"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - - - - Editor-Manager SHELDON F. SACKETT - - - - Managing Editor

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ADVERTISING Portland Representative Gordon B. Bell, Security Building, Portland, Ore. Eastern Advertising Representatives Bryant, Griffith & Brunson, Inc., Chicago, New York, Detroit, Boston, Atlanta.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as Second-Class Matter. Published every morning except Monday. Business office, 215 S. Commercial Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Mail Subscription Rates, in Advance. Within Oregon: Daily and Sunday, 1 Mo. 59 cents; 3 Mo. \$1.25; 6 Mo. \$2.25; 1 year \$4.00. Sisewhere 50 cents per Mo., or \$5.00 for 1 year in advance. By City Carrier: 45 cents a month: \$5.00 a year in advance. Per Copy 2 cents. On trains and News Stands 5 cents.

Prosperity and the Oregon Hopgrowers

THE hopgrowers who meet here today have a personal in-I terest in the repeal of prohibition and the restoration of the legal sale of beer and ale, in the manufacture of which hops are used. Most of them, or all of them are frankly for repeal, because they see an opportunity for the expansion of their market. While this paper would like to see all the hopgrowers prosperous, we have felt that restoration of the Squor traffic on a legal basis was too costly a price to pay even for the benefit of our neighbors the hopmen.

Without desiring to sound a sour note in the campaign of the hopmen to repeal prohibition, we would like to refer to some statistics which hardly bear out the anticipations of the growers for greater prosperity, in case of repeal. The result of repeal would probably be the immediate expansion of acreage, increase of production and consequent lowering of prices to an unprofitable level. The fact is that hopgrowers are enjoying relatively far higher prices today than the wheat men and hog producers. Sixteen cent hops is better than 4c hogs and 30c wheat.

If one studies the figures as reported in station bulletin 288 "an economic study of the hop industry of Oregon," published by the state college, he is impressed by the fact that prohibition has had comparatively little effect on the hop business in Oregon.

The average production in Oregon for the years from 1895 to 1909, good "wet" years, was 17,158,000 lbs. The average production in the "dry" years, 1925-1929 was 15,958,000 pounds, a decrease of only 6%. For the United States as a whole the decrease was nearly 30%.

Statistics as to acreage are not quite so complete, but the average of the two years 1899 and 1909 was 18,601 acres. The 1929 acreage was 17,000, a decrease of 1,601 or only 8%. The acreage during the years 1915-1919 was only 13,600; while the average acreage during 1925-1929 was 15,480, or an INCREASE of 14%. It is true that production was reduced in the war years 1917-1919. For the United States as a whole the reduction in acreage between 1915-1919 and whole the reduction in acreage between 1915-1919 and a whole the reduction in acreage between 1915-1919 and through the counter of the primary election one week from tomorrow. The poling places: E. P. Walker's the beautiful white and through the counter of the primary election one week from tomorrow. The poling places: E. P. Walker's the beautiful white and the primary election one week from tomorrow. The poling places: E. P. Walker's the beautiful white and the poling places are the poling places. The poling places are the poling places are the poling places. The poling places are the poling places are the poling places are the poling places. The poling places are the poling places are the poling places are the poling places. The poling places are the poling places are the poling places are the poling places. The poling places are the poling places are the poling places are the poling places are the poling places. The poling places are the poling places are the poling places are the poling places are the poling places. The poling places are the poling places. The poling places are the poling places are the poling places are the poling places are the poling places. The poling places are the poling pl an INCREASE of 14%. It is true that production was re-1925-1929 was 30%.

Thus Oregon has lost little either in acreage or produc- bles, Walt Low's stables, W. L. try on his special train. tion. Other states, particularly California, have lost. California's figures are as follows:

Production Acreage 21,460,000 lbs. 9,700,000 lbs. 1929 5,000

Is it not logical to expect then that California and Washington will immediately bring their acreage back to pre-prohibition levels in case of any repeal? In fact the tendency lish half-timbered style. might be to go even higher in the frenzy to share the profits of high-priced hops.

Nor is the price situation bad compared with previous periods of depression. Hops have always been highly speculative. Old Ezra Meeker, once hop-king of the Puyallup valley, made and lost fortunes in hops. The price figures for try have generally withstood the Oregon are:

Average price, 1905-1909, 15c; 1910-1914, 20.3c; 1925-

1929, 18.7c. Back in the '90's hops sold at absurd prices,-50c for a

bale of nearly 200 lbs. The lowest price recorded in this bul- city measures to be voted on at letin 2.8c was in the spring of 1895. The average in that year the November 7 election are was 4.7c; 1894 5c; 1896 8.4c; 1899 7.9c; 1907 5.8c; 1908 8.7c. The measures are that to make Bilyeu and Hugh G. Black. Recently the price has ranged from 11c to 16c.

From a study of the statistics it is difficult to see the twe by the mayor instead of elecjustification of the hopgrowers in their antagonism to prohibition. They have reduced their acreage very little, their purchase additional fire equipment. production only 6%, and are enjoying prices relatively higher than for other products of the farm.

It may be conceded that were prohibition suddenly repealed there would be a sudden demand for hops which would greatly increase the price to the benefit of the speculators and the holders of hops; but that would probably prove temporary and soon overproduction would glut the markets and depress the price.

The consumption of hops in beer making is not high, about 64-100 of a pound to the barrel of beer, only about half what was used fifty years ago, so a bale of hops goes a long ways in the brewing industry.

#### Let the Blind Lead

TSUALLY when a popular magazine gives a lush prize the recipient promptly proceeds to spend it on himself. But here is Helen Keller, blind, deaf, dumb, save for the limited speech she has painfully acquired. She was awarded \$5000 "achievement prize" by Pictorial Review. She has been working to raise a foundation for the aid of the blind, and this was what she said when she heard of her award:

"Just imagine receiving \$5000 during this depression. And it could not have come at a better time. The last two years we have had a difficult time raising money for the blind and the deaf. I have been worrying a great deal about the next winter and how we were going to carry on our work. I am sure that the \$5000 will act as a lever to raise all the money we shall need for the work."

Here is a case where the blind might well lead the wealthy but socially blind into new vision of wise use of their

The other night this editor had a call from Mrs. Honeyman of Portland who is running the state campaign of the women for repeal of 18th amendment, state prohibition and all, inviting us to give a radio address for her cause. We told her we could make a good speech all right but she might not want to pay for it. Pleading a sore throat and a broken leg we strongly recommended George Putnam as substitute. When we told Old Man Talmadge about it he said this: "You might have pulled an Al Smith on her". No, we wouldn't do that on as fine a woman as Mrs. Honeyman, though on this subject she is "all wet".

A woman up by Falls City had a lot of her big Rhode Island hens stolen. Just like thieves; instead of picking out skinny leg-horns they have to steal fine thick-legged hens like the R. I.'s. It's the time of year for farmers to be watching their chicken and hen roosts. Also to be careful about taking phoney checks from transient produce men who offer a few cents above the prevailing market.

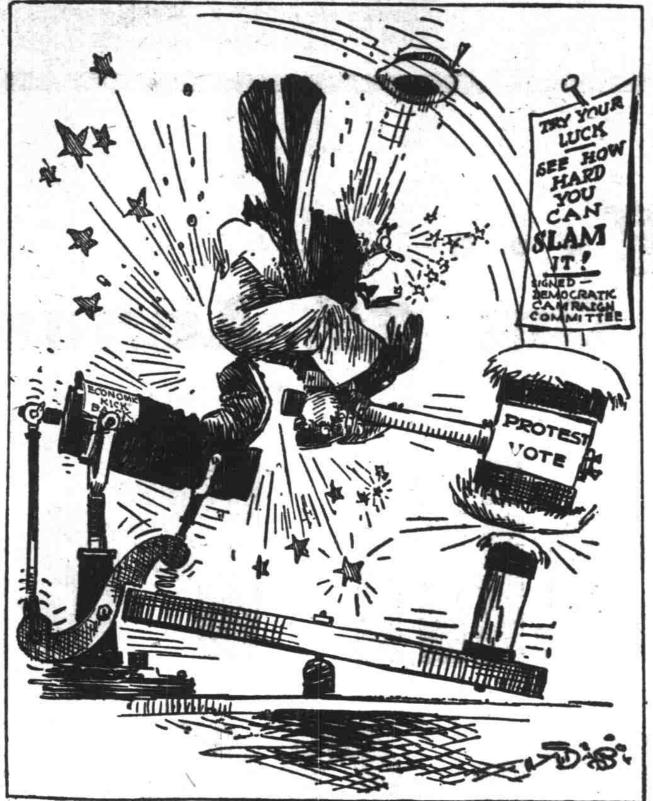
When you read about snow in Wyoming, that doesn't interest you much. But when you read a news item from Mill City that snow had fallen on the hills above that town you get the cold chills down your back.

Al Smith says the easy way to get heer is just to add a section to the Volstead act stating its provisions do not apply to mait liquors. But what about the constitution, Al? Wouldn't you first have to tack the clause onto the 18th amendment?

A.—Est plenty of good neurishing food. Exercise daily in the fresh air, practice deep breathing. Get regular hours of sleep. Take cod liver oil as a general tonic.

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## The Protest Voters Platform



Courtesy New York Herald-Tribune

## Yesterdays . . . Of Old Salem

Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

October 29, 1907 Up to date there have been only 350 registrations at City Recordbarn, police court, Yanke's sta- he has breezed through the counting the limit under the provisions Wade's cooper shop, car barn on East State street, and Jory's prune

Max O. Buren, of the furniture firm of Buren & Hamilton, is having erected at the corner of Court and Cottage streets a splendid new residence. It will be of Eng-

NEW YORK - High rates for money were responsible for continued uncertainty in the stock market yesterday, but the feeling is growing that panie conditions have passed. Banks over the counonslaught of withdrawals.

October 29, 1922 Four public meetings to enlighten Salem people on the two scheduled for the coming week. the office of police chief appoint-

DALLAS-A group of promito run for mayor. For council- greatest curse that can come to

# BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS-

We are not through:

Every one of our major industries on the land here in the Wil-Hawley-Smoot tariff which the Poultrymen of the Pacific north-

8 % % Most of the rates were raised in that 1930 act; raises that were sorely needed and have prevented much more disastrous slumps in prices than have afflicted our people on the farms.

But we are not yet through. More raises are needed, and eternal vigilance is the price of prosing conditions on the soil, even in this naturally rich land of di-

What is meant by this? Merely to illustrate, take eggs, cherries, walnuts and filberts, and flax. The Hawley-Smoot law put a duty of 10 cents a dozen on eggs in the shell, 11c a pound on frezen or preserved whole eggs, and 18c on dried egg contents. That appeared

H. H. Rich, J. R. Allgood, C. N.

COFFEYVILLE, Kas .- Assert ney General Richard J. Hopkins to bring action to expel from the state every official of the Ku Klux Klan, Governor Harry J. Allen nent businessmen here met last last night said that the klan had night and chose Walter S. Muir "introduced into Kansas the

high enough at the time.

But ft was soon found that Chiness dried egg contents were comlamette valley is protected by the ing in almost by the ship load. of the flexible clauses, 50 per cent increase, making the rate 27 cents a pound.

Now what is happening? Department of commerce reports show shipments of eggs from China last year: Frozen, 117,900,-933 pounds, not counting glycer-ized egg products. And: fresh, in the shell, \$1,682,916 dozens; saltperity to say nothing of bare liv- ed and preserved, 1,857,250 dozeas; dried albumen, 6,134,933 pounds, dried yolks 55,988 pounds, and dried whole eggs 11,365

> \* \* \* It is quite evident that further raises are needed in the item of eggs and egg products. More than this, both Oregon and Washington have laws requiring public eating places to placerd the fact that they use Chinese eggs when they do use them. These laws do not apply to bakeries, which take a large percentage of such products. July stabilized, it would be only a greatest and solidest, to a point on unhackled flax ought to be at dead letter.

Not only should there be furher raises; there must be eternal vigilance. Under normal conditions, competition in the United States will keep the prices of eggs and egg products down to living rates. Such competition is good and healthy. Foreign competition, unless adequately curbed, is ruinous; more so, when rates of exchange are shot to pieces, with most outside nations off of the gold standard. Part of the cause of low egg prices in this country, up to the past several weeks, has been Chinese competition. The present better prices are due to many thousands of American poultrymen going out of business. Some time will elapse before American competition gets back to the maraschine product, 9 and a normal. But, with the industry

# New Views

"Do you think the next ten ears will be more interesting and better than the last ten? Why or why not?" This question was asked about Salem yesterday by Statesman reporters. The an-

Alex Greene, valley farmer: "Don't ask me about anything 10 years hence. I've got all I can de to think about this winter."

O. Desilet, stenographer: "Yes, the next ten years will be more interesting, because of new problems, but prospects do not look too good for a 'better 10 years.' "

A. Marion, salesman: "Only time can tell about the next 10 years, but let's hope financially, it's better."

J. C. Nelson, head of high school department: "I don't feel any too sure about it. We may go down deeper yet. Unless Europe comes out of the mess it is in now. the rest of the world can't progress much. We can't improve unless conditions do there. I don't see them coming any better."

Rev. H. C. Stover, pastor of as a whole, the border states if Knight Memorial Congregational possible, even the rebellious south church: "Well, from the view- if charity might su point of a people struggling for in arms, they were American, and the higher things both temporar- their hearts must be brought to ily and spiritually, I think so, em- | willing allegiance; how otherwise phatically. There is always an accould a democratic people emerge celeration when man is strug- from the bitterness of a civil war? gling."

### "Boy, what a team!" Ted Wynne left his position in

Wynne passing; Stone off the left side; Sheets off the other;

And Jim Davis running like a creditably. Coach Barney Mack bicycle through traffic, bouncing makes him a quarterback on his na- off big Army men like rubber tionally known Blue Comets. The against concrete, carrying three first year they lose one game only, times his weight along for extra

for which Tom Stone, Ted's rival in yardage. . . . love and football, blames Ted. Barb The stadium The stadium was a madhouse;

his thoughts. Softened by a summer were watching such things as they of forced leisure and after-effects of hoped secretly to do sometimea hand infection, Ted is not in his fight a winning battle over great usual form. The team is also handi-odds.

Even on the five-yard fine, where lost twice, with four more games to the squads massed for battle, there was doubt. A thrilling battle at the goal line

made such a poor showing. Then comes the Army game. The boys put up a great fight, but in the seca fair, open, bayonet fight at close quarters. Man power; battling for an inch of precious turf. Davis through the middle for

should have happened-somebody two yards. . . Two downs didn't cover; but with this guy neutralized. Cagle running ring-around-a-rosie Davis through the middle for ordinary defensive strategy was apt

to be upset. First down on the seven-yard What play, Wynne? line: and Army's power ready to Think calmly, Wynne; eighty go. . . . Murrell two yards. . . Murrell stopped. . . . Cagle stopped. . . . Cagle hurt.

"We'll hold 'em yet," Spike said proudly. "We're giving them all the fight they want. We'll take that ball."

But there was a penalty on the last play - somebody roughed Cagle, maybe. First down on the one-yard line. . . . Can't beat a break like that. . . . Cagle went over on the second down. . . . Missed goal.

"Tough break," Gould said. "Yeh!"

go, the Blue Comets are "blue."

CHAPTER XXVIII

ond half Army leads.

A Football 66

Romance

Damn tough. Spike felt bad. Even though the odds were so much against his team, even though nobody expected them to who said it would be no contest. win, it was tough to take when it Ted sat at dinner with the squad began to happen. He had had a -terrifically contented as he had hunch that the boys would win; been when the rain came in the and they had been outplaying steel mill. The alumni were grow-Army for all of its power-but a ing noisy; they had something to break like that was too much. Then the miracle began to

happen. New Dominion took the kickoff; downs; another.

Not through the air or around sheep any longer. the ends, but through holes in the "Twe had bigger teams and Rosalie! etween the tackles.

through traffic. Careening, swerv- team I was more proud of." ing, but gaining. First down on the seven. . .

Jim Davis straight through like a mad meteor-crossing the goal. Fumble! Army recovered for a touch

Spike's ecstatic plane nose-dived. as an inspiring lead. They had deserved that touchdown. It would have tied the given them the lead.

But what a battle they were Barney were pals. fighting. "What's got into this bunck?"

Charley Parker asked.

few months.

Next, cherries. Nearly all the

produced in Oregon, Washington

pits 5 and a half cents, and with

pits removed 9 and a half cents.

But the fight is still on. The mara-

schine junta has been before the

tariff commission clamoring for a

lower rate on cherries sulphured

or in brine. Of course, this junta

makes no attack on the rate for

half cents a pound plus 40 per

cent ad valorem. Not they. Our

Third, walnuts and filberts. The

present rates are 5 cents for each,

with 15 cents for shelled walnuts

and 10 cents a pound on shelled

filberts. When and if Japan gets

Manchuria pacified, and with the Orient off of the gold standard,

these rates will not be high

enough. We will have to keep up

5 5 5

Ocean freights amount to little.

It costs, or did cost, a few years

ago, less to ship paper from Nor-way or Germany to Portland than

from Spokane to that city; and

only about twice the freight or

truck charge from Portland to Sa-

lem. Our tariff walls will have to

Fourth, flax: This is our most

capable of being built up to the

Daily I hought

of Lincoln, the troublesome doubts and replexed questionings,

reveal as nothing else could the simple integrity of his nature. He

-Vernon Louis Parrington.

"The heart-breaking hesitation

be built higher.

growers must go on fighting.

Salem trade territory.

the Bellport steel mill to work his way through Old Dominion College

so he might be the equal of the Wynne passing—wealthy Barb Roth. He succeeds And Jim Davis

breaks an appointment with Ted in favor of Tom. Hurt, Ted decides to teach her a lesson and ignores her. In the company of beautiful Rosalie Downs, Ted forgets Barb for a Impossible to be neutral. The while, but back at school she holds Blue team was too inspiring. Men

capped by the absence of Captain Jim Davis due to an inury. Having But that touchdown was elusive.

Never before had Old Dominion while eighty thousand screamed:

two yards. . . Stone hurled back for the same Spike was glum-that never

three yards. . . . Fourth and two yards to the

thousand people gone crazy, Wynne; millions waiting on the radio, Wynne; linemen straining; cally exhausted. They had had to Army defiant. Think calmly, Wynne.

"84-32-65 . . . hip . . . one . . two . . . three . . . four-Davis through the middle for

Davis diving over the line as plane goes out from a ship, Touchdown.

Wynne kicked the goal. Seven to six. Eighty thousand people gone

Spike Parker running wild about the press box, looking for the guy celebrate tonight.

The Old Man sat at the speakers' table-tired but happy. They weren't counting out Barney Mack

bigger Army line-gaping holes stronger teams and teams with Stone, Sheets-and Jim Davis the alumni, "but never a team with quented parts in a mad flood. She bowling along like a bicycle the courage of this one; never a was alone, a furry splash of gray

The morning papers were out; feeling. flaming banners celebrating one of

But the thing that Ted Wynne here?" score; a kicked goal would have carried in the warmest corner of

"Boys," he had said, "I don't "Wait till I get my coat—we'll know where you got it but today take a cab." the best team f've ever had was

"Don't ask me," Spike exulted | beaten by the greatest eleven men ever saw.

Then. "You had a team that never quit; a magnificent captain and leader-and a perfect quarter-

The boys had been generous, too; and Barney. But it had been easy. What a team to drivepower, precision, pickup-eleven men in every play with head, feet and body.

And a confidence that was almost supernatural. The breaks hadn't affected them. They knew that, come what might, they couldn't lose. They had become whirring things of furious efficiency, tuned to the second, driven by calm, exquisite certainty.

They had been brothers that day, Strange that a mere football game could do that. Only a game; but life was only a game composed of many plays; games within a game; when the whistle blew it was ended; when it was over it was history and the player was clay. What did it all matter? Ted felt himself slowly climbing

down from a peak. Stone had an edge, so did Pat and Pidge. Davis was lit to the point of babbling laughter-hadn't come down to the dinner. Barney had had his meal sent up.

It was all right. Ted suspected that they had all attained an emotional experience that day which few people achieved in a lifetime. Each had his way of coming down; liquor helped sometime.

Barney knew, wise old Barney. Davis was through after that touchdown-almost loco; physitake him out of the game by force Pidge had come in fresh-and Pidge had had the speed to force Cagle to the sidelines when he got loose on that final kickoff and was going on to the touchdown which would have ruined it all. Jim Davis wouldn't have had enough left for that-the rest of them were almost washed up; Barney had poured in subs to stop the final charge-only Ted, Pat and Brute had seen it through.

"Calling Mr. Wynne." "Wynne having himself paged?" Pat commented. Who knew him in New York?

"What is it?" "A lady," the page boy replied.
"I'll be right up," Pat cried. "What does she look like?"

"Pretty." "I know I'm going up-so long fellows," Pat got to his feet. made a first down; two first yet; nor New Dominion, And they lowed the boy upstairs to the Ted pushed him back and folweren't calling this team the b'ack lobby, wondering what pretty girl wanted him in New York.

> He had a moment during which better records," Barney had told his blood rushed through unfreloveliness; face powdered by a To have the Old Man say that red wind; sliding eyes misty with about you was worth having lived. gladness; warm voice heavy with

> "Take me some place where I the greatest victories ever won on can kiss you, Ted Wynne-even if any field; proclaiming Jim Davis it spoils you forever."

> as an inspiring leader, Ted Wynne He laughed. "It's great to see you. What are you doing way over

"We're skiving; sickness at his heart was something that had home; one of the girls lives in Ft. Fighting gloriously and getting happened in the dressing room Wayne and we went that far on breaks like that. And they couldn't after the game. Biff Jones, big the train, got her car and drove do it again; they would be tired and generous sportsman, had come over. It was worth it, Ted, it was in to congratulate them. He and worth it-even if they kick us out when we get back."

sweet cherries in the United States, grown commercially, are

and California, and in Oregon principally in this valley, and the better protection in the lower brackets, for the grower. After hard fighting, these rates were provided in the Hawley-Smoot law: In natural state, per pound, 2 cents; dried, etc., 6 cents; sulphured or in brine, with

where it will be only fairly start- least 7 cents a pound, and on ed in this valley when it brings hackled at least 10 cents a pound. from far places a hundred millions | The present rates on fiber will of dollars a year, and maintains, avail little, against the competidirectly and indirectly, a million tion of Russian collectivist farmpeople. But it cannot be made a ing. balanced industry without still

Cotton is protected with a 7 cent a pound rate. Why not un-The rates are now: Flax straw, est of all vegetable fibers, and the \$3 a ton; unhackled fiber, a cent | most valuable in durability or and a half a pound, and hackled longevity and in wearability; the fiber. 3 cents. The \$3 on straw latter as six to 12 to one as comamounts to nothing. No country pared with cotton? can ship us flax straw. The rates

# 32 Years Ago



The Census Bureau announced today that the population of the United States is 70,800,000. Agriculturists are raising the question: "If the population keeps up such a ratio of increase will the farmers be able to raise enough food to feed it?"

Now that our service has reached the point where it is the guide by which other services are measured, we feel

RIGDONESON INC

# POPULATION OF UNITED STATES **REACHES 76,300,000**



important infant industry. It is From the Nation's News Files, Washington, D. C., Oct. 30,

> that the time was well spent in building and perfecting our conscientious service.

FUNERALS SINCE 1891 SALEM OREGON

# men they selected C. B. Sandberg, any civilized people." Daily Health Talks By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

TAVE you ever wondered how the body maintains its temperature so exactly? In cold weather and hot, in sun and So long as the air is at practically rain, day and night, the tempera-

practically the same. How does this happen? The things we eat produce certain reactions within the body. One function of food is to supply material to build up the tissues, very important in the young, bepossible for the child to develop

Dr. Copeland physically. Another purpose of eating is to obtain repair substances. Loss of cells and tissues from natural wear and tear is replaced, and the body thus restored to its perfect state.

L. C. D. D. Q .- What do

"Bob." Q.-How can I gain

weight?

the same temperature as the nor-mal heat of the body, no particular effort is needed to maintain body heat. If the temperature of the air falls, however, the skin, which is a sort of thermostat, sends out nerve messages with orders to stimulate and increase the vibrations. If the temperature continues to fall, your skin feels creepy. The tiny muscles near the surface of the body begin to act, and this causes the skin to shake in those move-

ments known as "shivering." As a result of this muscular effort the stored food substances are called upon for heat and energy; what scientists call the "metabolism" of the body is increased, and

warmth is generated.

You know how warm you feel after a cold bath and a brisk rubbing with a coarse towel. It is in-creased metabolism that produces There is yet another function which is very important—namely, the production of muscle energy and heat.

Of course there must be some means of regulating the heat production so that it will constantly balance the heat loss. To accomplish this, scientists tell us, the tiny particles within the cells of the body are in constant energetic vision without taking plenty of the starchy and fat foods. Meat and other protein foods, foo, add to the heat and energy of the body.

Some other time I will speak about perspiration and its relation to heat and energy of the body and what it does will be considered.

Answers to Health Queries

Q.—Could anything be done to prevent large hips?

A.—Walking and other exercises would prove helpful. Reducing in general would reduce the hips. For full particulars restate your question and send a stamped self-addressed envelope.

"Bob."

Q.—Can you please tell me what causes ring worm and if there is a cure for it.

A.—For full particulars restate your question and send a stamped self-addressed envelope.

"Bob."

Q.—Can you please tell me what causes ring worm and if there is a cure for it.

A.—For full particulars restate your question and send a stamped self-addressed envelope.