

# THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Issued every Tuesday and Friday by the

## STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

R. J. SHERIDAN, Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**—One year, in advance, \$1; Six months, in advance, 50 cents; Three months, in advance, 25 cents; \*One year, on time, \$1.25.

\* The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of them, and for other reasons, we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or pay-

### NEW YEAR FOR THE STATESMAN.

The Statesman with this issue commences upon the fifty-second year of its publication, or rather the Weekly enters upon its fifty-second year next week. The first number was published on March 21, 1851.

A short historical sketch of the paper will appear in the Daily tomorrow.

The business of the Statesman office has seen its greatest growth in the past two and a half years. It is about four times as large in volume as it was two and a half years ago. This growth continues and promises to go on indefinitely.

The mechanical department of the paper was never before as complete as it is now. Important changes and improvements have been made lately and are under way that will add very materially to its efficiency. Evidence of this will soon show themselves in the paper, and upon this foundation improvements in the news services will be undertaken and carried steadily forward.

The growth in the past two and a half years has been largely in what may be termed outside publications. The Twice-a-Week Statesman has grown from 1000 to over 4000 circulation. The Homestead, published from this office, was started March 1, 1920, and it has now a bona fide list of 8300, which is rapidly growing, and also a considerable and expanding advertising patronage. The Oregon Poultry Journal, also published from this office, has grown from about 300 to nearly 4000. The Oregon Teachers' Monthly, from 350 to 2000.

The Daily circulation is larger than ever before in the history of the paper. But it is not as large as it ought to be; and perhaps the Daily paper is not as good as it should be—though it is as good as the field justifies at the present time. However, improvements are under way and in contemplation, for the Daily, and efforts will be made to increase its business. The Daily is the primary, the foundation part of the business, and its interests will not be neglected in favor of any other part. But its field being a comparatively limited one, the opportunities for its expansion are circumscribed. Its advertising patronage is fair, but should be better. Its space, at the reasonable rates asked for it (which rates are now being adhered to, in order that no one business man or concern may have an advantage over any other), are worthy of a more liberal use. At these rates, it would pay the business men of Salem to oblige the publication of an eight page paper every day, and sixteen pages on Sunday. This will come about, without doubt, but there will have to be co-operation on the part of the business men here.

All in all, the outlook for the Statesman is brighter for the future than ever before in its long history. The management will keep it fully up to the demands of its field, and, more than this, will use every honorable means to broaden and cultivate the field, to the end that it may be made to support a bigger and better newspaper.

**A NOTABLE AGREEMENT.**

Last year there was a strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, directed against the United States Steel Company. After a period of idleness for the men of the association, the strike was ended on September 14th last, upon terms which were practically a defeat for the strikers. The strike was an offensive instead of a defensive move, and it failed.

The association learned a lesson thereby. It was made to realize that in such questions there are always two sides. And the result of this educational process is seen in the agreement reached on March 5th, in New York, between the Association and the American Tinplate Company. The wage scale in the tinplate mills of the company expires on July 1st of this year. By the agreement just made, the same scale of wages is made continuous until July 1, 1923. Should any difference arise, the matter will be discussed at a conference between representatives of the employers and employees.

President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated association, expresses the satisfaction of the men with this agreement in the following comment: "The magnitude of the deal may not be realized; but it is the greatest that has ever been effected with capital in the history of the working people."

This statement shows that Mr. Shaf-

### fer has gotten beyond the first crude idea of the labor organizations that an advance in wages is to be fought for at any time those organizations may see fit to demand it, irrespective of the conditions. He has learned that there are two sides to the problem. The one is, the entirely natural desire of the worker to get the highest wages possible. The other is, of course, the finances of the employers. A demand for increased compensation in a given line of labor means an increase in the fixed charges of all employes of all that particular class of labor. This must either reduce the profits, or there must be an increase in the price of the articles which are the product of that labor. The latter may be impracticable; the former may reduce profits to nothing, or even-cause a balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

The greatest value of this agreement lies in the fact that it establishes a precedent. As the Chicago Post puts the case, "It shows other employes and combinations of employes how they may avoid industrial wars. It opens another peaceful avenue for the settlement of all labor troubles. And it is in full harmony with the trend of the times, and the enlightened opinion of the best friends of both labor and capital."

**A STRONG TICKET.**

The Republican state convention can not name a stronger ticket than the present state officials. No better or abler man ever sat in the Supreme Bench of the state than R. S. Bean, of Lane county. No one will dispute this assertion. No one can suggest a single reason why he should not be re-elected. Governor Geer has, without a doubt, discharged his duties as chief executive of the state in a manner that has met the approval of the people of the entire state, and he would have no opposition except for a lot of aggrieved politicians. Every consideration of policy and politics demands his renomination, which means his re-election by an enormous majority.

Secretary of State Dunbar has been very efficient in performing his official duties. He has won the praise of all by his scrupulous regard for the interests of the taxpayers, and his failure of renomination would be a most unfortunate thing for the state.

Treasurer Moore has made a splendid official. No one ever heard a word of criticism of his management of his department. His services should be recognized by renomination.

Superintendent Ackerman has probably done more for the schools of Oregon than has been the opportunity of any other man to perform. He has devoted his whole time and his best energy to the uplifting of educational work in Oregon, and his influence has been felt to the remotest districts. The failure to renominate him would be a sore disappointment to every teacher in the state, as well as the patrons of the schools who have felt the impetus he has given to school work in this state. His fidelity to his duties deserves the reward of a renomination.

The retention of these men in office would be the most conducive measure toward harmony that it would be possible to bring forth at this time. A satisfactory reason cannot be offered why any of these men should be defeated in the next convention. Of course, other men want the places, but this is not a good reason. It will be a serious mistake if the present list of state officials is not renominated throughout.

**IT MUST BE TRUE.**

When a man sends a communication to a newspaper he should be sure he has something to say that is true, and failing in that, should not complain if it does not appear. The statement that Governor Geer has appointed an agent "to secure base land in the Klamath Indian Reservation" is absolutely and intentionally false, as any one must know who reads the papers. If any land at all is obtained in the Klamath Agency Reservation it will be swamp land pure and simple. The effort is very properly being made by the state to secure this land. If it had been neglected these same street corner critics would now be howling that the Governor was neglecting a great opportunity to replenish the school fund by an amount equaling about \$100,000. But only the preliminary steps have been

taken, and it may be years before the claim is allowed, therefore the statement that any man can now be selling information about these lands in the Reservation is notoriously impossible, and therefore so untrue that it only adds one to the other reason why the "complainant" with his little law book under his arm was unable in the late skirmish to touch either bottom or sides in his effort to carry his own precinct against the Governor.

### BUSHEY'S NIGHTMARE.

Mr. Bushey has figured out that if the lieu lands, which are now selling for \$2.50 an acre, are really worth \$10 an acre, the state has lost about \$500,000 by not selling them to the highest bidder for the said sum of \$10 per acre, and that, therefore, Governor Geer is responsible for the said loss of \$500,000 to the school fund.

Two facts well borne in mind by our dyspeptic brother will surely afford relief. First, when any article is sold to the highest bidder, no maximum price can be assured. What the price may reach is a matter to be determined by the chances of the sale. Secondly, whether the lieu lands shall be sold at the minimum price of \$2.50 or to the highest bidder is a matter for the Board of School Land Commissioners to decide and the Governor has no more to say about that matter than the Secretary of State or the State Treasurer. Bushey knows this perfectly well, and that he blames the Governor alone for this manner of selling lieu lands which is strictly according to law, and is supporting the other two members of the Land Board, only proves the personal nature of his grievance and was evidently well understood in Mehama on primary day. The persistency with which he pursues his nightmare only serves to aggravate his hallucination.

**NOT EASILY UNDERSTOOD.**

Bishop Potter said recently in a public address that in the course of twenty years of railroad travel he had not succeeded in acquiring a practical knowledge of the men who open and shut the car doors, and who are supposed to call out the names of the streets and the stations. The worthy Bishop has a great host of fellow sufferers who sympathize with him acutely.

The renowned Cardinal Mezzofanti was said to have mastered more than one hundred and fifty languages and dialects. But even Cardinal Mezzofanti might have failed to interpret the characteristic warwhoops of our railroad conductors and brakemen. Englishmen and Americans, people of all nations, are bewildered by the extraordinary jumble of whirling syllables which disturb the peace upon our railroad trains and electric lines, and even on the horse-cars.—New York Tribune.

About one-fourth of the insurance companies doing business in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas have withdrawn from those states, and others are preparing to move, owing to recent state laws increasing their taxes, forbidding them to agree on fire insurance rates, and restricting their business in other ways. As a result, merchants, sugar planters and cotton growers in that region are unable to get the insurance they require on merchandise, sugar houses and cotton gins, and complain loudly. The merchants of Louisiana and Mississippi are organizing to ask before their state Legislatures and ask for the repeal of the obnoxious "anti-trust" insurance laws. Country members of the Legislatures who favor the laws are expected to fight the demand. Wholesale and indiscriminate laws against trusts are bound to work a hardship until conditions are adjusted so as to dispense with many things now furnished by trusts. No doubt the trouble complained of in these states is only temporary and will soon be removed.

The prospect for stamping out every vestige of resistance to American authority in the Philippines is brighter than ever before, and it is confidently believed that peace will reign from one end of the archipelago to the other in a very short time. Of course, robber bands will spring up from time to time and plunder the peaceable natives and probably harass the outposts of the army, but these will be easily dispersed or destroyed. The progress of the Civil Government is marked and the influence of schools and contact with Americans are working great changes in the Filipino mind.

In order to attract settlers to the Northwestern territories of Canada, the Government has introduced a scheme of insurance of crops against destruction by hail. By going to the nearest postoffice and paying a premium of ten cents an acre the farmer gets his crop insured against a loss from hail to the amount of \$4 per acre, which he would collect in case of loss from this cause. It would, however, seem that such an advertisement of a country would drive away settlers instead of being an inducement for people to go there to make homes.

The results of Saturday's primaries throughout the state were very favorable to the renomination of Governor Geer. He has behind him enough delegates to insure beyond a reasonable doubt his nomination. Geer has made a good Governor. The campaign waged against him in several counties of the

state has served to strengthen him before the people, for in no instance have his enemies been able to successfully assail his record in the office, and the attempts to do so show how trivial are the complaints that have been brought against his administration. Geer will be renominated and re-elected by a great vote. The common people are his strongest support, and his re-election will surely follow his nomination.

It must neither be a Simon convention, nor have the appearance of being a Simon convention.

The best guarantee of harmony in Republican ranks is the renomination of the present state administration.

The Republican party of Oregon can not afford to make a mistake at this juncture. It can do no better than renominate the present officers.

Orders have been issued to reduce the forces in the Philippines to 32,000 men. This will bring about 13,000 men home; but the withdrawal will be made gradually, one regiment at a time.

If any one thinks he can disturb Grover Cleveland by the effusions of Billy Bryan he is mistaken. Grover never did take the orator of the Platte seriously.

The Czar of Russia has informed the Sultan of Turkey that he must suppress bandits within his own territory. Uncle Sam might very appropriately second this suggestion of the Czar.

Governor Geer, Judge Bean, Secretary of State Dunbar, Treasurer Moore and Superintendent Ackerman, are the strongest men it is possible to name for their respective places. To fail in the nomination of either of them would be a most serious mistake. Party harmony and party success dictates the nomination of each.

Prof. J. B. Smith, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., has issued a valuable treatise giving the results of his experience in fighting the San Jose scale, borers, curculio and other fruit tree pests. He finds a 15 per cent kerosene and water mixture sufficient for most of the pests that attack foliage.

There are plenty of good men to select from, and there is no reason why the best and the strongest may not be selected. A glance over the list of delegates to the convention shows the names of the best men in the county. Men representing every interest of the county. Men of every trade and profession. They can be trusted to name a winning ticket, and the Statesman predicts that their work will be satisfactory.

The Republican convention, which meets tomorrow, must deliberate well before making the selection of candidates for the various county offices. Much depends upon the character and ability of the men chosen. If they are weak or unfitted in any way for the duties they will be called upon to discharge as officials, unnecessary opposition is invited. There are plenty of men in the party qualified to fill every office for which the convention has to nominate.

England is again rejoicing over a rumor that peace is about to be arranged with the Boers. This event has been so long promised, and the people have been so often disappointed, that it would seem that they would require evidence more substantial than a rumor to cause much rejoicing. A declaration of peace at this time would be hailed with great demonstrations of joy. England is exceedingly tired of the struggle which has cost them such a vast amount of blood and treasure.

**TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.**

The census bureau is compiling from time to time, from the data secured last year, important figures showing the growth of specified industries.

Of large cotton factories there are in the country 970, with a capital of \$460,000,000 and employing about 300,000 hands. Massachusetts is far in the lead having over one-third of all the looms in the country. But the South is rapidly developing in cotton spinning, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia each having over \$25,000,000 invested in the industry.

There are 483 silk mills in the country, employing 65,000 hands, one-half of whom are women and one-tenth children under 16. The total value of raw silk consumed last year was \$41,000,000, and the finished product came to \$107,000,000. New Jersey leads in silk weaving, having over one-third of all the looms. Pennsylvania is a close second, and Connecticut is next.

The manufacture of artificial ice hardly seems an important industry, but it has troubled in the last decade. It now employs 7000 men and it turned out \$14,000,000 worth of ice last year.

The figures show that in 1920 there were 312 bicycle factories in the country, with an invested capital of \$30,000,000. The number of workmen employed was 15,000, the cost of material used \$17,000,000 and the value of the finished product, \$22,000,000. It appears that, on the average, about half the wholesale price of a bicycle is in material, a quarter in work, and a quarter in profit.

J. F. Graham, an employe at the insane Asylum, went to St. Helens yesterday afternoon to conduct a patient to the institution.

## EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE

### Communications Sent in on Various Subjects

**A BLACK REPUBLICAN PLACES A NEW NAME IN NOMINATION FOR THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET—A SALEM BUSINESS MAN IS SUGGESTED.**

(The Statesman is pleased to print communications upon topics of general interest, at any time. There is scarcely any limit to the topics of general interest. It is asked only that correspondents refrain from personalities and use care that nothing be written of a libelous or unworthy or untruthful nature.)

#### Editor Statesman:

If I were a member of the County Republican Convention I would place in nomination for the Legislature A. N. Moores.

Long a valiant member of our party he has never sought preferment, nor expressed a wish for office. This is as it should be, especially so, for a legislative office—it should seek the man.

Mr. Moores is a property owner. He is alert to the business interests of this county, he has knowledge of Parliamentary Law, and has industry. He would be a good, level-headed, working legislator, and ought to be admitted.

Mr. Moores is anti-Simon but favors the renomination of Governor Geer. **BLACK REPUBLICAN.**

Salem, Or., March 24, 1922.

From every corner, since the primaries, we hear a demand for harmony. That means, if it means anything, that candidates are to be selected purely on their merits, and if carried out in the right spirit, it means good county and state tickets. It means that men are to be named, not as a result of dicker and trade, but purely on their merits.

In this county the candidates are nearly all good men, and anything said in favor of one candidate should not be construed as meant to disparage any other candidate. Of all the offices those of sheriff and clerk seem to be the most desirable, and it seems to be well understood that one should go to the county and that the other should come to the town.

Without disparaging any other candidate, we would like to call attention to the special fitness of John W. Roland for the county clerkship. His worth and his business capacity are well known throughout the county for he has spent almost his entire life in the county. For over thirty years he has been active in the Republican ranks as a voter and worker, and in all that time he has never before asked anything from the Republicans of this county except when he appeared eight years ago as a candidate for county clerk in a convention in which one of his present competitors, Mr. Blackley, was a candidate for recorder. At that time he and his friends were certain of his nomination up to the last moment. The nomination of Lawrence Ehlen was totally unexpected, but as soon as the ballot was announced, Mr. Roland, surprised as he was, but without a trace of resentment, mounted a chair in the hall of the convention and asked that Mr. Ehlen's nomination be made unanimous. Then he and his friends went to his home in Jefferson and went to work with the result that the whole ticket had a rousing majority, with Lawrence Ehlen in the lead. That is the kind of a man Roland is, and that is the kind of a Republican he is.

He is a capable man, a popular man, and a loyal and tried Republican, and if there is any body in this county better fitted for, or more deserving of the clerkship, he must be a mighty good man.

**REPUBLICAN.**

Salem, March 21, 1922.

**Twentieth Century Medicine.**

Cascarets Candy Cathartic are as far ahead of ancient pill poisons and liquid physic as the electric light of the tallow candle. Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, roc.

### ACCIDENTS IN SHOOTING.

It is a matter of wonder that far more accidents do not occur out shooting. It has been calculated that in the British Isles some 200,000 persons (of whom 250,000 take out either "game" or "shooting" licenses) shoot more or less in the course of the year; and it has been estimated that no less than 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 of cartridges are annually fired. Yet the accidents are far and few between. We have all had escapes; others perhaps, may have had escapes from us. I have myself seen one fatal accident. I was near by when another occurred—the two within four days of one another. But the actual accidents, great or small, that have come within one's own observation or knowledge are, I think, few, says a writer in the Fortnightly Review.

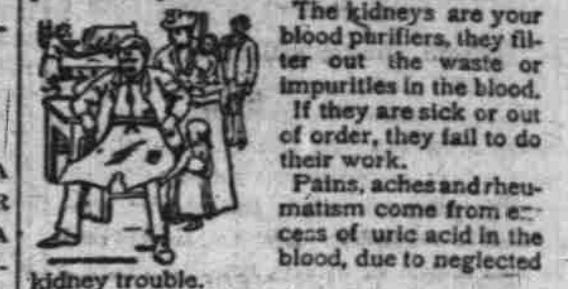
And yet we have, on the one hand, our dangerous and careless shots among us; and, on the other hand, we have the loitering beater and the ignorant "stop," who so often manage to occur in the unexpected spot. "He shot round me," was the graphic description given me of a reckless shot—"he shot round me, he shot above me, he shot below me, he shot at me; I was, as I may say, like the Burning Bush, 'in the midst of the fire, yet not consumed.'" Lord Cardigan, of Balaclava fame, was once heard abusing his keeper for extravagance in using men instead of boys for "stops." "Beg pardon, my lord," was the matter of fact reply, "but your lordship will remember that last year you shot down all the boys."

Cloth trespass notices at the Statesman office.

## Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.



The kidneys are your blood purifiers. They filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-worked in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

## HEIRS WANT A WILL PROBATED

Mrs. Emma Morgan Asks That Her Father's Testament

BE PRODUCED IN COURT BY HER BROTHER, HENRY J. WORKMAN, WHO IS SAID TO HOLD IT—HEIRS OF DAVID WORKMAN, DECEASED.

Mrs. Emma Morgan, one of the heirs of the estate of David Workman, deceased, yesterday filed a petition in the county court of Marion county, in which she asked for an order requiring Henry J. Workman to produce in the county court, on or before April 7th, the last will and testament of the late David Workman.

It appears from the petition that David Workman died in this county during August, 1897, and left certain real estate in the county valued at \$3000. It also appears that he left a will, and nominated as executor Wilbur Workman, a son, who is now a resident of Nye, Montana. For a long time H. J. Workman is said to have had possession of the will and refused to give it up for probate, although requested to do so by his mother and other heirs of the estate.

The petitioner states that Wilbur Workman is not now a resident of this state and therefore cannot act as executor, and asks that Arthur Workman, a son residing at Portland, be appointed administrator with the will annexed. The heirs-at-law are named in the petition, as follows:

Arthur Workman, a son, aged 45 years, residing at Portland.  
Henry J. Workman, son, 42, Macleay.  
Wilbur Workman, son, 29, Nye, Mont.  
Ira Workman, son, 46, Portland.  
Emma Morgan, daughter, 49, Salem.  
Martha A. Workman, widow, 72, Salem.

Upon this showing being made to the court, County Judge John H. Scott made an order directing citation to issue to Henry J. Workman, requiring him to produce the will in the county court, on or before April 7, 1922.

This action is brought under the statute of 1893, and this is the first time this law has been invoked in the Marion county court to secure the probating of a will.

The last will and testament of Theodore Gervais, deceased, was filed and admitted to probate yesterday, by the terms of which he bequeathed to his son, Theodore Gervais, the sum of \$5, and to his daughter, Mrs. M. Franklin, the sum of \$5, and the remainder of his estate to the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary of Salem, Oregon. The property in the probable value of \$500 and W. M. Kaiser is appointed as executor of the will. August Huckestein, J. G. Fontaine and T. K. Ford were appointed appraisers.

**PERSONAL AND GENERAL.**

It will not rain always. It will quit for a few days before long and we'll all be happy yet.

The Boers go on capturing things. This time they have captured a town.

There will have to be a spirit of toleration displayed by the delegates to the Marion county Republican convention. There will be a campaign and an election after the nominations are made, and these are serious matters. It will be no fun to get the ticket licked, or any part of it, or for such a happening to come near transpiring.

There is no disposition on the part of Governor Geer to disstate the Marion county Republican ticket. But there is a disposition on the part of his political enemies to make it appear this way, and on the part of certain candidates to set up things that way in their own interests.

All the boys working in the prize contest for new subscribers to the Daily Statesman will please call at the business office of this paper at once. The bookkeeper has something for them—something that will materially help them in their work. Don't delay about calling. And let as many new ones as can spare a little time to make some money for themselves, and perhaps win a prize.