

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."
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Meet Professor Jones.

WILLAMETTE has a new professor this year by the name of Jones. He comes from California and has waited a whole month to tell Oregonians what is wrong with them. Surprising self-restraint. But he opened up at a pep meeting at the school Thursday and diagnosed the ills of the citizens of this commonwealth. The professor in quoted:

"You Oregonians are the most patient lot of folks I ever saw. When I go down town I see people coughing and sneezing when the paper mill sends out its sulphurous stench, but nobody does anything about it. A bunch of Los Angeles real estate men would get rid of the nuisance in a hurry."

From the reputation Los Angeles real estate men have, we do not doubt it in the least. Indeed they would get rid of it, they would move the whole plant down to L. A. on the next boat if they could get hold of it, and sell it for two or three times what they think it is worth after they get it there.

We get mighty tired of this Californianism. People are forever telling us what they do in California. If California has a monopoly on all virtues, why the road runs both ways. Any person who prefers California is perfectly welcome to go down there and stifle in the heat, drink its rotten water, enjoy all the stenches from its industrial plants, its oil refineries and sugar refineries that he wants to.

For our part we will stand all the odor of pure sulphur the paper mill will vomit on the air, and we work right close to the chimney. They can double the size of the plant if they choose. The smell of sulphur may be rather penetrating, but it is not at all unhealthy. Salem has very little of it compared with Oregon City, with its larger paper mills.

Professor Jones is further quoted: "If California had half the scenery you have, she'd tell the world know about it." Well, she does and she does. She does have half of Oregon's scenery, we concede that, and she does tell the world about it. But so does Oregon, though California and Washington at times try to appropriate some of our scenic assets: Multnomah falls, Columbia river highway, Crater Lake. But Oregon is diligent in advertising its scenic wonders from Bandon to Wallowa. More may be done, yes indeed, and more will be done.

Perhaps Professor Jones will feel that we are peeved at his criticism. We are. Not that we are smugly self-satisfied and excessively modest about proclaiming our virtues. On the contrary Oregonians are quick to criticize themselves, and Lord knows they get plenty from outsiders. But Professor Jones is wrong. Oregon is progressive, is forging ahead as rapidly as most any other state in the union, and is going ahead on a sound, substantial basis. Professor Jones mistakes lack of nervousness for "patience" and lack of balhyoo for "modesty."

Charge to Profit and Loss.

IF a masked man entered the U. S. National bank in Portland, or the First National there, waved a revolver and demanded \$2500, he would be promptly disarmed and jailed. If a man entered the same institution and sought to borrow that amount on a personal note without satisfactory security, he would be quickly sent on his way without the money.

If a man went in and tried to sell them some phony advertising proposition for \$2500 he would be unceremoniously squelched.

So the mystery is how these banks can put up stakes of \$2500 or \$1000 for horse show prize money. It isn't advertising, as any one who knows anything about advertising would quickly testify. It isn't charity, for the winners rate among the wealthy. It might be classed as a donation, but to our rural mind it looks more like a fraud on the stockholders.

How does a solicitor put this over on astute bankers who are as penny-pinching as a green-grocer? Why simply by the old art of flattery. The horse show business has gotten to be an affair of the elite, so the stakes are made the strutting of the wealthy institutions. If one does it, then the others "have" to do it, and before it is over with the bank is stuck for a good round sum, just to get their name listed in the social blue book that a horse show program signifies.

The stakes are absurdly large for the performance, though probably not for the money invested in fancy horses which show on the tanbark. We dearly love horses and like everything from a horse race to a competition of driving a six-horse hook-up. But we have to smile at the way the big city bankers are bled when it comes to financing the stakes. "Big business" is, as we have said many times before, such an easy victim for the fellow with the right approach.

"Little interest is manifested by citizens in the proposal to change over to the manager form of city government. Few people seem to want to express themselves either at public meetings or in the columns of the newspapers. We advise our friends to come out of it, as the boys say. A change in city government as pronounced as that involved in the question will mean a great deal, one way or the other, to nearly everybody who pays taxes."

The crown prince of Italy has won the hand of Princess Marie Jose, daughter of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium. All the world loves the romances of royalty, and there will be friendly and kindly interest in the betrothal of Umberto and Marie. The wedding will unite the Belgian royal house, which sprang from that womb of modern royalty, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the Italian house of Savoy. Alas, there has been no recent news from the Prince of Wales front.

A traveling agent of some betterment organization tells Salem people they are far behind on their playground development. Here we thought that under the enthusiastic direction of Doc Olinger we were about ten towns ahead of the rest of the country. In spite of the criticism of this transient, we still think our play facilities are quite adequate. What we really need is more work facilities for young people.

There was nothing wrong in the visit of Almee McPherson to the Pantages home after Mrs. Pantages had been convicted on a manslaughter charge. Mrs. Pantages evidently felt the need of some spiritual guidance after her lawyers had fallen down on the job. Besides, Pantages may not have been at home.

"Pres. Kerr claims no special effort made to get athletes," says the newspaper headline. So we concluded from the scores.

After a session of an hour or more Friday morning with the same fellow we longed to borrow Hal Hess' steam roller.

Noisy But Necessary



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Some historic bits:

A slip of some kind made this column say on Tuesday that the Willamette woolen mills, the company to build and operate which was organized in 1856 and the first machinery of which was put into motion early in 1857, was located near "the island," the proprietor of which, J. B. McClane, claimed was the true town of Salem in its first year, or first few years. She was born in Champeock district, just before it became Champeock county, at what is now West Stayton, Feb. 14, 1846. She was the valentine of her family, her name was Malinda J. Neal. She has the same birthday as Oregon for her statehood, for this is the valentine state.

There are those here yet who will recall that the last overland stage left Salem for the south on December 7, 1870, and at the same time took all the horses, wagons, hacks and stages belonging to the company. The 59th anniversary of that day will not come till December 7 of this year.

By the fall of 1872, there had been successive removals of the stage front on south, with the completion of the railroad, till it reached Roseburg, where it remained for 10 years, when, in 1882, there was a commencement of construction to close the gap between the shire town of Douglas county and Reading, Cal., and the last spike to mark the final completion of the line was not driven till in the first days of 1885.

The Bits man was at Roseburg the last five years of the 10 years that town was the front, and that was a period of big news, with stage robberies and all the other unusual happenings that go with the life of a frontier town. The

Bits man will some day undertake to review some of the highlights of the big news of those years when rail met trail and stage coach at Roseburg. He saw the last stage that went out of Roseburg to the tune of a brass band, drawn by six white horses that always were kept on that section, with the lines in the capable hands of Billy Carril, division superintendent of the overland stages.

Reverting to 1870, the year when the last stage went south of Salem, that was a hot year in politics. The issues were fresh. In the campaign of that year, John Minto and Tim Davenport (father of Homer, the great cartoonist) were elected to the legislature. In the campaign Minto roared the southern democrats and Pete Bilyeu took exceptions. The Statesman account said Minto tried to explain that here was nothing personal in what he said, but Bilyeu wanted to fight, "so Minto bounced a brick off Pete's head, ending the row and spilling the brick," the printed report concluded.

One of the Minto boys, Jasper, used to tell a story of his father, the pioneer and leading character of the second wagon immigration of 1844. Members of the Minto family had a stock ranch east of the mountains, and the father in making a visit and trip of inspection, hearing of some trouble they had been having with a neighbor, cautioned the boys that soft words were useful in turning away wrath, and that more could be done with reason than violence.

But one day the father encountered the neighbor near their line fence, and in reasoning with him about their differences, found the neighbor in a hostile mood, with demands that were anything but point where the father of the Minto family had been led to the family had peeled his coat and was preparing to attempt to enforce his arguments by blows, when Jasper got between the disputants and reminded his paternal champion of his advice, and undertook to assume the responsibility for the rest of the proceedings, resulting in the unreasonable neighbor getting the licking he had coming to him—but not at the hands of the father.

The original W. L. Wade store on "the island," now Broadway, second door north of the brick

store building, was known in the old days as the "green store," because it was then painted green. But there is a lot of local history connected with it, and other buildings then on and near "the island," that will have attention in future issues in this column.

They Say ...

Expressions of Opinion from Statesman Readers are Welcomed for Use in this Column. All Letters Must Bear Writer's Name, Though This Need Not Be Printed.

Charles E. Folsom, certified public accountant, of Portland addressed the following open letter to the secretary of state and tendered a copy to this paper for publication.

Hon. Hal E. Hess, Secretary of State, Salem, Oregon.

Dear Sir: Re-Accountancy Meeting The paper that was circulated for signatures at the Accountancy meeting today signed without reading, as it was stated that it was simply a "registration of preference."

If the paper stated that the meeting was a "public hearing" or if it is going to be used as a verification that such a "hearing" has been held, I wish to withdraw any name from it, as I do not consider that any meeting can be a "public hearing" under the provisions of the statute, that defines a citizen of Oregon the right to be heard for a reasonable time; the right of offering a resolution; the right to offer an amendment to pending resolutions, and the right to vote upon the same; and as I was present by your invitation and denied these rights by your rulings as chairman of the meeting, I contend there has been no "public hearing."

Moreover, the object of a "public hearing" under the (HB No. 218) act must have been to determine the time and method of the installation of the new accountancy systems provided for in the act; and, also what kind of system or systems the secretary of state intends to install.

This essential ground was not covered either by remarks or resolutions at the meeting unless the report of the chairman of the league of Oregon cities be so construed; but the fact is, the method stated was too vague to be understood and it intended for a generalization it was too extended, and if for detail it was too contracted. Hence, the purpose of a "public hearing" intended by the legislature has not been effected.

These statements being true, I—as a specialist in governmental accountancy deem it very necessary that the all of the chief characteristics of any system to be installed shall be made known by some actual demonstration into the legislature. In the campaign Minto roared the southern democrats and Pete Bilyeu took exceptions. The Statesman account said Minto tried to explain that here was nothing personal in what he said, but Bilyeu wanted to fight, "so Minto bounced a brick off Pete's head, ending the row and spilling the brick," the printed report concluded.

Of this course, means that there should be an opportunity given to all comers to present systems actually demonstrated for the proposed installation, and have the same passed upon as hereinbefore stated.

As this and correlative work, under the most advantageous conditions (which do not now appear) require a period of several bienniums to get into a good working order and an expenditure of a very large amount of time and money, it would be an almost irretrievable blunder to have the work actually begun during the present biennium, instead of waiting till the effect intended by the three "companionable" accountancy bills presented to the last legislature can be consummated. On pressure of the finger, the bills and pressure of any units or things that make good execution practically an impossibility.

I, therefore, most respectfully request that such a "public hearing" as is contemplated by the statutes be called and the writer notified at your earliest convenience, and at which time and place the features here mentioned may be fully and unreservedly discussed.

Yours very truly, Charles E. Folsom.

OTHER EDITORS

DEBENTURE UNECONOMIC
President Hoover has lost about all the interest he ever had in the proposed tariff measure. He probably hopes that congress will not get it ready for his signature at all during the special session, and if it isn't passed before the regular session convenes there will probably be no tariff legislation during the president's first term of office. If the bill is passed in anything like its present form it will be vetoed, and such veto will meet with the approval of the country. The last straw of absurdity in the debenture plan interpolated into the measure by the radicals. Uneconomic, uncalled for and a source of danger to those whom it purports to benefit, the debenture plan is no better as a part of the tariff law than it was in the farm board act. Mr. Hoover is on the record against the whole notorious scheme and can hardly do otherwise than veto any measure that contains it.—Yakima Republic.

CITIES ASK SHARE
The suggestion of City Attorney Schobel that cities share in the distribution of funds derived from licensing of motor vehicles raises an interesting point in which every stable city of Oregon is concerned. Under the new schedule of fees applicable on January next to motor vehicles, each county will obtain a return of one-fourth, and the percentage of increase was made to compensate the cities because of the reduced license fees. Clackamas county has been benefited to the extent of around seventy thousand dollars annually, but no provision is made for the care of city

Finds \$250,000 in Bonds



Oscar A. Strobel, Jr., El Paso cattleman and artist, who found \$250,000 in negotiable bonds, a bottle of gin and one of rye in a grip belonging to Frederick Appel, of Detroit, when he discovered an extra suitcase in his baggage as he reached his hotel in New York. In the case were \$250,000 in bonds. Strobel notified the National City Bank, returned the bonds, was allowed to keep the liquor.

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streets designated as state highways, except in towns having a population of less than 2500. In these smaller communities the state not only builds the highways but maintains them, while in excess of 2,500 the entire burden of construction and maintenance falls on city property through direct taxation.—Oregon City Enterprise.

GOOD GOVERNMENT

A manifestation of the American mind which never ceases to be of interest is that childlike faith the people have that if we could get good men in the public offices we would have good government.

That the scheme seldom works out is due in part to the fact that no two people ever agree on what constitutes good government. Some of us think that the end to be sought is lower taxes; some think that we have too many public activities which must be paid for; some think we have

not enough of them; some are in favor of more laws for the regulation of private conduct, and some are just as strong for less law. We have to live together and get along as a people who govern themselves, and everybody is entitled to an opinion and a voice; so it ought to be recognized, though it seldom is, that we can only approximate in handling our public affairs to methods or results that are desired by any individual or any group of individuals.

Selecting good men seldom enables us to make positive progress in government except that we are pretty certain to have more government and more public costs. We do not give even our best men in office an opportunity to labor according to their strength. Of course we never agree about who the best men are; but even though we should be fortunate enough to secure the services of such men, the way down the line, we would have them about by law and regulation and criticism to such an extent that they seldom could take the initiative and seldom could exercise their own untrammelled judgment with respect either to policies or details of business. So good men, more through our fault than their own, usually disappoint us when they go in and more and more they are refusing to go in because they know how they will be handicapped when they try to serve masters who seldom agree even substantially and who are notoriously parsimonious.—Yakima Republic.

FINANCIAL EXPERTS ARE NOT ALARMED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—(AP)—In the face of the astounding overturn in stock markets, government agencies in touch with banking and business followed developments closely but found necessary neither for action nor for public statement.

Two sessions of the federal reserve board were held, Secretary Mellon attending, and with participants in telephone communication with New York and other centers. The board adjourned, however, without altering re-discount rates or otherwise moving to deal with the situation. In the senate, the events occasioned renewed mention of proposals by Senator Kink, democrat, Utah, to investigate the credit market and stock market affairs, but dealings with it were not expected before December at the regular session.

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INVESTIGATE DISEASE SYMPTOMS PROMPTLY

Nature Always Gives Ample Warning of Approaching Illness, Especially in "Dropsy," Says Authority, and the Sensible Man Heeds It.

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M.D.
United States Senator from New York.
Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

NATURE intends to be a kindly friend. It is rare indeed for her to ride over us roughshod. Before passing upon us the sentence of hopeless and incurable disease, she gives us ample warning. She runs up unmistakable signals of danger.

The difference between a wise man and a fool is indicated by his attitude towards these warnings. The head in the sand response may do for an ostrich, but that is no way for a sensible man to react.

In certain physical conditions the fluid substance of the blood escapes into the soft tissues of the body. When this happens, for instance in the ankles or in the eyelids, the symptom is called "oedema." If it is found all over the body, it is called "anasarca." If the fluid fills one of the cavities it is known as "dropsy." If by chance it is the abdominal cavity which is thus affected, it is called "ascites."

All these represent physical conditions and the presence of any one of them should command attention. Every such symptom is important because it indicates something wrong in one or more of the vital organs.

There are many causes for these disturbances. Just how serious they are depends upon the cause. In some instances the underlying trouble is a thing to be viewed with concern. On the contrary, other cases are most favorable and a speedy return to perfect health may be expected.

In Bright's disease there is failure on the part of the kidneys to function properly. The amount of urine is limited and the fluids of the body escape into the soft tissues. The affected parts are of course swollen. On pressure of the finger, the skin and underlying tissues are pitted and fall to fly back into place when released. All natural elasticity is lost because the tissues are boggy and water soaked.

We are inclined to regard local oedema as indicating trouble with the kidneys. In some cases of weakness of the heart the same may be oedema of the feet. Every case of oedema, especially if persistent, or if it recurs frequently, is a sufficient reason for getting the family doctor.

General oedema, or "anasarca," is associated with various heart disturbances. Because of this fact, a thorough examination of the chest will be undertaken by the family doctor.

Among the causes of "ascites" are inflammation of the lining membrane of the abdomen and certain diseases of the liver. Of course kidney and heart disease may have this form of dropsy as a symptom.

You will be impressed, I am sure, with the importance of all these various forms of oedema or dropsy. Puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the ankles, difficulty in lacing the shoes—these are merely different types of dropsy.

Careful diet, the right sort of exercise, correction of certain organ defects and the building up of the general health will remove the immediate symptoms and return you to normal condition. You must not trust to your own skill, however. You need the helpful oversight of the doctor.

Answers to Health Queries

- Q.—How can I get rid of blackheads?
A.—Correct the diet, by cutting down on sugar, starches and coffee. Eat simple food.
- Q.—What is the cause of blushing?
A.—Correct the diet, by cutting down on sugar, starches and coffee. Eat simple food.
- Q.—Use equal parts of lemon juice and peroxide.
- Q.—The cause of blushing is heat.
- Q.—What is the cause and remedy for auto-intoxication?
A.—Auto-intoxication is due to the absorption of the poisons and waste matter which do not pass out of the body in a natural way. Avoid poor elimination.
- Q.—What causes gas of the stomach after meals?
A.—Gas on the stomach often means is usually due to improper diet and poor elimination.
- Q.—What do you advise for blackheads and pimples?
A.—Correct your diet, by cutting down on sugar, starches and coffee. Eat simple food. Avoid constipation. For further particulars send self-addressed stamped envelope and request your question.
- Q.—What causes snoring?
A.—Snoring is usually the result of mouth breathing. The first essential in the cure therefore is to restore normal breathing through the nose. It may be impossible on account of adenoids or enlarged thickening of the nasal tissues or excessive nasal secretions. Consult an ear, nose and throat specialist for relief. There are other causes of snoring due to habit or posture.
- Q.—Why do people with high blood pressure worry more than people with low blood pressure?
A.—Which is the more dangerous?
- Q.—People with low blood pressure haven't the energy and pep worry.
A.—High blood pressure is harder to clear up, but neither one need be a reason for worry.
- Q.—What causes pain in the left shoulder blade, heart burn and belching of gas?
A.—Hyperacidity. For further particulars, send a self-addressed stamped envelope.