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I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known: I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight. These things will I do unto them, and not forsake them. — Isaiah 42: 16.

KING OF SPORTS

Baseball is still the great American sport, in spite of the increasing popularity of football. For when the world's series tickets were placed on sale some time ago, the demand was considerably in excess of that of a year ago, assuring the financial success of the event.

Of course there are more reasons than one for this increased demand for tickets. Perhaps the most important factor is that the games are being played this year in the two largest cities on the continent. And perhaps that is a fortunate circumstance, too, for in these times when so many people are pinching pennies, two smaller cities might not have been able to support the world's series in the manner to which it has become accustomed.

But, on the other hand, perhaps the great sport is more popular in times of economic stress than in normal times, for men who are burdened with unusually heavy worries and responsibilities are quick to seize an opportunity to get away from it all, to get out in the open air and exercise their lungs in bawling out an umpire or cheering a piece of clever work on the part of their favorite player. It does them a world of good.

Football arouses great enthusiasm throughout the nation, but the season is short — just about half the length of the baseball season — so that it is not kept so constantly before the public as is the case with baseball, which has a long training season before the regular schedules begin. Then, too, the extensive organization of baseball teams into leagues, both major and minor, and their changing of managers and swapping of players, provide news for the fans all the year around.

Football is a game of teamwork requiring extraordinary stamina, skill, and fortitude. It appeals to our love of strength, speed, and mass action. But many people have difficulty in seeing the plays; frequently the ball is lost from sight and the spectator doesn't know what happens until it is all over. Baseball is different. Every play is easily visible to everyone. It is a game requiring the steadiest of nerves, hair-trigger technique, and a perfect combination of team-work and individual play.

Perhaps the popularity of baseball is also due somewhat to the fact that the game may be varied to suit the needs of almost any number of players under almost any conditions, indoors or outdoors, so that hardly a boy grows up without considerable experience in handling the ball and bat. As a result, millions of men have a feeling of familiarity with the game, and a feeling of kinship to the experts who win their way into the big leagues and take part in the thrilling duels for the world's championship.

STORY TELLERS AND FAIRIES

A long-lost race of pigmy cave men who lived in Europe and the British Isles during the old stone age probably gave rise to the myths about fairies, according to a recent speaker before the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

This race, submerged when more advanced people entered the land, lived in caves, disliked their more civilized neighbors and flitted about on the dusky outskirts of things, aloof and wary, until finally they died out entirely. Legends about them were handed down, from mouth to mouth, over countless centuries, until finally men forgot that they were telling about an actual race of people and embroidered the tales into fantastic accounts of diminutive supernatural beings of enchanting loveliness.

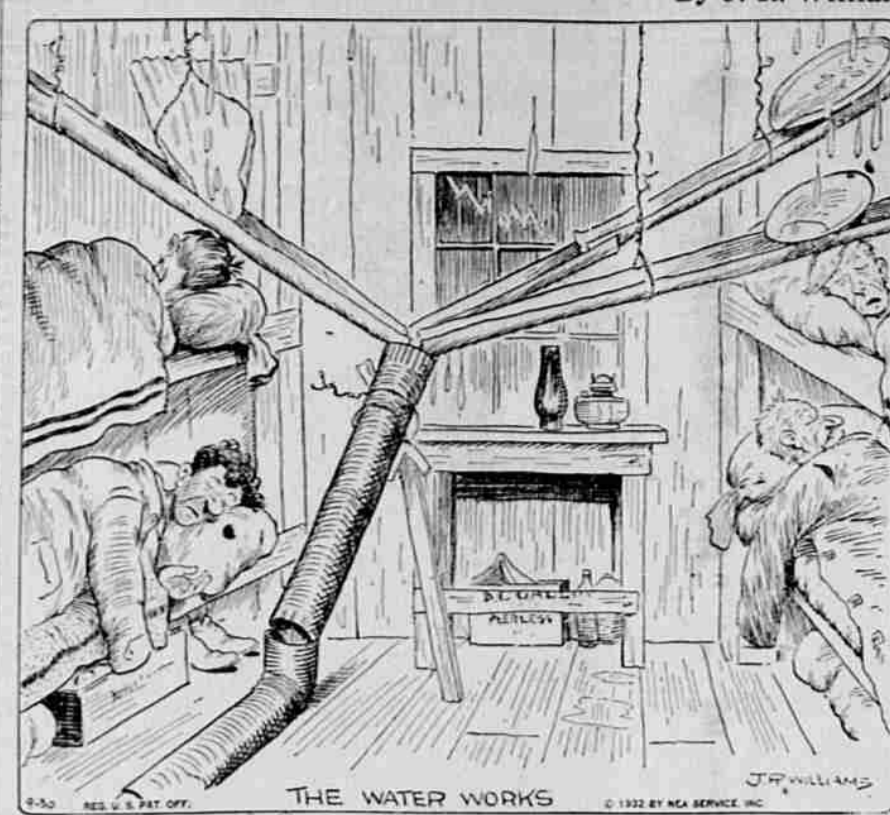
So, at any rate, runs the British scientist's explanation; and it is a striking and interesting example of the way in which the race can take a tiny bit of fact and expand it into a myth which bears almost no relation to its original form.

Story tellers, you see, are a queer lot. The way things actually happen is seldom quite good enough for them. They put in little things here and there to make the tale more pleasing, they change their stories of what really happened into stories of what they wish had happened — and presently the race has a new legend, brave and shining, very often, fit to ensnare the dreams of wide-eyed youth for unending centuries.

So the whispered reminiscences of pigmy cave men become transmuted into delicate and charming stories of lovely beings from the realms of magic. So a blind poet's chant about an ancient war becomes a great epic of heroism and human struggle. So a fireside recounting of a half-savage king's exploits becomes the deathless story of King Arthur, his round table and the island vale of Avalon.

And so, over the years, humanity builds for itself tales that inspire it and comfort it, tales that persuade it that it has a noble heritage and a high destiny, tales that round off the rough edges of the world and make life more livable. It doesn't matter much how these tales begin. The artistry of the story teller can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

OUT OUR WAY



THE WATER WORKS

Eagles Come To Local Meeting

With a large group from Pendleton and Baker among the gathering, the Women's auxiliary to the Fraternal Order of Eagles entertained at a program last night following a short business meeting which the men's group held at 7:30 at the Eagles hall. Members of the committee on arrangements were Mesdames Anna B. Crowder, Roy Smith, Sarah Bailey, Alice Patten and Nora Ordway.

A drill followed the program under the direction of Team Captain Nellie Ladd and Flag Bearer Mabel Miller. Members of the team were Mesdames Anna Schultz, Myrtle Anderson, Lucy Marovitch, Jessie Hoak, Freda Evans, Anna Ferree, Erna Giltner, Goldie Hiatt and Fred Hoffman. Arthur Ladd, Louis Evans, John Hopkins, Frank Anderson, Arthur Huff, Steve Hiatt and Ray Patten.

Dancing followed the drill and refreshments were served. The program included the following numbers:

Song by Adeline Fleker, accompanied on the violin by Genevieve Fleker.

Group of readings by Mary Lou England.

Tap dance by Melizabeth Cooper, accompanied by Robert Swan. "Lullaby Time," piano solo, by Nadine Zweifel.

"Young Mother Hubbard," recitation by Arline Patten.

Dance, Helen Miller, accompanied by Eleanor Hicks.

"Flowers of the Forest," by H. Burns, piano solo, played by Buddy Cooper.

"Ispartacus to the Gladiators at Capua," a reading by Carl Wicklander.

"Down the River of Golden Dreams," song, Louis and Crystal Burnett, accompanied by Miss Zweifel.

"Smile, Darn You, Smile" and "If You Want to See Pretty Girls," songs by Milton Bates and Jack Bates.

The Baker Wranglers presented a group of songs and tap dances. Members of the musical organization are Arthur Davidson, sheriff, Merle Luce, Ray Odell, Arthur Page, Jim Staley, Iva Runyan, Manley Strayer, Sylvester Woods, Earl Stream and George Allen.

34 MEN LOST WHEN NEVADA IS WRECKED

(Continued from Page One)

helpless to aid. The details confirming the disaster were told in a laconic message from the President Madison late last night.

We have taken aboard the three survivors of the freighter Nevada. They were rescued in the surf. The rescue work by our officers and crew was magnificent. Please notify States Steamship company, (Signed) Healy.

During the attempted rescue work, with seas running, a small boat and several men injured, while food was thrown over the side in the hope it would float to shore to the few survivors. Finally late yesterday afternoon, a boat from the President Madison reached the shore.

The cause of the disaster to the Nevada is not definitely known, as its radio went silent after its first SOS messages and when found by the Oregon Maru on Wednesday afternoon, it was aground. Gale weather prevailed, however, and the vessel might have been driven on the rocks when disabled, or deliberately rammed ashore in a sinking condition.

Two years ago in the winter, in February, 1929, Capt. R. J. Healy made a similar heroic rescue when he was master of the Montauk. In that strait, in the Aleutians, he took off 32 men from the disabled Alloway, and towed the Alloway into Dutch Harbor in stormy weather.

The Nevada left Portland on Sept. 16, with a general cargo for Japan. She was of 3545 gross tonnage, and was 410 feet in length.

LIST OF THE DEAD

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 30 (AP) — The list of men who failed to survive the wreck of the steamer Nevada off Amakignak island follows:

Deck department—T. W. Johnson, master, Portland; E. T. Wendt, first officer, Portland; Thomas Z. Fairchild, second officer, Raymond, Wash.; C. A. Johnson, third officer, San Francisco; William R. Robertson, radio operator, Redondo Beach, Cal.; P. D. Berry, utility man, Seattle; E. Soderberg, carpenter, Portland; Robert E. Long, boatswain, Harrisburg, Pa.; Ralph Elliott, able seaman, Naele, Wash.; Rubin A. Mattson, able seaman, Portland; James A. Mattson, able seaman, Portland; Charles Jacobson, able seaman, New York; Joe Hawkins, able seaman, Portland; Gordon O. Anderson, ordinary seaman, Portland.

Engineering department—B. M. Settem, chief engineer, Astoria, Ore.; James A. Neilan, first assistant engineer, Kenfield, Cal.; George Wolfe, second assistant, Portland; Alfred Benham, third assistant, Hingham Center, Mass.; Leonard W. Hogan, oiler, Portland; Bradford Challenger, oiler, National City, Cal.; Bud Masterson, oiler, Hood River; Andrew Cornfoot, oiler, Portland; Henry Kopke, fireman, Kansas City, Mo.; Walter Raymond, fireman, Kenfield, Cal.; Fred Wilke, fireman, San Francisco; Arthur Whittaker, wiper, Passay River, P. I.; Clyde Rahitve, cadet, Portland.

Steward department—Sing Fay Lai, steward, Shanghai; Zee Ah Yih, chief cook, Shanghai; Wong Ching Yuan, second cook, Shanghai; Wong Koh Shing, mess boy, Shanghai; Tze Chan, mess boy, Shanghai; Tzu Ah Ching, mess boy, Shanghai; Zee Ah Wu, mess boy, Shanghai.

Texas Sulphur State
The world's greatest supply of sulphur, at least of that so far discovered, is located in southern Texas. The deposits of this substance in three counties are said to furnish more than 90 per cent of the world's production.

Valuable as Abrasive
Emery is an impure variety of corundum that is mined and crushed and used as an abrasive. Our supply comes principally from Canada.

Other Papers Say:

DR. BUTLER'S LIQUOR CONTROL PLAN

Anticipating the conditional or complete repeal of the eighteenth amendment, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, New York, and a leader of the weta, announces a plan to take private profit out of the liquor business and to prevent the return of worse abuses than be attributed to prohibition.

Dr. Butler would adopt substantially the Quebec, Canada plan. He would have regional liquor control boards who would operate in places eliminating the private retail dealer or saloon keeper of pre-war days. His plan would permit the private manufacture of beer, whisky, wine, etc., for profit, apparently regarding public operation of distilleries as more of an evil than the fostering of a great industry which will be vitally interested in increasing consumption of liquor.

Dr. Butler would levy state and federal taxes on spirits. He would tax beer and light wine cheap, thus encouraging consumption, while restricting the use of hard liquor by charging a near-prohibitive price.

Theoretically the noted eastern educator has expounded a pretty good plan, the only drawback being that it won't work out that way. If the weta gain control and they will have to repeat the eighteenth amendment, they aren't going to give up the plan most calculated to eliminate private profit from the liquor business but the plan best calculated to foster it, for much of their financial support is coming from those who expect to profit from restoration of the traffic.

It is state control of sales, even if achieved, going to be a panacea. It was tried years ago in South Carolina and produced worse conditions than have been attributed to prohibition in the wettest states. In New York it would be operated by the Tammany machine, in Chicago by the Thompson or some equally smelly ring, in Philadelphia by the Vare machine, and so on. The liquor racket will be run to make money and votes for the dominant local political gang just as it was in the old days. And the high price Dr. Butler proposes to charge for whisky will foster bootlegging just as prohibition does. It has had the effect in Canada where all laws are much better enforced and obeyed than they are down here.

There is no satisfactory method of dealing with the liquor traffic. Prohibition is unsatisfactory because it is hard to enforce. Regulation will be as bad or worse, much worse in places where prohibition is now reasonably effective. In the eastern cities where conditions are admittedly bad now it is easy to see how they can become much worse when control of the trade is turned over to corrupt political machines.

Dr. Butler is doubtless sincere but his idealistic scheme has no more chance than the proverbial snow ball if the country repeats the eighteenth amendment. The worst plan, not the best, will be more likely to be adopted. —Baker Democrat-Herald.

MT. EVEREST AGAIN

Nine years after the tragic but glorious failure of Mallory and Irvine to gain the summit of Mount Everest another British expedition will make an attempt to conquer the highest mountain in the world. It will go to India under the auspices of the Royal Geographical society and the Alpine club. "We have the money and the organization," says Sir Francis Younghusband in a dispatch to the Times, "and the first steps are being taken to get the right men together and send them to India."

It is a tremendous undertaking, involving the collection of stores, equipment and transport animals, the hiring of native porters and the selection of alpinists, scientists, interpreters, photographers, servants, camp builders and a medical staff. An immense amount of impedimenta must be forwarded from the base at Darjeeling to the Rongbuk valley. A start will have to be made early in 1933, for the route is long and lies across many high passes. Polar conditions prevail above the base camp at about 16,000 feet. The monsoon must always be reckoned with. The best climbing time is from May 1 to June 30. Assault on the mountain has been described as "a race with the

monsoon." Mallory once said that the greatest factor of success was the weather. The prospect of success is at least fair. Much was learned from the previous reconnaissance. The immediate region was mapped and the most promising approach determined. Friendly relations were established with the local authorities. In the expedition of 1922 three assaults were made at 25,000 feet on the sheltered side of the great north ridge, which was a record for altitude, no previous camp in mountaineering having been set up at more than 23,000 feet, another record. In a final assault the whole of a climbing party of 17, in an attempt to reach the North Col, were caught in an avalanche and roped in groups of four and five, were swept down the mountainside, seven men losing their lives.

In addition to making a record for altitude, that expedition justly claimed useful knowledge of acclimatization at heights where mountaineers had never camped and worked before. In the second stage of 1924, transport was improved, a camp was pitched at 25,800 feet, Somervell and Norton fought their way up as high as 28,140 feet, and Mallory and Irvine, deciding to use oxygen, which had not been an unqualified success in all cases, made a final attempt to get to the top and perished—how or where was not known. The great problem of altitude, that expedition justly claimed useful knowledge of acclimatization at heights where mountaineers had never camped and worked before. 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