

# The Oregon Statesman

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December 6, 1925

**OUR MERCIFUL FATHER:**—I will arise and go to my father and say, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight: I am no more worthy to be called thy son: . . . And he arose and came to his father. But while he was yet afar off, his father saw him, and ran, and fell on his neck and kissed him. Luke 15:18, 19, 20.

## CHINA'S BRAINIEST, BRAVEST, BIGGEST AND BEST MAN ASSUMES FIRST PLACE AGAIN

"PEKIN, Dec. 3.—(Associated Press.)—Feng Yu-hsiang, who controls the situation in Pekin, intends to summon a conference of the Chinese military leaders to meet at Pekin to discuss military affairs and the apportionment of territory among the various commanders. The Christian general made this known in an interview published here today.

"For the present General Feng desires to retain Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui in office as chief executive, but after the military conference, which is expected to last a month or more, the question of the chief executive's position will be taken up. The Christian general said he also intended to form a coalition cabinet representing all the various leaders."

The above cablegram is the first clear note out of China for about a year—

And the first hopeful one.  
 Who is Feng Yu-hsiang? He is one of the most remarkable men in all history.

July 1, 1900, just outside the walls of the city of Paoting-fu, China, Miss Mary Morrill, an American missionary, was put to death by Chinese soldiers, who were acting under the orders of the fanatical leaders of the "Boxer" rebellion. Among the Chinese soldiers who witnessed the martyrdom of this devoted woman was a soldier boy, Feng Yu-hsiang, who was impressed by the forgiving speech of Miss Morrill to her executioners and the smile of triumphant resignation on her face as she met her fate. This young soldier witnessed the execution there at the same time of Miss Gould, another American missionary, of Horace Tracy Pitkin, in charge of that mission for the American Board of Foreign Missions, and of Pastor Meng and twenty other native Christians; all accepting death unafraid and unflinchingly for their faith—

And that soldier boy has become General Feng, the Chinese Christian general, who rose about a year ago to the place of military dictator of all China, and, having accomplished his objectives, went into partial retirement, but holding himself and his forces of Christian soldiers in readiness to respond to their country's needs; and now the call has come, and General Feng is again in first place as dictator of the destinies of all China; of more than 450,000,000 people; of more than a fourth of the whole human race.

At Paotingfu at the time of the Boxer rebellion there were three American missionaries and twenty to thirty native Christians. "Why work for those heathen Chinese any longer?" was the question on millions of lips. But the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. There are now, twenty-five years later, more than 120 places of Christian worship in that district with its twenty counties and 5,000,000 population; great schools, hospitals and church buildings, and the work is growing as never before.

Feng was of the lower class, the soldier class, the despised outcasts of society in that country from time immemorial. He was ragged, ignorant, a heathen. He remembered Mary Morrill's martyrdom. The forgiving smile on her dying face haunted him. He met American missionaries; especially Dr. Jonathan Goforth and his wife. They taught him. He learned to read and write. He embraced the Christian religion. He became a flaming torch for the spread of his ideals and beliefs, while still a common soldier. He became a disciplinarian; an educated soldier, a preacher with power, an orator with moving eloquence. He rose in rank; became a captain, a major, a colonel, a general commanding armies. He converted his officers and his men to the Christian religion. He commanded the only all Christian army in the world—in heathen China. His men were devoted to him. He had a fighting force that was invincible. He won battles; the missionaries believe he performed miracles; that there was divine intervention, like terrific rain storms that were never known before in the season and place; to turn the tide of battle in his favor. He checked the hordes of the overlord of Mukden, Chang Tso-Lin, holding back 20,000 troops with a thin line of 2000 till he could bring up reinforcements, and then routed a great army with a much inferior force in numbers.

Feng's troops do no looting. They protect the defenseless. They maintain order. They have no camp followers of female outcasts. They are welcomed wherever they go, by the civil population. This was unheard of up to the time of Feng. Before Feng the civil population fled as from a pestilence from an invading Chinese army. That had been going on for ages—

And now this Chinese Cornelius, this Cromwell of the Orient, is again in supreme command; and he has assumed the place of power for the purpose of attempting to bring peace and order to his country. No one knows as well as he does the difficulties of that task, for China is largely lacking in the quality we know as patriotism, and there are really three major Chinas instead of one—north China with Pekin as the capital city, south China with Canton the capital, and Manchuria with Mukden the place of government—besides many minor provinces with military dictators or govern-

ors, all acting independently and withholding support from what ought to be the central government, at Pekin—

And there are many languages in China, and the people are very largely in ignorance and sunk in superstition.

But General Feng has the backing of the most enlightened forces in China, and he is gaining a tremendous hold upon the masses of the people.

Feng is a large man in stature. He is a commanding figure. His present (second) wife is a native missionary worker, educated in an American missionary school. Dr. Goforth, visiting in America some time ago, told of a conversation he had with General Feng, when he said to him, "General, you are being known all over the world." "That is my danger," said General Feng. "But, General, wherever you are known throughout the world, the Christian people are praying for you." "That is my safety," said General Feng.

This corner of The Statesman has contained a number of references in the past several years concerning the experiences and work of this remarkable man who is again in charge of the destinies of China. If his life shall be spared, there is scarcely any limit to the good he may conceivably do for his people, and through them for the peace and order and well being of the rest of the world. Up to a few years ago, the press correspondents in China were wont to call him the "so-called Christian general." Most of them stopped that after his defeat of the forces of Chang, the Manchurian overlord, about three years ago. The missionaries who know Feng declare that he is entitled to be called the "great Chinese Christian general," without any limiting words, and they believe he is as sincere and honest in his faith and ideals as any man who ever lived, and that he is one of the ablest men of all time.

## PRISON PERSONNEL BLAMED FOR BREAK

(Continued from page 3.)

prevent the possibility of destruction of this plant and its stores by incendiary fire, and the plant surrounded by a strong wire netting or bullwork.

"We recommend that the emergency board be asked to provide immediately for these improvements, following a detailed survey as to the cost.

**Prison Personnel**  
 "We believe a system that provides proper physical standards is mandatory, and such a system is not now in effect. Men who are to be used as wall guards, in addition to a strict physical examination should be given a test in marksmanship. No man should be employed as a wall guard who is not between the ages of 25 and 50, and of vigorous physical make-up, good eyesight and an expert rifleman. Older men should not under any circumstances be used as wall guards or in the turnkey's office. Attention in this connection is invited to the fact that the ages of the three guards who were in the turnkey's office when Murray first entered alone were aged 56, 65 and 65 respectively. It is essential that all prison personnel be given practicable instruction in their duties and that meetings or conferences be held with a reasonable frequency for the purpose of

considering the details of their duties, planning concerted action in event of possible emergency, and formulating a clear conception of the part to be taken by each man. While prison breaks will differ in details, the underlying principles of coping with them when they occur are the same. We find that no such action has been taken. These guards should have distinctive uniforms and be imbued with a high sense of their responsibilities and properly trained under a system which affords more hope for advancement and reward for those who show capacity and ability in the performance of their work. There is not now any such system or any provision for the care of families of guards who might be killed in the performance of duty, nor any system of pension, advancement or reward of any character, all of which are deemed necessary to a proper morale in an institution of this character.

"Instructions should include methods of pursuit in event of a successful break, a knowledge of the terrain for several miles in every direction about the prison. Installation of alarm bells would also be helpful, this to include a telephone compilation enabling designated employees to telephone an alarm, in event of an escape, to all residents within a given area. Such a system, or any system of pursuit, is not now in effect.

"We believe that the turnkey's office should be rendered less vulnerable than at present and that an able-bodied man be placed on duty in the turnkey's office, and that practices in connection with this office be so readjusted by the building of a steel cage, if necessary that the turnkey be armed or protected by an armed guard. We believe that a guard reserve, to consist of two or more guards following their relief from other duties, should be established in the turnkey's office. This duty should be rotated among all guards on duty at the prison. We believe that it is desirable that an inspection of wall guards as to their condition and the condition of their arms be made a part of the routine of each relief. No inspection system of this character is in effect. No additional personnel need be required for this purpose, in our opinion.

**Prison Discipline**  
 "It seems to us that certain essentials of prison discipline are not maintained. During our visits we noticed considerable bodies of prisoners apparently unassigned to tasks, some of these in mid-forenoon diverting themselves with card games and checkers in the so-called "dog pen." This "dog pen" seems out of place, being a board shack erected near the center of the prison yard, admittedly for the purpose of providing a shelter, meeting place or club for prisoners. Prisoners and guards admitted that gambling for tobacco was a common practice. There were evidences of fraternizing between employes and prisoners. There were evidences of conspicuous vulgarity, profanity and some obscenity among prisoners. There was admittedly little or no differentiation by uniform or distinction between men known to be desperadoes and the better class of prisoner. Desperate men should be segregated, never assigned to duties offering opportunity for escape or the securing of material usable as weapons. The immature prisoners should be celled separately and kept out of contact with hardened criminal types.

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### SENT FREE TO PROVE THIS

Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 260 E. Main St., Adams, N. Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating application. In the turnkey's office when Murray first entered alone were aged 56, 65 and 65 respectively. It is essential that all prison personnel be given practicable instruction in their duties and that meetings or conferences be held with a reasonable frequency for the purpose of

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 You may send me entire free a sample treatment of your stimulating application for Rupture  
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"It seems to us that no prisoner should be given the privilege of designation of "trustee" until he has served a minimum sentence. A trustyship and all other privileges should be earned by rigidly stipulated probation.

"There appears to be too much tendency for guards to discuss other employes with prisoners. Conversation between guards and prisoners should be strictly confined to the business in hand.

"There appeared to be a general and rather flagrant lack of respect of prisoners for guards. Prisoners addressed did not come to attentive attitudes, often remaining seated while employes stood. A definite stiffening in the entire attitude of prisoners for guards seems imperative.

"We recommend, finally, a detailed study of all aspects of the present state prison, and the requirements of proper management,

with the end in view of providing profitable employment for all able bodied prisoners, and other needed reforms looking to the best interests of prisoners who are not confined criminals or mentally defective, as well as the best interests of the state. Such detailed study should be made by a person or persons thoroughly familiar with the approved practices of criminology and modern prison management. Respectfully submitted,

"JEFFERSON MYERS,  
 "GEORGE A. WHITE,  
 "Brigadier General,  
 "Members of Committee."

### COAST ELEVEN PICKED

**MYTHICAL ALL-PACIFIC COAST TEAM IS SELECTED**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—(By

Associated Press.)—Football critics of four San Francisco newspapers—the Chronicle, Call, Examiner, and Bulletin, have selected mythical all-Pacific coast elevens for 1925.

Four men, Nevins, Stanford, Wilson, Washington; Kelly, Montana, and Drury, University of Southern California, won backfield positions on all four coast elevens except in one instance, where Dixon, California, supplanted Drury in the backfield.

Erickson, tackle (Washington); Shipkey, end (Stanford); Swan, guard (California); and Swan, guard (Stanford), "made" each of the four teams.

Cutting, Washington, picked as end on two teams and Dixon, OAC, was picked as tackle on two teams.

# TRULY CLEVER ARE THESE FROCKS \$10.65



Crepe de Chine, Satinback Crepes, Charmine and Twills, all beautifully trimmed with colorful braid and contrasting materials. Colors are brown, blue, tan, lavender and black. **\$10.65**

Other equally good values to be sold at \$13.17, \$14.99, \$16.50, \$22.33, \$26.50

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## Shipley's

# Words of Appreciation

We, the following subscribed optometrists, wish in this public manner to extend to the bereaved family of the late Dr. M. P. Mendelsohn our heart felt and sincere sympathy on account of the untimely loss of their loved one.

We wish to attest our high regard for the many praiseworthy qualities of our brother in the profession, Dr. Mendelsohn, displayed while he was with us here in Salem.

Dr. L. R. Burdette  
 Bow Optical Company

Dr. A. G. Bates  
 Staples Optical Company

Dr. C. B. O'Neill

Dr. Henry Morris  
 Morris Optical Company



DR. W. B. CALDWELL AT THE AGE OF 83

To Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of Monticello, Ill., a practicing physician for 47 years, it seemed cruel that so many constipated men, women, children, and particularly old folks, had to be kept constantly "stirred up" and half sick by taking cathartic pills, tablets, salts, calomel and nasty oils.

While he knew that constipation was the cause of nearly all headaches, biliousness, indigestion and stomach misery, he did not believe that a sickening "purge" or "physic" every day or two was necessary.

In Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin he discovered a laxative which regulates the bowels. A single dose will establish natural, healthy bowel movement for weeks at a time even for those chronically

## Your Laxative! Does It Regulate for Weeks?

constipated. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin not only causes a gentle, easy bowel movement but, best of all, it is often months before another dose is necessary. Besides it is absolutely harmless, and so pleasant that even a cross, feverish, bilious, sick child gladly takes it.

Buy a large 60-cent bottle at any store that sells medicine and just see for yourself.

## Dr. Caldwell's SYRUP PEPSIN



## The Well Dressed Man

Men who come here to buy their clothes do so for one reason alone—they know from experience that whatever we tailor for them must pass our rigid test of quality, style and fit before we will let it leave our shop. Our prices for this better merchandise is no more than you pay for ready mades.

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## D. H. MOSHER

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