

How little do we know that which we are!  
How less what we may be!  
The intense surge of Time and Tide rolls on and  
bears afar  
Our bubbles: as the old burst, new emerge,  
Lashed from the foam of ages; while the graves  
Of Empires heave but like some passing wave.  
—Byron.

**Either McNary-Haugen or Jardine**

THE Eugene Register, commenting on the Hoover speech of acceptance, has the following to say about the farm relief paragraphs: "What Hoover is and how he will think and act are pretty well exemplified by his proposals for the betterment of agriculture. He would have an adequate tariff for the protection of the domestic market for farm products, and development of waterways for reduction of the cost of transporting farm products to market. He would foster cooperatives to reduce distribution costs and these cooperatives would include farmer owned and farmer controlled stabilization corporations to dispose of surplus crops. He would aid these corporations by advancing government funds for their use."

There is no doubt that Mr. Hoover is sincere; no doubt that he will secure farm relief.

And there is little doubt that some of the farmer owned and farmer controlled corporations proposed, to dispose of the surplus of major crops, and to be advanced government funds for their use, will adopt the equalization plan, the main idea of the McNary-Haugen bills.

The fighting point of them—And perhaps some of them will adopt the Jardine plan, which would supply the equalization funds from the United States treasury, with the idea that in the course of years the marketing of the surplus of the major crops would wipe out the funds advanced for equalization purposes; that is, there would in some years be profit made on the sales abroad of the commodities not consumed or held over at home.

But the farmer owned and controlled corporations that obliged the growers themselves to bear or run the risk of losses would be in greater favor with the whole people than the ones the managers of which would be content to lean entirely on the strong arm of Uncle Sam.

But, any way, Herbert Hoover promises farm relief, and he is not mealy-mouthed does he deny that the getting of it is probably going to take a vast amount of government money. What he has in the back of his head about paying back these funds he did not explain in his acceptance speech.

With the McNary-Haugen idea or the Jardine plan, of course the protective tariff will have to be invoked. Neither would be workable at all without it. Without the protective tariff, the marketing agencies would have to buck up against the surplus crops of the whole world.

**Where Would We Be Now?**

SAYS the Eugene Register: Speaking of prohibition — which, intentionally or otherwise, is the great popular issue of this campaign—Hoover says:

"I do not favor the repeal of the 18th amendment. I stand for the efficient enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder.

"Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively."

There speaks a good American—familiar enough with the achievements of his country in the past to know that great social and economic experiments can be carried through to successful completion and courageous enough to attempt other great tasks for the future.

What if the signers of the Declaration of Independence had quailed in the face of the bold assertion: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

What if they had listened to the chorus of those who were sure that it couldn't be done—that mis-government was so firmly ingrained in human nature that it was useless to root it out? Where would we be now?

What if Lincoln had hesitated at freeing the slaves? What if he had said that eradication of slavery was too great a task to be undertaken?

Slavery is as ancient an institution as the taste for intoxicants. The idea of prohibition is today no more revolutionary than was the idea of a government by the people, for the people and of the people a century and a half ago.

What right thinking American, knowing what has been achieved in the past, will disagree with Hoover when he says that the great social and economic experiment of prohibition which our country has deliberately undertaken must be worked out constructively and not precipitately abandoned?

It's vitamin "E" that makes men wild, scientists say. Which leads the Bend Bulletin to remark that this must be the chief kick of central Oregon moonshine.

Judge Sabath of Chicago, who has granted more divorces than almost any other man on earth, says that most of them are the result of early marriage. "Kid marriages," said the Judge, "are an awful mistake. They do not know their own minds." Who's Who says the Judge was married at 18, so it is evident that he speaks as one having authority.

Yes, Hoover Hooverized in his speech of acceptance. He said all there was to say on the great issues, and then quit. And he did not side-step once. Did not make even a gesture of dodging.

Some hardy Texan has offered a fabulous prize for the first airplane hop to Hong Kong. If all we suspect about Hong Kong is true the winner will deserve his reward.

**Not The Ship's Fault**

LONDON newspapers are having a good deal of fun over the failure of American athletes to do the things expected of them in the Olympic games.

One of the reasons commonly advanced by London writers is that the Americans are not properly quartered on the liner President Roosevelt. It is said that the dining room is "stuffy and cramped" and that the living accommodations are not such as to promote the best of health and spirits.

This may all be very true. But you might remember this: The London press never loses sight of an opportunity to take a poke at American ships. If the Olympic debacle happens to offer an opening for a roundabout whack at ships that are trying to compete with British vessels, it can be imagined that British writers are going to strain a point or two, if necessary, to make the most of it.

The American Olympic failure may be hard to explain. But it does seem that some better reason than the quarters offered by the President Roosevelt must be at hand.

**The Movie Producer's Problem**

PITY the poor moving picture producer in these trying days. He is a man who must make weighty decisions.

The new talking movie is at the bottom of his trouble. Shall he go in for it? It will mean ditching most of his present star actors and actresses and finding new ones who have brains and can really act. It will mean constructing elaborate new studios. It will mean devising an entire new technique of production. It will mean knotty problems in connection with the foreign market; for French and German and Argentinian audiences won't care for pictures that talk in English.

The movie producer must guess right on all of these questions, for his existence hangs in the balance. It looks as if the days of easy money in the movies were about over.

This will be field day for the Salem Nut Growers' cooperative at the Sky Line orchard. The members of this cooperative and their friends will this afternoon meet and get acquainted and compare notes, in the largest and perhaps the best walnut planting in this district—212 acres in grafted walnut trees, and loaded to the limit with walnuts. The walnut crop of the Salem district is growing to be an important asset; with an annually increasing return; new money brought here from long distances.

The Etlich tow machine, now being installed at the state flax plant, costing \$15,000, will very soon pay for itself in the saving of labor and the recovering of a larger percentage of spinning tow. This accentuates the statement that the state flax plant here is not only the largest plant of its kind in the world; but also the most efficient and up to date in equipment. And only a fair start has so far been made.

The Florida storm has moved over to Georgia—and Florida's population will move to Oregon.

**Toward a New War?**

By Bruce Catton

EVERY so often a book is written by one or another of the European statesmen who played leading roles in the drama of July and early August of 1914. Whenever such a book appears it is hopped upon by historians, who immediately dissect it and emerge with certain statements, admissions or inferences with which they seek to prove that one side or the other was chiefly "to blame" for the beginning of the World war.

The latest books of this kind come from Serge Sazonov, Russian minister of foreign affairs from 1910 to 1916, and Raymond Poincare, French president when the war started, and now prime minister.

Every book has been seized and examined by all manner of critics. They prove, cry some critics, that Germany and Austria, by villainous design, brought on the war. Not so, cry other critics; they prove that France and Russia caused it. And the long argument goes on, even hotter, not to be settled in our generation.

But such arguments, after all, seem a bit futile. Why, at this date, use up good paper figuring out whether Russia mobilized before or after Austria? Why bother whether France urged Russia on to war or tried to hold her back? What difference does it make? Aren't these questions rather beside the point?

It would be infinitely better for us to understand, once and for all, that the World war was an inevitable outgrowth of the whole European "world power" system. It simply had to happen.

Glance at Sazonov's book, for example. He gives an unintentionally damning picture of the great old game of international politics. He tells how Russia had her "sphere of influence" in the Balkans, working for "an outlet to the Mediterranean"; how Austria and Germany sought a "pathway to the Dardanelles"; how France, fearing Germany, had an understanding with Russia, and how England, also fearful, had an understanding, too; how every European capital lived in an atmosphere of fear, suspicion, hatred and ambition, with war forever on the horizon.

Such being the circumstances, it is hard to see how the war could have been avoided. It came and hit each nation involved a blow from which it has not yet recovered.

Have the old circumstances changed? Is there a new atmosphere abroad? No. Italy has her "sphere of influence" across the Adriatic; Jugoslavia has her own ideas of expansion and rivalry; France has her allied "buffer states" to the east of Germany; England negotiates with France regarding naval spheres in the Mediterranean; Poland and Lithuania, even now, are at swords' points over something else.

The old play is being re-enacted, and there is no reason to doubt that it will have, sooner or later, the same kind of climax. A new war is in the offing; quite a way off, perhaps, but certainly there. While there is still time, we might begin charting our course so that we can stay clear of it when it breaks.

**Under New Management**



**Bits for Breakfast**

By R. J. Hendricks

Flax pulling about over—

There will be very little if any to harvest after this week.

This is in answer to several inquiries; one good soul woke up the bits man from a sound sleep the other morning, inquiring where a flax pulling machine might be seen in operation. There are machines running in the Aurora and Mackburg and other districts; but it is hard to direct inquirers to them—they work so fast that they often finish the fields before the expected time, and move on to other fields.

Hop picking is to be late this year; in the majority of the fuggles or early variety yards the work will commence from the 23d to the 27th, and in late hops the picking will be delayed to the 1st to the 6th of September. A week or more late all the way around. Though the picking of fuggles hops commenced on Monday in one or two Independence yards. Some 50,000 workers will be in the Oregon hop yards the early part of September.

Good woman, friend of the Bits man, wants two things done. First she wants the cur dogs that infest her neighborhood and destroy the flowers taken up. She wants to know if we have not a dog ordinance, and if so why it is not enforced.

A hick town is a place where nobody has the crook arrested because so many relatives and neighbors would feel hurt.

Who ever expected to live to see the time when a woman could say "damn" without seeming that kind of woman?

Athletic girls are wonderful, but imagine a lovelorn swain passionately kissing a snapshot of a muscular dame going over a five-foot hurdle.

**Tammany--Chapter Five**

The Obeys Tammany  
The Oregalis-Gazette Times, pursuing its history of Tammany parts a fifth chapter in the series, of which the following is the greater part:

This is the fifth chapter in a series this column has started to write about Tammany. We were inspired to do this by a statement of the Oregon Journal that Tammany was "merely a charitable organization" and a statement by Alfred Emanuel Smith, commonly called Al Smith, that "he is proud to belong to it." We left off with several hundred millions having been stolen from the taxpayers by Tweed, or, perhaps we should say he took it from them for charity.

Here is a sample of the hold the Tammany ring had on the legislature. It got its new charter through by a vote of 30 to 2 in the senate and 118 to 5 in the house, though the charter was rotten on its face. But, Tammany arguments were invincible. Tweed himself confessed that he gave one man \$600,000 to use and that he paid two republican senators \$40,000 each. As the \$600,000 man was a democrat, it looks like a rank and outrageous discrimination. Maybe, of course, the republicans didn't need so much "charity." Samuel J. Tilden, democratic candidate for president, said the legislature that year cost Tammany over a million dollars.

It cost a similar amount at the next session for Tammany needed more charity in the form of the viaduct railway plan. This empowered the company, owned by the Tammany ring to build on or above any street in New York and provided that the city itself should take out stock in the company to the extent of \$5,000,000. The "company" was authorized to widen and grade any street, street grading being the favorite outdoor sport of Tammany. It furnished charity to so many immigrants and thousands of padded payrolls.

Newspapers in both New York and Albany were heavily subsidized. One of the Albany papers needed charity so much that Tammany gave it \$207,000 for one year's official printing, the legal rate for which was \$10,000. Dozens of reporters were on Tammany payrolls at from \$2000 to \$2500 a year for "services." That was

real charity. The thing was so brazen that New York became hardened to it, knowing that Tammany had the riff-raff vote which it always depended on. The New York Sun suggested a public monument to Tweed to be known as "The Robber Baron." Tweed in a letter to the Sun took it seriously and declined the honor. The next day he gave his daughter a wedding with all the pomp of royalty, one dress costing \$5000. On his country estate at Greenwich, he built an enormous racing stable, the frame work and stails being of choice mahogany. No wonder Al is so proud about it.

**Barbs**

Cleveland gunman murdered another man who wouldn't pay him a \$35 debt. His methods are a bit strong, but there's a future for that man in the collection agency field, at that.

What with Mr. Tunney leaping off into matrimony, it begins to look as if Colonel Lindbergh is just about the only really distinguished bachelor this country has left.

Lowenstein, the Belgian financier whose estate shrank so terrifically just before his death, leaves only \$40,000,000 to his wife and children. Don't you like the way we're able to say "only \$40,000,000"?

New York has found out that its prevailing winds are four miles an hour faster than Chicago's. Chicago might have to surrender the title of "Wind City" if it didn't still have Big Bill Thompson.

The new dollar bills are going to be a third smaller than the ones we've been using. And they will undoubtedly be just as hard to stretch, too.

All dry agents on highway patrol service will wear a distinctive blue cap with a large shield on it, says Commissioner Doran. The aim is to distinguish them from hold-up men.

**SILVERTON HAS TWO BIG BLAZES**

Storage Garage Destroyed and Planing Mill Damaged; Loss \$45,000

SILVERTON, Aug. 14.—(Special)—Two blazes, with a loss aggregating \$45,000, occurred here Monday night, when the Allen Brothers' garage virtually was destroyed, and the floor in the planing room of the Silver Falls timber company was burned.

Fire was discovered in the garage a few minutes after midnight, with the local fire department on the scene at 12:10, and additional equipment arriving later from Mt. Ansel and the pumper from Salem.

When the firemen left the scene at 3:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, all that was left of the large garage building was the concrete front.

Fifty two automobiles, including three new Whippet machines, and all tools and equipment were burned.

Insurance Carried  
The Allen Brothers, Clay, Floyd, Reuber and Dewey, had \$8,000 insurance on the five-year old building and \$2,000 on the contents. The fire loss at the garage is placed at \$40,000, building and all. All but 15 of the 52 autos destroyed were in storage there.

The fire is thought to have originated from defective wiring in one of the cars. The task of quenching the flames was made almost impossible by the frequent explosions of barrels of oil and the welding tanks.

While there are several residences near the garage, and one next to it, these were at no time endangered, according to the report of Fire Chief E. L. Starr.

Second Alarm Comes  
The local firemen had had only an hour's respite from the garage fire when an alarm summoned them to the Silver Falls timber company's mill to fight a fire under the planing room. The fire department, ably assisted by the night workmen from the mill and the mill's own fire apparatus, managed by hard fighting to confine this fire to the planing floor, with the loss estimated at \$5,000. M. C. Woodard of Silverton is president of the timber company.

**CLUB MEMBERSHIP REACHES DECISION**

Agreement on the part of the Salem Rod and Gun club to sell the traps and trapshooting equipment which has been its property, to the newly organized Salem Trapshooting club for \$200 was reached at the special meeting of the club Tuesday night.

The vote on the proposal was unanimous but it was not taken until after protracted discussion, in which a misunderstanding on the part of some of the fishermen members was ironed out to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned.

Believing that the trapshooters were planning to withdraw and weaken the club, some of the members objected to the entire transaction.

The objections were withdrawn after it had been explained that the trapshooters while forming a separate organization, had no intention of withdrawing from the old one.

The price at which the trapshooting equipment is to be sold, was worked out by a committee from the two clubs, Chris Koltz representing the Rod and Gun club and Cliff Evans the trapshooters.

**Old Oregon's Yesterdays**

Town Talk From the Statesman Our Fathers Read

August 15, 1908  
James J. Jeffries, the champion heavyweight, won a big decision over Jim Corbett at San Francisco last night. Corbett retired in the tenth to save himself from further punishment.

Salem has been asked to exhibit plums and other fresh fruits at the Iowa state fair at Des Moines.

Kola Neis, the hop merchant and Albany brewer, was attending to business here yesterday.

Miss Hortense Kimball has gone to Boston to take a two years' course in musical studies.

The county road viewers, Road Master M. A. McCorkle, B. B. Herrick, Jr., and Grover Simmons, were in the Sidney district yesterday to survey the route of the proposed road petitioned for by J. W. Jory and others.

J. T. Hunt is president of the newly organized Rock Point grain pool association.

Vacationists at the Cascadia Hot springs have had considerable excitement, occasioned by the appearance of numerous cougars, parties there report.

The Lusterine Manufacturing company, with headquarters in Salem, has been incorporated by A. H. Glenn A. and Florence J. Schaefer.

San Morris of Chemawa has refused to join the Portland Browns as he considers he was not made a fair offer. Morris was given \$35 for pitching the Sunday game, but holds that was not enough, considering the crowd.

This Date in American History  
August 15  
1824—Lafayette revisited America.  
1863—New York City voted \$3,000,000 to buy substitutes for conscripts.  
1870—Railroad completed from Kansas City to Denver.  
1911—President Taft vetoed bill to admit New Mexico and Arizona to the Union because their proposed constitutions provided for the recall of judges.  
1912—New York Supreme Court allowed trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to sell real estate purchased in 1790 for \$10,000 for \$25,000,000.

**BOARD MOVES TO SELL SHIPS**

Bids to be Opened at 11 o'clock on November 15 Announcement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—(AP)—The shipping board today approved the form of advertisement and specifications for the proposed sale of the United States lines and the American Merchant lines.

Under the specifications ten different types of ships which may be presented are offered. The plans offer practically every possible method of sale except the sale of the ships individually. The bids will be opened at 11 o'clock on November 15.

The specifications invite bids for purchase with provisions of guaranteed operation over either a five or ten year period.

The guarantee of operation requires that the Leviathan, flagship of the United States lines fleet, shall make two round trips between New York and United Kingdom or French port each six days during the period between March 1 and December 31 of each year and a minimum of thirteen such voyages across the Atlantic each year. For the other vessels of this line, the George Washington, America, Republic, President Harding, and President Roosevelt the guarantee will be one round trip between New York and a United Kingdom, a French or a German port each March 1 to December 31 of each 60 days during the period between year with a minimum of ten such voyages a year over the route. The required operation for the vessels of the American line will be 45 round trips between New York and London each year.

Twenty five per cent of the price of the vessels must be paid at the time of delivery and the balance in equal annual installments over a period of fifteen years.

The big Etlich tow machine has arrived at the state flax plant. It came from Bohemia; the first one to come to the United States. It is a \$15,000 machine, representing its cost delivered here. It came somewhat damaged in shipment but is being set up and will be in operation in a week or ten days.

**PLAYGROUND TEAMS IN BASEBALL GAME**

Yesterday afternoon a baseball team from the Lincoln grounds invaded the territory of the 14th streeters but was repelled with an 8 to 2 score. Marvin Ritchie, star Lincoln pitcher, went in in the second inning, and allowed only one run for the balance of the game. This afternoon Lincoln and Yew park teams play.

The morning the younger boys' gun club of Yew Park will receive its weekly instruction in the use of firearms.

Teams have largely been chosen for the girls' track meet which will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock at the high school athletic field.

**We Sell Freedom**

Many concerns are struggling against the mortality rate in business. We make it our duty to open the door to a sure and profitable means of escape, by offering a new and high-grade type of work.

Commercial Printing Department of **The Oregon Statesman**