

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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The Hawley Tariff and the Oregon Farmer

OREGON is a producing state rather than a manufacturing state. Aside from lumbering, which is rather crude manufacture, this state does not engage much in manufacturing. Our forests and farms and ranges yield vast quantities of products which go into the commerce of the country and of the world. Eastern Oregon produces wheat, wool, beef cattle, sheep, dairy products, western Oregon produces dairy products, poultry products, fruits, berries, wool, nuts, flax products. Both sections manufacture lumber.

When the revision of the tariff was launched in 1929, Oregon interests and industries appealed to congress for protection. This appeal centered on Congressman Hawley because he was chairman of the ways and means committee which wrote the bill. Time and again Hawley has been assailed for this tariff act; but the truth is that there never was a tariff bill enacted which gave as much tariff protection to Oregon products.

Let us call the roll, making comparisons of important agricultural and horticultural products of schedules in the Underwood (democratic) tariff, the Fordney tariff and the Hawley tariff. Recall too, that these increases were sought for by Oregon poultrymen, Oregon cherry growers, Oregon nut growers, Oregon lumbermen. Even if one doubts the virtue of a tariff act, yet these rates are the ones for the most part which the Oregon PRODUCERS themselves insisted on. Delegation after delegation waited on Cong. Hawley to plead their case. Max Gehlar handled the campaign for the cherry tariff. W. H. Bentley of the nut growers went back to Washington to lobby for the nut tariffs. R. J. Hendricks fought for the tariff on flax products to protect this infant industry. Now call the roll:

	Underwood Act (Democratic)	Fordney Act (Republican)	Hawley Act (Republican)
Cattle, over 700 lbs.	Free	2c lb.	3c lb.
Beef and veal	Free	3c lb.	4c lb.
Sheep and lambs	Free	\$2 head	\$3 head
Lamb	Free	4c lb.	7c lb.
Pork	Free	3/4c lb.	2 1/2c lb.
Fresh milk	Free	2 1/2c gal.	6 1/2c gal.
Milk, condensed	Free	1c gal.	2 1/2c gal.
Milk, dried skimmed	Free	1 1/2c gal.	3c lb.
Fish, fresh or frozen	Free	25%	25%
Salmon, canned	15%	1c lb.	20c bu.
Barley	Free	15c bu.	25c bu.
Corn	Free	15c bu.	25c bu.
Oats	Free	15c bu.	16c bu.
Wheat	Free	30c bu.	42c bu.
Berries, fresh	Free	1 1/2c qt.	1 1/2c qt.
Cherries, natural	Free	10c bu.	20c bu.
Dried	Free	40%	40%
Brine, with pits	Free	2c lb.	5 1/2c lb.
Brine, without pits	Free	2c lb.	9 1/2c lb.
Maraichino	Free	1c lb. or 20%	9 1/2c lb. and plus 40%
Butter	Free	8c lb.	14c lb.
Oleomargarine	Free	8c lb.	14c lb.
Cheese	Free	5c lb. but not less than 25%	7c lb. but not less than 25%
Egg albumen, dried	3c lb.	18c lb.	18c lb.
Egg Yolk, dried	10%	18c lb.	18c lb.
Eggs, in shell	Free	8c doz.	10c doz.
Whole eggs, dried	10c lb.	18c lb.	18c lb.
Peas, green	10c bu.	1 1/2c lb.	1 1/2c lb.
Peas	10c bu.	3/4c lb.	3/4c lb.
Walrus per 1000—			
Walrus	\$1	\$2	\$6
Narcissus	\$1	\$2	\$6
Hyacinth	\$2.50	\$4	\$4
Filberts, not shelled	2c lb.	2 1/2c lb.	5c lb.
Shelled	4c lb.	5c lb.	10c lb.
Walnuts, not shelled	2c lb.	4c lb.	5c lb.
Shelled	4c lb.	12c lb.	15c lb.
Blanchard	4c lb.	25c lb.	35c lb.
Flaxseed	20c bu.	40c bu.	45c bu.
Red clover	Free	2c lb.	6c lb.
Lint grass	Free	2c lb.	40c lb.
Beans, dried	25c bu.	1 1/2c lb.	3c lb.
Potatoes	Free	50c cwt.	75c cwt.
Celery	15%	25%	25%
Hops	16c lb.	24c lb.	24c lb.
Flax, hatched, line dressed line	Free	2c lb.	2c lb.
Not hatched	Free	1c lb.	1 1/2c lb.
Tow	Free	3/4c lb.	1c lb.
Table damask, linen	35%	40%	45%
Towels and napkins, linen	35%	40%	40%
Wool, scoured	Free	31c lb.	32c lb.
Goat hair, scoured	15%	31c lb.	37c lb.
Peppermint oil	25c lb.	25%	25%
Lumber	Free	Free	\$1 per M (now \$4 per M)

We invite Oregon farmers to read this list. It is by no means complete. We can supply information on any item desired. As a producer what more protection could you ask for?

Now in voting for Roosevelt and joining in his hue and cry against the Hawley-Smoot act do YOU want lower tariffs on butter, eggs, wheat, walnuts, cherries, bulbs, wool?

Do YOU want corn from Argentina, wheat from Canada, beef cattle from Mexico, eggs from China, flax from Russia, wool from Australia to enter this country and compete with your products without meeting this tariff wall?

Yes, you may say, this is all right for us, but we want lower tariffs on sugar, cotton goods, etc. But remember that growers of sugar beets in Colorado and of cotton in Texas are American farmers too. Roosevelt can't lower tariffs without affecting some producers, and why not YOU?

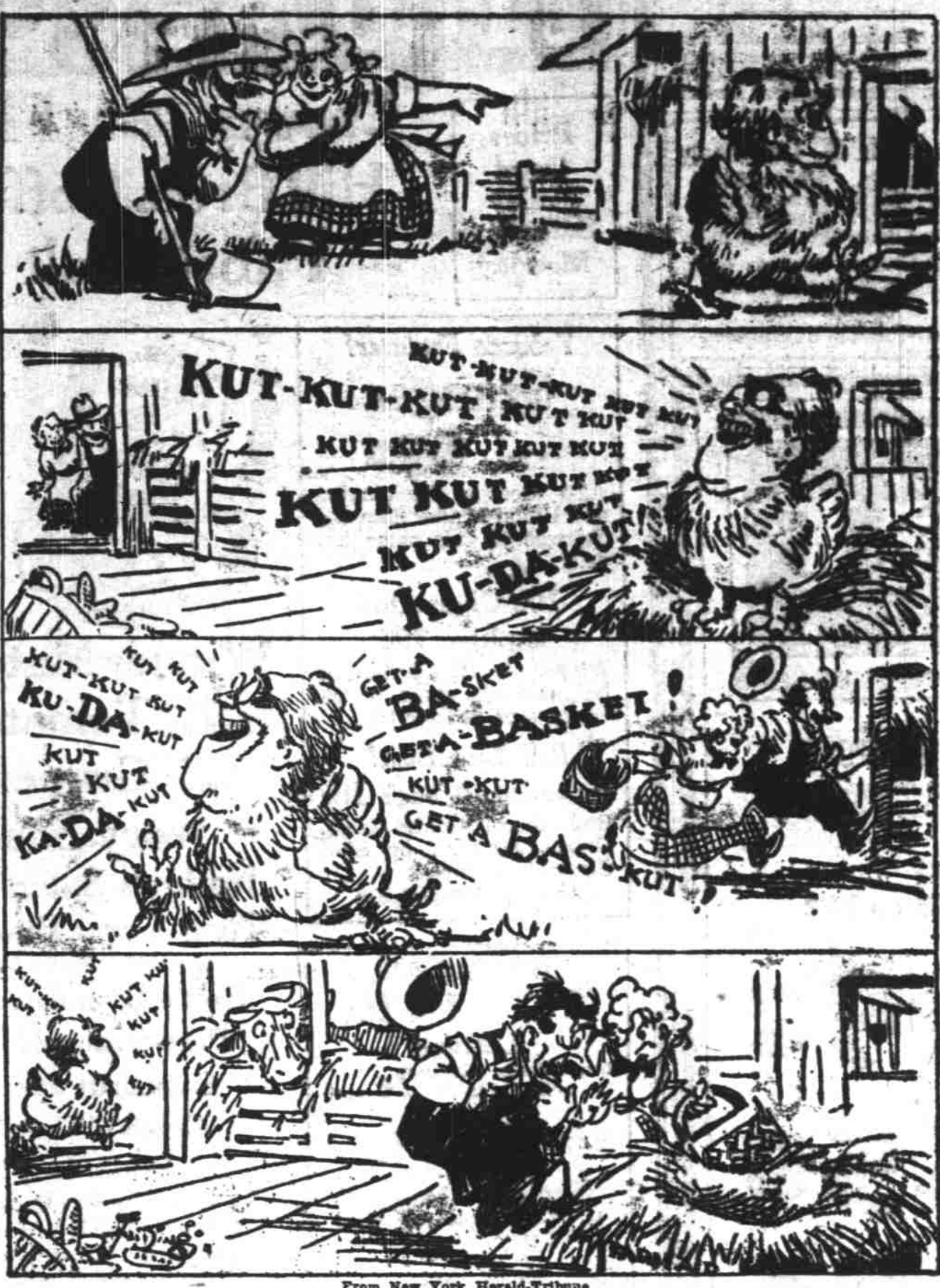
The Hawley tariff, as we wrote yesterday, has been the most lied about tariff in American history. Pres. Hoover did not defend it as perfect. Neither do we. But if PROTECTION is what Willamette valley farmers wanted; that is what they GOT in this act. The Oregon farmer who votes against Hoover because of the alleged injustice to him of the Hawley act is nothing but a silly goose.

Franklin Roosevelt is steadily washing out as presidential timber. His speech at Pittsburgh was a lie. Hoover had already effectively answered it in his Des Moines speech in which he went vigorously into the question of the balancing of the budget. That the budget was not effectively balanced was due to whom? Why, to the democrats and guerrillas of the lower house, who not only emasculated the administration revenue bill, but wrecked the economy bill by cancelling most of the savings it proposed.

Libby Reynolds wants complete exoneration of the charge of killing her late husband. There is strong indication that she was merely a victim of southern prejudice because she was a Jewess. Meantime, she seems to be the only one grieving over Smith Reynolds' death.

A paper raincoat has been perfected which will stand a twelve-hour rain. It is doubtful though if it will be as popular as the cellophane bathing suits.

Where's the Egg?



From New York Herald-Tribune

Yesterdays

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

October 21, 1907
According to the child's own story, "Dannie" Downing, 8-year-old son of Henry Downing, recently employed as laborer upon the new electric railway, was driven from his home to shift for himself this morning, all because he had lost five pennies which he had been saving.

After several months' research and investigation, Engineer Frank C. Kelsey, of Portland, has tendered his report to the city council committee on a gravity or other waterworks system under municipal ownership. He estimated cost of Willamette river pumping system, including distribution system, reservoir and filters, at \$515,786.25.

Miss Katie Batt, graduate of the Northwest Conservatory of Music, was married to Richard W. Elgin at the home of Judge and Mrs. Wiley A. Moores here October 18. Mr. Elgin is a brother of Mrs. Moores.

October 21, 1923
LOS ANGELES—Wallace Reid, motion picture actor, suffering from an attack of "bleg eyes," yesterday was forced to retire from the production lot for at least two weeks.

PORTLAND—Municipal Portland served notice to the world

Daily Health Talks

COMMUNITY HEALTH
From a paper read by Mrs. Dr. W. W. Baum before a recent meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Medical Society.

Communicable Disease Control
For my last subject I wish to say a few words about communicable disease control. Community disease control, in of course a community problem. It has been said that just as the members of the community protect themselves against criminals and lawlessness by a police department; so must the members of the community protect themselves through their health department against attacks by diseased persons and disease carriers. I think this is a very good comparison and I would care to add a little further to emphasize the need for an aroused public opinion and public education on this point. We find a great difference in cities in the amount of crime and lawlessness which is permitted to exist. Why does crime flourish in one city and not in another? Because the people permit it. The people can have as clean a city as they wish to have and this applies to communicable disease just as surely as it applies to crime.

I will not bore you with a repetition of the basic principles of communicable disease; we all know them. I just wish to mention a few points about this subject which seem to me to be of importance and also of interest. First that we must remember that different disease offers different types of problems in control. Where one disease is spread by personal contact others are spread mainly by infected water, or milk. This is where our health department serves us so well; in studying the methods of transmission and protecting us particularly against the spread of disease by means of food and drink. In disease requiring personal contact for transmission the first problem becomes one of early recognition of the disease. We must educate the public to the importance of consulting their doctors early for any illness. Many of these diseases are the so-called childhood diseases. We must teach mothers that it is wrong, criminally wrong, to permit children who are ill with some unknown disease to play with other children and pass the disease on to them. At the first sign of illness let them consult their physician and determine whether or not the child has some communicable disease. We must strive to eradicate the idea which many people have that all children must have these diseases; so the sooner the better to get it over with. The death rate in almost all of these diseases of children is tremendously higher to permit them to older children. For example: whooping cough, frequently a mild disease in a child of 5 or 10; apt to be fatal to young children. 95% of the deaths in whooping cough are in children under 5 years, measles, scarlet fever, pneumonia all show similar statistics. Bronchopneumonia is an important cause of death in young children. Diphtheria, I dislike to mention as a communicable disease. With toxigenic diphtheria, perfectly safe, absolutely harmless. I feel that any parent who withholds this protection from a child is terribly guilty. And yet, in 1929, in spite of our toxin-antitoxin which prevents diphtheria, in spite of our antitoxin which cures it if given early—more than three million and thirty seven children died from diphtheria in these United States.

A Football "HUDDLE" By FRANCIS WALLACE

SYNOPSIS
Ted Wynne arrives in the higher things in life as he leaves his position in a steel mill and works his way through Oat D. Conner College. Under Coach Barney Meach, Ted becomes quarterback on the Blue Comets, being only one game during the season. His only enemy at school is Tom Stone, who considers Ted his inferior. Both boys are rivals for the love of wealthy and spoiled Barb Roth. Following a misunderstanding, Ted ignores Barb, but his thoughts are always of her even when she is lovely Rosalie Downes. At the Christmas dance, Barb elicits Ted. Rosalie tries to make him understand he has his ideals centered around the wrong girl. Later in the evening, Ted, for the first time, realizes how lovely Rosalie is. Days of happy companionship follow. Barb is puzzled. Back at school, Barb's thoughts return to Barb. Then he meets Betty. They are exceptionally fond of one another, but realizing he is not in a position to be serious, Ted discontinues seeing her. In the spring, Barney lectures on football.



CHAPTER XXI
"Brute has started an argument with the Trojan end who rides him out of the yard and they gain four yards. What play, Elwood?"
"Try the other tackle."
"Not bad for a glee clubber, Elwood, not bad. The Trojan end on that side has just called Rastowski a bolshevik and during the discussion they make six yards over our debater. What play, Garoldi?"
"Pass."
"No good! This time, Pete, because Pidgin has located his girl out sees her talking to a movie actor and he rushes up savagely and smacks the ball down; of course he might have intercepted and ran for a touchdown but he was so vicious he just wanted to knock something down. Martin?"
"Off-tackle."
"No good, Martin! Our line has finished its conversation and decides to play football. We stop them to two yards in three tries and Stone departs from his snuff long enough to knock down a pass. Wynne?"
"Funt."
"Shivers punts to Wynne who returns ten yards along the sidelines to our thirty-yard line, being careful to get out of bounds at the last minute. He might have made ten more but Pat was watching the play and didn't clip the man who made the tackle. Garoldi?"
"Pass."
"We're playing football, Pete, not basketball you know, eh? All right—just so it's clear in your mind. We pass to Garoldi who misses the signal and is busy blocking the halfback while the ball rolls down the field—Wynne got it away safely just in time to avoid being thrown for a fifteen-yard loss. Stone?"
"Punt."
"Ted punts to their thirty where they put the ball in play."
The bell for one-ten class stopped the game at the end of the first period; but the next day it was resumed and Southern Cal, kicking a field goal, led at the end of the half, 3-0.

News of the "game" spread about the campus; and the grid lecture room was packed as the third quarter was played, with the score still 3-0.
Swinging into the final period, Barney found a crowd waiting outside, as well as in, and the entire school was much relieved when the Comets finally pulled it out of the fire.
"All right, two minutes to play, their ball on their twenty-yard line, third down; our line has been stopping them cold and they're playing for time—trying to stall. What play, Wynne?"
"Is our line hot enough so that we are likely to break through and block the punt?" Ted asked.
"Maybe," Barney replied. "Big Pat is a roaring lion and the Brute is stalking about like a raging Achilles—and you should see Garoldi—the fire in his eyes as he picks out a hole between center and guard through which he is going to plow—you've plowed, haven't you, Pete?"
"Sure."
"Then we had better have them punt on third down." Ted decided.
"Why not hold the ball as long as you can?"
"If our line is hot and they wait until fourth down, the chance of a blocked punt then far outweighs any advantage they might gain by using up another thirty seconds. If they punt down the field we'll have to bring it back forty or fifty yards more than if we recovered a blocked punt."
Barney considered. "I guess you're right," he said, after a few moments. Barney had no doubt; but he was building up confidence in his quarterback—confidence which might have been shattered somewhat by the result of the crucial play in the last Army game. Barney's attitude toward his field general was always one of deferential respect.
"All right," he resumed. "Shivers punts—oh, a beauty, to Wynne who catches it on the run, near the sidelines at midfield, sidesteps the end, who came down on that side too close, and starts working toward the other side of the field but going forward all the time. Wynne is a tough guy with all that territory to work on—gives them the old snaky-hips, slips 'em, stiff-arms 'em—the old steel mill stiff-arm—and how the rest are blocking—Garoldi took that guy out like a meat axe hit him—"

"Well—he's down on the thirty-yard line—out of bounds. What next, Wynne?"
"See how much time we have to play."
"Minute and a half. Quick now, Ted?"
"Sheets off left tackle."
"Four yards. Next?"
"Stone—51."
"Five yards—third and one on the four-yard line. Shoot?"
Ted turned to Garoldi. Shouted suddenly:
"Whaddye say, Pete?" Can you do it?"
"Gimmie that ball," Big Pete cried.
"Garoldi on 37," Ted told Barney.
"Big Pete dives over—oh, what a drive—for two yards. First down on the two-yard line. Time for two plays. Quick, Ted."
"I'll do it in one," Big Pete cried, eyes flaming on his feet.
"Careful, Pete—you're tipping off the play," Barney warned.
"Makes no difference—they can't stop me—nobody on that team."
"83-74-66," Ted called.
"There goes Big Pete," Barney cried. "oh, what a dive—he's over, wait—the referee is looking for the ball—touchdown."
"Touchdown," the cry was passed outside; circulated through classes all over the campus that afternoon.
The squad gathered around Big Pete, congratulating him, giving him a gentle pushing around by the New Dominion practice of goofing—which simply meant that everybody agreed with a chap who thought he was good.
Big Pete loved it. His shoulders twitched and his chest was out further than usual.
"Never saw such a dive," Pat said facetiously. "I could feel the wind from him as he went over my head."
"Cut it out," Big Pete said—but he loved it.
In his office Barney had his feet pitched high, cigar tilted perpendicularly and his hat on one ear. Red wrinkles of satisfaction in his unhandsome phiz.
"Had 'em hot, didn't I," he commented to Spike Parker, the student correspondent. "Good psychology, Spike—couldn't let 'em lose. And don't forget that Big Pete made the touchdown; in his head he's all-American right now; and that's just what he needs. He's the kind of kid who needs firing up."
(To Be Continued)

William Burkhardt, insurance dealer: "A word, unsatisfactory speech. I think a few more like that would help Hoover."
R. C. Rogers, engineer: "I didn't hear it but I'm for Roosevelt. Yes, sir, I read about it in the papers."
I guess his bonus position is all right. The country isn't financially able to pay it now.
"Greatness in the sense in which that term is generally understood

Daily Thought
"Greatness in the sense in which that term is generally understood

New Views
"How do you like Roosevelt's speech delivered at Pittsburgh on Wednesday night? What do you think of his bonus position?"
Louis Archart, laborer: "I didn't hear the speech, but I'm glad to hear he has made a statement at

Coming Sunday
HOLLYWOOD
NOVARRO
thrills in a real American drama
HUDDLE
Now Running Serial Story in Statesman

MEMBER
United States National Group

A Strong Position

As an affiliate of the United States National Bank this bank enjoys the protective background of \$90,985,095.18 in combined resources. In the statement of September 30 those resources represented these major items—

Cash on hand and due from banks	\$22,642,685.64
United States Government Bonds	\$26,974,823.71
Municipal and other Bonds	\$19,836,237.60
Carefully placed loans & discounts	\$18,267,508.67

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
SALEM, OREGON
"The Bank that Service Built"