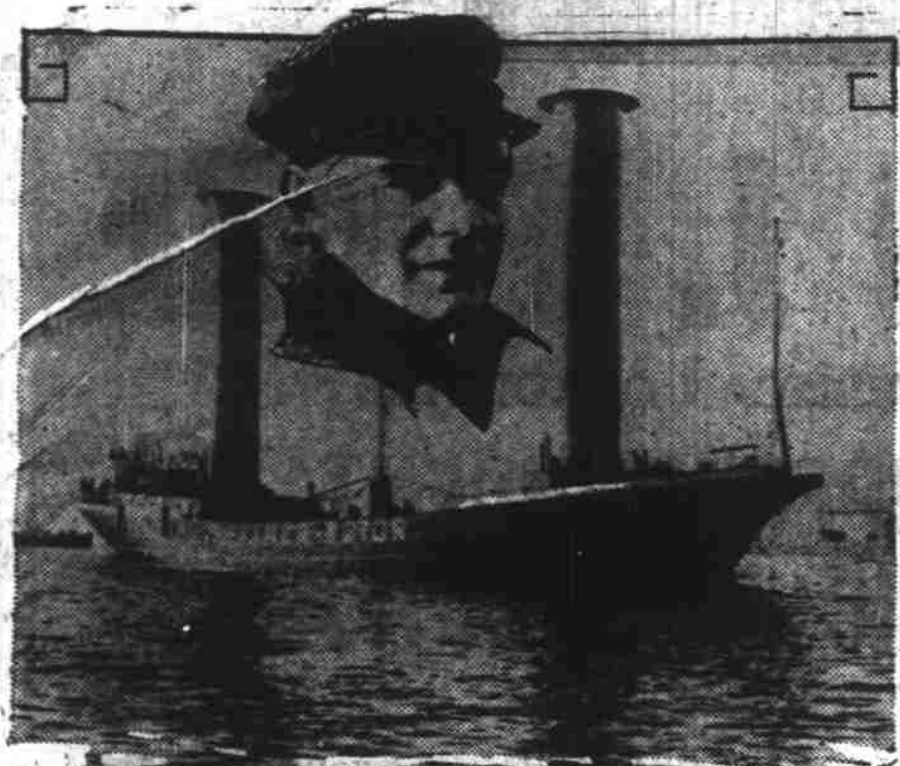


How About Friendship? Is It Strongest In The Cities Or In Country?

"Rotor Ship", Baden Baden Does 220 Sea Miles Daily

Strange Craft Which Crosses Atlantic Successfully May Revolutionize Lake and Ocean Navigation in Opinion of Inventor Flettner



NEW YORK, N. Y., May 9.—Lake and ocean shipping may be revolutionized if the "rotor" ships, invention of Anton Flettner, prove an unqualified success. Flettner, who is now in New York, is inviting inspection of the "Baden-Baden" his first boat of this type which has just crossed the Atlantic, averaging 220 sea miles a day.

A second and larger boat is ready to be launched at Bremen. The "Baden-Baden" weighs 600 tons whereas the new boat is 3000 tons.

The boats are driven by wind operated vanes in a revolving funnel.

To start rotation of the three cylinders requires 100 horse power, but the effective power developed by the rotors is 1000 horse power. A Diesel engine of 1000 horse power is also installed in the ship in case of lack of wind.

"My invention of the rotor ship," the inventor explains, "does not intend to supplant shipping machinery which already has reached such a high degree of development. My intention is to give to the shipping world a new and simple way of utilizing costless wind power, thereby saving fuel, without enlarging the ship's crew."

Auxiliary rotors on even the big liners, he asserted, would prevent loss of time in bucking winds during a storm. The rotors on a ship like the Mauretania, he said, would take about the same space as a smokestack.

X-Rays Drafted to Solve Mystery Facing Scientist

Possible Effect Upon Cancer Seen as Background of Experiments Carried on to Find Relationship of Radiant Energy Upon Matter

ITHACA, N. Y.—Research in the field of X-rays, now under way at Cornell University, has led to the discovery of certain laws governing the action and effect of the rays which shed considerable light on a present problem of great scientific importance—the interaction between radiant energy and matter.

Dr. F. K. Richtmyer, professor of physics at Cornell, has established that the absorption of X-rays in matter is proportional to the cube of their wave length. His graduate students have demonstrated, to one part in ten thousand, that no change in absorption of the rays is produced when iron is magnetized; that there is a slight change at the temperature of the absorber is raised, and that chemical combination seems to change the absorption.

The students also are working on the problem of scattering X-rays, which are spread in much the same manner as dust in a sun beam scatters light; the effect of various factors, such as temperature, magnetic condition and chemical combination, on absorption, and the polarization of X-rays.

Professor Richtmyer asserts the experiments thus far have led to no practical results, and that they were undertaken with no thought of their application in industry or elsewhere except as they have a direct bearing on scientific theories.

"The problems we are studying, however, may have a practical effect upon the lives of the future generations," he said. "For instance, if we knew absolutely what the effect of X-rays upon matter is, we might have somewhat more of a clue as to whether X-rays could cure cancer. We cannot anticipate the commercial or other problems of the future, but we can determine and formulate the laws of nature with the confident expectation that future generations will make use of these laws in solving their problems."

Roentgen quite accidentally discovered X-rays in 1895 when he was working on the discharge of electricity through evacuated tubes. Professor Richtmyer pointed out. "It is absolutely certain that if Roentgen had been interested in finding some way to assist surgeons in setting bones, he would never have been studying vacuum tubes and electricity. Yet out of his accidental discovery came this new tool of X-rays which has revolutionized certain phases of medical practice.

"Thus the scientist never knows how close he may be to some mighty discovery. The laboratory experiments of today may suddenly divulge one of the great laws of Nature which heretofore had been hidden.

"Miss Fido Syke, M. D.", Helps Doctor in Efforts

Read This Story of How a Clever Dog Was Taught to Show Little Children That Physician's Orders Must Be Carried Out Patiently

By Rev. E. H. Shanks
Dr. Brown was a very busy physician. In addition to his office practice which was large, he was still a practitioner of the old school and went about calling on his patients in their homes and in the hospitals. He had just one assistant, Miss Fido Syke, and she was very efficient and helpful. That may seem to be a queer name for a young lady. It would be. But Miss Fido was a small skye-dog. That may seem even more strange when she was called M.D. and was the doctor's assistant. But this is the story.

Fido was a constant attendant on the doctor. Wherever he went she went along. In his office, she was always there when he was in. When he made calls she went along. She seemed to take much interest in his patients. So many times she helped him that the people called her Miss Fido Syke, M. D.

This is the way she would help. One day a lady brought a small boy to the office who had an injured finger. The boy was afraid to have the doctor touch it or even look at it. So Dr. Brown said, "Come here, Fido. Show this little boy how a good boy should have his finger dressed." So Fido jumped up on a chair and sat up very straight and held out one front paw.

Dr. Brown looked it all over. He took some instruments and seemed to be digging away at it. Fido jerked a little several times, but she held as still as she could. Then the doctor wrapped it up nicely and fastened the bandages. "See that?" he said to the boy. How the little chap laughed and said, "all right, you can fix my finger, too." And he did, Fido looking on all the time and holding her paw out straight before her.

One day the doctor was called into the country to visit a little girl who was sick with the measles. She was pretty sick, and the doctor left some medicine and said he would call back the next day. When he came back the next day, the little girl's mother said:

"Doctor Brown, I have had a bad time with my little girl. She will not take the medicine."

The little girl began to cry, and so Dr. Brown called to Fido and said: "Come, Fido, show this little girl how a nice girl should take her medicine."

So Fido jumped up into a chair by the bed and sat up as nice as could be with her paws folded over like crossed-hands. The doctor tied a little cloth made like an apron around her neck. Then he got a spoon and some water and put a few drops of medicine in it, though of course it was just a bit of make believe medicine for Fido and something that she liked. "All ready, Fido?" and she opened her mouth wide.

The doctor put the medicine in her mouth and she took it with great relish and barked for more. The little girl laughed with all her might and said, "Oh, Doctor, give her some more." Then she said of course she could take the medicine as well as Fido, and she did and soon got well.

Another time Dr. Brown was called to attend a boy who had a broken leg. It was pretty badly broken and it took a good deal of care and patience to get it to heal right and be straight. When it was far enough on the way to recovery the doctor took off the bandages and told the boy that he should try to take a few steps and then in a few days walk a little around the house.

After a day or two the boy's mother called the doctor and told him that her boy would not try to walk. She could not get him to try. He said it hurt him and he was afraid. So the doctor went out to see him and Fido was along as usual. When he went in, sure enough, the boy would not try to walk. Dr. Brown tried to coax him to try, but he cried and said it

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Kidnaped Child, Grown Now, Would Give Wealth

Julius Coleman Dellinger of Denver, N. C., Seeks to Prove He Is Charlie Ross in Order to Give His 10 Children Their Birthright



Mason Hood, left, with Dellinger "Charlie Ross." Inset Charlie Ross as a boy at the time he was kidnaped.

(By Central Press.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 16.—Though the country at large is interestedly awaiting final developments which may establish the conclusive proof that Julius Coleman Dellinger of Denver, N. C., is the long lost Charlie Ross, Dellinger himself declares he has no interest in the matter other than to "give his ten children their birthright."

Practically isolated from the outside world in a small inland village, Dellinger is constantly called from his occupation as building contractor to answer long distance telephone calls. Every mail brings a fresh sheaf of letters to be read and answered.

So turbulent has his existence become since it has become known that he may be successful in proving to the relatives of Charlie Ross, who was kidnaped from millionaire parents living in Germantown, Pa., in 1874, that it seems the tranquil existence formerly led by Dellinger and his family has been broken completely.

Dellinger bases his claims principally upon the presence of two birthmarks which are said to be identical with those which relatives say the kidnaped child bore, although in addition he has amassed evidence covering his entire life which he offers as proof that he is Charlie Ross.

It is reported that three of the five relatives of Ross are already of the belief that Dellinger is Ross, whose sudden

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This Story, Called True, Shows Sheriff's Problem

"No Rule Altogether Worth While Unless It Can Boast an Exception or Two," Declares Writer in Recounting Some to Prove Contentment

We hear a great deal about the cold-hearted indifference of the city dweller and the kindly neighborliness of this country cousin.

But 'tis said that no rule is altogether worth while unless it can boast an exception or two to prove it.

And it may be that loving one's neighbor as oneself is not more universally in practice along Main street than on the Avenue. However, this is the little tale sworn to as true that planted in our mind the seed of our story.

In a certain town on adjoining farms lived two men. Drawn together by a force greater than mere environment—some called it generosity and some called it greed—they were professed Samaritans, the one unto the other.

When the season and the sun ripened the wheat in the first man's fields the helpful next door neighbor left his own grain standing in the ear and placed his team and his time at the other's service.

And when the first man's crops were gathered in, he, in his turn, went to the aid of his neighbor.

Outwardly there existed between them friendship of the David and Jonathan sort, but inwardly there fermented within the soul of one of them the germ of jealousy.

Farmer the First was growing rich, slowly but surely decreasing the mortgage on his lands. And Farmer the Second, whose own mortgage never grew less despite his dute as earnest effort to make it, worried an envious and wondered.

Suddenly the small town, which, in prohibition days, had always been dry, became very, very wet.

Farmer the Second's envy was aroused, his curiosity whetted.

"Sheriff," said he, "I've a clew for you, and five dollars besides, if you can find out who's whooping up the breaking of the Eighteenth Amendment. I'm a law abiding citizen, I am and I hate to see the morale of this town breaking up. Sheriff, I shouldn't wonder—Sam, now's a good fellow, but I shouldn't wonder—"

So it happened that very evening Sam entertained a guest unawares, a guest with very bright eyes and a nose that knew the meaning of a sour-sweet-smell, and fingers that already felt the satisfying smoothness of a fresh five dollar bill. Sam, caught with a cider jug in his arms, ruefully paid a fine.

Then said Sam:

"Sheriff, you and I have lived in this old town all our lives, went to school together. And I'd take it mighty kindly if you would tell me who tipped you off to my doings. Sheriff, I'll go further—"

Reflectively Sam gazed at a five dollar bill that apparently he'd just discovered in this pocket. The sheriff, being an honest man but a poor guardian of a secret to Sam whispered the name of his neighbor.

"Same, 'twas Bill over yonder," said he. "But you mustn't store it up against him. As a good citizen he only did what

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Peary's Long Trek North Recalled by Polar Flight

Routes Differ as Modern Air Passage Changes Requirements of Last Push Into Uncharted North in Effort to Discover Land

KING'S BAY, SPITZBERGEN.—Of all the exploring parties now seeking to reach the North Pole through the air, the expedition of Commander Richard E. Byrd more than any other recalls the heroic and finally successful efforts of Admiral Robert E. Peary.

Byrd selected Peary Land as the key base for his attempted flights to the Pole. Then, too, the commander set sail from New York on April 6, the anniversary date of Peary's discovery of the Pole in 1909.

For their base, Captain Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth chose King's Bay, while Captain George H. Wilkins decided upon Point Barrow, Alaska, neither of which Peary ever used.

In connection with all the expeditions, it is known that in his last years Peary believed in air craft as the best means of navigating the Arctic. Where Peary devoted twenty-three years in reaching the Pole, any of the present expeditions may do it in a few weeks.

Peary Land received its name from the fact that in 1900 Peary went up its previously unexplored coast to the northernmost part of Greenland. At the end of land he named the point Cape Morris K. Jessup, at which or nearby Byrd hopes to establish his operating base.

Peary made this march in 1899, despite the loss of all his toes when his feet were frozen. He had set out on an attempt to reach the Pole, but had been forced to turn back. As a result, however, he obtained information which gave important guidance in other attempts.

In 1902, Peary reached eighty-four degrees, seventeen minutes north the coast of Grant Land. Then in 1906, he

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The three women members of congress, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Kahn, will all seek re-election from their respective states. Mrs. Bertha Baur, of Chicago, who sought to wrest the Republican nomination for the ninth district of Illinois away from Fred Britten, was defeated. Mrs. Ruth Owen, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, is the only woman who has formally announced her candidacy for the house. She is to run in opposition to Representative Sears, Democrat, of Florida, on the Democratic ticket.

The only woman shoemaker in the United States, Miss Marie Bendelare, goes to Paris occasionally to look over the new styles in shoes. She has a large factory.

Michigan State Board of Agriculture has one woman member, Dora H. Stockman, who is serving her second term.

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 18

May primaries, to which interest has been turning, are less than a week away. What happened of importance last week? By spending five minutes here, you can be well informed on all important local happenings.

Monday, May 10

Officials of the Salem Water company are ready and willing to do anything within reason for the improvement of service, according to testimony given by C. A. Park, president of the corporation, and Paul Wallace, at a hearing held in the offices of the public service commission following receipt of complaints that the service was not adequate to meet the demands of the public. Mr. Park testified that the company already had taken steps to construct a 12-inch main south on Winter street, from a main now in place on Mill street. Assurance also was given the commission that a booster pump was to be installed on the island at the crib, and that within a short time both suction and force pumps would be in operation. These improvements, coupled with other plans for expansion adopted by the company, will go a long way toward improving the present service, officials of the corporation testified. Test samples of water showed the liquid pure on reaching customers.

Fire losses in the state of Oregon exclusive of Portland during the month of April aggregated \$414,525.41, according to a report prepared by Will Moore, state fire marshal. There were a total of 58 fires reported. The most disastrous fire was at Pendleton where a packing plant was destroyed with a loss of approximately \$175,000. One fire was of an incendiary origin.

Tuesday, May 11

Right of an accused man to challenge a circuit judge and compel his retirement from the case because that judge is believed to be prejudiced and therefore unable to preside with complete impartiality, was affirmed in a supreme court decision. "We take the premise that every citizen is entitled to a fair and impartial trial," read the opinion. "To secure that sacred constitutional right, legislation undoubtedly may be enacted."

Officers for the coming year were elected by group two of the Oregon Bankers' association. They were: Eugene

Courtney, Woodburn, president; Fred E. Callister, Albany, vice president; Joseph Alberts, Salem, secretary; H. R. Zimmerman, Aurora, treasurer.

Mayor Giesy signed the city bus ordinance which authorizes the substitution of buses for street cars on certain runs, and sets the license fee at \$25 per bus.

Installment credit is undermining the thrift of our country," Carl S. Dakan, professor of finance at Washington university, told Oregon Bankers, in session here. "If people spend their money before they receive it, they will have it all checked out a day or two after they receive it. No one thinks about letting money accumulate these days."

Wednesday, May 12

Local politics broke onto the first page of newspapers with the publication of the platform of T. A. Livesley, and Earl Race, both candidates for mayor. "We have now come to a period of rapid development and must make plans for the development for at least 20 years," said Mr. Livesley. "I favor immediate steps to establish a commission or city manager form of government as an economical and generally desirable measure of needed reform. The city must own its water system, or give the present company assurance that it will not be molested in enlarging the present system. A permanent bridge program should be laid out." Earl Race said: "I stand for a conservative business administration tending toward a steady and progressive growth for Salem without increased taxation. I will make no promises which cannot be carried out."

Thursday, May 13

The Oregon Statesman issued its annual water power slogan number.

A total of 293,836 republican and democratic voters were registered for the primary election to be held in Oregon on May 21, 61,164 less than in 1924, according to a statement issued here by the secretary of state. Of the total registered voters, 211,658 republicans, while 82,178 are democrats. More than 355,000 had registered prior to the general election two years ago.

Support of Fred J. Toose, as state superintendent of public instruction, has become active as the result of disclosures.

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