The Oregon Statesman

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"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; "But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal." Math. 6:19-20.

THE TWO MESSAGES

The messages of Governor Pierce and Governor Patterson are both worth reading; worth reading and studying carefully. They are printed in The Statesman of this morning in the original large type in which they appear in the official documents; the type used by the state printer; fit to be read and filed for future reference.

Governor Pierce gave in his message a clear account of his stewardship, showing that he has a large grasp of the diverse and wide spread interests of the state government, a thorough understanding of its present needs and problems, and a clear vision of its glorious future—

Bespeaking a program for hydro-electric development, for reforestation, for irrigation, and a more just distribution of the tax burdens and a stricter enforcement of our laws.

Governor Pierce made recommendations under various heads of the state's commonwealth affairs that are deserving of the careful consideration of the legislature to which his message was directed.

Governor Patterson's message is an able document, covering his campaign promises for a business and economical administration of the state's affairs—

And his record as a man of large affairs and as a successful business executive gives current confidence to the belief that he will carry out those promises—

And also that he will conserve and build up every worthy interest and undertaking of the state.

The Portland Telegram of yesterday put in very concise and well written language a sentiment that is true and worthy, concerning the change of administration made yesterday—

An article that deserves wide reading in this state. The Statesman is pleased to copy that article on this page.

A NEW STATE ADMINISTRATION

(Portland Telegram, Jan. 10.)

Walter M. Pierce retires today as governor of Oregon, surrendering the reins of the state government to I. L. Patterson. Today also the sessions of the thirty-fourth legislature begin.

Governor Pierce retires with the good will of the people of the state. He has done his duty as he has seen it, has been earnest, honest and conscientious. He has endeavored to be economical and to give the state a good administration. His name is added to the list of fine men who have served the state as chief executive, and as time goes down his fame as an able governor will probably increase rather than diminish. The state's welfare has not suffered during his administration.

Isaac L. Patterson will take office under favorable auspices. An easy victor in the Republican primary campaign and elected by a handsome majority in the general election, Mr. Patterson becomes governor unburdened by bothersome ante-election promises. He has no pledges to fulfill except those given by himself to the people. These include the promise of a safe and sane administration of affairs with economy as the keynote. His great experience in public life, his intimate knowledge of the state machinery acquired as a member of the state senate, his calmness of judgment and his poise, his quietness and conservatism will contribute to the success of his administration now beginning.

Governor Patterson takes office in the midst of no great crisis. The state of Oregon, on the whole, is prosperous and its citizens happy and contented. The state is rich in material resources, developed and undeveloped. Governor Patterson will find support from the legislature for his constructive recommendations for certain reforms in the conduct of state affairs which will tend to secure economy and efficiency in administration.

The state legislature convenes under similar auspicious auspices. It will wrestle with thousands of new laws, it will study new revenue sources, it will consider various taxation problems; but after all there are no great burning issues to come before the two legislative bodies. There will be the problem of wiping out the deficit, but this is largely a matter of book-keeping. After all, the people of the state have to bear the burden of maintaining the state government and its institutions. Whether they pay the taxes directly from one pocket or another is a matter of detail, and each citizen, whether on the tax rolls or not, will have to bear his or her share of the tax burden, large or small.

A consructive policy, which will create new wealth, develop the state's resources, increase the population, is the safest and surest way of lightening the tax burden.

Rearrangement of some of the state's departments, making the governor the chief budgeting officer, insistence upon economy and efficiency, will meet with general approval by the body of citizens.

The state legislature with Henry L. Corbett as president of the senate and John H. Carkin as speaker of the house of representatives, will have able and judicious men at the helm, and a record of carefully considered legislation should not be difficult to attain. Not how many laws, but how good should be the motto of the session.

There must be no tinkering by the legislature with the verdict of the people at the polls in November against the devilish fish wheels that prevent the fishing industry of Oregon from growing to two or three times its present size, or more. And none with the industrial accident law.

Henry Clews & Co., the owls of Wall street, in their current weekly letter, say building construction contracts for the country this year will run to $6,300,000,000, a reaction from last year of not to exceed 5 per cent; that car loadings last year were 53,300,000 an increase of about 2,000,000 over 1925, and 1927 will likely make as great a gain; that railroad net earnings gained about 10 per cent last year, and will make a like gain this year; that the gain in steel orders will be repeated this year, and that agricultural conditions will be better, with production as high as last year and prices higher, owing to improved marketing conditions. That is a cheerful outlook for the country, and the Salem district will contribute very much above her quota of gains in substantial lines.

Bits For Breakfast

In for 40 days—

And they will be busy ones—

Very busy days, if all the things are done that ought to be done, and all the things proposed that ought not to be done headed off.

It would not be a bad idea, in the new state office building, to have a great hall, that may be thrown into offices when not needed for large meetings. About a tenth of the people who would have been pleased to hear the governors' messages yesterday found seats in the hall of the house, including those who found only standing room.

You hear the ancient, long-whiskered crack about the disgrace of being a member of the Oregon legislature; mostly by the nitwits. The fact is, the Oregon legislature is a body made up principally of able, honest and hard working men, there for the purpose of giving real service to the state and the constituents they represent.

Most of the statues have been erected to men whom thousands once yearned to hang.

An old-timer is one who can remember when it seemed funny to call two people a family.

Proof that the world is growing better lies in the fact that its conscience hurts a lot more.

Legislature convened promptly on scheduled time yesterday, the weather is fine, and it is a good, promising "kick-off" at any rate.

SEARCH FOR BODY BEGUN

Experienced Mountaineers Hunt For Brownlee With Dog

PORTLAND, Jan. 10.—(AP)—With the aid of a St. Bernard dog, Mark Weygandt and Bill Lentz, two experienced mountaineers, will take up the search for the body of Leslie Brownlee on the slopes of Mt. Hood. They will explore the mountain as systematically as the weather will permit, hunting in snow drifts and in crevices and chasms. They arrived at Government Camp today after a brief rest to resume their efforts. Their work is being done at the request of Joseph Brownlee, father of the boy.

Al Feyerabend, companion of the youth on the ill-fated trip up the peak, has announced that if these efforts fail he will request the aid of the Hood River Crag Rats in hunting for the body this spring.

SHOW PYROTOL WORK

Large Oak Tree Blasted During Demonstration

FALLS CITY, Ore., Jan. 10.—The demonstration of stump blasting with the use of Pyrotel, held on the Ira Mehrling farm just northeast of this city today was very successful. A large crowd of those interested attended the demonstration, which included the blowing of both oak and fir.

An especially interesting feature of the demonstration was the blowing of a partly dead oak tree about seventy-five feet in height and about three feet through at the base. This was lifted completely out of the ground, and cut from the roots, the top cracking, and letting the tree down so it can be finished very easily. Twenty sticks of pyrotol were used on this tree, in two simultaneous charges of eleven and nine sticks each.

County Agricultural Agent J. R. Beck was in charge of the demonstration, having with him a powder man who explained each step in the operation of excavating, placing the charge, attaching fuse, etc., in detail. One point of difference between this and ordinary blasting powder is the readiness with which the pyrotol burns with exploding, necessitating great care in attaching fuse caps so the powder will be exploded without igniting and burning instead.

The entire absence of offensive and sickening odor from the powder, and the absence of smoke make this a very pleasant method of "shooting" stumps.

SESSION ON AT OLYMPIA

Washington Legislature Introduces 185 Bills in Day

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 10.—(AP)—The 20th session of the Washington state legislature got off to a whirlwind start today. Officers were elected, committee assignments were made in the senate, 185 bills were introduced, the report of the legislative timber committee was submitted to both houses and 15 vetoed bills were brought up in the upper chamber. Both houses met twice.

Woman Injured by Kick of Horse Second Time

SILVERTON, Jan. 10 — (Special)—Mrs. J. Setness, who was injured last fall, is again in the Silverton hospital suffering from several broken ribs caused from a horse kicking her. Last fall when she was at the hospital it was with a broken jay bone also caused from a kicking horse. Mrs. Setness' home is on Howell Prairie. Mr. Setness is in the middle east caring for a farm.

MRS. FRINK SERIOUSLY ILL

FALLS CITY, Or., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Josephine Frink, widow of J. C. Frink, is very ill at her home here, with slight chance of recovery.

ANNOUNCE ENGAGEMENT

SILVERTON, Jan. 10 — (Special)—Olive Morley has announced her engagement to Ray McKee, the wedding to take place Wednesday, January 12.

Both Miss Morley and Mr. McKee are well known here, having attended the Silverton schools. Miss Morley has been employed at Silverton for some time. They expect to make their home at Silverton.

VISITORS REPORTED IN SALEM

J. M. Smith of Newberg is a Salem visitor.

George E. Aitken, prominent stockman of central Oregon, is in Salem from his home at Sisters.

H. C. Koe of Astoria is among the out of town people who are visiting in Salem.

H. R. Hogue is in the city from his home at Eugene.

FACTS LOOSED ABOUT POLICY BY PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1.)

ernment, which has been recognized and supported by the United States; has been armed by munitions from Mexico, some of which bear evidence of having come from that Mexican government itself; and gave notice that he intended to use all his power to protect "all American interests."

Throughout his message which was sent to the capitol by messenger and read by clerks in both houses, the president emphasized the inclusiveness of his policy to "protect" all American interests; Americans, with their lives and property; the rights of the United States government in its treaties providing for a Nicaraguan canal route; the rights to a naval base in the bay of Fonsecan and the stability of Central America all are included.

Taking direct issue with Chairman Borah of the senate foreign relation committee who contends the Sacasa group is the legitimate constitutional government of Nicaragua, if there be any, the president detailed the events which led to the recognition of President Diaz to show why the United States considers constitutional government of Nicaragua.

The reaction in congress was one of grave attention. In the house, republicans rose and applauded and there was some applause in the democratic ranks. The more sedate senate listened in silence and it fell to the lot of Senator Borah as chairman to move for the printing of the message as a public document. Mr. Borah had no comment to make, he said, since Secretary Kellogg is to appear before the foreign relations committee Wednesday.

In a chronological statement the the president reviewed the events which have led up to the crisis. In 1923, he recalled, the central American countries, at the instance of the United States, entered into treaties which provided, among other things, that none of them would recognize a government resulting from a coup d'etat or which arose with certain connection with one. The next year Carlos Solorzano, a conservative republican, and Juan B. Sacasa, a liberal, were elected president and vice president of Nicaragua and were recognized by the United States.

Deep peace reigned. American marines were withdrawn from the legation at Managua where they had been for 12 years and it seemed as if tranquility was assured.

Then the following events took place in the following order:

1: General Emiliano Chamorro, a former president and a power in the army, suddenly seized the fortress of Loma, commanding Managua and the capital of Nicaragua lay helpless before him.

2—Chamorro compelled Solorzano to sign an agreement by which Chamorro supporters were placed in cabinet portfolios; amnesty was granted to all who were participated in the uprising, and Chamorro was paid $10,000 for the expense of the coup.

3—Chamorro compelled Solorzano to expel 18 members of the Nicaraguan congress and to supplant them with the 18 Chamorro supporters who had been defeated in the election of 1924.

5—Solorzano resigned and Chamorro caused himself to be made president "designate," and immediately after took office as president.

The United States and the four Central American countries refused to recognize him.

Chamorro's reign, however, was short lived and in a few months he, too, had a revolution on his hands. The United States landed marines to protect life and property and attempted to compose the differences between the factions. Chamorro offered to resign, but the representatives of the Sacasa faction broke off the negotiations.

"According to our reports," the president told congress, "the Sacasa delegates on this occasion stated freely that to accept any government other than one presided over by Dr. Sacasa himself would be a breach of faith with their Mexican allies."

Chamorro resigned, turning over the presidential power to a designate, Sebastian Uriza. The United States declined to recognize him also. Then followed another sequence of events which led up to the recognition of Diaz, and in the judgment of the United States, the restoration of constitutional government in Nicaragua. They were:

1—Uriza called congress in extraordinary session.

2—The 18 members who had been expelled by Chamorro were restored to their seats and the congress was substantially the same as it was before Chamorro forced a change in it.

3—By an overwhelming vote the congress elected Diaz.

4—As President Solorzano had resigned and was then living in California, and as the vice president, Dr. Sacasa, was in Guatemala, the United States considered the selection of Diaz legal and in accordance with the Nicaraguan constitution and recognized him.

Then, continuing his message, President Coolidge related hof the Diaz government had been assailed by the Sacasa faction, and recounted that the Mexican government was the only one which had declined to embargo arms to the revolutionists. At that point, the president came to his declaration that the government had evidence that the munitions came from Mexico.

For the reason that the Sacasa revolutionists were securing arms, while the Diaz government could not, President Coolidge explained he had lifted the embargo to permit them to do so.

Discovers Power of "Cosmic Rays"

Photo shows Dr. Robert A. Milliken of the California Institute of Technology, with his associate, G. Harvey Cameron, to his right, at the submersible recording electroscopic apparatus used in Dr. Milliken's recent "cosmic ray" researches in South America. Dr. Milliken finds that "cosmic rays," coming from outside the universe, are so powerful that it takes six feet or more of lead or 73 feet of water to stop their penetration.

Dinner Parties Enjoyed by Silverton Residents

SILVERTON, Ore., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Mrs. E. O. Nelson was hostess at a dinner party Sunday at their home in the Silverton Hills. Guests included Frank Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Larson, Orval Larson, Merl Larson, Mr. and Mrs. John Larson, Harold Larson.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lowe entertained a group of friends at dinner Sunday having as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Ole Satern, Miss Alma Funrue, Albert Funrue, Mrs. K. Funrue, and Mr. and Mrs. Casper Towe.

Mrs. Gilbert Underdahl was hostess at an afternoon party Friday at her home at Brush creek. Guests were Miss Alice Jensen, Mrs. Anna Jensen, Mrs. Marie Buness, Mrs. Esther Weaver, Mrs. O. S. Hauge, Mrs. John Moe, Mrs. John Goplerud, Mrs. Glenn Howe, Mrs. C. I. Benson, Mrs. Victor Madsen, Mrs. O. Moen and Mrs. J. P. Hansen.

Oregon's apple crop for 1926 estimated at 5,100,000 boxes with 5021 cars shipped up to Dec. 11.

EARTH SHOCK ABOUT EVERY HOUR IN DAY

Delicate Instruments Make Possible Recording of Quakes Constantly

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The earth is not shaking any more than it used to, but people are noticing it more.

This is the answer of Director Tondorf, of the Georgetown University observatory, to the flood of inquiries reaching him as to whether earthquakes are increasing in number and frequency.

Because of the precision of instruments which record tremors, the public is informed constantly through their newspapers of disturbances of the earth's crust in all parts of the globe. The lay belief that the shocks are becoming close together is a result of this publicity.

"The layman, unofficially interested in the restlessness of the earth's crust, should know the truth," says Dr. Tondorf. "The problem of computing earthquake frequency was first scientifically undertaken by Count de Montessus de Ballore, one-time director of the seismological observatory of the government in Chili. In 1900, after a close analysis of the then available earthquake records, 131,292 in number, he placed the annual average earthquake occurrence at 3,830, equivalent to an earth shock every two hours and twenty-seven minutes.

Four years afterward, Dr. August Sieberg, of the University of Jena, questioned the estimate as too low. A recalculation made by him in 1923 lifted the annual average frequency to 9,000, or about one very hour. Five thousand of these quakes he indicated as being felt sensibly on some part of the earth's surface in varying intensities. Violent quakes, classified by others as word-shaking, occur at intervals of every three and one-half days, either on the continents or on the continents or on the ocean's bottom. Those on land, however, average every fifth day.

"California, the least immune of all United States territory, is visited by a shock on an average of 81 times annually. The liability of one of these shocks being heavy is about eight-tenths of one per cent."

PLAN CHARITY DRIVE

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES UNABLE TO HELP NEEDY

"The Associated Charities of Salem are broke and there is great need for them to attend to," Harry Levy, president of Associated Charities said. "A committee will meet some time this week to consider ways of raising money and we expect to have a campaign about the end of this month."

Carl Webb, Miss M. F. Beatty, Rev. Norman K. Tully, Mrs. George Wenderoth, and Rev. Martin Fereshetian, are members of the committee. Mr. Levy said there was dire need among deserving people that the organization aims to assist.

"We are not helping able-bodied men, nor any others that are able to work. We can find jobs for such people," Levy said. "We have widows, aged people and others in need that have their most serious struggle for existence at this time of year, and as an organization we are broke and going in the hole. A campaign is absolutely necessary, and the results of such a campaign will go to help only those that we find need help because they cannot help themselves."

HEAVYWEIGHT MAYOR EXPERT SWORDSMAN

Nishikubo Called "Mussolini of Japan," Great Believer in Exercise

TOKYO.—(AP)—Tokyo's new mayor, Hiromichi Nishikubo, is one of the most renowned swordsmen-fencers in Japan, despite his 238 pounds of weight.

Nishikubo, who was elected to succeed Mayor Izawa when the latter resigned because of ill health, is called by the Japanese the "Mussolini of Japan," as he is said to be, tempermentally, much like the Italian duce.

For years Nishikubo, who is 63 years old, has been a master of the sword. When Marquis Okuma came into power 11 years ago, he appointed Nishikubo as chief of the Metropolitan Police Board. The first thing the new chief did was to build a great exercise hall at police headquarters and to insist on all policemen practicing with the sword. He acted as head instructor.

Mayor Nishikubo, besides being a big man both politically and physically—he is a member of the House of Peers—is fond of sake, the Japanese national drink. At a recent dinner he is said to have performed the feat of consuming a gallon of the Japanese rice wine and going home under his own power.

Eugene woolen mills have 80 employes, drawing $109,000 in wages a year.

Bandon—Leasing company being formed to prospect for oil near here.