

The Oregon Statesman

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THE LORD WITH US—"Is not the Lord your God with us? and hath He not given you rest on every side? for He hath given the inhabitants of the land into thy hand." 1 Chron. 22:18.

A MILESTONE OF PROGRESS

The mass meeting at the Salem Chamber of Commerce rooms tomorrow evening will mark the active opening of a campaign the complete success of which will mean more to Salem and the Salem district industrially than could be accomplished by any other one thing—

The signing up of a minimum of a thousand acres of sugar beets to be grown next year—

Leading to 8000 acres in 1928 for a beet sugar factory—

And pointing to the time when there will be many sugar factories in the Willamette valley—

When this valley will be the sugar bowl of the country—

When our dairy products will be worth hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and our poultry and live stock industries will be multiplied many times, and other industries on the land increased almost beyond present belief or imagination. Everything needful is here—

We can grow the beets successfully—

The demand for sugar is constant and steadily increasing. The indirect benefits are very many—

Irrigation will be speeded up—

The profits to growers will be good—

Their production conserves and increases soil fertility—

Beet sugar will lead to corn and artichoke sugar—

Big irrigation and power projects will be aided—

Sugar beets give a permanent and balanced prosperity—

This is the logical place for major development in this field—

Santiam irrigation district alone can furnish the beets for at least ten factories—

Pulp can be dried and serve throughout the year—

The industry should be pushed, for the good of the whole industry in this country; for massed influence for protection—

Sugar is chemically wind and water; takes no fertility from the soil—

Its growing will help every other crop—

Power alcohol can be made from beets; also commercial fertilizer of high value from the molasses—

Sugar making will bring better shipping facilities, including still water in the Willamette—

We can get the factories if we will go after them, and stay with it—

Home made sugar will stimulate fruit growing and canning and barreling; will save the freight on their needed sugar—

And these are only just a few of the high lights of the importance of the industry. Whole books might be written about it, and only begin to cover the subject.

MISLED

Misled, the Marion county grange has voted against a county agent—

And nearly all those who thus voted will see their mistake; for we must and will have an agent, sooner or later.

The grangers of Marion county represent 236 of the 4388 farms of Marion county in 1925. (We have more now.)

That is, they represent about 5 per cent of our farms; and more than half of the actual farmers in the grange would now favor a county agent, if not misled; if not swayed by fallacious arguments.

ACTIVITIES OF A COUNTY AGENT

Marion county has much more essential work for a county agent than Columbia county, but in that county the time of the agent is fully taken. The following news item from this week's issue of the St. Helens Sentinel will give an idea of his activities:

"George A. Nelson, county agricultural agent, shows quite some activity in his monthly report for October. During that month he spent eight and one-half days in the office, eighteen and one-half days in the field, and observed four holidays. He traveled 1336 miles by auto, attended five demonstrations, at which a total of 124 were present, and appeared at three extension service meetings, the total attendance of which was 250. One hundred and five office calls were received, and the telephone was answered eighty-three times. Three hundred copies of circular letters were mailed, and 152 letters were received by the agent.

One car of pyrotol, ordered last month, has arrived, loaded with 43,100 pounds of the explosive. Orders for 10,000 pounds more have come into the office, making the largest yet, this early in the fall. Dairymen were approached on the subject of joining the cow testing association, five joining. The junior project of training the Yankton stock judging team was taken care of, and farmers in the Scappoose district were aided in destroying kophers. A total of three cars of ground lime will be ordered when the car now ordered arrives from the state lime plant."

WINEMA HEROINE
MODOC INDIAN WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

her at the home of her cousin, the wife of a white man. Through an interpreter they conversed with each other, but all the gentle words of the interpreter did not mean half as much to the young people as their eyes had already spoken. Unfortunately, there was a pho-

tograph in Frank Riddle's home of a beautiful blonde who, Wi-ne-ma believed, occupied much of Frank's thought. But Wi-ne-ma needed her emotions while awaiting the outcome of the battle which she instinctively discerned was raging between the heart and the intellect of her lover. For just as Frank's heart was ready to surrender to the beautiful Indian princess his intellect outbraded his sense of loy-

alty to his blonde love back in Kentucky.

"Wi-ne-ma would be the better wife," suggested his heart.

"You are blinded by love," the intellect replied.

"But love is trustworthy in matters of the heart," was the answer.

"Choose the blonde," retorted the intellect.

"Nay; the brunette," insisted the determined heart.

"Blonde"—"Brunette"—

"Blonde"—"Brunette," passed back and forth fast and furious in maddening rivalry—now winning, now losing—as the sarging battle raged between the intellect and the heart of Frank Riddle, until the heart won a decisive victory.

Wi-ne-ma became the wife of Frank Riddle and it was now that Frank for the first time understood Wi-ne-ma's love song.

As time sped, trouble arose between the whites and a band of Modocs under Captain Jack. But Wi-ne-ma, although a cousin of Chief Jack, and of subchief Schonchin, remained true to her husband's people as well as to the Modocs. Partly for this reason, and partly because she and her husband spoke the two languages required—the excellent in Modoc and he in English—they became official interpreters in the war between the Modoc and the whites.

At the request of the U. S. peace commission, Wi-ne-ma repaired to the lava beds in the Tule Lake region, April 9, 1873, where she arranged for the last meeting of the commission with the Modoc chiefs. While returning from her mission she learned from a trustworthy Indian that on the previous night the chiefs in council had determined to massacre the commissioners.

She told the commissioners what the Modocs had decided to do and then besought General Gillem to dissuade General Canby from attending the council. The caution proving of no avail, she returned sorrowfully to her cave in the cliffs that overlooked the lava beds.

On the morn of April 11, 1873, Wi-ne-ma appealed once more to General Canby, but in vain. She then told him what, although the Indians would probably kill her also, she would go along in the hope that she might be of some service in preventing bloodshed.

She kissed her little son, Jeff, Good-bye, saying, "I may never see you again," and with the peace commission, Wi-ne-ma went to the place of the massacre.

During the conference Captain Jack three times demanded of General Canby his promise to permit the Modocs to remain in their own country; and three times the general refused. At this time Hooker Jim, in a suspicious manner, slipped Meacham's overcoat over himself, and as he was admiring the brass buttons, he said: "Me Meacher now."

Meacham, observing the threatening attitude of the Indian, said: "Here Jim, take my cap."

"Me no tak' 'em now, Me ketch'em by you. See," said Jim.

Then Meacham, turning to General Canby said: "General, for heaven's sake, promise him."

Captain Jack, after a few words to Meacham, shouted: "Ut with kutt," or "Let's do it," and treacherously shot General Canby under the eye. Canby ran. Bogus Charley threw down the general and cut his throat, Boston Charley killed Dr. Thomas, and Schonchin shot Meacham seven times, while Wi-ne-ma so interfered that he failed of good aim. Shakanasty Jim emptied a revolver at the fleeing Frank Riddle without effect, and Hooker Jim's bullets failed to get Agent Dyer.

While the assassins were securing General Canby's sword and stripping the victims of their clothes, Boston Charley said: "I guess I'll take Meacham's scalp along to remember him by."

He cut a gash reaching from Meacham's ear to the middle of his forehead in spite of Wi-ne-ma's efforts to stay his hand. She screamed: "The soldiers are coming." The Indians fled to their fortress, although there was not a soldier in sight.

A pitiful scene was that of Wi-ne-ma on her knees beside the dead Canby, as she straightened his limbs and folded his arms across his breast. She performed a similar service for Doctor Thomas, who was breathing his last. When she observed by the tremor of Colonel Meacham's lips that there were yet signs of life, she wrapped her saddle blanket about him, placed her shawl under his head for a pillow, and, on her steed, sped away for help.

Midway between the peace tent and Gillem's camp, she met the soldiers, who were soon at the place of the massacre.

Upon regaining consciousness alone Meacham asked: "Did they kill Wi-ne-ma?" When told that she was not seriously hurt, he said: "Thank God. I know she will not let me die."

Night and day the Modoc Pochontas nursed the wounded colonel and at the end of three weeks sent him to his wife and friends in Salem, Oregon, to whom he said: "By almost superhuman efforts she saved my life."

The story of Wi-ne-ma's valor was repeated at the campfires of red men and derailed by the press of the country. With an organized company she made a tour of the eastern states under the direction of the noted Redpath. She was received as an Indian princess

in the leading cities of the nation. She was accorded much consideration by President Grant. Congress voted a life pension to her, and at her death (1917), the Modocs laid away their heroine in the land sacred to her people.

PLANS OCEAN ROAD ON SPANISH TRAIL

(Continued from page 1.)

the shore, and much sporadic searching has been done.

Several years ago, a man by the name of A. H. Muelly of Corpus Christie, claimed to have stumbled onto the remnant of one of the Spanish vessels. Unable to finance salvaging operations, Muelly made an attempt, it is said, to find some record of a vessel having been sunk at the spot where he found the flotsam, but discovered nothing authentic to connect his find with the fabled treasure fleet.

Within a stone's throw of the proposed ocean drive, the wreck-reef of the supposed treasure fleet still lies, according to tradition, but it is hidden by the waves that have voided countless other attempts of 15th and 16th century pirates to transfer the wealth of the New World to a crumbling Spain.

SECT OF SHAKERS NEAR EXTINCTION

(Continued from page 1.)

monastic in color. Like monks and nuns they tolled for their church, gave succor to the needy, and maintained the relationship of brothers and sisters. The "pooling" of lands and all resources in the hands of the church made it a communistic enterprise.

There was a little intellectual life, and education was not encouraged until the later years of the church. The Shakers believed that Adam and Eve were the physical progenitors of man, but that man's spiritual nature sprang from the mythical union of Jesus and Ann Lee.

But the church and communist colonies founded on these beliefs and practices did not prosper. There were desertions; schisms broke out. Within comparatively few years the membership in Ohio dropped from more than a thousand to the one lone Shaker still in Lebanon, and the total membership in all the colonies in America from more than 6,000 to less than half a thousand.

SALEM TO HAVE ONE BEST EQUIPPED BANK

(Continued from page 1.)

ployes, provided with lockers and toilet facilities. Above these rooms on a mezzanine floor, are to be two lunchrooms, one for the men and one for the women employes. They are to be equipped with electric stoves and other conveniences which will enable those who so desire to have their lunches in the building.

Great Banking Room. The partition walls between the present banking room and the addition are to be removed, making one large, continuous room from State street to the Capital Journal building.

The old vaults are to be torn out, and the large manganese steel cash vault is to be moved to the new vault space. The present line of tellers' wickets will be moved south thirty-two feet, and an additional line of wickets will be constructed along the east side of the lobby in the space now occupied by the women's rest room and the coupon booths. The changes will provide a lobby space of 56 feet by 42 feet.

The officers' quarters are to be extended along the west side of the lobby, and adjoining them will be installed the note department and the collection and exchange departments.

More Modern Conveniences. Along the north wall near the writing booths, a stairway will lead to the basement where a commodious public rest room for women will be provided. There will be, in addition, a private rest room, lockers and conveniences for the young women of the office force. All of these quarters will be well lighted by light wells which are being installed in the sidewalks along the west side of the building. Lockers and lavatories for the officers are also to be installed in the basement, and will be accessible by a stairway leading from the rear of the officers' quarters.

For Trust Company. Space for the Ladd & Bush Trust company is being provided for in the new quarters, and access thereto will be had either from the lobby of the main banking room or from the Commercial street. The exterior of the room to be occupied by the trust department is being finished in gray marble and terra-cotta, and when completed will be one of the most attractive buildings in the city.

The exterior of the main building is to be re-finished and made to harmonize with the new work.

An After-Hour Safe. Of the many features which are being contemplated for comfort and service to the bank's patrons may be mentioned the after-hour safe. This is a specially built safe accessible from the outside of the building, and is for the use of depositors who have occasion to deposit money or checks after banking hours. Those who desire to avail themselves of this service will be furnished with small lock-bags and a key to the chute connected with the safe. The

deposit may be made up, placed in the lock-bag and dropped into the safe at any time in the evening or on any holiday. The safe is opened every morning and the proper credit given for the deposits, or the bags held until the depositors call. This safe is amply protected by an electrical alarm system and will be fully covered by insurance, thereby giving the depositor absolute protection.

A complete interior telephone system is to be installed, along with other modern equipment, and no effort is to be spared to make the new quarters one of the finest in the northwest.

Work Requires Time. The construction work is being done by Mr. A. A. Stewert of Salem, under the direction and supervision of Messrs. Beanes and "Artz," architects of Portland.

The new fixtures and bank equipment, as well as the inside marble work, will be installed by the Northwest Bank Equipment company of Portland, and the new safes and vault equipment are being furnished by the Mosler Safe company.

The date for the completion of the work has not been set, but will probably be along toward spring before every detail is finished.

A Matter of Pride. Salem has long had reason to feel pride in the splendid equipment of her largest and oldest bank. The Ladd & Bush bank was established in 1868. The original quarters and equipment were very good; but there have been improvements and enlargements from time to time. Several years ago, one of the best and largest manganese steel safes made was installed, and the whole interior of the bank quarters enlarged and improved. The present work is a more than an extension. It is almost a complete rebuilding and rearrangement of the banking quarters.

Safety to Safety. There is probably not another bank on the whole coast that has such a complete safety protection. The reporter will probably not convey it all to the average reader, because he does not grasp all the details himself. An idea may be had, however, in the fact that in the first place the coin safe is of manganese steel; then this is contained in a great manganese steel safe; then this great safe is in a fireproof and burglar proof vault, with burglar alarms and all the safety devices known to modern science. If there were more and better ways of protection, they would be employed.

Biggest "Country" Bank. The Ladd & Bush bank is in point of business done the largest "country" bank in the Pacific northwest. Its business is as large, for instance, as that of all the banks in rich old Yamhill county. Some reader may object to the name term, "country bank."

Holding that Salem is a real city now. But that is a term used as a distinguishing one to differentiate such a bank as this from banks in the metropolitan cities. The Ladd & Bush bank is much larger in point of business than many big city banks.

Will Be Convenient. There are now about 45 employes working in Salem's biggest bank. They do their work well. But they will be able to do it much better when all the improvements under way are completed; and they will have the mutual satisfaction of being in position to better serve the great and growing patronage of the bank, in its various departments. And such high service is the main reason that has led to the enlargements and improvements.

MEMORIES REMAIN WITH OLD VETERANS

(Continued from page 1.)

at Buckhead church, Georgia, just before the end of the war. A few weeks previous, he was appointed a major general, but the commission was captured by Federal troops. He was the youngest general in either army. When the end came, he disbanded his men in order to surrender to General Kilpatrick.

General McCausland's home for many years has been the stone mansion, fortress-like in its stolidity, which he built in the midst of the board Kanawha Valley acres about 40 miles from Charleston, and which he developed into productive farm land. A daughter keeps his home, and his three sons live nearby on their portions of the farm property.

By a twist of fortune, the memories of General McCausland center mainly around two cities, one of which hailed him as its saviour, the other charging him as its destroyer.

Chief among his treasures is a sword engraved "The citizens of Lynchburg, to General John McCausland, June 18, 1864."

The date is that on which, exactly a month after he was commissioned a brigadier general to command the Jenkins cavalry, whose leader fell in battle, McCausland stopped the advance of General Hunter's Virginia raid and gave his superior, General Jubal Early, time to occupy Lynchburg and turn Hunter back.

Of Chambersburg, Penn., the general is less inclined to talk. It was at his command that the torch was set to Chambersburg. July 3, 1864, when its residents demurred a demand for \$100,000 in gold. Letters from General Early and from President Grant, in later years, justified General McCausland, but feeling after the war was so bitter that for two years he wandered through Can-

ada, England, France and Mexico virtually an exile.

For the confederate leader to drive into Pennsylvania was a fight for his alma mater, Virginia Military Institute, where after graduating in 1857 he was assistant professor of mathematics, the outbreak of the war. The institute was partly wrecked by fire in the Hunter raid, as recompense for which the tribute was demanded of Chambersburg.

SHAW FOUND HAPPY ON 71ST BIRTHDAY

(Continued from page 1.)

ape owes to Germany such European sense as exists of the importance of thought and dramatic poetry and the value of lives devoted to them; therefore a tribute from Germany confers on me a distinction that no other nation in the world could give.

If I were a German, I should be justifiably proud of this. As I am, if not an Englishman (as you know, I am an Irishman), at least a lifelong and faithful servant of the English people, I am sorry that it should be so. But it is so, and I am none the less grateful to Germany.

These, however, are merely national considerations. There is a supernational republic of thought and art, to the great German members and masters of which my debt is incalculable, and that their countrymen should admit my claim to be a member of it is a triumph which enables me to face without blushing all the eulogies and congratulations showered on me on the first birthday I have ever celebrated and the last I intend ever to celebrate.

I am fortunate in having the privilege of your personal friendship, which enables me to speak more frankly than I could if our relations were merely official."

CRASH TEST DAM IN THEORY WORK

(Continued from page 1.)

concrete and steel construction. Stevenson creek is a mere trickle in the summer, so that water for the pressure tests is drawn from one of the tunnels of the Southern California Edison company, which affords a supply sufficient to fill the dam in little more than an hour. Starting with a five foot depth of water, tests have been made with increasing depths to the top of the dam.

Plans are being made to build the structure 100 feet high, using only the 2 1/2 feet thickness of concrete and steel which now extends from 30 feet above its base to its present top of 60 feet. Water will be admitted behind the dam and tests made until the structure breaks from the pressure.

In building the dam effort was made to use concrete of average proportions, with one part cement, three parts sand and two parts rock, with usual steel reinforcing. Proportions of the structure are lighter than those ordinarily employed in dams intended to impound water. It is hoped that the tests will afford exact information as to stresses, both internal and external, which will make possible economies in future construction.



Get Ready for Winter
The approaching season will make many demands upon your time—dances, dinners, public meetings.
Prepare your wardrobe now for the needs of winter.
Let us make to your order the coats and suits you will need for business and social purposes.
Choose early from our large assortment of new and exclusive patterns.
D. H. MOSHER
MERCHANT TAILOR 474 Court Street

Art in Furniture
Emphasized by Drapes
With the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays approaching, this is the time of year when our thoughts turn to beautifying the home. What would be more appropriate than to make the beauty permanent so that it might be enjoyed all through the year?
Beautiful hanging on your windows—slip covers of cretonne or blocked linen for the odd chair—fancy pillows—table throws or crushes.
We have a complete stock from which to supply you. Also, our decorative service is yours for the asking without charge or obligation. Decorative books, pillow patterns, and suggestions may be had on request.
Use Your Credit
GIESE-POWERS Furniture Company
We Charge No Interest