

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."
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"If This Be Treason"

THE Capital-Journal seems to have a perfectly ludicrous "Corvallis-complex" of some kind. By making large and false assumptions it asserts that The Statesman is opposed to the North Santiam highway; and by bolstering up such an assertion attributes as a motive the fact that the present editor of The Statesman formerly resided in Corvallis. Well, the South Santiam has always been the pet project of Albany, not of Corvallis; so far as we know Corvallis has taken no part in the matter. The fact is that The Statesman is not opposing the North Santiam project. Respecting the alternate routes proposed, Mr. Hendricks, the former editor, contended that both should and would be built. The present editor shares that view. In his earliest comment on the matter last spring he wrote:

"How soon it (the South Santiam road) should be built and whether it should precede or follow the North Santiam project ought well to be left to the forest service or the federal road bureau which will be called on to spend the bulk of the money."

The Santiam road controversy narrows down to this, not whether one or the other of the North and South routes shall be built, but which route shall be built first. Whichever road is completed first there will remain only a comparatively small link to tie in the completed road over the mountains with the alternate route. Eventually that link would be built.

Now on this question of which route shall be built first, The Statesman has brains enough to see that there are two sides; and honesty enough to admit the fact. Were the situation being considered "de novo", at the beginning, we think there would be no question which route would be selected, and that would be the North Santiam because it offers a much easier grade; a shorter mileage and terminates at this end farther down from the western terminus of the McKenzie highway.

But the contention of Albany and Linn county, which must be considered, is that the situation is not back at the beginning of the state program of road work. Instead the South Santiam route has been part of the state highway system since 1917, and because of that Linn county has co-operated with the state and the forest service in expending large sums of money in building this road to a point seven miles above Cascadia. Their claim now is that the state and the forest service should keep faith with them and complete their route.

This decision rests with the forest service. If the forest service decides to continue its appropriations on the South Santiam, then that route will be completed first. If on the other hand, the forest service decides to favor the North Santiam route (and there are some indications that it will) then this construction can proceed with the federal and Marion county funds; leaving to the South Santiam the state and Linn county appropriations. In any event the decision must be made by the forest service and not by the newspapers or county courts of the competing towns.

The big thing is to BUILD THE ROAD. The advantages of the Santiam highway by either route as compared with the McKenzie in offering a near year-round road across the mountains justify pressing the forest service for an early decision and for early allotment of funds for the work.

This road is not just a local affair for Marion or Linn county. It is an important trunk highway serving a vast area. Eastern Oregon for instance should be heard on the choice of its location. Salem and Marion county stand to be richly benefited by the road even if it should go up the South Santiam. We repeat, the main thing is to get the debate over with and the road graders started.

Exploiting High School Students.

THESE high school conferences which the colleges and universities have seem of very questionable virtue. They are expensive to the institutions putting them on and to the students who attend. They no doubt give a view of the glamor of college or university life. Playing upon the enthusiasm of young life, they induce high school students to go on to college who might be better off out at work.

In addition these affairs seem to be advance campaigns for the fall rushing season. The Oregon Emerald tells tales out of school when it comments on the tactics used in rival frats robbing the preppers from the frat they were assigned to. It says:

"Discontent and hard feelings arise each year over housing problems during high school conferences. Rivalry between fraternities and personal friendships between university and prep school students are the mainstays in the system of abuses which bring about this dissatisfaction among the houses.

"To start out with, the high school guests are assigned to stay at fraternities according to the group's ability to accommodate them, the number appearing and the severity of a house.

By the time all visitors have registered and been escorted to houses where they will stay, it will be found that probably less than half have gone to the fraternity where they were assigned.

"Interested parties in other Greek letter organizations are always actively engaged in 'stealing' the outstanding men from some other house, friends pick out friends among the visitors and spirit them away to their own group instead of going to the assigned lodging."

We very much fear in many of these high school and youth conferences that the young people are exploited to no good end.

Tainted Money

A WOMAN back in New York got a legal separation from her husband and a weekly allowance of \$100. She testified that he had served as federal prohibition administrator and amassed a fortune of \$500,000 in his four-year term. He finally left with the boast that he could make more money working against the government service than in it.

It is just such conditions which help to discredit prohibition. And it is precisely this sort of problem that the country has to face in making prohibition effective. Prohibition has added to the temptations of public officers, and some of them, too many of them, yield to the bait of big money.

It is this situation we believe which Senator Borah was denouncing. While in any large staff there will be men who go wrong, we believe that a better morale in the prohibition unit from top to bottom would fortify the integrity of the individual officials. We believe that President Hoover is sincerely desirous of establishing that morale; and that public opinion should rally to his support in the big effort.

Webster make poor snowshoes.

THE FLIRT



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Water and power questions:

There was discussed in this column, yesterday, the proposition of C. H. Sholes, a Los Angeles engineer, who suggests that his city might get a supply of water equal to the present volume flowing into its mains by going to the Coast Range in Oregon and taking it at a 1200 foot elevation; and that thus a gravity flow could be had, with less than 40 miles of tunneling; conveying the stream through a pipe line 750 to 800 miles long.

Mr. Sholes thinks this would be cheaper for Los Angeles than to lift that amount of water at the proposed Boulder dam site by pumping to an elevation sufficient to get a gravity flow to Los Angeles from there, through a pipe line.

The present pipe line of Los Angeles, supposed to be large enough to carry the water supply for a city of 2,000,000 people, is at this time carrying about 400 million feet of water. It is delivering to the city of Los Angeles about 160,000,000 gallons of water a day, and supplying it at 13 cents for 750 gallons, against the average in 183 of America's largest cities of 18 cents. Also, Los Angeles is generating in five plants along the aqueduct (pipe line mostly) about 150,000 horsepower of energy, which is being sold to the people of Los Angeles at rates lower than any comparable city. As a Christmas present, in December the rates for electric power were reduced, so that the people of Los Angeles will benefit to the tune of \$1,200,000 in annual savings.

The whole system is self sustaining, though the total cost has been more than \$190,000,000; and there have been net earnings of over \$24,000,000 in the 12 years since it has been in full operation.

The reader gets an idea of the size of Los Angeles when he is told that about 20,000 city employees report to the new 28

story city hall building; about 5,000 to the water and light and power building, and there are about 5000 in the forces of the port at what was San Pedro before it was taken into the city limits of greater Los Angeles. That is, there are about 30,000 people on the payrolls of Los Angeles.

The present 4000 second foot of water can be increased to about 5000 second foot, by acquiring new water right sources, along the pipe line and beyond it, and in the same manner the power can be increased in larger proportion than the water. The reason is that private rights that now interfere with power development would be taken over, along with the rights to use the larger volume of water.

The engineers say the pipe line would carry the larger volume, and present storage facilities would not have to be increased. One large storage reservoir, has never had a drop of water in it; because not an additional drop could be had. The engineers also say that with the additional 1000 feet of water, there will be enough for a city of 2,500,000 people, providing—

Providing what? Providing there are normal seasons, with the average amount of snow and rain. Aye, there's the rub. A few years ago (1823, as the writer remembers), Los Angeles came within nine days of an absolute water famine, after a long dry spell. The stored water came within nine days of running out!—and then it rained. That was a narrow squeak. A man who knows a good deal about water supply told the Bits man an hour before these lines were written that Los Angeles, nor any other southern California city, should not get a single additional man or woman, till more water is provided. He said the present population is the limit of safety.

The additional 1000 second foot of water is all Los Angeles can get from her water shed, for love or money. And the getting of

that will cost a lot of money and take a lot of legal red tape. Water rights are water rights in California, whether in rivers or wells. This situation is an inheritance from the riparian right battles of the mining days, made more water tight and fool proof by the needs of the thirty lands for irrigation for crops, without which a great part of California would be a desert. Private and public rights clash all along the way. There will be battles till the end of the chapter, as long as the present state of society exists.

The reason the engineers recommend the lift by pumping from the proposed site of the Boulder dam is that without pumping there would have to be a tunnel built nearly all the way, even under the desert low lands, from the Black Canyon dam site. This is 270 miles from Los Angeles, by the pipe line route that would be used with the lift by pumping.

There are other dam sites, lower down the Colorado river, however, that might be used and that would give a gravity flow with a moderate amount of tunneling—

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

The Oregon Statesman, Salem, Oregon.

Kind Sirs:—

My attention has been called to a slight misrepresentation in your published report of the Prohibition Anniversary meeting in the First Methodist church on last Sunday evening. I believe that all who were present at the meeting will agree that the purpose of my quoting some figures was not "to show that there is more drinking" but to show how unreasonable it is to claim that there is a greater consumption of intoxicating liquor today than there was before national prohibition went into effect.

According to the government report, America consumed in the year 1917 two billion gallons of liquor, or a little less than twenty gallons each. There is no way of knowing how much was consumed in the year 1929, but on the same ration the total consumption should be about two billion, four hundred million gal-

but these would make necessary a pipe line 750 to 800 miles long, which the engineers say would be prohibitive, for the present generation; thought the engineers say the longer route might be found feasible at some future time. The lift will be partly compensated for by the larger amount of power that would result, to be generated along the pipe line.

The Boulder dam water that would be available for the Los Angeles metropolitan area would be 1500 second feet. That is, it would be nearly four times as large a supply as Los Angeles has now, from the Owens river project. The Black Canyon dam would be 670 feet high.

Primarily, the states of California, Nevada and Arizona are interested in this project to store the waters of the Colorado river, and make them available for use where needed. But secondarily Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana are concerned, because in all those states there is water or flowing into the Colorado river. There is no objection to the present proposition from any of the seven states, excepting from Arizona. The ruling powers of that state are resisting the carrying out of the project, setting up all sorts of claims concerning the injuries that would be worked to the interests of their commonwealth.

So there is no telling how long the wait will be upon the full consummation of the Boulder dam project. Arizona may hold it up in the court for a long time—possibly for 10 or 15 years.

Is it any wonder that a Los Angeles proposes to find out if Oregon can spare a water supply to eke out what the metropolis of the southland is seeking, and must have from some source if much further growth is to be expected, any more or can with safety be taken on?

ons. That would provide every man, woman and child in the 120 million population about twenty gallons each. Was that amount consumed?

It is pointed out that such a consumption of liquor would mean that every automobile in America would have an average of 100 gallons in it at some time during the year, and placed in a line, eight feet apart, would make a line of cars of over 136,000 miles in length or 45 lines of them stretched across the continent. Such a volume of consumption is unthinkable. There were probably some trucks and autos from Canada and Mexico which had that amount and more in them, but there were countless thousands of autos in America that had none at all. And to claim that there is a larger amount of liquor used today than before national prohibition is beyond all reason and truth. When one can spend a month travelling from coast to coast and witness only one case of intoxication, as Mr. Sisson stated he did, it is safe to say that drinking today is not one-thousandth part of what it was when the distilleries and breweries poured forth their rivers of booze and freight trains unloaded their wares into warehouse on the sidings and 170,000 licensed saloons in America, besides the blind-pigs, speak-easies, holes-in-the-walls, whiskey drug stores and bootleggers dispensed the poison to the public. I firmly believe with Irving Fisher that Prohibition at its worst is infinitely better than no prohibition at all.

Thanking you for this correction, I beg to remain, very respectfully yours,
FRED C. TAYLOR, Pastor
First Methodist Church.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

January 16, 1905

One of the season's brilliant social affairs was held when Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Ottenheimer entertained a large number of friends at the army in the city hall. Prof. Willis E. McElroy's orchestra played.

Officers elected and appointed of Chemeketa Lodge No. 1, and Olive Lodge No. 18 and the Rebekahs held joint installation in the Odd Fellows temple last night.

Dr. W. H. Darby, a new dentist in the city, has located in the Gray building.

The drinking cups for the Breyman fountain have finally arrived and will soon serve the thirsty public.

"500" Played by Lodge at Hubbard

HUBBARD, January 15.—The attendance at the Knights of Pythias card party at the Pythian hall Saturday night was below the average on account of the weather conditions.

Eight tables of "500" were in play with high honors won by Mrs. Nera McKenzie and Lester Will and second honors by Mr. and Mrs. Aron Jesse.

Seek Cause of Chronic Headache

Self-Poisoning Usually to Blame for This Common Symptom, Says Authority

By R. S. COPELAND, M. D.
U. S. Senator from New York.
Former Commissioner of Health,
New York City.

ONE of the most common causes of headache, high blood pressure and many other ills is auto-intoxication. This term "auto-intoxication" means a self poisoning by the waste products that are absorbed into the system instead of being properly thrown off by the body.

How unthinking we are when we over-indulge in food, and at the same time, to make matters worse, we do not indulge at all in bodily exercise. Thousands there are who go on day after day in the same old way and they suffer immeasurably from all sorts of ills.

The places where poisons may develop are legion. It may be said in general that an accumulation of pus, no matter where, may cause symptoms of poisoning.

The teeth or tonsils may be abscessed. An accumulation of pus in the sinuses, a running ear, a chronic ulcer anywhere may be the seat of the poisons which destroy the health. The intestinal tract is the most likely place for this trouble.

Constipation is often the first warning that the digestive organs are causing a slow poisoning in the system. There may be headache, dizziness, distress and heartburn, pains in the joints, and more or less mental depression.

Auto-intoxication is a very common cause of high blood-pressure and hardening of the arteries. To get rid of these symptoms you must clear up the center of the trouble in the body, wherever it may be. The abscesses must be drained and healed. The constipation or other trouble must be overcome.

After all, you cannot be well if you are constantly bombarded by the poisons of self-contamination. The body has an almost unlimited capacity to adjust itself to new conditions, and there is an almost unlimited capacity for rebuilding and repairing a badly damaged constitution. You may overcome some of the effects of sins against the body, and can gather new health if you return to a natural way of living.

The men made the coffee and served the refreshments which consisted of sandwiches, cake and coffee.

Julius Stauffer, Aron Jesse and Frank Thompson were members of the arrangement committee. The committee was assisted by the wives of the lodge members.

The pace-setters

KEEPING-UP-WITH-THE-JONESES is no more vagary of the cartooner. It is an actual condition in every city, town, village and hamlet of this great country.

There is a Jones in every locality to set the pace. But the average Jones is not a rich man—far from it. He has a good job, he dresses well, he is a good talker and splendid company. Jones is always the gentleman, welcomed at business conventions, public dinners and social gatherings alike. Mrs. Jones is envied as a successful hostess. Every woman in her set, and out of it, seeks bids to her bridge parties and other social functions. Their home is cozy, tastefully furnished and provided with most of the modern conveniences.

"How do they do it?" ask the neighbors. "We have as much money as they. Socially we are their equals." But without seeming to try, without putting on any "dog," the Joneses set the pace just the same. They have learned from reading advertisements how to have many desirable things at little cost. They keep up to date on almost everything—just reading advertisements.

Keeping-up-with-the-Joneses is a comparatively easy matter—other things being equal. Read the advertisements regularly. Study them. Remember what you learn. Then, when you are in the market for anything, you will know, just as they do, what kind to buy. Soon you'll find yourself saving money, yet having more than you ever had. You'll find folks wondering how you do it. Oh, yes! It's fairly easy, if you make the most of your opportunities.

Advertisements are opportunities . . . study them to your own advantage

47 Years' Practice Taught Dr. Caldwell

Many things about Men and Women



DR. CALDWELL loved people.

He studied the habits of his patients and tried to improve their ways of living. His observations over a long period of time convinced him many people were ruining their health by a careless choice of laxatives. Then he determined to write a prescription which would get at the cause of constipation and correct it quickly and safely.

How successful his efforts were is best shown by the fact that the prescription he wrote back in 1885 has become the world's most popular laxative! He prescribed a mixture of herbs and other pure ingredients now known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, in thousands of cases where bad breath, coated tongue, gas, headaches, biliousness, and lack of appetite, or energy showed him that the bowels

of men, women or children were sluggish. It proved successful in the most obstinate cases. So men liked it. Old folks liked it because it never gripped. Children liked its pleasant taste. And everybody is pleased with the gentle way it accomplishes its purpose.

By 1888, the demand for this laxative was so great that the doctor permitted it to be bottled and sold by drugstores. Today you can obtain Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin from any drugstore in the world.

DR. W. B. CALDWELL'S
SYRUP PEPSIN
A Doctor's Family Laxative