The Oregon Statesman

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THE WORK OF THE RED CROSS

No one needs to be told about the work of the American Red Cross in great disasters, like the recent one in Japan—

Or in the relief work in Smyrna—

Or in the World war, or any other war of recent times.

And few there are who do not understand the services rendered by most chapters of the Red Cross in attending to the needs of the men who fought in the World war, and of their families, for the months and years following the World war. Some of this latter work is still being carried on, by most chapters.

But not so much is known of the work of the American Red Cross for peace times; and this lack of knowledge is greater in Marion and Polk counties than in most districts as large as this, for reasons that the writer does not care to discuss at this time.

After the first months of peace times, following the World war, it was found that there was need in the various counties and communities of the United States for community work, of a kind that the American Red Cross was best equipped and prepared to undertake, so there was a general readjustment along these lines—

For what is known in the Red Cross organization as civilian relief work—

Including inquiring into the condition of the needy of the various communities, and helping deserving cases where other assistance is lacking for any one of many reasons—

Including also the establishing of health centers, which are managed so efficiently by trained Red Cross nurses—

Including, too, the prevention of epidemics—

Including, besides, the training of isolated families and individuals in matters of health and sanitation—

Including the help by trained social workers of needy individuals and families in managing their own affairs so as to alleviate their needy conditions—for very often such cases are merely matters of lack of understanding; poor management; want of economical methods and manageent of resources already in hand or available.

There was a demand in Marion and Polk counties for this civilian relief work and this social work service, and for the sanitary and health help. It was fairly started—

But it was gradually dropped, for various reasons.

All of this work ought to be resumed. Marion and Polk counties ought to function fully in Red Cross work. The expense of this work would be gladly met in the annual roll call, if it could be shown and generally known how important it was, and how efficiently it was being carried on. These two counties would gladly give $5000 to $10,000 a year for such work, under such auspices. Hundreds of communities no larger in population, all over the country, are doing this—

Many single counties no larger than Marion are maintaining two Red Cross nurses and a secretary, and doing a great deal of relief work.

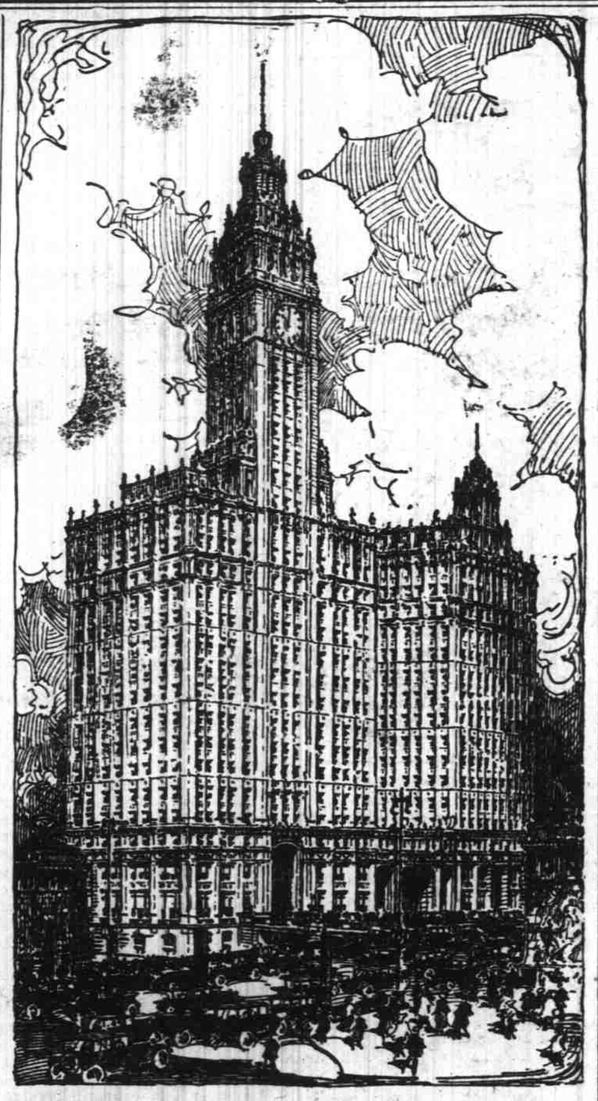
A dollar is not a large amount to give annually—

And there is scarcely a man or woman in Marion or Polk county who would not feel it a privilege as well as a duty to be called upon once a year to contribute such a sum—and many would give more—if they could be assured of its use in relieving distress and helping in bringing sanitary and health conditions up to standard.

It is the rule, in the majority of counties and communities where this health and relief and community work is carried on under the direction of the trained Red Cross workers, that the cost tends to diminish instead of growing from year to year. The needy learn to depend upon themselves; sanitation makes for better health conditions; thrift begets thrift and a spread of thrifty ideals.

People once shown the better ways do not on the average have to be shown again. Health becomes "catching;" an ideal of a once famous American orator.

There is another thing: It is better in many ways to have such work carried on through small contributions. It gives a personal interest; a personal touch. It puts the work above impersonal machine methods, without heart or sentiment. And it brings to the willing support of such work very many persons whose names are not on the tax rolls.



Here's Proof That Advertising Pays

Famous Wrigley Building in Chicago Being Doubled in Size

The part of the Wrigley Building erected two years ago has filled such a want that the north section, nearly double the floor area of the south section, is being added.

This north section, nearly completed, occupies the entire block, immediately across North Water Street, fronting on Michigan Avenue and reaching to the height of the main part of the first structure, with a connecting bridge.

The space in the new section is already nearly all taken by high-class firms in advance of the completion of the building.

Here is a concrete (as well as a steel and glass) proof of the saying that "advertising pays." In these magnificent buildings Mr. Wrigley has erected an impressive testimonial to this great truth. They loom large and beautiful. They typify the achievements of the man who built them. They stand as a monitor over the activity of the Nation's second city—inspiring—dominating—massive—bearing unanswerable testimony to the POWER OF ADVERTISING.

DOUBLE SERVICE FROM COAL

Henry Ford is spending $5,000,000 to perfect a process for recovering all the property in coal by twice heating it. He claims that if this is successful, gasoline can be sold for eight cents a gallon. The first process is for component parts that might be dissolved and the second for heating alone. This experiment has been called Mr. Ford's plan to burn coal twice. This can not be taken literally, as it is apparent it would be impossible to take from coal twice the properties with which nature endowed it.

As far back as 1694 men were discussing the hidden properties in coal and seeking a method by which they might be extracted. No progress of importance was made until 1854, when the first high temperature by-product plant was built in France. Recently there has been experimentation in low temperature distillation. While millions were expended in test of varying processes a satisfactory method was not uncovered.

Mr. Ford looks forward to an advance in scientific knowledge to the day when coal is burned in the ground where nature placed it. The by-products would be extracted from the smoke and the heat separated and delivered in whatever form was required. At the River Rouge plant of the Ford company experiment has enabled the investigators to remove five chemical ingredients from coal smoke. From one ton is captured two and a half gallons of benzol, which is sold for enough to pay the freight on the coal from West Virginia to Detroit.

THE POOR MAN

A man named McColeman is under arrest in Portland, charged with white slavery. In the trial his wife and grown sons sat by his side. It is a very pitiful case. The man is about fifty years old and testified that a woman flourished a revolver at him, threatened to cut his throat, eat his liver raw and mutilate his body if he did not take her around with him. In fear the trembling man did this for many months. He became so notorious that he took the woman to a hotel in his home town. He even went to the extreme of writing her love letters when she was away, so pathetically sweet that they almost melt in reading them.

There ought to be a law to protect innocents such as this man McColeman. It is not safe for them to run at large. They do not belong in this world. They are too aesthetic, too artistic and made of too delicate fibre to realize the hard facts of a real world.

NOT NEW DOCTRINE

Secretary Hughes, in a very illuminating statement in Philadelphia showed conclusively that America was introducing no new policies or impairing the Monroe Doctrine in its efforts to help Europe. The secretary declared we were not trying to meddle with European affairs, but we were willing to give the friendly offices of America to straighten out the terrible entanglements of the old world.

The Monroe Doctrine stands on its own merits, it does not need defending any more. No European country would think for a moment of colonizing anything in this country. The doctrine stands, although it will never be used again. On the other hand, we should aid Europe because the situation demands a clear brain and a firm hand. We can help without meddling, we can assist without officiousness.

TROUBLE IS BEGINNING

The organization of congress will spell trouble for the republican party. The progressive bloc for some reason has given away and the regulars are getting everything. It may be that the progressives have been given insurances that they would get a square deal. This is all they are entitled to, but the regulars have shown more regard for regulars than they have for the party's welfare.

The coming session of congress will be a stormy one from beginning to end. The game of politics will be played scientifically, crudely and masterfully. The fact is that because of the oncoming presidential election, the session will be entirely a political one and politics means discomfort.

THE MESSAGE

This week President Coolidge must meet the acid test of statesmanship. The forthcoming message is awaited by all parties as the measure of the man. We have never known this to happen before, but in this instance the fate of the president hangs upon this one state document. If he fails to touch the imagination of the American people he is down and out. On the other hand, if he meets the challenge of expectancy nothing on earth can stop his nomination and election.

It is a trying position but one that has focussed the eyes of the world and it is safe to say that here is one president's message that will be read clear through.

The friends of President Coolidge, which includes the Oregon Statesman, believe that he will meet the expectations, although the people are inclined to expect too much. President Coolidge has been silent, but always with an apparently open mind. He has absorbed much and we believe, mastered the situation. We shall see what we shall see.

GOLDEN RULE DAY

By a sort of common consent today has been called golden rule day, and specially set aside for the purpose of calling renewed attention to the Near East. Governor Allen of Kansas declares that 11,000,000 people in that country have already died of starvation and the American government has only been able to save a million lives. The Near East we have had with us a long time. It has lost much of the sympathetic appeal, yet the situation there is about as desperate as can be imagined.

It is disturbing to think of the Near East but we must keep at it on our hearts and help until starvation is mastered and those people get able to take care of themselves.

COMING HERE

In the name and behalf of suffering humanity the characters who have made up the Oberammagau are coming to America. These simple people have rendered the Passion Play every ten years for years but they have been entirely beyond the spirit of commercialism. Time after time commercial interests have sought to transplant the cast to America but failed. Now, because the children of the province are suffering the players are coming. One of the fine things about this is that America can see this play, only the very rich had the opportunity before.

DOING THE WORK

Lloyd George came to America for the purpose of appealing to the Americans to help prostrate Great Britain. He met with a cordial reception everywhere. Then Englishmen are warranted in concluding that Lloyd George is the one man who can get American support. Coming to America was Lloyd George's last card and he won.

Many people believe that the tariff is an issue over there. The one issue is whether or not Lloyd George can deliver American popular opinion in English affairs. It looks as though he is going to win on that one issue.

The president of the national bankers association declares that in seven years everybody in Nebraska will be riding in mortaged automobiles. Most people are now, but the mortaged automobiles ought to be paid for by that time. No doubt automobiles have tied up a lot of money but they have stirred up enough business to vindicate themselves.

When the tea pot dome was handed over to Harry Sinclair the Oregon Statesman protested. It looked too raw for any use. Too soon afterward Secretary Fall resigned from the cabinet and went to work for Sinclair. We regretted this move as it gave color to the ugly rumors that had been floating about. Now the whole matter is being aired and Mr. Fall is not adding greatly to his reputation.

A REAL MUSEUM

King Tut's tomb is a never failing source of surprise and entertainment. No sooner would public interest lag than the excavators began to drag out the most imposing things. As interest lagged a number of times, they have taken out enough to over-fill the largest museum in the world.

There is talk of enacting a lame duck law by congress. There is just one thing in the way of this. Every congressman knows that only death will prevent him from being a lame duck himself sometime.

Mr. McAdoo is a suave candidate for the democratic nomination. He is in such a delightfully optimistic mood that he beams satisfaction at everything. He is our greatest Sunny Jim.

Irene Castle has entered her third matrimonial venture. Irene is noted for two things. One is that she is the best dancer in the world and the other is she set the fashion for girls bobbing their hair.

The governor of Indiana is not a candidate for the presidency. The 192 indictments against him indicate that he is a candidate for another job.

THE QUESTION OF MIRACLES

(Copyrighted by San Jose Mercury.)

Dean Inge of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, generally recognized as one of the brightest minds in the Church of England, has recently published his second series of "Outspoken Essays." In the preface of this book he describes himself as a "Christian Platonist." After covering the road from Plato to Christ he concludes that Christianity "completes what the long travail of the human spirit, during many centuries of free and unfettered thought, had discovered about the nature of the world in which we live, the laws of God, and the whole duty of man."

But Dean Inge seems to doubt the authenticity of the so-called miracles of Jesus as these are found in the Gospels. He maintains that the "question of the historicity of the miracles in the Gospels and creeds is a scientific and not a religious question." "The question of miracles seem to be part of the question as to the power of mind over matter, on which the last word has certainly not been said." The author seems thus to deny that these miracles are an expression of the spiritual power possessed by Jesus, or that they are a result of the operation of spiritual law, to be differentiated entirely from any merely intellectual or natural phenomena, and even as yet but little understood by men of science or not understood at all.

Most intelligent persons are prepared to admit the great power that the mind may exert over the life of the individual human being. But whether they regard the Gospels as a record in all respects of historical facts or not, all lovers of religion and the New Testament must regret any effort to bring the deep spiritual message which the New Testament has for humanity down to the level of purely intellectual gymnastics or natural phenomena. Many of us are prepared to admit that the so-called miracles are prophetic of the powers that the spirit of men, when developed and quickened by the divine spirit, may attain—indeed, that men are destined to attain when they become His true, spiritual, Christian disciples; even that they are not miraculous, as the world has understood it, but are as natural to the spiritual individual as the ordinary processes of the mind. But if miracles are but a part of the question of the power of mind over matter, as Dean Inge seems to maintain, much of the life of Jesus and His teaching as to the power of faith have no earning and no message for men.

* * * *

The most inspiring and spiritually encouraging part of the message of Jesus to the world is His teaching that "the works that I do ye shall do also if ye become my disciples, and greater works than these shall ye do." He exhorts us to "Have faith in God," and promises that if we have this faith nothing shall be impossible to us.

The world is coming to see that these words like all His words and promises are addressed not only to those followers present with Him when uttered, but to all men everywhere in every age. It is likewise coming to see that the faith spoken of by Him as able to remove mountains is not a mere matter of intellectual belief, not merely the power of the mind over matter, but is the exertion of a spiritual power or force infinitely greater and higher than either. It is likewise coming to be understood that those only are His disciples or followers who have His spirit born in them. Paul understood this, for he declares, "They who have not the spirit of Christ are none of His."

This same Paul, who is not represented as having known or walked with Jesus prior to His crucifixion, received and understood His message and lived and exemplified His teachings and principles as fully as the original twelve disciples. For example, it is recorded in the last chapter of the Book of Acts that when the ship on which Paul was journeying to Rome was wrecked and he was cast upon the island of Melita, the bite of the Venomous serpent did not affect him; and that he "prayed and laid his hands on" the father of the chief man of the island and healed him." And the record continues, "So when this was done, others also which had diseases in the island came and were healed."

* * * *

Paul was certainly no different in his birth or in the opportunity to attain the truth than all men. But he obeyed the heavenly vision and walked thereafter in all righteousness and holiness as becometh a follower of the Master, with the same result that came to Peter, and that will come to you or to me. He showed in his own body the power of Christ and did His works, as the Master promised all men who become His true disciples, that they should be able to do.

It can hardly be claimed that the ignorant, unlettered "barbarians" who inhabited the island of Melita in that day were able to heal their diseases "by the power of mind over matter."

If there be any truth in this Scripture at all, these men were healed by the power, spiritual or otherwise, manifesting itself itself through Paul.

But why quarrel over the nature of the ancient miracles? Thanks be to God, many in the world of this day do not need to go back centuries to Paul for evidence to convince them that there is a spiritual power that can come into the lives of men that is far above, and more powerful than, anything of which the ordinary "natural" man knows. They have felt and seen the manifestation of a power that cannot only heal the diseases of the body, but can change the ambitions and desires of the heart, can bring to us the truth, the absolute truth about all things we need to know; and, more blessed than all, can give us power to bless and uplift others. God and His truth are the same yesterday, today and forever. In humility and singleness of heart let us seek His spirit which shall witness to us His truth—the truth. If we seek thus we shall find, as surely as did Jesus or Peter or Paul.

Cap'n Zyb

If you have a bicycle and want a new novelty in bike riding get one of your friends, who also has a bicycle, and fix up the rig pictured here. It will cause a lot of enjoyment, doesn't take long to make, and will not injure the bicycle in any way.

Just remove the front wheel of the rear bicycle and loosen the nuts on the rear axle of the front bicycle so that the front forks of the rear machine can be tightened in place. After getting this fork in place, tighten up the nuts well and the machine is ready for operation.

At first it will seem a little awkward to ride the machine but as soon as the knack of it is learned, greater speed can be obtained than with a single bicycle and it is easier to climb hills than with a single machine. Care must be taken in going around corners, both so that not to strain the machine and so as to avoid taking a spill.

The tandem can be converted back into two single bicycles in 15 minutes or the two single machines made into a tandem in a like amount of time.

—CAP'N ZYB.

Harrisburg to Have Paving

HARRISBURG, Ore., Nov. 29.—At its last regular meeting the local chamber of commerce went on record as endorsing a plan for having the main street of the city or Smith street paved from the Oregon Electric tracks to River street, this portion running through the business district. The body also favored the paving of Third street from its intersection with Territorial to Kesling street, which, however, is to be a portion of the paved Pacific highway. The highway commission is bearing 85 per cent of the expense of paving 16 feet wide on the street over which the highway goes, the expense to property owners living along this street becoming very nominal.

Since Third street is to be paved because of the highway passing over it, local business men have felt that the main business street of the city ought to be paved, at least, also, and the chamber has taken the matter up.

Dramatic Club Scores Success

MT. ANGEL, Nov. 29—The Mt. Angel Dramatic Players did themselves honor last Sunday when they presented "The B'sn's Bride" to a large and appreciative audience at the school auditorium.

It has been a number of years since the people here have had the opportunity to enjoy a spectacle of this kind. "The Bo'sn's Bride," a nautical yarn, presented in operetta form, and presented by an eager and tensed band of singers and actors, was so well received by the audience that they felt amply rewarded for the many weeks of patient work which was necessary for a perfect rendition of each part. That the operetta struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the audience was demonstrated, when at frequent intervals a mighty applause greeted the players.

READ OUR WANT ADS

FUTURE DATES

December 2, Sunday—Elks Memorial services Judge John S. Coke, speaker.
December 4, Tuesday, election of officers, American Legion.
December 5, Wednesday—Annual meeting of Willamette chapter, American Red Cross.
December 5 and 6, Wednesday and Thursday—Western Walnut Growers meet at Chamber of Commerce.
December 7, Friday—Floral society to meet.
December 12, Wednesday—Annual Rotarian ladies' night.
December 13, Thursday—United Artisans bazaar in Odd Fellows hall.
February 23, Saturday—Dedication of statue "The Circuit Rider," in state house grounds.
January 4, 5, and 6—County judges and commissioners of Oregon to meet in Salem.
January 12, Saturday—Muscovian ceremonial at Albany.

THINGS TO DO

THE BOYS AND GIRLS NEWSPAPER

The Biggest Little Paper in the World.

LOADS OF FUN

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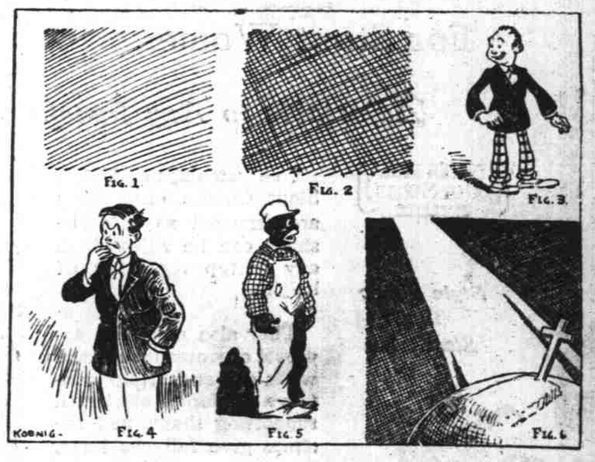
HOW TO CARTOON



PEN HANDLING

You can always spot an amateur by his pen handling. He insists on filling his drawing with short little scratchy lines. The professional cartoonists use only a good black line—and not too many of them!

Whenever possible, use solid black—it peps up a cartoon and makes it look snappy.

Practice making "hay," as the lines in Fig. 1 are called. Be sure you have enough ink on your pen and every line you draw is BLACK, not gray, no matter how thin the line is. As in Fig. 1, join your lines together very carefully and don't allow the ends to overlap.

"The cross hatch" in Fig. 2 as well as the hay in Fig. 1 will often serve as effective backgrounds. Note Fig. 6.

Fig. 3 illustrates a simple way of handling a man's coat and trousers. Bear in mind that CONTRAST is of vital importance in a cartoon. Put a black next to a gray, or white next to black—never a black against black, a gray next to gray, etc. Fig. 4 shows an advanced technique on a man's coat. You can do it after a little practice. Note the contrast in the handling of Fig. 5. The near trouser leg is white, the farther one black—or it could be gray, if you wish.

Next week we'll take up the drawing of women.

THE DOG'S GROTTO

The dog's grotto was a famous spot where a scientific experiment, interesting to visitors but hard on the dog on whom it was tried repeatedly, used to be exhibited for the benefit of tourists in Italy some years ago. It took place at a carbonic acid gas spring near Naples.

Those of you who are familiar with chemistry know that carbonic gas is a combination of carbon, a substance found in abundance in plants, oxygen, a property of the air we breathe, and water. A flame lowered into the gas will immediately go out, or if a person attempts to breathe this poisonous gas he will die in a few minutes.

There are certain places where this gas escapes from the earth. At the particular spot at Pozzuoli, Italy, the carbonic acid gas spring was in a huge cavity of rock. The air inside was earthy, damp and warm. Little bubbles of gas rose from the floor of the cavern, but, since it was heavier than the air, remained close to the ground. A person standing in the cave did not suffer from the fumes, which rose no higher than the knees, but the dealy influence of the gas was shown by the dog experiment the keeper performed.

The dog's legs were tied together to keep him from running away, then the keeper carried him to the mouth of the cave where he would have to breathe the gas as it escaped. In a moment, the dog was writhing, choking and uttering terrible groans. When it seemed that death must soon bring to an end its suffering, the keeper would carry it to the air outside, where it would go bounding away, still under the effects of the gas, but happy to be allowed to breathe the pure air.