

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Shows Us; No Fear Shall Awe."
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Tourists Balance the Scales

WE like to think that the reason more young people go to college is because more of them want to get an education. That is a plausible reason to be sure. But one actual reason why more go to college is because of the increased wealth of their parents permitting them longer leisure time in preparation for life. Youth no longer have to make a hand on the farm or at the trade as early as once they did in order to keep the family fed and clothed; nor are their wages seized by their parents until they reach maturity.

Likewise folk think that the great increase of travel to Europe is because of the great attraction of the historical places, the scenery and the cities of Europe. Perhaps, though they always existed, though with not quite so intimate an appeal to Americans as since the war. But another reason which no tourist will admit because he knows nothing of it, is that this tourist expenditure is what keeps our foreign exchange balanced.

Of course no tourist will say, I'm going to Europe to spend my money because that will help France pay us what she owes us. What he does find, in some way mysterious to him, is that he has a surplus of cash in income so he can satisfy his lust for travel. And he gets that surplus in part because of Europe's payment of heavy tribute to this country.

It is the tourist bill of a billion dollars spent in Europe that keeps our books balanced. Economists have worried themselves sick and politicians have been frightened for years because no one could figure out how Europe would pay us for the goods we shipped them, pay us for the war debts and the post-war debts without going bankrupt. Europe is doing it in spite of the theories of the bankers and the politicians, and it is the American tourist that is making it possible.

The difference is this: before the war America was a borrower from Europe and annually sent heavy remittances for interest and dividends owed Europeans. Now Europe owes us, and to collect the bill Americans are privileged to romp all over Europe, see all the scenery, berate all the hotels, ridicule the customs of the people, guzzle in the cafes, buy up picture postal cards. It illustrates well the swift, though seemingly blind working out of the economic law of balance in trade.

Support for Home Industry

WITH all loyalty to the cause of home industry, there is such a thing as carrying a good cause too far. Zeal for the home product sometimes goes to absurd extremes. The Portland school board has just been made to look like a ninny because of the clamor of the Portland home guard when the school board accepted the bid of a Los Angeles concern to supply Venetian blinds for a new building. The board carefully and conscientiously considered the bids and chose the outside product because its quality was definitely superior. So great was the complaint however that the board re-advertised, and the California concern cut the gizzard out of prices so now the Portland makers are sore about that.

Local industry has the first claim for support, always; and no one knows better than printers how hard it is to keep money from going to outside manufacturers without the local fellow even getting a chance to bid. But it is an insecure foundation on which to build a factory by forcing buyers, notably public buyers, to overlook poor quality or excessive price. The state makes a differential of about five per cent in favor of home industries and no one objects to that; certainly the ambitious industries do not expect preferential treatment to be abused.

The Los Angeles concern, so it develops, opened a branch office in Portland at the urging of Portland interests; it maintains a considerable staff of employes, all Portlanders with interests and investments in Portland. They feel they have fair claim to patronage.

There is another side to the picture. Most of our home industries if they are of any size are eagerly pushing their sales in other states and cities. Oregon sells Los Angeles apple and lumber, flour, potatoes, woolen goods, dairy products, canned salmon, berries, etc. California is in fact Oregon's premier market. It is not some foreign country. If we want to compete in other cities and states we must expect competition at home. It looks to us like shabby provincialism to pan the Portland school board for trying to serve the taxpayers as faithfully and conscientiously as they could.

The Road Across Oregon

FRANK Jenkins in his column of comment in the Eugene Register asks: "Since the Union Pacific in the past has been so anxious, on its own account and for its own profit, to build the east and west line, why shouldn't it still be anxious to build this line?"

The answer is simple. When Harriman proposed to build the cross-state railroad he controlled both the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific and naturally expected the cross-state line to get abundant tonnage from the Southern Pacific lines in western Oregon. That situation no longer exists and the Southern Pacific delivers freight to the Union Pacific at Ogden.

We have read many of the newspaper comments on the interstate commerce commission, but we have seen little discussion on the point The Statesman raised: What good will the road be after it is built, except to the local territory? That in itself may be sufficient justification for the construction. But what benefits of magnitude will flow to the state if the line is not used as a through line? What will prevent the Southern Pacific from continuing to make its freight turn-over at Ogden and the Union Pacific its freight turn-over at Portland?

In other words, if the road is built, what will insure its being used for other than mere local traffic?

An Alabama professor gets fired for doubting the ark. For our part we had begun to doubt the story too, but if this storm continues much longer we're going to put pontoons under our house. Noah may have been right.

Now that Russia has granted a concession to a safety razor manufacturing firm, a lot of cartoonists will be out of employment along with hack drivers and theatre musicians.

An Acceptable Gift



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Continuing the Hunt story:

The book of Sarah Hunt Steeves goes on to say: "After his arrival in Oregon, John S. Hunt was established in the mercantile business, also engaging in his trade of gunsmith and wagon making and established the first mail route between Salem and his home postoffice, 13 miles east, called Lebanon. In later years this was discontinued and another town in Linn county took the name.

"He burned the first brick kiln in the Waldo hills, on his farm.

"Following many of his sires, he was a Baptist deacon as before mentioned, serving faithfully even after he arrived in Oregon. It was at his house, on his donation land claim, at Lebanon, Marion county (then known as Champcooke county, Oregon), where the Lebanon Baptist church was organized in 1851, with five members and Rev. Richmond Cheade as pastor.

"The services were usually held in the school house, and at first, the writer believes, Mr. Hunt's home was used as a sanctuary. A pioneer woman, in telling of this church, said that when the weather or roads permitted, a several days' session was sometimes held—and at that time the women and children all slept on the floor in Mr. Hunt's house, while the men went to the haymow in the barn.

"Mr. Hunt established a school at his place and at one time his daughter Temperance was his teacher, and, upon her marriage, Mr. Hunt himself finished out her term of school or taught until a regular teacher could be found."

(That was the old Hunt school house in which the meeting was held that led to the organization of the republican party in Oregon—the first meeting, the Bits man believed, of that kind in the whole of the old Oregon country. That school house was of logs, as was also the Hunt residence, and, as all other houses in that section; and, generally in all the old Oregon country up to that time. The floors were generally made with "punchoons." (You will not find that word in this application in some of the dictionaries.) But that is what a punchoon was in old Oregon—generally a split log, the split side up, and made smooth with an adze. Punchoon floors were often made very good substitutes for something more elegant. It depended largely on the workmanship. The best ones made good dancing floors. The Bits man finished his brief youthful career as a dancer on a punchoon floor.)

Continuing the Hunt story: "After his second marriage he left his farm (later known as the Henry Warren farm in the Waldo hills) and engaged in the hotel business. At one time he kept the Bennett house and later bought the Cooke hotel in North Salem, where he died, November, 1899, aged 77 years, of paralysis. He lived for one year at Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, and one or two years at Sublimity, Marion county. At both places he piled his trade of gunsmith and wagon maker.

He and his first wife Temperance are buried in the Warren cemetery in Marion county, Oregon, about 13 miles east of Salem, on his old farm. This cemetery is now called Mt. Hope. His children by his first wife Temperance Estep were as follows: Noah William, who died in childhood, aged 3 years; George Washington, who married Nancy Elizabeth Smith; John Abram, who married Mary Ellen Ammon; Jonathan Harrison, who married Lucinda Morley; Thomas Benton, who died in young manhood; James Tarkington, who married, first, Matilda Ammon; second, Anna Spray.

Hannah Humphreys, who married Samuel Goodwin. Mary Shotwell, who married George Ritchie. Temperance Estep, who married George John Downing." (George W. Hunt was the father of Mrs. Steeves.)

Under the heading, "Mr. Peter," Mrs. Steeves gives the following little true story in her book "One spring day in the late seventies an enterprising farmer was driving down Commercial street, Salem, Oregon, with his good family carriage and sleek horses, when he heard some one call out to him. He slackened his team and looked back to see a young chap climbing into the rear seat of the carriage. The farmer stopped his team and asked the young fellow what he wanted, but he only smiled broadly and settled himself more comfortably, answering in some foreign tongue the farmer could not understand. He was then politely asked to get out but he just kept on smiling and sat firmly in the seat. The farmer saw he was just a mere boy, only about 20, and appeared harmless, so he thought if it was a ride about town the lad wanted he would accommodate him and he drove about the city on his errands and when it was time to start on his way home he insisted on the young man getting out, but the fellow would not move. As they could not understand one word each other said, the situation was most trying as well as amusing. The farmer had a kind heart and a keen sense of humor and as he drove along home he wondered what the boy would do with his puzzling companion. His acres were broad and he thought possibly he could take care of him as a farm hand if the boy kept on "staying." The only thing he could find out about the boy on the way home was that he became quite a favorite with the young folks and developed into a very useful man on the farm and was able to tell his story. He had arrived in Salem from Denmark, almost penniless, and could not speak a word of English. He was disappointed in locating an acquaintance and he naturally felt very lonely, a stranger in a strange land. When he saw he was without money, he made up his mind to watch on the street corner for some prosperous looking farmer and just go home with him at all hazards; a wise idea.

"As the weeks rolled along, Peter learned to speak English, not, however, without a decided foreign accent, but in spite of that he became quite a favorite with the young folks and developed into a very useful man on the farm and was able to tell his story. He had arrived in Salem from Denmark, almost penniless, and could not speak a word of English. He was disappointed in locating an acquaintance and he naturally felt very lonely, a stranger in a strange land. When he saw he was without money, he made up his mind to watch on the street corner for some prosperous looking farmer and just go home with him at all hazards; a wise idea.

"He stayed with us for many years, and after he had saved some money he bought a farm near Salem, married a Danish widow and in time he became one of the prosperous farmers of that part of the country and a man well respected. This is the simple story of Peter Nelson Williamson, whom a great many folks will remember kindly."

On Tuesday, December 3, the state flax plant turned out 6230 pounds of fiber for the market; more than was turned out, up to

Pleurisy—Its Cause and Treatment

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

NATURE planned the body so that the heart and lungs might be protected against accident. By placing them deep in the chest cavity and remote from the outer world, these vital organs are rarely involved in accident. Even in disease they are reached only by fairly remote from the chest cavity.

The lungs are suspended within a space surrounded by chest-bone, ribs and back-bone. A closely fitting tissue, called the "pleura," covers and protects them. This same material lines the inside of the heavy cavity.

But in spite of Nature's every effort the lungs do not escape accident and disease. There is always the liability of trouble. The pleural membrane may be involved. When there is inflammation of this delicate tissue, it is called "pleurisy."

This disease may follow exposure to cold or wet, general weakness and a run-down condition. When it comes on certain symptoms are met. Chief of these is pain. The pain of pleurisy is really very terrible, a stabbing pain or a stitching pain somewhere between the chest-bone and the space under the arm.

But before the pain is noticed, there is likely to be a chill. Indeed, the condition generally begins with a chill. There is a fever, which runs to 101 or 103 degrees, or even more. Other symptoms are difficult breathing and a hard, dry cough. The ailment continues for a week or ten days.

As I view it, the first essential in caring for the patient is a well-ventilated room with plenty of fresh air and sunshine. The bed should be so placed that the patient has all their beneficial effects without a draft.

The doctor will place the patient in bed on the side which is affected. He is made comfortable by placing pillows at his back and under the painful side, so as to take the strain off his muscles. The position should be changed frequently, as in all other conditions affecting the lungs. Strapping the chest with adhesive plaster relieves the pain to some extent.

In the relief of every illness much depends on the diet. In this trouble

liquids or semi-solid food will be acceptable, but should be given as the doctor directs. The usual diet prescribed includes fruit juices, milk, beef juice, and plenty of water. As the patient grows better and begins to sit up, every effort should be made to guard him against exposure and overfatigue. It is well to sit up for only fifteen minutes the first day. The next day this may be increased to half an hour. Gradually the strength is restored and the patient goes about his affairs. It must be remembered that an attack of pleurisy means the victim was below par, or that he is susceptible to some unfriendly germ. To guard himself he must avoid everything that lessens his vitality. He must be careful to dress warmly, and to take every care in keeping his feet dry. His diet should be sim-



DR. COPELAND.

ple and nourishing. He must safeguard his health in all ways so that he may not have another set-to with this uncomfortable disease. A friendly talk with the doctor may prevent further trouble.

Answers to Health Queries

- MARY S. Q.—What should a girl weigh who is eighteen years old and five feet three and one-half inches tall?
A.—For her age and height she should weigh about 130 1/2 pounds.
- "A DAILY READER". Q.—Is getting contagious?
A.—What treatment do you advise?
A.—No.
- I.—Consult your doctor for the necessary medication.
- R. E. T. Q.—What do you advise for low blood pressure?
A.—Treatment should be outlined by your own doctor.
- M. K. Q.—Is peroxide a harmless bleach for the teeth?
A.—Yes.
- MRS. A. M. H. Q.—What do you advise for falling hair?
A.—Brush the hair daily and use a good tonic.
- G. E. Q.—Can anything be done for veins that show in the arms?
A.—No.
- H. Q.—How much should a girl of seventeen, five feet five and one-half inches tall weigh?
A.—She should weigh about 124 pounds.
- SUFFERER. Q.—What causes a red nose?
A.—May be due to poor circulation, indigestion and constipation, sometimes nasal catarrh is responsible.

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

Editor Statesman:

Regarding the Market Road controversy with special reference to the new one entering the Salem-Stayton-Mehama paved market road, may I be permitted to add a few words to the discussion. Usually I find myself in agreement with the suggestions in your paper and I feel confident that had your reporter made as many trips as I have over those

of violation. Also, it provides that any saloon keeper convicted a second time shall forfeit his license.

A good attendance marked the commercial club meeting, when establishment of a Farmers' Co-operative telephone company among the farmers near Salem was discussed. Interests of the Bell Telephone company were looked after by W. H. Dancy, who said if farmers would build their own line his company would maintain the service at \$6 per year. A committee of P. W. Spencer, L. M. Gilbert and Gid Sherwood was appointed to encourage the establishment of rural lines.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

Dec. 20, 1904

A bill for an ordinance providing for regulations of saloons in this city was introduced at the session of the city council. Provisions of the bill prohibit opening of saloons on Sunday, sale of liquors to minors, ex-convicts, intoxicated persons and carries with it the usual punishment in case

You remember Goliath

DON'T overlook the smaller advertisements in this paper. Look them over. The message which an advertisement conveys is vastly more important than the mere size of the space it fills. Some of the biggest values are often described in type no larger than ordinary news-print.

The safest method is to read all the advertisements, large and small. Experience proves that it is time well spent. The more time you spend in preparation for shopping, the less actual time you will have to be on your feet in the stores.

Read the advertisements in this paper and you will know in advance just what to buy, where to buy it, and how much you will have to pay for it. You will conserve your own energy and that of the salespeople whose job it is to wait upon you. Preshopping in the advertising columns is simply common sense.

If you have been skipping the little advertisements in this paper, decide now that you will give them a hearing after this. It will be as much to your advantage as it will be to the advantage of the merchant or manufacturer whose name is signed to the advertisement.

Referring again to size, there's a little boy in the movies whose salary makes that of many a man look like petty cash.