

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."  
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## Rooseveltian Directness

PRESIDENT Hoover speaks with a Rooseveltian directness in denouncing the alleged activities of three shipbuilding concerns in propagandizing against naval disarmament. These concerns are the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company, and the American Brown Boveri Electric corporation. The president calls on these corporations to show their hand, to confess or deny whether they engaged one William B. Shearer to engender international distrust and hatred so that they might profit by competitive naval construction.

This man Shearer has long been distinguished as a critic of agreements for the reduction of armament. His criticism of government moves have been severe as the president himself admits. He now is disclosing his backers through suits in the courts against the three concerns mentioned "for services rendered," acknowledging a credit of \$50,000 "on account." The president denounces such commercializing of delicate international negotiations through the money-greed of great corporations. They may properly be described as "soulless" if they spread the poison of discord merely to fatten their treasuries. President Hoover performs a magnificent public service in exposing them before the public and challenging them to reveal their activities. If the facts are as recited by Shearer, the corporations deserve to be pilloried by public opinion. They should be denounced and cut off the eligible list to receive public contracts.

Such directness suggests that the building of warships, already carried on in part in government-owned yards, may well be concentrated in public yards. This not as a measure of economy but to keep the shipbuilding concerns from lobbying in favor of big navy appropriations. This might not stop pernicious lobbying, for the navy yard communities have been aggressive advocates of big appropriations, using their congressmen as walking delegates to bring home the swag.

What a refreshing thing it is to see a president with abdominal fortitude enough to stand up at his desk and issue a bristling statement "on his own responsibility." There is none of the Coolidge cowardice about Herbert Hoover. His statement lacks the delicious intemperance of the great T. R.'s castigations, but it is sharp and reveals a swinging club that is not stuffed in the hands of a man who dares to use it.

## The Settlement at The Hague

THE other night over the radio from London Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer, gave his report to the British commonwealth of nations of his stewardship in the conference at The Hague in which the vexing question of the division of German reparations was settled by the allied powers. His story of the concluding moments of the conference is an interesting study in human nature. Eminent diplomats work on the same lines as village horse traders, or like a man trading in his old automobile on a new one. Here is the chancellor's description:

"It looked as though the breakdown was at hand," he said. "The French had ordered a special train to take them back to Paris. Briand made an impassioned plea to me to put the interests of Europe before any paltry financial consideration. I agreed. 'We are now asked,' I said, 'to accept half our just claim.' The conference seemed at an end.

"But it proved to be the darkest hour before the dawn. The room was insufferably hot. It all seemed over. Somebody moved for adjournment for 10 minutes to give us a chance to get a breath of air. We broke up into little groups. The British remained in the conference rooms. Then the bargaining began.

"Jaspar of Belgium was the intermediary. He came to me in five minutes with an advance that met only 60 per cent of our claims. I wrote out refusal and the heads of what we must have on a half sheet of note paper. We waited for half an hour. Later he returned. He had previously advanced the offer 100,000 pounds. Now he came with 50,000 more. He said that it was all he could do.

"I said, 'Be not weary of well doing.' He was in despair. 'We have all emptied our pockets,' he fretted. I replied 'Look through them again; they tell me you have a kind heart.'

"They told me you had a kind heart," said poor Jaspar. 'I've never met a man like you. You are a type, as the French say.'

"Then someone had a brain wave. The rest of the money was found. The conference was saved."

## What Price Wheat?

BEING afflicted with a wheat ranch which we haven't been relieved of either by congress or the tax collector we wrote to find out the price of wheat. This is in eastern Washington. Price reported was \$1.18 at a point just 300 miles from tide water. Our correspondent reported that the price up in Canada was \$1.40 and near Great Falls, Montana, 95 cents.

This seems an absurd disparity in prices. The Canadian market all season has been much stronger than Duluth or Chicago. There has been a movement of American grain to Canada, something very unusual. We haven't had time to inquire into the causes. Some may say it is the Canadian wheat pool which secures a higher price. Others that it is the difference in freight rates, the Canadian railroads hauling grain under old government contracts or subvention agreements at much less than American roads. Neither of these solutions seems to be adequate. For these conditions existed in former years without such effect on prices.

Looks like Old World Demand and New World Supply had had a night out and were a little hazy on the morning after. Otherwise national boundary lines would have little effect on the world price. What can we wheat growers do about it? For our part we won't stand for it at all. We'll give our crop away first; in fact that's just what we have done—told the wife she could speculate with it. When she sells we have promised not to say "I told you so."

Babson's babblings are responsible for the latest Wall Street shake-out. He is one of the tall guessers getting rich off the would-be rich. His blarney in connection with the finance end of the interchurch movement earned him about a cee rating. A market prognosticator is just like a weather prophet. If he keeps prophesying long enough he will hit it right part of the time. Even with a doctor his diagnosis isn't always wrong.

Golfing may now leave front page position for world series baseball and it will quickly give place to intercollegiate football. Already the college publicity departments are functioning and soon we will be getting the little cuts of all the players to have handy for use with the winning run or the long kick.

Texas raises citrus fruits. Connecticut raises tobacco. Michigan raises sugar beets. A lot of things are grown by man where nature didn't seem to plan.

Another man dies just after testifying. This means substituting post-mortem for cross examination.

## Lots Can Happen During A Recess



## BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The state flax industry—

What is the nature of an annual review is contained in an article on the flax industry this morning. It makes encouraging reading. It shows progress in all ways, in the whole flax industry here. It shows progress towards making the prison self supporting. How?

Well, the five scutching machines will next month be turning out in excess of two tons a day of long line fiber in one shift. With the spinning tow added (going through the Etrich machine), the selling value of the fiber will be around \$1200. Then there is the upholstering tow to add, and the ground and whole flax seed for the drug trade, and the stock food. These will round out a full \$1500 a day. Then the seed threshed out runs to \$1500 a day value. That makes \$3000 a day. Multiply \$3000 by 312 working days in the year, and you have \$936,000. On the present basis, with the sales of lime, pulling and scutching machines and other products, the industries of the penitentiary are not getting into the realm of \$1,000,000 a year for their products.

But the \$1500 a day for seed cannot last through the 312 working days of the year. But it can average that on 10,000 acres of flax planted to J. W. S. seed, to which we are coming. The acreage was last year 3000, this year 4500, will be 6750 next year, and 10,000 acres by 1932, when there will be enough J. W. S. seed for the entire crop; and more.

The general maintenance expenses of the prison are around \$200,000 a year. The appropriation for this biennium is \$415,189, for supplies, salaries and incidentals. The flax man believes it will be more than possible for the prison industries to show a profit of above \$200,000 for the year 1932. But it will need every cent of the money to be left in the revolving fund, to pay the farmers for their 1931 crop. And it will need the 1931 earnings to be left for paying for the 1932 crop, and for meeting the various expenses of expansion in machinery, equipment and buildings.

Then, with 10,000 acres taken on and provided for, the total sales will be around \$2,000,000 a year. The farmers will get upwards of \$700,000 a year of this money for their flax. The other costs will be much higher than now, with more money for salaries of free labor and earnings of prisoners working in the flax industry, etc., etc.

But, by 1932, there should be a hiatus of profit that may be taken out of the revolving fund without impairing the surplus needed for raw supplies and running expenses, of more than \$200,000; or enough to make the institution self supporting, and, by 1934, with something over for more land and buildings and machinery, etc., etc.

In other words, the legislature at its 1931 session will have to provide the regular fund for the maintenance of the prison. But the 1932 legislature may not have to appropriate a cent for this purpose, and there may never be another appropriation of public funds needed from the general fund.

Just another word: the state industries are training a lot of experts, among the free labor as well as the prison labor—high class men, capable of assisting local communities in establishing flax industries. These communities will do well to investigate.

The prison is a public institution. It belongs to the whole people, though none of them will long have to be burdened for its support from the general funds of the state. The profitable use of the flax shives in making paper board or paper twine or ferverol may add many thousands a year to the revolving fund.

Another word: Both of Salem's linen mills are now on a paying basis, ready for expansion, with dividends for stockholders in sight; though not earnings, or a share of them, will for a long time be needed for making the additions that will finally cause those plants to grow into great properties.

Sister Mary Helena of the order of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, is back in Salem, and glad to be here in surroundings that are familiar and pleasant to her. She is sister superior of the academy of the Sacred Heart, which institution will open its regular school year on the 16th, a week from tomorrow. She commenced her first work of teaching at this institution in 1894, and she was in charge as sister superior from 1921 to 1924. But Sister Mary Helena specialized in science in her student days, and has been long a teacher of chemistry and physics, so she has been rather frequently passed around among the institutions of her order in Oregon and Washington. She comes now from St. Mary's academy in Portland. The provincial headquarters of this order for Oregon and Washington is now at Maryhurst, near Oswego, Oregon. Sister Mary Helena was born in Oregon, in the Waide section of Josephine county, and she has spent all her years in this state and Washington, excepting when away studying. She has many friends among her students of the old days, in the Salem district, who will all be glad to have her back "at home" again. There is not much in the way of a fixed home for a sister in the educational service. Their terms in one position are likely to be limited to around six years.

The academy of the Sacred Heart celebrated its 50th birthday in June, 1932, and its diamond jubilee is not very far off now. It will be celebrated eight years from next June. The present buildings, however, is 10 years younger than the institution. The school was first opened in June, 1883, and moved into the present quarters in 1873.

Stephen J. Chadwick, prominent Salem boy and young man of the 80's and 90's, was a Salem visitor for a brief time a few days ago. He was accompanied by Mrs. Chadwick and their granddaughter, Miss Emma Maury of Olympia, Wash. At Salem they took Mr. Chadwick's sister, Miss Mary Chadwick, with them in their automobile, and the party traveled to Roseburg and Oakland, and at the latter place visited Mrs. Mary Smith, aunt of the Chadwicks. The father of the Chadwicks was secretary of state in Oregon, elected in 1870 and reelected in 1874, and became governor on the resignation of Governor Grover, Feb. 1, 1877, serving in the chair of the chief executive for nearly two years. Stephen J. Chadwick served for about 12 years on the supreme bench of Washington, and was frequently urged by his many friends of that state for the office of governor. He resigned from the supreme bench in order to enter private practice. Associated with his son, who was in the World war, he now has offices in the Seattle Central building in the chief sound city. Judge Chadwick promises to come and pay a longer visit to the scenes of his early adventures when he was one of the popular boys and young men while Salem was growing up with him.

## Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

September 3, 1904

According to opinion handed down by Attorney General Crawford, one convicted of violation of the pure food law is not subject to costs, as any justice of the peace who hears such case must deduct costs from the amount of fine imposed.

Fred M. Perkins, cadet at Annapolis naval academy, is here for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Perkins.

Prof. Willis Hawley, dean of Willamette university, will leave shortly for Denver to attend a meeting of managers of the Woodmen of the World. From there he will go to St. Louis to go the

## AIR LINE LINKS CANAL, TEXAS

Nearly Half Million Will be Spent on Landing Fields, Plan

By C. P. NUTTER  
Associated Press Staff Writer  
MEXICO CITY—(AP)—The Mexican Aviation company which now operates in Mexico approximately 2,500 miles of air mail express and passenger lines, and which plans within a few months to have a two-day all-land passenger line operating from Brownsville, Tex., to the Panama Canal Zone, has appropriated \$450,000 for the purchase and improvement of landing fields.

This amount, approximately \$432,350 American, must be spent within 120 days from July 15, and the company announced that it expected to use upwards of \$500,000 in this work before the end of the year.

The appropriation is so divided that when spent the company will own eight of the 11 landing fields which its planes now use. These fields all will have hangar facilities excepting those used only for emergency landings or short stops. The company will own fields at Vera Cruz, Tapachula, Tampico, San Geronimo, Villahermosa, Campeche, San Antonio and Tuxtepec.

Only the Central Civil airport at Mexico City, and the landing fields at Minatitlan and Ciudad del Carmen, these will be owned by the company. The Central Civil airport, an immense perfectly flat landing field, springing into existence only a year ago when the government hastily scraped out a runway in an old lake bed for Captain Emilio Carranza's takeoff to Washington. Now runways extend in all directions on the field, and some of them are well over a mile and a half in length.

The landing field at Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, in far southeastern Mexico, is a federal project lying along the beach of the Gulf of Mexico and is almost unlimited in its length.

The field at Minatitlan, state of Vera Cruz, is owned, like practically everything else in that town, by the Agulla Oil company, a British concern, and is held in control by that company for future development.

A large part of the company's appropriation for improvements will go toward construction of all-weather runways, hangars and a passenger station at the Central Civil airport. Together with appropriations made by the Federal government the cost will total upwards of \$250,000 for this port alone.

Looking to the future the company also will spend considerable money in improving the airports at Turpan, below Tampico; at Vera Cruz; San Geronimo, State of Oaxaca; at San Antonio, Chiapas, and at Tapachula, Chiapas, which is on the boundary of Mexico and Guatemala.

It is along this route that the company expects to have its three and four-motor passenger and mail planes flying next year to Panama. The company already operates a mail line to Tapachula, and expects to extend this to Guatemala City soon.

The present plan is for planes to fly from Brownsville to Guatemala city in one day and to the Canal Zone the following day, thus affording the quickest route to the Canal and to connections with South America, and over an all-land route. With connections already established the inaugural of this line will bring New York within three days and night of the Canal Zone. Two nights will be spent on trains, and the third will be spent at Guatemala City.

Just what all this will mean for Mexico can be illustrated by one of the domestic air lines. Travelers now can go from Durango to Mazatlan, important Pacific port, in one hour and at a cost of \$45. Previously a rail trip of 950 miles requiring nearly three days of travel and costing \$75 was necessary.

Yair and to attend the fraternal congress of leading beneficial and fraternal orders of the country. Hawley expects to spend the latter part of October on the stump for the republican national committee, speaking in the northeastern part of the state.

## Lay Sermons

THE PERILS OF HOSPITALITY  
"And the servants and officers stood there, who had made a fire and warmed themselves; and Peter stood with them, and warmed himself."—John 18:18.

"And Simon Peter stood and warmed himself."—John 18:25.  
The scene is the dooryard of the palace of the high priest at Jerusalem. Christ had just been apprehended in the garden and was brought under guard to the palace. A disciple, evidently John, who knew the high priest, accompanied him; then John came back and "spoke unto her at the door" and so gained admission for Peter. The episode is Peter's denial, thrice repeated, that he was of the Nazarene party.

One can picture the retinue of servants, soldiers and officers. They were "supers" but not speaking characters in the great drama of the trial of Christ.

Anyone who has seen a police station after a night raid can recreate the scene. Hungry on asking the soldiers what it was all about, who the culprit was, where they nabbed him, what they were going to do with him. Men stand.

The airline distance is only 100 miles but it crosses the Sierra Madre mountains, and direct land travel is only possible afoot. Not even burros can successfully cross direct between the two points. For this reason the railroad must circle hundreds of miles southward through Guadalupe and then turn back northward along the Pacific coast.

The trip by air was made possible by the recent inauguration of the Brownsville to Mazatlan mail and passenger line, which makes that trip in one day. By rail the trip can hardly be made under a week. Monterrey, Saltillo, Torreon and Durango are the points touched on route.

A city straddles between the Yanks and Giants is in the making for New York.

Princess Ingrid of Sweden has become an ardent aviatrice.

ing around in groups telling stories, soldiers grumbling about the cold night, and watching the skyline for the signal of dawn when they could go off duty.

In this company Peter, the same Peter, the rock, who had just a few hours ago raised his sword in defense of Christ, the same Peter who a little time previously had vigorously declared he never would deny his Master, wilted and lied about his knowledge of Him. Peter of course is the classic example of weakness in a crisis, of character with a porous layer through it. He affords interesting study in psychology, why he crumpled up in the pinch.

Perhaps the words, given once and repeated—"Peter stood with them and warmed himself"—may give a clue to his moral collapse. Had Peter stood in the shadows or without the door in solitude his fierce defiance of Christ's foes might have stood with him. But mingling with the fellows about the open fire, hearing their banter, and sharing the warmth and comfort with them, his courage oozed away. It was easier to deny the Master than to offend the hospitality of these new associates. The glow and warmth of the fire, their fire, mellowed his seal and dissipated his loyalty.

So it was before Peter's time and has been ever since. This "social lobby" in political circles works on the same reading of human nature. Sharing the comforts of bed and board, of hearth-fire, of social connection, the individual finds his righteous resolutions fading away. The youth who "signed the pledge" can't resist the cordial invitation to "have a drink" when in the house of friends. Happy indeed and efficacious are the social amenities. The sharing of hospitality makes this human existence durable. But it is not without its hazards, and Peter is not the only one who having eaten at the table of his foes, or warmed himself at their hearth-fire, stifles the voice of conscience and abjures his better self.



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