

Life is a tender thing and is easily molested. There is always something that goes amiss. Vain vexations—vain sometimes, but always vexations. The smallest and slightest impediments are the most piercing; and as little letters most tire the eyes, so do little affairs most disturb us.—Montaigne.

The Biggest Fight

THE biggest fight before the ways and means committee holding hearings preparatory to the writing of the new tariff bill is that on the sugar schedules.

The most important one affecting the people of the United States in general and the Willamette valley in particular.

It is a five cornered fight. First, the consuming public is concerned. The people have a right to expect sugar at prices that are reasonable; preferably through competition among domestic producers.

Second and next most important is the Wall street junta of sugar barons owning the mills and plantations and still unplanted cane lands of Cuba and the refineries along the Atlantic seaboard, who are enjoying a preferential duty, allowing them to bring in raw sugars at 1.76 cents a hundred pounds. They pay practically all the tariff duties on sugar, and in the raw and almost the only form. This preferential duty is based on a preference that was given Cuba after the Spanish-American war; a general preferential rate, in order to allow that liberated country to get on its feet. The great benefit has for a long time been and is now to the Wall street sugar trust. This is manifestly unfair.

The third angle concerns our sugar beet industry, affecting several hundred thousands of our people directly, including our beet growers, and all of our people indirectly.

The fourth angle concerns the revived and reviving cane sugar and molasses industries of the south; increasing and to increase vastly in tonnage from its recent low point, and due to grow faster under proper conditions. This makes the south as much interested as the rest of the country in fair protective rates.

The fourth angle concerns our insular possessions. Of course, sugar now comes in free from the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, etc., and there is a demand that the amount to come in free be limited. This is a vexing question. To say the least, our insular possessions should be favored above the Wall street sugar trust.

The heads of our domestic sugar industries ask for a three cent duty on raw Cuban sugars; it is presumed on all raw sugars.

And if that can be had, and other adjustment favorable to our own growers and manufacturers made, and the whole of the continental American sugar industry can be given the governmental support its importance merits, we will soon be self contained in our sugar supply.

And the Salem district and the rest of the Willamette valley will soon have a lot of beet sugar factories, backed by a major program of irrigation.

Our Indian School

AT the noon meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday, Superintendent O. H. Lipps presented the claims to favorable consideration of the Salem Indian school at Chemawa, together with some pleasing music by pupils of that institution.

And the impression the speaker made upon his hearers was a splendid one and ought to lead to beneficial results through a better understanding of the importance of that institution to the whole service, and to the Pacific northwest and Salem in particular.

This is the oldest school of its type in the United States. It is one of the largest. If not the largest, it should be, on account of its importance in the whole scheme of Indian education and training and its nearness to the largest Indian population of the country.

The Indian school lacks proper support. It maintains a large and varied work on a per capita allowance that is too small to allow the improvements to be made in the service that ought to be made. In order to render our Indian children the benefits to which they are entitled.

That is, a job worth doing at all is worth doing well, and nearly every one in the United States believes our government ought to do the job it has undertaken; that we owe it to our Indian youth, for many reasons.

With Herbert Hoover, Senator McNary and Congressman Hawley in a receptive frame of mind as regards our Indian school, now the only one of its kind in the Pacific northwest, the chances are that it will receive better treatment in the future.

How Far Does It Go?

THERE was an article in the Slogan pages Sunday by Professor Bressman of the State Agricultural college on breeding corn.

This high authority in his field gives some late information that is interesting to corn growers—and to everybody else. Corn breeders have found that by selection for several desired results they may very much increase the yield the first year, by producing a hybrid variety called an inbred variety and crossing it with an unrelated inbred breed.

Seed corn thus produced does not tend to persist in high yielding quality, but rather deteriorates; runs out. Specialists attribute the first generation good results to what they call "hybrid vigor."

The interesting question is, have they not come across a law of nature that runs throughout all creation? That is, that hybrid vigor is ephemeral always; tends ever to run out.

The corn breeders have not quit. They are going on, more determined than ever; and more enlightened. The reader, if he happens to be of a studious turn of mind, might with profit read the Bressman article.

The legislature should not repeal the law requiring the publication of claims allowed by county courts and exhibits of the financial affairs and standing of counties. No one is calling for such repeal. Taken the state over, the publication of such matters more than pays its costs in savings to the taxpayers. The people have a right to know what is being done with their business, and, more than that, they want to know.

There are many bills and joint resolutions and propositions presented in one way and another to the legislature, and there will be many more. But the members should not lose sight of the two main things needing consideration. First and foremost, a change in tax laws that will balance or lead to the balancing soon of the state budget. Second, a proper adjustment of the automotive license fees. The writer maintains his former and repeated contention, that the legislature needs a competent steering committee.

"My name will become known all over the world," is the reason given by Northcott, the young Canadian being tried in Riverside, Cal., for many murders. Such itching for notoriety has possessed many of the recent murderers. Psychiatrists, psychologists and other students of human impulse may ponder long over that statement and what it means as an incentive to sensational crime.—Exchange.

Our filbert, walnut and cherry growers are going to get better tariff protection in the new law. That will push these industries ahead to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in gross sales in the Willamette valley.

An Illinois young woman gave her gentleman friend a marriage license for Christmas. That's taking a last minute advantage of leap year.

Sweet April!



The Way of the World

REAL PROBLEMS

Much talk about business and business problems. We are faced with all sorts of new conditions brought on by increasing production and changes in our economic life. But they are not the really important problems. Let us confront another problem, graver, more vital. There are 2,000,000 mental defectives in the United States who need institutional care. This is probably a low estimate. There are 5,000,000 who have been unable to get through grade schools because of mental handicap, and 25,000,000 unable to do high school work.

THE FARMERS' GAIN

With all the sad news we hear from and about the farmer, there are some distinct improvements in his state of being which attract our attention. While farm labor is very high it is estimated that in one year farmers have saved \$30,000,000 in labor cost by substituting machines for hired hands. One farmer with less human labor can cultivate many times more acres, with modern agricultural machinery, than his father could. We get a little sick of the mechanical age sometimes, but if it were not for machinery we might starve to death when 600,000 persons turn from the farms to the cities in a single year.

UP OR DOWN?

Is the human stock going up or down in strength and durability? Looking back a few years to war time one remembers that 20 percent of the men in the draft were rejected by local boards. Twelve percent of those sent to camp were later rejected. Almost one-half of those retained had some more or less serious physical defect. In the army mental tests more than twice as many men were found to be of inferior mentality as were put in the superior grades. How would it be if it came today?

TELEPHONE SERVICE

In 1876 two men talked for the first time over a telephone. Today there are 7,000,000 miles of wire carrying more than 3,000,000 long distance messages every day in America. Still enthralled by the thrill of the radio and other spectacular inventions we have given scant attention to the amazing changes and improvements in the telephone service in this country. The common practice of getting a far distant city on the line in from one to three minutes and the notable changes in clarity of tone are illustrations. Much that passes for the triumph of the radio is a triumph of telephone service. Much

May be Troublesome

By CHARLES P. STEWART
Washington Correspondent for
Central Press and The Statesman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senators William E. Borah of Idaho and George H. Moses of New Hampshire look like a king and Herbert Hoover more a trouble than all his money in the next four years. Borah's term expires in less than that, but he'll be re-elected or perhaps is a lost art. Moses has until 1933 to serve.



Both Borah and Moses are mentioned among possibilities for the state portfolio, but it's mere talk. Borah doubtless could have the job, by demanding it as his due, but it is quite unlikely he will demand it. He can have much more fun where he is. Mr. Hoover is equally unlikely to draft him. He's too headstrong.

Moses probably would accept, but is not apt to be invited. He's too sassy.

Borah unquestionably thinks he was the "whole thing" in the last campaign. Moses thinks he was. Dr. Hubert Work, as chairman of the G. O. P. national committee perhaps thinks he had something to do with it likewise, but Dr. Work is of the meek and humble order, of creation, and can be knocked over the nose, Senator Borah and Moses are not a bit like that.

William S. Vare may think he had a heap to do with Mr. Hoover's nomination at least, but Senator-elect Vare is too sick to count. Borah and Moses are healthy as bears. And, of course, there are many others who think "some punkins" of themselves, but mightily few to compare with Senators Borah and Moses.

Senator Borah indisputably fought for Mr. Hoover to good effect, at Kansas City, and during the succeeding months, on the stump, until election eve itself. Senator Moses claimed the task of bossing the G. O. P. candidate's eastern seaboard campaign. The "organization" was far from anxious to put him in charge, for Moses is a wise cracker whose smart, saying frequently react dangerously. He snoots hard and

of the entertainment that you get over the radio is brought most of the way by telephone.

straight, but is tricky to handle because of his awful recoil.

Doc Work would gladly have declined his services had he been given the option, but the New Hampshire senator gave him none. He simply grabbed the Hoover eastern management and hung onto it, because it could not be taken away from him without a blackjack, which it was not deemed diplomatic to swing on him at that particular time.

It is a good guessing that Mr. Hoover considers himself more deeply indebted to Senator Borah than to Senator Moses—though perhaps not as much so as Senator Borah believes he ought to feel.

Senator Moses, however, claims credit for the Hoover victory in the supposedly critical east—notably New York—forgetting Massachusetts and Rhode Island—and is not disposed to admit that the coming administration can possibly owe quite as much to anybody else as it owes to him.

Senator Borah has a reputation for doing yeoman work toward creating presidents and then driving them gray-headed by insisting on dictating their policies to them.

Senator Moses is the most persistently and venomously sarcastic public man on Capitol Hill unless he has absolutely his own way.

Mr. Hoover can hardly help disagreeing with Borah. He can hardly help miffing Moses. Each is equally independent in his own peculiar fashion. They are a mean pair for any president to have, inside his own party, continually bushwhacking him.

MITCHELL CHOSEN FOR TEST COURSE

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, Jan. 21.—(Special)—Burrell M. Mitchell of Salem, senior in electrical engineering at the college, was among the 10 engineering students selected by a representative of the General Electric company to take a test course in one of the company's plants. The appointment gives Mitchell opportunity to establish himself with the largest corporation of its kind with the possibility of advancement. Men are selected on a basis of scholarship, leadership, activities and personality throughout the nation.

The Grab Bag

January 22, 1929



Who am I? What important office do I hold? Whom did I succeed?

Next to Lake Superior, what is the largest lake in the world?

Who was the father of George Washington?

Who is Vishnu?

"Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of this hand to do it. Where is this passage found in the Bible?"

Today in the Past
On this date, 1651, Sir Francis Bacon, eminent English statesman, philosopher and jurist, was born.

Today's Horoscope
Persons born on this day are often stubborn. They have good ideas and are unwilling to change them to suit others. They are very well liked everywhere.

A Daily Thought
"All things change, nothing perishes."—Ovid.

Answers to Foregoing Questions
1. William Green; president of the American Federation of Labor; Samuel Gompers.
2. Lake Victoria Nyanza in Africa.
3. Augustine Washington.
4. A Hindu god.
5. Proverbs iii, 27.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

Jan. 22, 1904

The Austin and Finzer store at Woodburn was robbed of several overcoats, six pairs of shoes, trousers, sweaters, suspenders, socks and four suits.

A series of lively debates are being held in the South Fruitland Bethel neighborhoods, the subject being, Resolved, That Mrs. Carrie Nation is justifiable in her course.

L. E. Knowlton has been appointed as temporary passenger agent for the S. P. here to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of O. L. Darling to Albany.

A barber of The Dalles has been arrested on a charge of bigamy.

Dr. and Mrs. Fred R. Bowersox of Glendale, were in the city yesterday on their way to Portland.

WORDS OF THE WISE

"...all who joy would win must share it.—Happiness was born a twin."—Byron.

"Hatreds are the cinders of affection."—Sir Walter Raleigh.

"Heaven means to be one with God."—Confucius.

"An honest heart possesses a kingdom."—Seneca.

"Honor lies in honest toil."—Grover Cleveland.

THE ONE MINUTE PULPIT

Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they that put their trust in him.—Psalms, ii, 11-12.

Who's Who & Timely Views

By EDWARD A. FILENE
Merchant and Business Economist
Edward A. Filene was born at Salem, Mass., and educated in the public schools of that city. His life has been active in the promotion of better organization of production and distribution in the United States and Europe and was a pioneer in applying scientific and efficient organization in retail distribution. He is now president and chairman of the board of William Filene's Sons company. He is a member of a score of organizations and has written several books on subjects in his field.

Big business—which always does the good and what is to its own interest—must inevitably adopt a policy in favor of lower tariffs.

Big business will reverse itself on the tariff as it has on other problems, including shorter working days, higher wages, smaller profits and lower selling prices. In each of these instances present policy is the direct opposite of what it was 20 years ago. And so it will be with the tariff.

Behind the trend toward lower tariffs is the rapid growth of mass methods of production and distribution which not only need no tariff protection but thrive best under low tariffs or free trade.

The question of world trade because the vastly increased volume of mass production raises anew of goods produces surpluses which cannot be marketed except in foreign lands. The surplus—that is, any general surplus—is relatively

new to American industry. It is destined to change our views about tariffs. In the long run we will change, through force or economic circumstances, from a nation of protectionists to a nation of low tariff advocates, or free traders.

I say this not as an advocate of free trade myself. I am not now and never have been a free trader, but always have been an opportunist on tariff matters. I believe that conditions and not theories must determine tariff policies, and as mass production methods spread business men will find it to their profit to work for low tariffs.

The United States has a greater domestic market than any other nation—a population of 120,000,000 consumers who are more prosperous than any people have been in the history of the world.

The joint salvation of the nations of the world lies in the extinction of their surplus production. Here the problem of tariffs becomes vital because tariffs restrict trade. Business men recognize now that it is important to the United States for Europe to move or lower its high tariffs against our goods. They will soon see that it is important for Europe—and the United States—that we lower our tariffs.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. Hendricks

Don't blame the weather—

If you had the ordering of it you would do a thousand times worse—

And, any way, we have not had any too much weather below the freezing point for the good of the crops, and we are not likely to get much more, for the wind is from the south and spring is just around the corner.

Lady phoned yesterday that she had seen in a Portland paper the news of the first robin seen there. She says that in her back yard in Salem there have been robins all the winter, or the so-called winter; big, beautiful, fat ones, too. They have not gone away at all.

The Indian school lands grew crops last year that were used in the institution, the cost of which if bought would have been above \$23,000, said Superintendent Lipps in this chamber of commerce talk yesterday noon. That helped a lot in eking out the small per capita appropriation allowed by the government. The farm contains 400 acres, mostly excellent land, and the annual showing will improve.

M. P. Adams of the Sky Line orchards a few weeks ago received for the nut growers cooperative an order from Maine for 1000 pounds of walnuts for the holiday trade—to be sent by express. The expressage amounted to \$56.40, and the grocer to whom the shipment was sent has written, in thanks, saying they were the finest quality walnuts he ever saw or sold over his counters. He conducts one of the finest grocery stores in the state of Maine.

That is certainly high praise. It is disinterested. The Maine grocer is not interested in Oregon. He has no special call for boosting Oregon. He wanted good walnuts. That was his only incentive. He got them.

The Bits man, along with all other loyal Salemites, has been saying for years that this district grows the best walnuts in the world. It is admitted that this may have seemed prejudiced information, though it was as true

as gospel. So it is gratifying to have this confirmed by a wholly unprejudiced outsider.

The Bits man still persists in saying that if the Oregon legislature will consult with Tom Kater about balancing the state budget, and then introduce and pass a bill written or dictated by him, without crossing a or dotting an i, the thing will be done, and it will be done in sum of way that the people will confirm the action in their referendum vote.

Also, that if the same thing should be done on the matter of automotive licenses, taking Sam Kozar as the man to write or dictate the bill, that act would also pass muster, and give more general satisfaction, and result in more nearly exact justice, than the job could be done in any other way.

The farmers are responding to the letter sent to them by the Y free employment office. They are finding work for some of the unemployed men and women in Salem. Our farmers are all right. They are helping out of a bad situation and thus proving that they are loyal citizens.

American designers "are becoming increasingly inclined to publicize the wearer's curves" which is the artistic way of saying that plumpness is "coming in" again among us girls. Straight lines are out and curves are in; all concerned will govern themselves accordingly. Potato growers will be heartened by the announcement.

"War makes men physically fit." Well, what of it? So does a fattening pen make steers fit.

Correct this sentence: "I keep the house at 72." said a woman, "and the member of the family complains of being too warm or too cold."

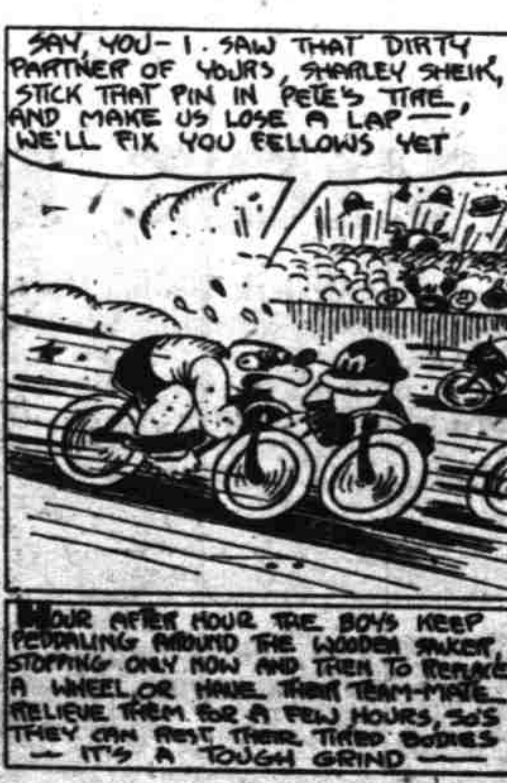
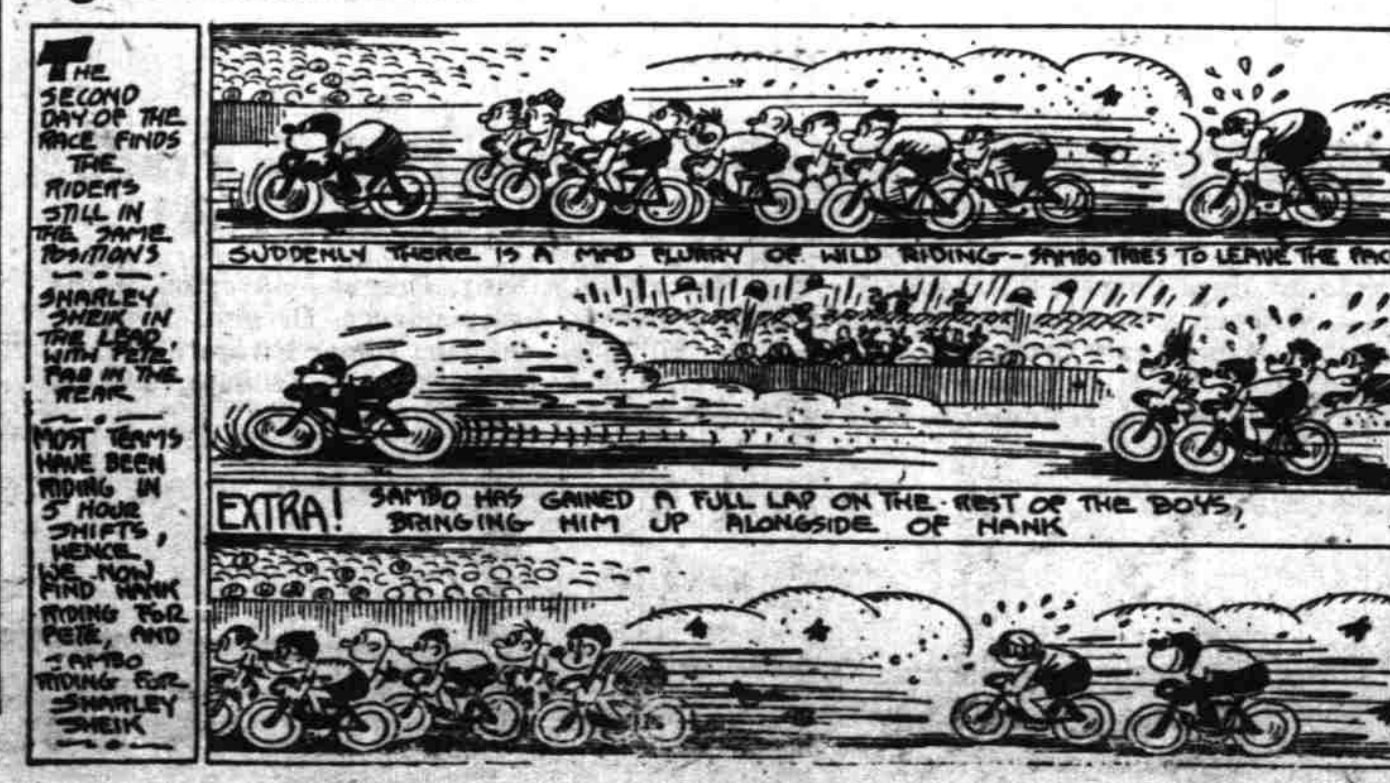
Poems that Live

MY STAR

All that I know
Is of a certain star
(Like the angled spars)
Now a dart of red,
Now a part of blue,
Till my friends have said
They would fain see, too,
My star that darts the red and blue!
Then it stops like a bird; like a flower, hangs furlid;
They must solace themselves with the Saturn above it.
What matter to me if their star is a world?
Mine has opened its soul to me; therefore I love it.
—Robert Browning (1812-1889)



High Pressure Pete



By Swau