is evident that the speaker does not understand the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill. That bill proposes to act entirely behind the "Chinese wall" of the protective tariff. It could not act in any other way.

Take wheat. The tariff rate is 42 cents a bushel. The McNary-Haugen law would provide that the whole crop, sold off the farm, say 850,000,000 bushels in any one year, should be bought up. Of the amount, 700,000,000 bushels can be consumed in the United States, and can be sold at close to 42 cents a bushel above the world price—

Because of the tariff. This could not be done without the tariff. The balance, 150,000,000 bushels, would have to be sold on the world market, for what it would bring, and a few cents a bushel charged against the 700,000,000 bushels, to make up the loss on the 150,000,000 bushels.

The same thing as to any other major crop handled in any year under the provisions of the law.

That is the whole thing. That is the principle. It would operate; that is, it would be effective— But the man who is against the protective tariff and for the McNary-Haugen bill is foolish. He does not know what he is talking about.

The principle of the McNary-Haugen bill is simply to make the protective tariff effective—

It is simply 100 per cent compulsory cooperation. Every bushel or pound of anything under the operation of the law, sold off the farm, would cooperate, no matter what the seller thought of cooperation. Knockers could escape by eating their products or feeding them to the hogs or other animals on the farm. But they would be under the law when they sold anything off the farm.

NEIGHBOR NOT HURT

(Portland Oregonian.)

It is rather surprising to find a more or less critical discussion in the Chinook (Wash.) Observer of the federal court's decision upholding the Oregon law abolishing fish wheels in the upper Columbia. The issue raised in the case was that the law conflicted with a treaty entered into between Oregon and Washington and approved by congress establishing uniformity in fishing laws affecting the river.

Lays the Observer: Followed to its logical conclusion this would mean that any regulation Oregon made for taking fish in the Columbia, either in time, place or manner, does not concern or affect Washington. In other words the right of a state to say which of its citizens shall fish and to prescribe the methods by which they may or may not take fish is a sovereign right that cannot be taken away from it. This would seem to put the treaty in the gentlemen's agreement category.

The only foundation in public policy for such a treaty is the very proper purpose to make it impossible for the people of one state to make use of a natural resource in such a way that the equal rights of the other in that resource would be infringed upon.

Abolishment of fish wheels on the Oregon side, whatever its justification as to Oregon fisheries, certainly does not prevent the full enjoyment of fishing privileges secured to Washington citizens by the terms of the treaty. On the other hand, if benefits accrue from the law, Washington citizens will obtain their share of them.

A new law which attempted to give one state an advantage over another in the salmon catch would, it may be inferred from the decision, have a different fate in the courts.

If it is a benefit to Washington to maintain fish wheels in the Columbia, that state gains an advantage by the Oregon law which prohibits them on our side of that river—

But it is not a benefit to Washington as a whole, but an injury, and also an injury to Oregon, because it kills the salmon on the way to their spawning grounds on the upper reaches of that river, and injures by that much the future fishing industry of both states alike.

All the Oregon salmon hatcheries that keep up the supply for commercial fishing in the Columbia are located on tributaries of the Willamette river—

Whereas there should be numerous hatcheries on the tributaries of the Columbia, and many could be maintained with fish wheels and other destructive gear banished entirely from that river, on the banks of both states—

And it is good to know that the Washington grange is now proposing the initiation of a bill to do for that state what the voters of Oregon have done for Oregon; only they propose to go a little further, and prohibit some gear that is still allowed on the Oregon side of the river.

The thing for both states to do is to keep up this fight, and pursue it to the point of cleaning up all the streams of both states. Then there will be a great and perpetual future for the fishing industry of both states, commercial and game fishing alike.

LABOR SAVING ON THE FARM

An ingenious Nebraska farmer worked out a device which has been improved and commercialized that automatically guides the tractor in the field so it will plow as long as there

is gas in the tank. The farmer can go about other work or go to bed and let the tractor run.

Before the days of a power take-off on tractors a western man tried to make a device that would pulverize the soil as it came from the plow. It was not a success. Two such implements have recently been improved by utilizing the take-off power of the tractor so that when the dirt rolls off the plow it is chopped fine and the ground is ready for planting. The discing and harrowing is done away with.

The combine has introduced storage problems. It has been found that the grain or beans may not be quite dry enough to keep in large bins so the problem of fan or heat drying has to be solved, or a lot of extra labor may be required to rehandle the threshed grain. Experimenters are working on methods of forcing air through the bins by means of electric or engine-driven fans—

And so one thing brings another—

And the whole range of invention in mechanical and chemical engineering is being brought to bear upon making the work on the land easier and cheaper, as well as that of the city; and that of the farm home like that of the city home. We are living in a wonderful time in the world's history.

All the college and school authorities are preparing for the next school year, and Salem is to accentuate its lead as an educational center. The opening of the next school year is not very far off. Willamette university will begin with freshman week September 16, and classes will open on the 22nd.

Oregon's fish and game are worth preserving. The people of this state must consider that they have only fairly started, with the banishment of the fish wheels from the Oregon side of the Columbia. There is a long way to go yet, including the securing of the full cooperation of the people of Washington.

Down in Multnomah there are 13 candidates for the place of the ill-starred Congressman Crumpacker, whose death will remain always a mystery, as everything in this world is encompassed about with mystery. It would be at least seemly for the 13 looking for the sign of luck to wait till after the funeral obsequies.

EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

All correspondence for this department must be signed by the writer, must be written on one side of the paper only, and should not be longer than 150 words.

The Willos-Kelley Case

Editor Statesman: "There are two boys in the state penitentiary of Oregon," Mr. Guy Fitch Phelps observes in a communication appearing in The Statesman of July 24, "who, I am told, are to be executed soon for taking part in an effort to escape from the local prison."

In explaining the sentence further, Mr. Phelps names "Mr. Willos" and "Mr. Kelley" as the two men who are to pay the penalty.

"If I am correctly informed," Mr. Phelps says, secure, however, in the belief that he is correctly informed, "they are not charged with actual murder."

The point of the matter is, however, that Mr. Phelps has not been correctly informed. Willos and Kelley were, as a matter of fact, convicted several months after their capture, of the murder of John Sweeney, a guard at the prison. They were jointly accused with Tom Murray who, in May of last year, ended his own life in the death cell at the prison. It was, however, not demonstrated at the trial that the shots fired by Willos and Kelley actually took life.

Pointing out painstakingly and at some length his ideas on the matter, Mr. Phelps concludes that "it is not shown that they had any intention of killing, or that they would have killed anyone." Further on, he says "If I were in prison, I would try to get out."

But Mr. Phelps is wrong, or if he is right, he is wrong in his other thoughts, the prime factor in the case: that Willos and Kelley were both armed, that they participated in an armed uprising in the prison, that they were two in a party of four that killed two guards and critically wounded a third, and that without their assistance and moral and physical support the break of August 12, 1925, could not have come to pass.

The state proved the two men in question were armed; the defense could not controvert it. Willos with the revolver, firing as he ran from the turnkey's office across the lawn of the prison, seeking temporary shelter behind the large oak tree, and then plunging madly, with the smoking revolver, up the ladder of the guard tower and over the wall. Kelley had a shotgun. He carried it with him, the state demonstrated, in their flight. The weapon

was found later miles from the prison.

And these "two boys," as Mr. Phelps refers to them—professing withal to possess none of the "modern sob-sister sentiment" in his makeup—these "two boys" then, he believes, were justified in their escape and in all the means they used in gaining that end.

For, says Mr. Phelps, "If I were in prison, I would try to get out." And would you, Mr. Phelps, align yourself with two notorious gunmen in the attempt? Would you, with a smoking revolver in your hand, or with a shotgun, shoot yourself out? Would you, brooking no opposition, turn loose a spray of lead at those duly constituted and authorized to guard you while you made amends for the assaults you had made on the country's laws? "A wolf will gnaw down his cage that he may regain his wind-swept range, and shall the human breast feel less than this?" Mr. Phelps asks fervently, this time lapsing into a flight of poetical fancy.

Do you, Mr. Phelps, feel so kindly disposed and so filled with that milk of human kindness that you would hasten to tear away the

LISTEN IN

WEDNESDAY MORNING 9:30-10:15—KXII (220), Morning music. 10:00-11:30—KXII (220), Household help and music. 10:00-12:00—KXII (220), Patti Cook: morning entertainment. 11:00-12:00—KXII (220), Housewife's life.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON 12:00—KXII (220), Weather reports. 2:40-3:00—KXII (220), Play by play baseball reports.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT 8:00-9:00—KXII (220), Organ concert. 8:00-9:00—KXII (220), Twelfth hour. 8:00-9:00—KXII (220), Dinner concert. 8:00-9:00—KXII (220), Organ concert by Darwin Wood. 7:00-8:00—KXII (220), Entertainment and dancing.

7:00-8:00—KXII (220), AAA road reports. 7:58-8:00—KXII (220), Evening story. 8:00-8:30—KXII (220), Lucius Barker, organist. 8:00-9:00—KXII (220), Cristoforo's dance band. 8:00-9:00—KXII (220), Radio players. 8:00-9:00—KXII (220), NBC program. 10:00-11:30—KXII (220), Hulbert's dance band.

10:00-12:00—KXII (220), Antlers' frolic. KGO—Oakland (384), 6, orchestra; 8, vocal program; 9, NBC program; 10, dance orchestra. KHJ—Los Angeles (405), 6, trio; 6:30, children's hour; 7:30, 7:40, 8:30, quartet; 9, NBC program. KPE—Los Angeles (468), 6:15, 7, dance music; 7:30, detective stories; 7:45, 8, quartet and soloists; 8, NBC program; 10, KPOA—Seattle (447), 6, children's program; 7, 9, NBC program. KPJ—San Francisco (422), 6, 6:30, orchestra; 7, orchestra; 8, orchestra and soloists; 9, NBC program; 10, orchestra.

KFRC—San Francisco (454), 6:30, orchestra; 7, dance orchestra; 8, 9, trio and soloists; 10, dance orchestra. KPWI—San Francisco (268), 6, 7, 7:30, 8, dance orchestra; 10, orchestra. KHG—Spokane (370), 8, NBC program; 10, dance orchestra. KOMO—Seattle (300), 6, 6:15, orchestra; 7:30, orchestra and soloists; 8, NBC program; 10, varied; 10:45, news; 11

remaining bars on the cage of any wolf that chanced to be gnawing at the woodwork? Do you, as a matter of fact, advocate turning loose every "wolf" dissatisfied with his surroundings? A gracious thought—and one that will doubtless give some of our better known criminals a moment of surcease from the rather disheartening pastime of gnawing at their cages.

Mr. Phelps devotes considerable time in his communication to drawing an attempted parallel between the Willos-Kelley case and the D'Autremont case, when, as a matter of fact, no parallel is possible.

What, for instance, has the D'Autremont case to do with the Willos-Kelley affair? If the D'Autremont brothers deserved the death penalty and instead have been confined to life in the penitentiary, does that fact make Kelley and Willos any the less guilty?

"What have the ministers to say?" Mr. Phelps asks, hoping, sometimes, that they will agree with him. And I, without intending the slightest irreverence, would ask: "What bearing has that on the case in hand?" Why not rather demand: "What did the jury say?"

Ten men and two women found James Willos and Ellsworth Kelley guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury was carefully selected. The case was tried on its merits. The verdict returned by the jury made mandatory the death penalty. There was no recommendation for leniency.

It is always hard to sentence a man to death—human nature revolts against it. Yet this form of punishment is reserved for capital offenses. And, it is regrettable to have to say it, one of these offenses chances to be one specifically advocated by Mr. Phelps. For he says: "If I were in prison, innocent or guilty, I would try to get out."

Are we to presume, I ask, that Mr. Phelps would use extraordinary, unlawful, immoral means to secure that end? Would Mr. Phelps, we ask, with a smoking revolver in one hand and a shotgun in the other, endeavor to shoot his way out to his "wind-swept range"?

—L. J. S.

Portland, Ore., July 25.

Wants Letter Reprinted) Editor Statesman:

Would it be possible for you to reprint the letter of Mr. Guy Fitch Phelps in the Statesman of last Sunday?

Everyone in Salem should read it to the end that there might be enough sentiment aroused to force the governor to commute the sentence of Kelley and Willos to life.

It is rank injustice, and utterly unfair, to kill them, and let the D'Autremonts go free (in 10

TURN HAIR DARK WITH SAGE TEA

If Mixed with Sulphur It Darkens So Naturally Nobody Can Tell

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the musy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides, beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive. —Adv.

Notice of Intention to Improve South Cottage Street From the South Line of Electric Avenue

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve South Cottage Street, from the south line of Rural Avenue to the north line of Electric Avenue, at the expense of the abutting and adjacent property, except the street and alley intersections, the expense of which will be assumed by the City of Salem, Oregon, by bringing said portion of said street to the established grade, constructing Portland cement curbs, and paving said portion of said street with a six-inch Portland cement concrete pavement, thirty feet in width, in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor which were adopted by the Common Council on the 6th day of July, 1927, now on file in the office of the City Recorder, and which are hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

The Common Council hereby declares its purpose and intention to make the above described improvement by and through the Street Improvement Department of the City of Salem, Oregon.

By order of the Common Council, M. POULSEN, City Recorder. Date of first publication hereof July 21, 1927. Date of final publication hereof August 2, 1927. J21-A2 inc.

Notice of Intention to Improve North Front Street From the North Line of Electric Avenue

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve North Front Street, from the north line of Electric Avenue, at the expense of the abutting and adjacent property, except the street and alley intersections, the expense of which will be assumed by the City of Salem, Oregon, by bringing said portion of said street to the established grade, constructing Portland cement curbs, and paving said portion of said street with a six-inch Portland cement concrete pavement, thirty feet in width, in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor which were adopted by the Common Council on the 6th day of July, 1927, now on file in the office of the City Recorder, and which are hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

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is a time when it ceases to be a virtue. Salem, July 26, 1927.

Bits For Breakfast

Every day moving day now—

With prospect that houses going north to make room for business buildings will be forming queues—

Two being lined up one behind the other on lower Marion street now, and others being put onto wheels.

Lady long ago a resident of this city now living elsewhere visited Salem a few days ago, and remarked that all the old time fine houses she used to know are on wheels, or having wheels put under them.

Every returning visitor from Japan remarks upon the friendly spirit of the Japanese. This is not improved by the thoughtless among our people calling these

Notice of Intention to Improve Jervis Avenue From the East Line of Commercial Street to the West Curb Line of High Street

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve Jervis Avenue from the east line of Commercial Street to the west curb line of High Street, in the City of Salem, Oregon, at the expense of the abutting and adjacent property, except the street and alley intersections, the expense of which will be assumed by the City of Salem, Oregon, by bringing said portion of said street to the established grade, constructing Portland cement concrete curbs, and paving said portion of said street with a six-inch Portland cement concrete pavement, twenty-four feet in width, in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor which were adopted by the Common Council on the 6th day of July, 1927, now on file in the office of the City Recorder, and which are hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

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By order of the Common Council, M. POULSEN, City Recorder. Date of first publication hereof July 16, 1927. Date of final publication hereof will be July 28, 1927. J16-28inc.

Notice of Intention to Improve North 13th Street From the North Line of Nebraska Avenue to the South Line of Frickey Street

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve North 13th Street, from the north line of Nebraska Avenue to the south line of Frickey Street, in the City of Salem, Oregon, at the expense of the abutting and adjacent property, except the street and alley intersections, the expense of which will be assumed by the City of Salem, Oregon, by bringing said portion of said street to the established grade, constructing Portland cement concrete curbs, and paving said portion of said street with a six-inch Portland cement concrete pavement, twenty-four feet in width, in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor which were adopted by the Common Council on the 6th day of July, 1927, now on file in the office of the City Recorder, and which are hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

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Notice of Intention to Improve Walker Street From the East Line of 24th Street to the West Line of 25th Street

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve Walker Street, from the east line of 24th Street to the west line of 25th Street, in the City of Salem, Oregon, at the expense of the abutting and adjacent property, except the street and alley intersections, the expense of which will be assumed by the City of Salem, Oregon, by bringing said portion of said street to the established grade, constructing Portland cement concrete curbs, and paving said portion of said street with a six-inch Portland cement concrete pavement, twenty-four feet in width, in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor which were adopted by the Common Council on the 6th day of July, 1927, now on file in the office of the City Recorder, and which are hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

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Notice of Intention to Improve Summer Street From the South Line of Electric Avenue to the North Line of Hoyt Street

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve Summer Street, from the south line of Electric Avenue to the north line of Hoyt Street, in the City of Salem, Oregon, at the expense of the abutting and adjacent property, except the street and alley intersections, the expense of which will be assumed by the City of Salem, Oregon, by bringing said portion of said street to the established grade, constructing Portland cement concrete curbs, and paving said portion of said street with a six-inch Portland cement concrete pavement, thirty feet in width, in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor which were adopted by the Common Council on the 6th day of July, 1927, now on file in the office of the City Recorder, and which are hereby referred to and made a part hereof.

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Advertisement for Camel cigarettes. Text: 'A CAMEL MAY GO A LONG TIME WITHOUT WATER—BUT EVENTUALLY A DRINK IS NECESSARY—YOU LIKEWISE MAY GO A LONG TIME WITHOUT AN ACCIDENT—BUT SOME DAY LOOK OUT—DO YOU FEEL INSURED?' Includes an illustration of a camel.

Advertisement for Beck's & Henrichs. Text: 'BECK'S & HENRICHS Insurance of Every Kind. 121 Hellis Theater Lobby 125 N. High'.