

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."
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English, a World Language

FRENCH succeeded Latin as the language of the nations. After Latin which had served as the language of the church, passed easily into use as the language of the courts, particularly for the formal diplomatic exchanges. Then French came into common usage, the Latin with the Gallic to form the delightful "romance" language which came into general usage as the vehicle for international expression. Now English is coming into world-wide usage. The "Neue Zürcher Zeitung," a German-Swiss paper comments on the fact that while a hundred years ago only 30,000,000 used English as the native tongue, now there are 160,000,000. An additional 60,000,000 understand the language. German ranks second, with 90,000,000 users, while French and Italian are the native speech of 45,000,000 each.

A writer in "Nostros," a literary monthly of Buenos Aires, discussing the language of the future, says the race for world usage lies between the English and the Spanish. Provincial dialects must pass with the coming of radio, new forms of communication and transportation, and the "talkie." His article as translated in The Living Age, contains the following comment:

Everything points to the ultimate predominance of English. The motion picture, for instance, was invented in France; but, because the United States was better equipped to exploit it, the Americans have assumed a quasi monopoly of this powerful means for diffusing ideas. The result is that the screen has already had a tremendous influence in familiarizing the whole world with the products of Yankee civilization, in so far as photography and pantomime can perform this task. And now the Americans have invented talking motion pictures, a development which is of tremendous importance, since it enormously increases the possibilities of the theatre both as a means of entertainment and as a means of spreading ideas. This new device makes it possible to send the same films all over the world merely by translating the captions. Sound pictures which are not merely musical must be understood by anyone who wishes to enjoy the pictures. It is in the English-language countries that the best and most elaborate pictures can be made, and it is there that the biggest audiences are found. Necessarily talking films produced in any other language will be less good. Thus an Argentine, Peruvian, French, German or Spanish motion picture fan who wishes to enjoy the best films must learn English.

Can more powerful weapons for the spread of a language be imagined? Can any reasonable person see any force which can oppose it? And since, moreover, the various phases of culture are interlinked, the more people there are who know English, the more books and periodicals printed in English will be read, the more opportunity there will be for those who write in English, the more advertisements will be written in English, the more products of the English-speaking peoples will be bought, and so on.

One thing is certain: the smaller languages and dialects will die off more and more quickly. The time has passed when a ridge of mountains, a river, or a valley can separate two towns and permit their inhabitants to speak different dialects. It was in that way that provincial Latin degenerated into the various Romance languages. Today, however, steam navigation, printing, railroads, postal and telegraphic service are enough to accentuate or maintain uniformity of language within each nation and within its colonies or within the colonies which it once held. This process by which many local dialects fuse into a single language which for one reason or another reaches a position of prominence and becomes the national language will tend to repeat itself in the broader field of world languages. For the means of communication mentioned above are now augmented by aviation, motion pictures and the wireless telephone, and not only do rivers and valleys offer no obstacles to communication, but even the highest mountain ranges and the broadest oceans have been overcome.

Back to Post Roads

THE United States postoffice is realizing that it is coming back to the era of "post roads." The abandonment of passenger trains on branch lines and some trains on main lines even has played hob with the postal service. It has been a difficult task to work out new methods of mail dispatch. Trucks and stages are being used in the effort to give prompt delivery of mail to towns where mail train service has been reduced.

That is like it was in the days before railroads came. Stage coaches, the pony express, boats were employed to carry the mails. Individuals traveling into remote settlements picked up the mail at the last postoffice and took it in to the settlers, who in turn trusted their outgoing letters to the chance travelers going back to civilization. Brigades of bateaux winding up the Columbia to Boat Encampment, across portages to the Saskatchewan and thence by lakes and streams and more portages to the Great Lakes carried mails from Fort Vancouver to company headquarters at Montreal. The pony express sped across Nevada and the mountains to carry California mails to Omaha. Hundreds of mail contracts were in effect after the United States government extended its sway clear to the Pacific, and a wide variety of transport was required to perform this essential service.

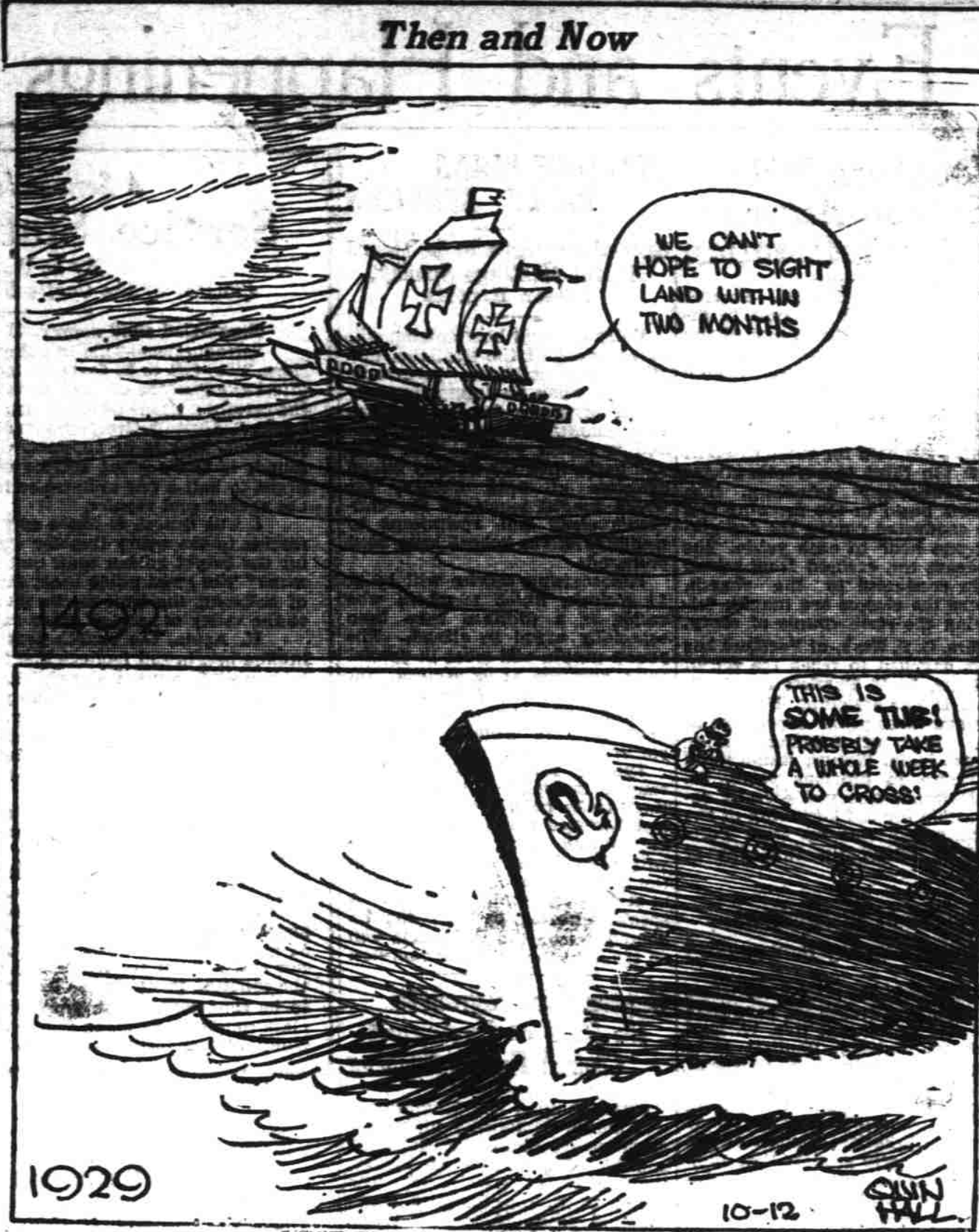
We can easily look ahead and see where the government is going to have to revamp quite radically its system of mail transport. Air mail is coming fast; additional lines are being added from time to time. It seems reasonable that the postal department in a valley like the Willamette for instance may well organize its own complete trucking system for dispatch of mails. With railroad service almost extinguished on the west side of the valley and to outlying branch points, there is a question whether the occasional stage with pouch dispatch is adequate for carrying mail. Why could not the government organize a trucking service independent of the stage lines, which might carry one mail clerk to take care of inter-town dispatch? As it is now mails may be made up only in terminals because stage dispatch is pouch dispatch entirely. On mail trucks a clerk could handle mail.

Wherever the railroads continue to run mail trains on the main lines, they may be used for the backbone of the system; but the postal authorities realize that they must revise quite drastically the mail forwarding system in order to keep step with the changes in vehicles used in transportation.

School is Over

WOMEN of Salem may wake up this morning and feel that they are "out of school." Many of them will have something of the feeling of children on vacation when they realize that they will not need to hurry around to get down town for the cooking school today. For the Statesman cooking school came to an end yesterday. It proved to be remarkably successful in every way. The attendance was excellent, the spirit was fine; and the instruction superior. Mrs. Fern T. Hubbard, the economist, surprised and delighted the ladies with her attractive personality, her gracious manner and her valuable instruction.

The art of cookery, it is as old as the race. In later years it has grown to be more and more of a science as well as an art. Cooking instruction now is almost a course in chemistry. Women still take delight in their skill as cooks, and are zealous to increase their knowledge of the art. That is why they leave their homes for four days in a week to



attend a cooking school.

The Statesman is grateful to those who contributed much to the success of the school—to the Salem Women's Club who sponsored the school and the baking contest, to the business houses who contributed with prizes, etc., to the advertisers whose support made the school possible. We have presented this school as a means of service to the women of Salem. Their fine response shows that the service has been appreciated.

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

J. G. Merchen—
A friend of the Bits man, was in the other day telling about a patent he has; on a contrivance for applying irrigation water through a system of pipes. He has tried it out in the Woodburn district, and it works wonders. It puts the water near the roots of fruit trees and vegetables at the times they most need it, and in a way most beneficial.

The Bits man cannot explain it. He has anything but a mechanical genius or bent. But Mr. Merchen is a wizard in the realm of invention. He has several successes to his credit. And his word is good. He proposes to give the Salem district the benefits of his patented idea of applying irrigation, freely and without cost—with the hope, it is to be supposed, that in the end other communities throughout the world taking it up will reward him highly.

There are some farmers in the district between Salem and Woodburn, and over in the river bottom section extending to the Willamette, who are sold on the idea, and are willing to assist in adapting it to the conditions their situation gives them the opportunity to do.

This brings up the old contention of the Bits man that the Salem city incinerator should have been located at a point some distance to the north of Salem, where it would have been a part of the sewage disposal system that Salem must some day install—and which should be undertaken soon.

Under the administration of Mayor Gleay, a fund was started intended to make a beginning of a sum to pay for the costs of a sewage disposal system. The fund was about \$10,000 at one time. It may be more now. It was realized that the time was coming when the federal and state governments would no longer allow the city of Salem to pollute the Willamette river with its sewage smelling to heaven and killing the fish in the stream, and menacing the health of all our people.

Fortunately, we are living in a time when this may be done in such a way as to make the converted stench a vast asset instead of a great nuisance—when the products of the system may be made to pay the costs of their conversion into commercial articles.

That is the way, the great city of Berlin, Germany, almost as large and modern as Chicago, handles the matter. The converted sewage of the German capital is used to fertilize extensive garden tracts on which are grown fruits and vegetables to help feed the city's population. The same thing is being done at Pasadena, California, and the system is being extended to several other suburbs of the southern California metropolis. The system has been of being or is proposed to be applied by numerous other American cities.

The water that comes from city sewage may be rendered more nearly pure than that which flows through the city mains of Salem—or any other city; more nearly pure than Bull Run water. It may be made 100 per cent pure, and no

water that has been exposed to the air or the contamination of the soil through which it flows is 100 per cent pure. There is only one place in Salem, that is the knowledge of the Bits man, that the water is 100 per cent pure. That is the water used by the Gideon Stolzinger ale and other soft drinks. It is treated, from the source of the steam that comes from this system of Salem water, and it is confined, to be beyond the reach of even the air's contamination. There are always particles that may be contaminated floating in the air; from the dust of the streets and roads—from a thousand sources.

A federal employee told the Salem Rotary club some weeks ago that he had in charge the project of sewage disposal in a national park in Colorado. The sewage water that comes from this system is 100 per cent pure. It is more pure than the mountain water hauled by rail 30 miles for the resort's supply. Still, the water has to be hauled, for the original source, and the sewage water cannot be used for domestic purposes, by reason of prejudice.

Now, Salem might issue low interest bearing bonds for the cost of a sewage disposal system, at a point below the city, giving a gravity flow of the sewage, and in this system the sewage could be treated and the products sold for enough money each year to pay the interest on the bonds, and to provide a sinking fund and retire the bonds.

More than this, the sewage might products might be used to develop a truck and fruit growing district north of Salem, extending down to old Champego or further, that would be more productive than the valley of the Nile. Thus the present load and long smelling nuisance of the Willamette river's water front in Salem may be so transformed as to add vast wealth to Salem, and an annually greatly added business and income to this city and section. It can be made to multiply our canning and packing plant income by twenty.

And it can be done without costing the taxpayers a cent. All it needs is their backing. The system will itself pay its own expenses, and in time pay for its own construction cost. Why wait? Why quibble? Ask any competent engineer. There are plenty of them now on the state's payroll. There are plenty of them in private life. The plans and specifications may be had from 40 American cities that have already been through the preliminaries or have the going plants.

Here is where friend Merchen and his farmers north of Salem come in. By helping themselves they may help all Salem and all the surrounding country—and more especially the country districts along the river on the north. When the city builds its sewage disposal system, it will pay to move the incinerator and sell the site for a factory, for it will be needed.

The Oregon Statesman and The Portland Telegram, two great dailies for 60 cents per month. To order, phone 500.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

October 12, 1904

The Commercial club, at its meeting last night, passed resolutions asking that a delegation call attention of the federal engineer department to the reversion work necessary to protect the banks of the river here.

"The Aumsville Buzz Saw Association" has been formed at that town, primarily to protect farmers of that district from trespassing of hunters.

The 1904 assessment rolls for Marion county indicate a prosperous condition, with gross valuation of taxable property \$326,225 more than last year, and net valuation almost a million more.

Walter Walling for some time with the Joseph Meyers and Sons' store, has gone to Portland to reside.

SENATE LOBBY QUIZ IS GETTING STARTED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—(AP)—Subpoenas were prepared today for the first of the witnesses to be called by the senate lobby committee when it opens hearings of those interested in the pending tariff measure next Tuesday.

The decision to begin the inquiry on that day and to all tariff witnesses first was reached today as the committee of five headed by Senator Caraway, democrat, Arkansas, organized.

Just who the first witness will be has not been determined and will be announced only after the subpoenas have been served. It is known, however, that Senator Caraway intends to call early in the hearings Joseph R. Grundy, representative of the American tariff league, and William Burgess, of Trenton, N. J., a former republican member of the tariff commission.

Burgess has been in Washington while the tariff bill has been before the senate. Grundy has been here almost constantly since the bill was started through the house last winter.

Chairman Caraway also announced today that Charles L. Eyanson, an employee of the Connecticut Manufacturers' association who was employed by Senator Bisshopp, republican, Connecticut, to assist him in his work on the finance committee in framing the tariff measure would be called.

"Mr. Eyanson will be given ample opportunity to explain his double salary," the senator said.

MAPLEWOOD SCHOOL IS GOING STRONG

LAKE LABISH, October 11.—A beautiful flag adorns Perkins-Maplewood school.

The interior of the building has been painted and the floors oiled. The attendance is increasing and school work for the year is going steadily forward.

The school is in charge of Miss Thelma Barnett of the Oregon Normal school. Willard Matthes is chairman of the school board. Henry Girod and George Campbell are board members with W. A. Mumper, clerk.

BOOK CENSORSHIP PLAYED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—(AP)—Censorship of books by customs inspectors provoked a lively literary discussion in the senate today as Senator Cutting, republican, New Mexico, opened an attack on a section of the tariff bill restricting importation of literature.

The debate ranged all the way from the classical "Arabian

Named



Sir William Wiseman, associated with the banking firm of Kahn Loeb and Company in New York, was named as the author of the mysterious document introduced in the senate investigation of the lobby activities of William B. Shearer. Sir William, immediately issued a denial of the authorship of the document and declared it a forgery.

Nights" to the more recent publication of "All Quiet on the Western Front." When the senate quit work for the day, Cutting still had the floor, and the opinions of a dozen senators were in the record. No vote was taken on his amendment to eliminate the censorship section.

From the time that Cutting produced a "blacklist" of 739 books barred from entry into this country, the question excited unusual interest, all the senators present—more than half of the membership—taking chairs around him and giving close attention to what he had to say. He did not read the list.

The "blacklist," Cutting said, showed the "depth of absurdity" to which officials went in forbidding entry to books. On the list were the names of Boccaccio, Artiphophanes and Voltaire, and including in it were books in Spanish, French, Italian and English.

PHYSICIAN ACQUITTED
MEDFORD, Ore., Oct. 11.—(AP)—Dr. A. A. Soule, Klamath Falls physician, charged with violation of the Harrison narcotic act by selling drugs to an admitted addict, was found not guilty today by a jury which heard the case in federal court here.

PRISON CHIEF FINED
PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 11.—(AP)—Lorenzo Wright, superintendent of the Arizona state prison, was adjudged in contempt of court here today, and ordered to pay a fine of \$1,000 for allowing a prisoner to live outside the penitentiary.

BRUSH COLLEGE GRANGE MEETS

Memorial Service and Program Follow Dinner for Members

BRUSH COLLEGE, October 11.—The Brush College Grange held its regular monthly meeting at the school house Friday, October 4. Mrs. Oliver Whitney and Mrs. Charles McCarter had charge of the bountiful 6:30 o'clock dinner which was served in the kitchenette in the basement.

Following the dinner memorial services for Miss Nellie Taylor were held. Mrs. Marie Flint McCall, lecturer and Ralph Scott, chaplain draped the altar and Glenn Adams, grange master gave an impressive talk on the life of Miss Taylor.

Mrs. W. D. Henry recited a touching verse as she placed a beautiful bouquet of roses on the altar and Mrs. E. E. Utley provided a very fitting finale to the ceremony when she sang "The City Four-square." Mrs. Utley was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Corydon Blodgett.

The memorial services preceded the program which follows: reading "Beautiful Willamette," by Donald Ewing, reading "The Quest," by Ruth Whitney, reading "Could I Forget," by Mrs. Van Trump of Salem and Mrs. Van Trump gave a splendid talk on horticulture.

RICKREALL NAMES CLASS OFFICERS

RICKREALL, October 11.—The different classes of Rickreall high school elected their officers for the first semester of this year.

The senior officers are president, Eva Mae Hamilton, vice president, Edna Middleton, secretary and treasurer, Robert Hamilton, advisor, F. M. Mitchell.

The officers of the junior class are Henry Morrow, president, vice president, Katherine Price, secretary and treasurer, Lois Vernon, and advisor, S. H. Huth.

The sophomore class, president, Dorothy Middleton, vice president, Delma Brown, secretary, Ralph Dempsey, treasurer, Dean Allen, and advisor, S. H. Huth.

The freshman class officers, president, John Oliver, secretary, Edna McCrow, treasurer, Gordon Bihl, and advisor, Miss Phenice.

Coming Monday
Fox Elsinore
THE TWO BLACK CROWS
MORAN-HACK
"Why Bring That Up?"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

They Speak Your Language

THERE was a time when you had to take an interpreter into the store with you when you went shopping, a few hundred miles from home.

The things they had for sale were hard to recognize. Even familiar products were sold in strange forms, and under queer names.

It was one of the disadvantages of travel that had to be taken along with the pleasures.

Nowadays the millions of Americans who go visiting their neighbors North, South, East and West, encounter no such difficulty. The picturesque beauty, the quaint customs that make other sections of the country different and delightful have all their old appeal. You can still hear mellow mission bells in California. You can eat terrapin in Baltimore, or sleep in a Vermont farm-house under an Ethan Allen quilt. But in any of these localities you can buy your favorite toilet soap, or breakfast cereal, or automobile tires as readily as in your own town.

The trade-marks and the packages speak your language. National advertising has made good brands of merchandise uniformly known from coast to coast.

If you read the advertisements and use advertised goods, you are at home in any store in America