

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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### Czars and Chaos

NOW we read of a new "czar". He is a "milk czar" in Portland and his name is Rabbi Henry J. Berkowitz. Yes, he is a Jew. When the Christian milk producers and the Christian milk distributors got to fighting about the same way the Christian nations do, the truce called for appointing an arbiter, and Pres. W. J. Kerr of the state college appointed this young Jewish rabbi as the arbiter to settle the future disputes. Then the interests of the distributors were divided between those who bought milk and distributed it, and those who produced and distributed milk. And Rabbi Berkowitz was appointed arbiter for these two groups. He sits we suppose, not alone as judge, but as representative of the public to see that the previous disputants do not now gang up to mulct the unprotected consumer.

We wish the rabbi well, and our guess is he is well qualified for the task. No ham is involved; and the rabbi in his brief residence in this state has become conspicuous as a leader in improvement of social relations.

The question arises,—why not some such form of arbitration in the case of many great competitive clashes? Here are the oil companies which have been engaged in a death-grapple; and the coal mines with starving miners and busted operators; and similar lines of industry bleeding with the knife-wounds of unrestrained competition. The theory of pure competition along conventional Adam Smith lines of economics is just the law of the jungle, of the might of tooth and claw, of the survival of the fittest. Our laws have been built to preserve this competition and to hobble any enterprise which partakes of monopoly. And now we suffer the agonies of ruthless competition which may cripple even the victors.

Is it not possible to develop a better and more humane plan of industrial activity; one that preserves healthful competition yet stops short of war-to-the-death, one that rewards enterprise and initiative yet prevents the exploitation attendant upon monopoly? If such a plan is to come we believe it will come along lines such as marked this ending of the Portland milk war: the creation of the office of "czar" to bar out the brass knuckles and poison gas of fierce competitive struggles. This may come through legal agencies such as trade commissions, or through trade associations with codes of practices which have teeth in them, or through some single individual like an arbiter.

Now we have laws which prohibit trade agreements as conspiracies in restraint of trade. Were it not for that the various units of an industry might agree, subject to approval of some public official or body, on practices and prices, which would permit them to continue to live and still not overcharge the public. Now the competition forces mergers and growth of great trusts, a situation in which the major unit becomes dominant in setting prices, and which in the end destroys the competition which the law was designed to preserve.

To illustrate: the wholesale paper dealers have the sweetest little "association" you can imagine. The prices are fixed and the practices on discounts and credits are fixed; and there are "penalties" for violations. The scheme works and the paper dealers thrive. Meantime the printers who all have to pay the same prices for paper will figure forty prices on the same piece of work, the price being merely an index of how bad the printer needs some money. No wonder the printers suffer from financial hernia and try to keep going with a chattel mortgage trust.

Your college professor who is not a socialist will perhaps prove the plan we have sketched is all wrong. But we still believe there ought to be in farming and in business some stopping point short of chaos.

### Dean and Sage of the Oregon Bar

A man justly honored Friday by a group of judges and lawyers at McMinnville is Judge William M. Ramsey, 84-year old sage of the bench and bar in Oregon. Judge Ramsey, scholar, good judge, a man of high character, bridges the gap between those honored legal names of yesterday—McCain, Butler, Watson, McBride, Burnett—and their vigorous successors of today.

Judge Ramsey it was who in 1884 saw the need for a school of law in Oregon and founded such a school as a college of Willamette university. He served as dean of the school for four years and during that time was for more than a year mayor of Salem. He came back to this city in 1911 as a member of the state supreme court. When only 23 years of age, he had served as county judge in McMinnville and subsequently in 1925 he was named circuit judge in the same county.

Handicapped politically in Oregon by being a staunch democrat—a handicap Judge Ramsey has lived to see removed by law from the supreme court judgeship—the judge interspersed his periods on the bench by careful, able, honest work as a lawyer. Still a vigorous man, at his office every day except Sunday when as a devout Episcopalian he attends services, still interested in public affairs as his frequent "Veritas" articles in Portland papers reveal, Judge Ramsey by ability and by service deserves the honored position he holds as dean of the Oregon bar.

### Gandhi at Marseilles

THE much-publicized Mahatma Gandhi, he of the loin-cloth and shawl, is something of a vogue. The Hindu mind is a philosophic mind and our rationally and mechanically minded westerners either reject Gandhi as just another pharisee-spinning Hindu, or adopt him as a cult. One or two westerners have become his disciples. But when his boat touched at Marseilles and Gandhi sat on a chair on top of a table these were his pearls of wisdom:

"To kill and to be killed in the act of killing may be an act of bravery, but to withstand all the blows of the adversary and not to retaliate is surely a greater form of bravery. That is precisely what India has been training herself for and I make bold to say that the experiment has been a success."

"I do not suggest that there are tens of thousands there who believe in a policy of non-violence and who are offering non-violent resistance in vindication of their liberty."

Non-violence is the weapon of the strong, he asserted, expressing the belief that the doctrine will spread throughout the world, "even to martial France."

That is the philosophy back of his civil disobedience, a "revolution without violence. Poverty, not philosophy, is force."

## Tooth Paste

By ESTILL L. BRUNK, D.M.D.  
Marion County Health Dept.  
Much has been said in the last two or three years through the various advertising channels regarding the merits of certain tooth pastes and mouth washes.

In selecting a tooth paste, all that can be expected is that it will clean the teeth. Pastes are generally classified as acid, soap and non-soap, alkaline and neutral, depending upon the ingredients used by the manufacturer.

A tooth paste will correct or prevent dental decay and pyorrhea. It probably would be better to use an alkaline paste as the constant usage of an acid paste might have a tendency to weaken the tooth structure, particularly if the teeth were inclined to be soft.

Powders, Pastes Compared  
Powders are good, but due to their inconvenience, few people use them. Powders contain no glycerin as do the pastes. Glycerin seems to be a necessity in the manufacture of a tooth paste as no substitute for it has yet been found. Dental creams will produce no harm in a poorly kept mouth but in the opposite types the powders would probably be the best if their formulae does not contain too many harmful constituents than glycerin.

The beneficial results obtained from mouth washes are greatly overestimated. Mouth washes whether they be acid, alkaline or so called "strongly antiseptic" have very little effect in the correction of mouth conditions.

A mouth wash to be truly antiseptic would have to be several times more powerful than those we may purchase, to be effective as an antiseptic. No mouth wash will correct bad breath for more than a few minutes at a time. Bad breath is usually caused from diseased tonsils, stomach disorders and decayed teeth.

Statin and tartar removers should never be used on the teeth. They usually contain hydrochloric acid from three to five per cent strength. This acid will break down or etch the enamel, weakening the tooth structure and making it more susceptible to decay. If your teeth are stained and have an accumulation of tartar it would be more economical to consult your dentist.

What health problems have you? If the above article raises any question in your mind, write that question and send it either to The Statesman or the Salem County Department of Health. The answer will appear in this column. Name should be signed, but will not be used in the paper.

Paul Turner, laborer: "No, I don't. I don't favor cutting any wages."

Ben West, job printer: "Probably some could be cut to advantage; others are not receiving more than they should receive. I suggest a committee of disinterested citizens be appointed to make recommendation to the mayor and the council on these two payrolls."

Dr. O. A. Olson, city council police committee: "I'd have to study the salaries they are getting now. I don't believe in cutting a man below a living wage."

Dr. H. A. Gueffroy, physician and surgeon: "Offhand, I could not say, but I think wages ought to go up and down with the times. I don't even know what their wages are."

ing the western nations toward disarmament. But what if this Hindu's words be true: "No people on earth can be subjugated without its cooperation. A people loses its liberty through its own weakness." What if the non-resistance of the moral teachers should prove more potent than the tramp of armies?

### Russia Lifts Rationing

HA, ha and ho, ho! We read in the dispatches from Moscow: "Young communist girls hurrying home with a piece of lingerie wrapped in neat parcels under their arms." How long now will communism last when the girls can buy lingerie, rayon dresses and Empress Eugenie hats? But surely the hats of the Empire will be barred.

Regardless of what the system is in Russia we are glad the people will be able to buy plenty of butter, white bread, sugar and meat; and wear full fashioned hosiery, English boots and permanent waves. Life will not seem so hard then.

One of the best of the many fine cartoons which Quincy Scott has drawn for the Oregonian was the one the other morning showing the twins. One was "Hoarded Wealth," proud, with her padlocked treasure chest strapped about her shoulder. In the other panel was the twin, a woman careworn, her dress tattered and patched, holding in her hand the hat of a beggar. Twin sisters indeed! For hoarded wealth of one puts the other twin out of employment and into beggary. The cartoon was a brilliant inspiration, and skillfully executed.

Arthur Brisbane writes: "The Canadian National railway is able to borrow money now at 4 1/2% on 20-year bonds. How many private owned American railways could do that just now?" Even the Seaboard Airline, in receivership, could do that if it had a government guarantee like the Canadian National bonds have.

The Salem woman's club shows commendable independence in announcing they will run their own program for the Washington bi-centennial celebration. We have often wondered why local chapters of the D. A. R. didn't show similar spunk in refusing to approve the tory-mindedness of presidents-general.

Incidentally the state will save nearly fifty thousand a year in the cost of operating the state soldiers home at Roseburg. Under the plan the state will deed the home to the federal government which will thereafter operate it at federal expense.

Helen Willis Moody drew for a theatre program cover a "translation into line drawing the equivalent of a response to music." We fear such an attempt to translate most of the responses to radio music would prove "unprintable."

And now comes the football season. That no doubt will beat the Dempsey set-ups as proof that the depression is over with.

## HERE'S HOW

By EDSON



Tuesday: A City of Night Flyers

## BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

### Prison conditions:

The press dispatches reported a riot in the Utah state penitentiary on Wednesday last, with one inmate killed while attempting to escape, a guard seriously wounded, and a deputy sheriff, a guard and two inmates injured.

With every such reported uprising, it is the habit of the Bits man to look up conditions at the prison named, in order if possible to make a mental picture of the cause; to get the result of the last survey by the regular visitor employed in furnishing the copy for the "Handbook of American Prisons."

In the past 12 months such troubles having general news notice have been more frequent than for the average year therefore for American prisons.

There has in each case been found a reason, and it has been generally overcrowding in unsuitable buildings and unemployment; aggravated in a number of cases by poor management and archaic rules.

Taking up the "Handbook" for 1929, the latest published, and turning to page 22, one finds under the heading, "Utah State Prison, Salt Lake City, Visited June 8, 1923," the following leading paragraph:

"In 1870 the federal government established a prison just outside of Salt Lake City. When Utah was admitted to the union in 1896 the prison was turned over to the state. The present plant includes the original building and new additions. A stone wall has been built to replace the old adobe wall which first surrounded the prison."

Quoting further along: "There are two cell houses. The new

## Daily Thought

"The only hope of preserving what is best lies in the practice of an immense charity, a wide tolerance, a sincere respect for opinions that are not ours."—P. G. Hamerton.

Why does not Oregon make a better showing in respect to a small per capita prison population than New Hampshire or Utah? It is explained partly by the fact that in Utah there is a more stationary population, and in New Hampshire one still more so. The percentage of increase of population in Utah for the 10 years up to 1920 was 13; New Hampshire, 5; Oregon 21.6.

Large and increasing prison populations, actual and per capita, are in the states having rapid growth, and especially new people from outside countries, who are not yet oriented, and this holds true also for heavy percentages in asylums for the insane and other derelicts that become public charges.

Society pays the penalties of growing pains. It pays the price of unemployment in and outside of prisons, and of overcrowding generally. Selective immigration such as we have in some degree under existing laws and their administration will tend to lower the present crime and unemployment waves.

But there is need for more than this in reducing the relatively high prison population seen now in the whole country, compared with former years, and in curbing the tendencies towards prison riots and disturbances.

The American people need to become more sensitive towards and better informed upon the problems of criminology and penology. There are more than 125,000 inmates of the prisons and so-called reformatories, federal and state; not counting the institutions for juvenile delinquents, male and female. These more than 125,000 excepting a small number who will die in prison, will soon be back in society. As many come out as go in, with the exception noted. And jail prisoners are not included in the

## CELEBRATING HIS 60TH BIRTHDAY!

THE WORLD'S FIRST PROHIBITION LAW, PASSED IN ENGLAND SIX CENTURIES AGO, PROVIDES THAT ONLY THE NOBLES COULD DRINK.



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## "The Czarina's Rubies" By SIDNEY WARWICK

READ THIS FIRST  
At Monsilver, a country place outside London, Paul Federoff is slain after carrying the Czarina Rubies from Russia. The murderers fall to find the jewels, which therefore must be hidden in the house. Frank Severn, who entrusted the rubies to Federoff in Russia, returns to England, is abducted and carried unconscious to Monsilver.

Meanwhile, his friend, Jim Wynter, meets beautiful Katharine Farling, rightful owner of the rubies, as heiress to the Russian prince who lost his life saving them from a mob. Once a concert violinist, she has been reduced to penury by an injury to her wrist. Katharine suggests to Wynter that Severn may be imprisoned at Monsilver and he goes there at night, to find Severn's servant, Creyke, dead from a stab wound in a car inside the grounds. Hearing a groan within the house, he steals in, is attacked and falls downstairs. Hours later he regains consciousness in a strange house.

### Now go on

#### CHAPTER XVII

Into the room stole sounds of traffic from outside, as though the curtained window overlooked a busy street. Evidently then this could not be that house of last night. Though his clouded memory could not recall much about it, why he had gone there, or his name, he did remember vaguely that he had stood far back from the road.

Then he became aware of a long, old-fashioned, bell-rope hanging against the pretty chintz-patterned wallpaper at the head of his bed. It would be interesting to know who would come, to answer these perplexing questions for him if he were to pull that bell.

Wynter made an effort to reach out a groping hand for it but a sudden wave of dizziness made him fall back with a wincing groan.

Bewildered  
And just then he seemed to see the door being pushed softly open. He lay watching it as it opened wider, wondering who would come in.

A girl's figure was framed in the open doorway—a girl he had never seen in his life before.

The face of the girl who stood there in the doorway was utterly strange to Jim Wynter, leaving him still without a clue to these bewildering surroundings on which he had opened his eyes.

Yet the mere creak of that opening door had been enough to quicken a dormant memory in the early groping mind; a memory of how in the perilous darkness of a strange house his footsteps had been arrested by the sound of a suddenly opened door . . . how he had stood waiting, holding his breath, not knowing who would come out from that door—but certainly an enemy.

That midnight adventure at Monsilver! In a flash those vague elusive scraps of memory had fused into a whole, all that had happened before that abrupt

Yesterdays  
... Of Old Salem  
Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

September 18, 1906  
Governor Chamberlain yesterday sent out notices to the O. W. P. & Ry. Co., the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Astoria & Columbia River, and Southern Oregon & C. companies, calling their attention to their negligence in complying with a legislative act of 1886, providing that all railroads operating in the state file with the secretary of state a full report of all their transactions at the end of each year.

Marion county's exhibit at the state fair took first prize in beauty and artistic arrangement the county's exhibit is in the lead.

Ears Meeker, the aged pioneer, who is traveling from Oregon to Ohio with the same old wagon in which he and his wife made the trip out west in 1853 is now in Kearney. As he lost one of his best oxen, he is now traveling with one ox and a cow.

September 15, 1921  
Residents of North Capitol street, meeting at the city hall last night, showed that they are in dead earnest about extending the street north from its present end to meet with the paved fair grounds road.

SAN FRANCISCO—An indictment charging Roscoe Arbuckle with manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Virginia Rappe was voted late tonight by the San Francisco county grand jury.

SILVERTON, Sept. 12.—(Special to The Statesman)—Although the Silverton Food Products company was a good thing for Silverton last year, it has been a bigger thing this year. During the entire season, beginning with the strawberry season, the cannery has maintained an average payroll of \$1000 a month.

above, in which most of them conditions are far worse.

Crime is our beset neediest cost; our greatest heartbreak, in which the innocent suffer with the guilty—more than the guilty, often. And reformation and rehabilitation, fitting released men for law abiding citizenship, are as yet in their swaddling clothes in this country. The thing which the highest attributes of statesmanship and unselfish service is getting the least attention from that quality of leadership. Our country cannot be compared favorably in this respect with any other enlightened nation. That is a sad reflection, but it is a true statement.



Tuesday: A City of Night Flyers

## LAZ SERMON

"Oh, I shall be all right soon. I expect, thanks very much. Just at the moment my head's singing like a prima donna, top notes and all—but that's hardly surprising, since my last recollection is of pitching down half a dozen stairs."

Even yet with the sound of her voice Jim Wynter found it difficult to shake off that old insistent sense of dream-like unreality that no one's head ever ached in a dream as his was aching, proof that this fantastic adventure was sober fact.

"But I'm hopelessly in the dark as to where I am or how I came here," he added. "I know I must have fallen into very kind hands, of course, but that's all."

(Continued on page 13)

"AND DESPISED OTHERS"  
"Use certain which trusted in themselves that they were righteous, and despised others." St. Luke XVIII. 9.  
The chief vice of Christians is not hypocrisy but phariseism. The pharisee is one who professes one thing and practices another. The pharisee is one who rates himself as righteous and despises others. Did you ever stop to think how incongruous in the ordinary pharisee's life is the phrase "I am a sinner"? That may be his reason why few pharisees ever are elected to public office: they are so sour and forbidding and self-righteous they never win any friends.

We may credit much of this to the old Puritans who suffered from ingrowing religion. They were strict moralists, though like the ancient pharisees they sometimes made clean the outside of the platter only. Hard-fanged they were, spare, tall, lacking in the milk of human-kindness; none of them fat, jolly, friendly souls. They squared with the "law of God" as interpreted by the Math-

ers—"and despised others." Their strong potables must have been hard liquor. Wine and beer provoked convulsions, so they drank whiskey, which promotes violent individualism. Withal it was a hard code they laid down, even if in many respects a high one. When they coupled with it that selfish conception of righteousness as their private property and added to that the scorn of others who did not accept their measure of values then they made themselves the subjects of dislike.

How foreign was that to the attitude of the Master! Why, he was even scolded for consorting with pharisees and wine-bibblers! No mark of superciliousness for him, no pharisaical attitude toward those who did not accept his ideals. In fact his radiant personality "drew men unto him." Churches are full of pharisees—those who make their churches close corporations. They need not be disturbed; not many want to break into the circle. As the churches resume their seasonal activities the preachers might announce courses in spiritual setting-up exercises to try to break down this caste-mark of self-righteousness, to make more supple and more cordial the attitude of the professed followers of Christ, who have frozen the warm glow of genuine emotional response to the Christian ideal into the ice of rigid legalistic observances.

WADE STUFF  
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