

I would compromise war. I would compromise glory. I would compromise everything at that point where hate comes in, where misery comes in, where love ceases to be love, and life begins its descent into the valley of the shadow of death. But I would not compromise truth. I would not compromise the right.—Henry Watterson.

Water Question Again

OF course, it would make no difference where a deep well was bored in search of an artesian source— Using the word artesian as generally employed in the United States, meaning any deep bored well. The word comes from Artois, France, where in 1750 the first deep well was bored that developed an "artesian" flow from pressure. An artesian source of water here at Salem would likely mean one supplied from the mountains, or from a long distance—

It would be like water filtered underneath the surface of the earth all the way from the eternal snows of Mount Jefferson; it would likely be as "pure" as the snow that falls on the summit of that mountain peak—more "pure," excepting for the minerals gathered in its course deep in the earth. They would not likely include alkali or lime, for nearly all Willamette valley water is "soft"—is almost entirely free from these chemical substances.

The difference between an artesian flow of water secured deep in the earth in the city itself and the same water up near Mount Jefferson would be the cost of pumping—pumping into the mains and perhaps lifted by pumping from the subterranean source—

And the cost of getting a gravity flow by building a pipe line. That is a question for the engineers.

In the long run, and over a series of years, it is likely that the gravity system would prove the cheaper. Why? Because of the commercial value of the hydroelectric power that might be employed as the water came down from its mountain source.

A supply of measurably "pure" water could be secured within less than 20 miles of Salem, that could be brought in pipes to a reservoir located on the hill, say, above the cottage farm of the state hospital, and be fed from there into pipes that would give it sufficient force to obviate the cost of pumping it into the city mains, providing the needed pressure for supplying the needs of the city, for domestic and fire fighting and other requirements. There would be no pumping needed in such a system—

But chlorination would be needed. So would it be needed for water coming from mountain sources through a pipe line.

It might or might not be needed for water from an artesian source. But that would not depend upon any use that may have been made heretofore of the surface site of the well or wells. The old city dump gag is just a joke, perhaps started by a practical joker who knows better.

"Carrying Protection Too Far"

THE Oregonian, noting the movement to limit the annual tonnage of sugar coming free of duty from the Philippines and the one to tax copra from the Orient, writes under the above heading in disparagement of it—

Basing its reasons partly on the danger to the coconut oil mill in Portland that makes "nut" butter from the oil. Senator Reed Smoot of Utah says a limit must be put upon the cane sugar admitted free from the Philippines, in order to help save from extinction both the cane and beet sugar industries in the United States—

But there are evidences, even in the Oregonian article, that the "nigger in the woodpile," or at least the blackest and biggest Senegambian brother, is the Wall street sugar trust, owning the Cuban sugar cane plantations and mills and the refineries along the Atlantic seaboard.

These gentlemen have been favored to the tune of many millions of dollars a year by the differential on the raw sugar tariff they have enjoyed. They naturally are setting up a smoke screen and muddying the waters, hoping to get up a scare that will prevent any action dislodging the "nigger," and leaving them still sitting pretty on top of the world.

Congressman Hawley, chairman of the ways and means committee, and his fellow members, framing a new tariff law, have a big job—

The biggest fight of the kind in history. But none of them was born yesterday, and they have all no doubt heard about the famous case epitomized by the words handed down to us:

"The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

Of course, protection could be carried too far—

But the thing that is making the Wall street sugar barons walk the floor is the prospect that it is likely to be carried far enough to give adequate protection to American capital and labor. Every consideration of fairness demands that it be carried that far.

The case of the Wall street sugar barons is on all fours with one that would put an American owned corporation making goods in Germany or any other country in the attitude of demanding free trade or a preferential in tariff duties on account of the fact that it was operated with American money—

Absolutely that; and entirely a selfish and inimical to the best interests of the American people as a whole.

Make It Minto Pass

IT is proved that the proposed highway over the Cascades by way of the Santiam pass will be the shortest, cheapest and quickest route between the inland empire of central Oregon and the great Willamette valley—

The quickest, shortest and cheapest to travel—

And the lowest in cost of construction—

And that it will be the only one that can be kept open the whole year through. These things guarantee the completion of the highway, and they argue loudly for the earliest practicable consummation of this event.

Now for the name. It should be the Minto pass. John Minto found that pass long before Mr. Hogg came onto the scene. The name Minto sounds better than the name Hogg. Not that Hogg is not a good name; and no one makes his own name to begin with.

During the year 1928, a total of 24,740,000 motor vehicles were registered in the United States according to a reliable informant's review. Of this total, 21,630,000 were passenger automobiles and 3,120,000 were motor trucks. The present population of continental United States is about 100,000,000, using a convenient round number. It is thus apparent that there is one automobile for each five persons. Most of these cars are capable of carrying five persons. So it is apparent that we could put all the people of the United States into automobiles at one time and move them from one place to another. In the entire world, at the present time, there are some 31,725,000 automobiles. It is significant that a little better than three-fourths—78 per cent, to be exact—of these motor vehicles are owned in the United States.

If it is ok for the Wall street sugar barons to have preferential duties on their raw Cuban sugars, it is all right for the maraschino manufacturers to have a low tariff on Spanish, Italian and French sweet cherries, because the processing into maraschino products is done with American labor. And the maraschino bunch got that over once.

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm James MacLeod criticizes Mr. Hoover for making his trip on a warship and says that a Quaker on a dreadnaught is like a cannon in a parlor. Wonder if the good doctor ever heard of that peaceful Quaker, Mad Anthony Wayne?

Rolling Down to Rio



Who's Who and Timely Views

By DR. ELWOOD MEAD
Commissioner, Federal Bureau of Reclamation
(Elwood Mead was born at Patriot, Ind., Jan. 16, 1858. He is a graduate of Purdue university. He was a professor in the Colorado Agricultural college for several years, becoming affiliated with the United States department of agriculture in 1897. At the same time he was a member of the faculty of the University of California for nine years. From 1907 to 1915 he was chairman of the state rivers and water supply commission at Victoria, Australia, later returning to the University of California. Since 1924 he has been federal commissioner of reclamation. He has written several books and articles on irrigation.)
Congress will be requested immediately to include in the second deficiency appropriation bill an item of at least \$100,000 for certain surveys and the preparation of plans in connection with the construction of flood control, water storage, irrigation and power developments in the Colorado river as provided for in the so-called Boulder Dam bill, appropriating \$165,000,000, which has been approved by President Coolidge.
Construction of the project cannot begin until the so-called Colorado compact has been ratified by at least six of the interested states and until consideration is given to contracts for revenues. This will require probably 12 to 18 months.
Conferences with the interested parties looking to preparation of plans for the complete development of the Colorado river have been held. It is intended to call a conference of the engineers with representatives of the seven interested states to consider these matters. Our conference probably will be held at Denver, Colo. Meantime, the chief engineer of the bureau of reclamation at Denver, R. F. Walter, has been asked to submit an estimate of the amount of money that will be required during the next 12 months for investigations and surveys in connection with the project. This probably will require more than \$100,000.
It is desirable, therefore, that this department be given money and authority to prepare plans and estimates during the time that the act is being ratified. An appropriation of \$50,000 to permit the preliminary study and preparation of plans should be included in the school deficiency bill, if such appropriation can be made under the bill, before ratification. If not, it should be made independent.

Reports from Washington are to the effect that the new paper currency will be stronger than the present paper money. What we want to know is whether it will buy more.
A lot of rare Christmas liquor was seized in New York harbor the other day on an incoming French liner. The safest way to get your Christmas liquor is to have Santa Claus deliver it.
Who remembers the good old days when they used to picture Santa Claus with a red nose?
Senator Dill has prepared a bill to limit radio broadcasting stations to a power of 10,000 watts. What we want is a law that will limit the static.
Man can do little to modify the climate, says a Harvard professor. No, but he can do a lot of fussing about it.
What did the bandits do before we had any filling stations to rob?
True Pleasure
A negro was seen driving a silver round and round a tree out in the woods recently. Asked what he was doing, he replied: "I'm makin' as many left-hand turns as I please without gettin' rolled down by a cop."
Not to His Taste
A certain high-tempered and none-too-cultured man had a fight with a neighbor and was placed in an Indiana county jail. Lacking money, he sent the following note, after several days, to his son-in-law: "I want you to see Henry and some of my other friends around there and try to arrange a bond to get me out of jail. I am not a bit satisfied here."

Students at Cambridge university in England decided by a vote of 217 to 84 that the United States is not a menace to the best interests of the world. Thanks for the buggy ride—Exchange.
One's imagination grows lame in an attempt to forecast a future wherein power as is only held at now becomes a workable reality.
When we hurry we all too frequently hurry into mistakes. And we lose all the time we gained in explaining our mistakes.
A Cleveland woman, less than 30 years old, tried to kill her three children and commit suicide long ago, after giving up the struggle to support herself and them. Poverty was too much for her.
"I went everywhere for help and the grave seemed the only place for me to go with my children. If I wanted to be happy with them," she said.
Part of her misery may have been her own fault and part of it may have come from her ignorance of places where she might have turned for help. But there is more to be said. She must have found a certain hardness in the world that thousands never come against, and can little understand. There is too much grief for us ever to forget, but passionate. There are natural handicaps enough in this world without having them added to by the hardness of human beings.
THE HANGMAN
Since 1888 Karl Gold, executor of Hungary, had hanged 130 men. He died a few days ago. What strange and interesting philosophy of life had this man built up within him? His business was to give the death blow to failures. Did he still believe in the capacity of the average human to win in the game of life? But Karl Gold's work was not so important. The death blow to the wretched creatures he executed had been struck, probably by themselves, long before.
FARMS AND FARMERS
We may worry some about farmers but we need not worry about what can be done on farms. In 1917 there were 35,000 wheat farmers in Montana. In 1928 there are only 14,000. So great has been the increase in the use of tractors and other large scale machinery that the 14,000 farmers are tilling more acres and doing it better than did the 35,000. There are still comfortable prospects that we shall have food for some time.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. Hendricks
Make it the Minto pass—
And get the highway over the Cascades through that pass.
The Slogan man has to prove, in his pages of Sunday next, in Salem ought to continue to be the gooseberry center of the United States.
It is still that, and it will be much easier to keep its place when we get jam and jelly factories. That should be one of the major activities of the chamber of commerce. It can be done, by everlastingly sticking at it.
There is no other country that can grow as good a canning gooseberry, and by the same sign as good a berry for jams and jellies, or as great a tonnage to the acre. The per acre production is so large that it has led to overproduction. The gooseberry crop is the only major one we overproduce, unless one includes evergreen blackberries which produce themselves from the wild vines.

High Pressure Pete

NOT A CUSTOMER ALL MORNING
BUT I'LL LET YOU HAVE 'EM AT COST—SEE THAT GUY BUY THEM FROM THAT GANG NEXT DOOR
SOLD!
WE NOTICE YOU HAVE LAMPS ON SALE. WHY HALF PRICE, HOW MUCH DID YOU BUY FOR 200 OF 'EM?
DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.
YESSIR—WHERE TO?
TO US—THE CORNER STORE
CHEETUM BROS., NEXT DOOR

The Way of the World

By GROVE PATTERSON
THEN AND NOW
Visiting Cambridge one is taken back in fancy to the 17th century when Harvard university was founded. Even now there are old vine-covered buildings reminiscent of an ancient day. In Williamsburgh, Va., one recalls the day in 1693 that saw the founding of William and Mary college, the second oldest college in North America. And now we read in the daily paper that 180 students of Georgia Tech, in Atlanta, rented nine motor buses to take them to the New Year's day football game in Pasadena, Cal.
If the serious minded young men, practically all being trained for the ministry, who attended Harvard in that early day, could look upon us now what would they have to say about it?
It's a long road from then to now—and where do we go from here?
WORSE THAN WASTE
Appalling figures representing something much worse than waste, confront us when we are shown the cost of crime in the United States. The statement is made by a United States district attorney, speaking to some of the biggest merchants in the country, that we could build three ten million-dollar universities every day for a hundred days with the money that crime is costing in this country. And the financial aspects of crime are the least serious.
There is cause for some hard thinking on the part of the leadership of the republic when we face the fact that there are a number of tendencies in this civilized country that threaten the welfare, if they do not forecast the destruction of mankind.
POWER
P. W. Bridgman, Harvard professor of physics, has made a machine capable of producing a pressure of 600,000 pounds to the square inch. This is the greatest pressure ever attained by any man made device. Do you wonder that it can be done with such astounding power? Hot water subjected to this pressure becomes a block of ice. An egg in ice cold water, subjected to this power, is hard boiled.
One's imagination grows lame in an attempt to forecast a future wherein power as is only held at now becomes a workable reality.
HURRY
When we hurry we all too frequently hurry into mistakes. And we lose all the time we gained in explaining our mistakes.
HARDNESS
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Watson May Be Leader

By CHARLES P. STEWART
Washington Correspondent for Central Press and The Statesman
Washington, Jan. 8.—Jim Watson, of Indiana is the Republican "regulars" choice for the G. O. P. senate leadership when Charles Curtis stems out of it next March, or sooner, preliminary to stepping into the vice-presidency.
Only one thing may keep the regulars from ratifying this, their choice. They may not ratify it if Mr. Hoover kicks too hard. Or they may ratify it, no matter how hard Mr. Hoover kicks. But probably not. The members of the majority on Capitol Hill are a cagey crew. They will hardly fancy antagonizing the new White House tenant at the very beginning of his term. Later—if he rubs it in—who knows?
Some people think it derogatory to speak of a political personage as an integral part of "the machine." Yet there be politicians who glory in it.
Senator James E. Watson, for instance, prides himself on being an "organization man."
During the pre-convention campaign, when he was fighting for the G. O. P. presidential nomination on his own account, Jim Watson dwelt much on the fact that there could be no doubt concerning the genuineness of his Republicanism. The way he said it more than implied that there was considerable doubt concerning the genuineness of Mr. Hoover's.
The Hooverites violently resented this sort of talk by Jim and his friends, denouncing it as grossly unfair. They really were angry, and whether it has worn off yet, or not, remains to be seen.
Perhaps Mr. Hoover will elect to be forgiving. Perhaps he holds a grudge.
This personal equation must be taken into account in calculating the prospect of Jim's graduation into the G. O. P. senate leadership.
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The Grab Bag



January 9, 1929
Who am I? Of what expedition am I a member? From what branch of the service was I borrowed?
For what do the initials C. P. A. stand?
What was Carrie Nation sometimes called?
What is the government of Hungary?
"But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves." Where is this passage found in the Bible?
Today in the Past
On this day, in 1788, Connecticut ratified the U. S. constitution.
Today's Horoscope
Living for others ought to be the aim of persons born on this day, since they are apt to become self-centered if they are not careful.
A Daily Thought
"Men have less lively perception of good than evil." Where is this passage found in the Bible?
Answers to Foregoing Questions
1. Harold June; Commander Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic expedition; the U. S. navy.
2. Certified public accountant.
3. The Lady With the Hat.
4. A kingdom without a king.
5. James, II, 22.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read
Jan. 9, 1904
Miss Georgia Giltner of Portland is visiting friends in the city. She is a sister of E. C. Giltner, secretary of the state Lewis and Clark fair commission.

J. N. Robertson of the Turner neighborhood was a Salem business visitor.

Grant Corby, mayor of Woodburn, is here on a brief business trip.

The Edison theatre located in the Klinger block and under the management of F. A. Wilson has been drawing good crowds throughout its opening week.

Willamette basketballers meet the O. N. S. five on the court here tonight.

THE ONE MINUTE PULPIT

Behold, this is the joy of his way, and out of the earth shall others grow.
Behold, God will not cast away a perfect man, neither will he help the evil doers.—Job, viii, 19, 20.

CANADIANS RESENT YANKEE FISHERMEN

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 8.—(AP)—Possible international conferences regarding the fishing treaty between Canada and the United States may result from the allegations made by Oregon and Washington fishermen of treaty violations on the part of the dominion on the Pacific coast.
The department of marine fisheries issued the following statement today:
"There is no desire on the part of Canadian authorities to restrict in any way the privileges to which United States salmon trolling boats are entitled on Canadian ports, but when these boats are carrying on their fishing just outside Canadian waters or along the Canadian coast they are not being allowed to use such ports for purposes of comfort and convenience, and so make them in a large measure, for practical purposes, bases from which to operate."
"Seizures were made only when such action appeared necessary to impress the above fact and seizures were not made until after the boats seized had received notification that Canadian ports might be used only for "bonafide shelter or other treaty purposes."

By Swain

