

Begin the extraordinary new story "EVE'S TWO LOVERS" Now!

(Those who failed to read the first installment of the Statesman's new serial story will find it on page 5. This is the second chapter. If you read the first chapter on Saturday, begin here today.)

TWO

John Ingate arose courteously as his secretary approached (for secretary she was, not mere stenographer, as Josephine had placed her.) He seldom did this, but other ladies being present he deemed

it proper. Besides, he wanted to compel his mother and sister to pay more attention to Eve-MacLurie than they appeared disposed to. The newcomer paused half way to the desk to bow a greeting to the women, and without looking at them again offered her employer the sheaf of newly written letters she carried in her hand. "You may sign those for me," John Ingate spoke up, waving at Josephine, then redirected his attention to the secretary. "But, wait, I believe my sister wishes to say something to you."

Eve turned on her heel to note a flush on Josephine's face, the meaning of which was not immediately perceptible. "Oh, yes, Miss MacLurie," the other young woman began, slightly flustered. "Have you received our invitation to the dance? We haven't received your acceptance, and I thought possibly— She was hoping that Eve MacLurie would somehow grasp that she was not wanted; that this was a mere matter of form. Yet she dared

not intimate this in her tone. Her brother was able to make her suffer when he wanted to. "I haven't, Miss Ingate. . . Perhaps it has been delayed in the mails. . . I appreciate your thoughtfulness. . ." Since they were committed, Mrs. Ingate thought she might as well make a good job of it. "We shall certainly expect you, Miss MacLurie," she smiled. (Continued on page 6.)

SECTION TWO
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The Oregon Statesman

CLEAN AND VIGOROUS

Society--Classified
Better Homes

SEVENTY-SIXTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1926

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Danger of Water Scarcity Grips Southern California in Near Future

Risk Of Life Justified In Conquest Of Arctic

Robert Anderson Pope, Organizer of the All-Alumni Arctic Expedition Declares Hazards Warranted by Opportunity to Add to Science

NEW YORK, April 2.—(AP)—Justification for the risk of life and expenditure of money involved in three American Arctic expeditions this summer was given today by Robert Anderson Pope, organizer of the All-Alumni Arctic Expedition.

His outfit will be commanded by Lieutenant Leigh Wade, assisted by Lieutenant H. H. Orden, both of whom are round-the-world fliers.

All three American expeditions will attempt to locate, chart and claim for the United States a large body of land believed to lie north of Alaska and eastern Siberia, spoken of by the explorers as "a new polar continent." A bulletin issued last year by the National Geographic Society estimated that this land comprises about 1,000,000 square miles.

"Sufficient evidence is available," said Mr. Pope, "to justify the almost certain belief that such land exists." He then proceeded to unfold the evidence.

Natives of the northern Alaskan and Siberian coasts have been convinced that land lay to the northward since Arctic explorers first began to inquire. They base their belief chiefly upon the northerly flight of birds in the spring as soon as the ice starts to go out, which is just before nesting season.

Some scientific skeptics think the birds fly clear across the Pole to Spitzbergen and Franz Joseph Land, but the majority think they would not be likely to attempt such a long flight at the beginning of the nesting season.

E. W. Nelson, chief of the bureau of biological survey of the United States department of agriculture has written Mr. Pope: "My information concerning the flight of birds at Point Barrow, gained both during my residence in Alaska years ago and what has been learned since, all combine to indicate the probability of unknown lands to the north or north-east of that point. Also my observations on Wrangell Island indicate the probability of lands lying northerly from that island."

Mr. Nelson recalled the evidence of Captain Hooker of the Corwin in 1851, who found innumerable fresh tracks of wild geese on Wrangell Island but not a sign of the geese themselves, indicating a temporary stopping place for a great number of migratory birds.

Mr. Murdoch, the naturalist of the Ray expedition, located near Point Barrow in the same year and the following two years, noted the flight northward of large flocks, Mr. Nelson stated.

Donald Cadrow, of the museum of the American Indian, also noted geese and ducks flying northward from Alaska, Mr. Pope cited still other naturalists and explorers.

Captain Edward P. Heredon, years ago reported that the natives wintering between Harrison and Camden Bays, Alaska, claimed that in clear days of spring they often could discern land to the northward, but this is thought to have been merely a large island.

Captain John Keenen, of Troy, N. Y., cruising the Beaufort sea, north of the Alaskan shore, in search of whales in the seventies, offered more substantial evidence. After taking several whales the weather became thick and he lifted land to the north was seen stood to the north. When the fog distinctly by him and all the members of his crew, but as he was not on a voyage of discovery and no whales were in sight, he gave the order to keep away to the southward, he said.

In a later day, Peary on his unsuccessful attempt to reach the Pole in 1906 reported that he sighted land to the northwest of Grant Land. Observing from an elevation of about 2,000 feet, he would see land at a great distance, which he named Crocker Land. Further north between latitudes 85° 34' and 87 degrees, almost at the Pole, he found bear and fox tracks, indicating that land was

not a great distance away. As early as 1922, a Mr. Simpson, ship's surgeon of the Plover, reported that the Eskimos of Point Barrow had a tradition that members of their tribe once had been carried northward in a south-easterly gale to a hilly country inhabited by people like themselves, and that after staying a long while there they returned one spring.

However, the late R. A. Harris, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, offered what the explorers believe to be far more substantial information. Mr. Harris claimed that virtually all the tidal movement at the Pole depends upon pressure from the tides of the North Atlantic ocean entering the circumpolar seas between Greenland and Spitzbergen.

If there were no obstruction the tides at Bennett Island, north of the Siberian coast, would be the same as at Point Barrow, he said. But the tides of Bennett Island rise and fall 2 1/2 feet, while off Point Barrow there is a tide of only 0.4 feet. Mr. Harris held this to be proof positive that there

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Rufe's Ravings

Hereafter this humorous weekly column, written by Rufe White, will appear in the feature section of the SUNDAY OREGON STATESMAN.

EASTER DAY. . . .

AND A CERTAIN young hopeful informs me. . . .

THAT THE story about the rabbits layin' the eggs. . . .

IS ALL BUNK!

WHICH REMINDS me that life is full of disillusion and even so older folk oftentimes have to change our ideas about some things.

THAT OLD FAMILIAR R. R. sign: "Stop, Look and Listen!" illustrates to a certain extent, the whole scheme of life. You see a pretty girl; you stop; you look; and after you marry her you listen.

I ONCE KNEW a man who stayed home with his wife every night for thirty years. No, it wasn't a case of true love; it was a case of paralysis.

ONE OF the easiest ways to garner wisdom, sez Uncle Cuthbert, is to keep your mouth shut tight and your ears wide open.

A "NO MINORS ALLOWED" sign automatically bars a barber shop quartette.

ABOUT THE most narrow minded person I know of is the one who classifies all those who don't happen to agree with him as "morons" or "fanatics."

NOWADAYS the person who goes to bed when the chickens do doesn't waste much time sleepin'.

THE REASON a professor of Greek gets only \$3,000 a year while the college football coach draws down \$12,000, is because no one ever heard 40,000 people cheerin' a Greek recitation.

IF NEWSPAPER HEADLINES were literally true there wouldn't be half enough aquariums to hold the motorists who "turn turtle."

OUTSIDE OF the drivelin' of a feeble minded person, I know of nothin' sillier than the words of our popular jazz songs.

SAD BUT TRUE, the public never knows the many fine qualities of the railroad crossing at Fourteenth

(Continued on page 3.)

1ST EASTER STORY IS TOLD BY PASTOR

Rev. E. H. Shanks Writes Juvenile Narrative for Statesman

By Rev. Ernest H. Shanks

Just outside of the city where there was a road, scarcely more than a path, that led down past a quiet garden and then up over the slope of a hill and to the plains beyond. Dan, the shepherd by usually, took this road with his little flock of five sheep as he led them out each morning and back at night. He chose the road because it was seldom that he passed any one early and late coming this way.

As he had but a few sheep, he did not keep them out on the plains at night, but brought them in to his father's house just inside the gate. There was another reason for choosing this road. It passed the garden. A rich man owned the garden, and it was a very beautiful spot. The trees and flowers were plainly seen over the low stone hedge. Dan loved it.

Coming out with his little flock, Dan noticed a strange appearance of the sky in the east. It was scarcely light yet, but suddenly the whole east seemed to be radiant in advance of the sun. Strange things were taking place these days. Only two days ago at mid day black darkness settled all around him, so dark he could not even see where to go or know what to do. The darkness had lasted for three hours, and Dan wondered what it could mean.

As he returned that evening, coming over the hill, which was called "The Skull" because of its peculiar shape, he noticed three rough crosses standing there. They were not there that morning when Dan went out. On the center cross he read a placard, "The King of the Jews."

On reaching home he heard his father and others telling of a strange thing that had happened that day. Of a crucifixion that had taken place, of an earthquake that shook the foundations of the city and did much damage in the temple area, and of certain reported appearances in the city of people long since dead.

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Sabbath School Lesson

Arranged From the Improved Uniform International by F. J. TOOEZ

LESSON FOR APRIL 4

Jesus Appears To His Disciples

LESSON TEXT—Because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.—John 20:29.

I. Jesus Manifests Himself to the Disciples—Thomas Present—(20:24-29.)

Thomas was absent at the first appearance of Jesus—just why we may never know. His absence deprived him of the vision of the Lord. The other disciples went to Thomas with the glad news of the Lord's resurrection but he would not believe. His stubborn disbelief was such that he doggedly declared that unless he saw the prints of the nails and put his finger in the print of the nails and thrust his hand into His side, he would not believe. Note:

1. The Lord's kindness to those who have difficulties—(26-27.) Thomas deserved rebuke, but the Lord kindly supplied the evidence which he demanded.

2. The Lord revealed Himself. Thomas was transformed from a doubter into a confessor. He cried out, "My Lord and my God."

3. The superior blessing of belief without sight—(29.) Jesus patiently furnished Thomas with tangible evidence of his resurrection but assured him that belief in Him without tangible evidence was to be in a frame of mind to receive the blessings of the Lord.

II. Jesus Manifests Himself to Seven Disciples at the Sea of Tiberias—21:1-14.

1. The occasion—1-3. At Peter's suggestion the disciples go fishing. They do not go back to their old calling without hope in Christ. They should not be accused of forsaking their Lord—they were poor men, therefore obliged to work. Furthermore, honest toil should not be considered incompatible with witnessing for Christ. Sensible men and women will be busy at so-called secular occupations until called from them by the Lord. Indeed, when the Lord wants men to work for Him, He goes to those

who are busy. The disciples toiled all night and got nothing.

2. The risen Lord the supplier of the disciples' needs—4-14. At daybreak the Lord appeared on the shore and inquired as to their success. The Lord appears at the point of their extremity. When the disciples confessed their failure, He directed them and success followed.

III. The Charge of the Risen Lord to Peter—21:15-17.

Christ put to Peter the three repeated question, "Lovest thou me?" before He gave him a commission. This shows that supreme love for Christ is the one essential qualification for serving Him. "Lovest thou Me more than these?" means, no doubt, "Do you love Me more than you do these disciples and all things besides?" These classes in the church need special care and food adapted to their several estates.

1. Feed My Lambs—15. This first charge relates to those who are beginning the Christian life, the babes in Christ. The word "feed" means more than instruction. It means in addition to instruction, surroundings, influences, examples, etc.

2. Tend My Sheep—16. This charge shows a different class. It means to shepherd the sheep. The duty here enjoined is to deal with the mature class. He must feed them, give them the proper instruction, guide them, lead them and correct them.

3. Feed My Sheep—17. This third charge means the caring of aged Christians. The word "feed" is much the same as in the first case. It means that for the aged Christians the instructions ought to be such as will be suited to their needs.

IV. Follow ME—18-23. Christ here gives a prophecy concerning Peter's death. It was to be by crucifixion—18. Peter once shrank from the cross, but now the Lord holds it up before him. It is not the Lord's death on the cross but Peter's own. Whatever may be before, even the cruel cross, the disciples are directed to follow Him.

W. T. RIGDON



New Sport Record Set in 25 Kilometer Camel Race

TUNNIS—A new official record has gone into the annals of sport. A camel, in a duly supervised race here, has just made a 3 1/2 mile lap of a 25 kilometer race—about 15 1/2 miles—in 12 minutes, or at a speed of about 3.40 to the mile.

There were four starters in the race and the finish was close. The winner is a product of a new breeding experiment, encouraged by the French government with a view to developing the stamina and speed of camels for use in commerce within the region of the Sahara.

The sire was a mehari such as used in the army and the dam one of the common domestic camels. This crossing, it is found, gives an animal of greater speed and greater endurance.

Historic Japanese Temples Burned With Prized Relics

TOKYO.—A sacrifice to the annual fire season which comes each year with the advent of the dry months in Japan was the loss of the historical Kwannon Temples, which burned so swiftly that keepers could not rescue even the standing statue of the Goddess Kwannon. The main Kwannon temple was more than 100 years old.

Five blocks of houses were destroyed in another fire which ushered in the high fire hazard period.

Population Growth Limit Set by Natural Resources

W. T. Rigdon, Returning to Salem, Writes Comprehensive Article Describing Situation as Faced in South. Pointed Moral for Guidance

(W. T. Rigdon is among the oldest and best known residents of Salem. He recently returned from a stay of three or more months in Southern California, and upon his arrival at home, he was asked by a Statesman reporter to write his impressions. He has done so, in the following, and he gives the people of Salem several things to think about, including future water supply, city planning, etc. Following is Mr. Rigdon's article.)

Editor Statesman: I have sufficiently gathered up the loose ends which accumulated in my absence to write for the Statesman a few impressions made upon my mind during my several visits to California.

The three indispensable articles by which life is sustained, are food, water and air. These are universal requirements of all life wherever life may be sustained, and has much less annual rain fall. San Diego in its infancy was supplied with water from wells and cisterns until the Cuyumaca viaduct, of pipe-line forty-five miles in length was constructed.

At one time, not so very long ago, there was no rainfall in the San Diego country for three years and but little the fourth year. It was fortunate that this drought occurred when the city was small, for it spurred the authorities on to provide against such a calamity in the future. In 1914, when I remained in San Diego for some time, the city had two reservoirs on the Otis river, one called the Upper Otis and the other the Lower Otis, from which the city was getting its supply in conjunction with the Cuyumaca pipe-line heretofore mentioned. The city had also anticipated a rapid growth, constructed a dam on the Morena river, some forty miles away, but had not connected that reservoir with the city mains. National City (adjoining city) had a reservoir on the Sweetwater river a few miles above the town.

The reader will remember, probably, that the Morena reservoir (unconnected with the city water system as yet) had never been anything like full although no water had been allowed to pass the dam. In 1916 a rain maker, one Hatfield, was employed to produce rain that the Morena reservoir might be filled with water for an emergency supply. The city had a population of about fifty-five thousand and was growing rapidly, and in case of a drought Morena might be connected up. I will not detail the Hatfield story, but will say that he went to the reservoir district with a large force of men and a considerable amount of dynamite, which filled the reservoir to overflowing to such an extent that the city sent a crew of something like 25 men to keep the drift wood from collecting on the dam in such quantity as to endanger the structure. The Lower Otis dam went entirely out, its waters inundating the whole country below in its wake, entirely destroying a quarter mile of costly railroad construction of the San Diego & Arizona railway and drowning fifteen people—seriously damaged the Sweetwater dam of the National City Water company. The Sweetwater dam has been repaired and the Otis dam replaced by a modern dam of permanent construction. But in the meantime the city of San Diego has grown to a population of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand souls, and today the water supply is insufficient to carry the city over two dry years, a condition which might occur at any time. When I left San Diego on the 11th of March of this year, there were no prospects for rain to make its way off into the reservoir, and the impounded water supply was about one-fourth below normal and the city authorities were on the anxious seat.

There is but one further source for it.

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The Busy Reader's Newspaper

VOLUME I

Published in the interest of those seeking full and accurate survey of the week's local developments

NUMBER 12

Events have developed so rapidly this past week, that even those closely in touch with news are surprised in looking back over each day's reports. Five minutes spent in reading this section will put you well in touch with what happened here.

Monday, March 29

Depositing the largest number of ballots counted in any special election Salem has ever known, taxpayers Monday went on record as opposed to the proposed grant of \$40,000 to be used for the city public school system. In all, 1889 votes were cast. Of them 737 were in favor of the proposal while 1152 expressed themselves as against any additional grant at this time.

W. C. Hawley, of Salem, filed in the state department here his declaration of candidacy for reelection to the office of representative in congress from the First Congressional district. Representative Hawley is a republican.

"Our government is not run by superior men," declared Bert E. Haney, ex-member of the United States shipping board, in addressing members of the chamber of commerce. "We often make mistakes. Still, this is better than having a government of superior men such as Germany had." Mr. Haney criticized the present government policy concerning the shipping board and declared a navy was no good without a merchant marine, capable of coaling it.

A crusade against static was launched when the Salem Radio Broadcast Listeners' association was formed, 41 members being enrolled the first night. Organization was perfected and the Portland Electric Power company promises to cooperate in tracking down leaks that cause trouble.

Tuesday, March 30

An investigation of the railroad crossing at Fourteenth

and Mission streets has been started by the public service commission because of an accident occurring recently.

"The time has come when the citizens of the state should pay more attention to the election of legislators," declared Hugh Montgomery, Portland attorney, in speaking to the Salem Kiwanis club on "Automobile Taxation." "Auto taxes are almost twice as great as general taxes," he continued. "The motorist should pay his share of the taxes, but why should he be bound down to unfair proportions?"

D. A. Hoag, principal of the Liberty school, was "completely exonerated" in a report issued by members of the local school board, following investigation of charges recently brought against him. The report declared: "The board voted unanimously to completely exonerate D. A. Hoag of the charges preferred against him at the recent meeting."

Wednesday, March 31

Approximately 300 pints of moonshine whiskey, 200 gallons of mash and an 80-gallon still were seized Wednesday evening by state and county officers when they raided a liquor plant operated by Arthur Jette of Champoeg, about 20 miles north of Salem on the Willamette river. Jette was placed in the county jail.

There will be seven canneries in operation in Salem the coming season, and all of them will have increased capacity over last year, and all of their managers are looking forward to an extremely busy canning year. There is every indication of a very much larger pack than the one turned out last year.

With 61 building permits taken out during the month of March, 1926, representing a total outlay of \$227, 620, the record has been shattered decisively. In the same month last year, 50 permits were taken out for a total of \$155,600. In 1924, the total for March was under \$175,000.

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