

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."
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The London Conference Opens

TODAY the London conference begins in an atmosphere of hope tinged with doubt. The hope is that there may be cordial agreement among the powers of earth looking toward the actual reduction of competitive armaments. The doubt is that the ambitions or false fears of states may resolve the conference into an unhappy deadlock. Opened with the pomp of royal presence, its preliminaries well threshed over in advance discussions between heads of governments, the conference itself must evolve the formulas which will satisfy the conflicting demands and reconcile hostile attitudes.

It is singular that so much of the expression has been in terms of "demands" for additional armaments. Theoretically one might expect the nations to come forward with delight to be able to throw off their backs the load of costly shipbuilding. Instead the powers speak of making "sacrifices," these sacrifices being a limitation on their privilege to let fleets and armies absorb such a large proportion of their budgets. We had thought the sacrifices were the other way, in the heavy taxation to maintain vast floating armaments.

Perhaps it would be well to sketch briefly the background of this conference. The treaty embracing the league of nations expressed a pious hope that steps toward limitation of armaments might be undertaken. This was in that flush of faith that the great war might be really a "war to end war." Acting independently President Harding invited four great powers, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy to send delegates to meet with American representatives in a conference at Washington. There on Nov. 13, 1921, Secretary of State Hughes electrified the world by his proposals for naval parity between England and the United States, and definite steps for a truce in battleship construction. This Washington conference was fruitful of results. A ratio of 5:5:3:1.75 was worked out, the five representing parity between the United States and Britain, the three the relative standing of Japan, and the 1.75 the position of France and Italy. The size and number of battleships were restricted. The proposal to abandon the submarine was defeated through French opposition.

The Geneva conference in 1927, called by President Coolidge, proved a failure. The clash was over the types of cruisers to be authorized. Great Britain wanted a fleet of many small cruisers, able to police the sea lanes. The United States wanted cruisers up to 10,000 tons displacement, preferring the larger type because she possesses no naval bases over the world as does Britain. The United States would have placed the limit on the total tonnage of the cruiser fleet, while Britain would limit also the size of the individual vessels, and particularly the number of cruisers of the large size. The cause for the breakdown of this conference was specified as the presence of too many fighting navy men on the delegations—too many "admirals." Then the Shearers, pernicious lobbyists for private interests, greedy for ship and munitions contracts, played no little part in confounding the conference delegates.

Now the London conference begins. Extreme pains have been taken that this does not prove abortive. Premier MacDonald has visited President Hoover. Ambassador Dawes has held many conferences with British officials and has conferred directly with Mr. Hoover. The Japanese delegates spent some days in Washington en route to London. It is reasonable to conclude from the temper and obvious desires of Hoover and MacDonald that an agreement between these two English-speaking countries may not be difficult. The attitude of France and Italy is disconcerting. France reiterates her reliance on the submarine. Italy seeks a place in the sun. Even Japan pleads that her ratio be raised to 10:10:7.

The issues of the conference are of vast moment. The nations have now reached a point where the lip-service of the Kellogg Pact is to be tested. The future of the effort toward international accord hinges on the decisions of this conference. Failure to make an agreement would be calamitous. It would unleash the dogs of war and result in the resumption of the mad race for naval supremacy whose end would culminate in some new Sarajevo. It would wreck the immediate hopes of those who have faith that ultimately vehicles of international justice may displace the implements of war. The great care which has been taken in advance preparations indicates that the leaders of state realize the gravity of this conference, and that they dare not let it fail. But back of the firm resolve of presidents and premiers must be the compelling force of public opinion, mobilized for once on the side of a conquest of peace.

Styles for (Dead) Men

THE world has been told many times how the body of Lenin was preserved and through very skillful embalming his face retains its natural features with fidelity so that his glass enclosed coffin becomes the mecca of thousands of pilgrims of communism. But Caruso seems to have fared equally well in the matter of choosing his embalmers, though it is not reported that his remains are open to public view. The Living Age records the following regarding the body of the great tenor:

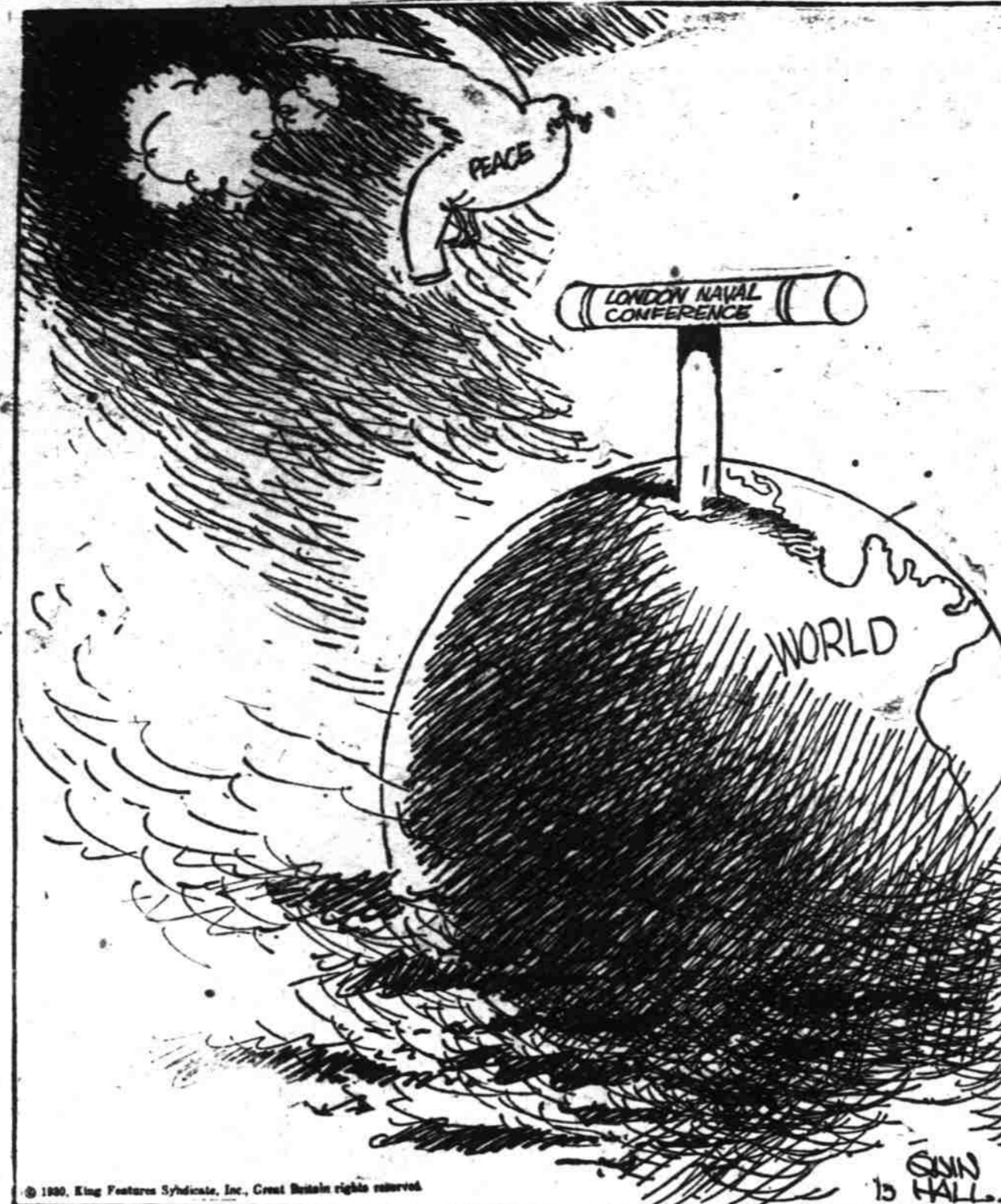
"While passing through Paris recently, Tito Schipa, the renowned Italian tenor, told how Caruso's memory is being kept green by a select group of friends who dress the embalmed body of the great singer in a new suit of clothes every three years. This strange yet touching ceremony occurs in the Pozzigo Rale Cemetery in Naples, where the body lies in a state of perfect preservation, its complexion as fresh as it was in real life. Nobody has explained authoritatively the origin of this rite, but the assumption seems to be that Caruso thought his memory would surely be kept alive if his clothes were kept up to date and, for that reason, the new clothes embody always whatever material, color and cut are most popular at the moment. Signor Schipa reports that the body is now dressed in a frock coat and looks very well indeed."

The "Fretta" staff Bladmannafelagins" of Reykavik, Iceland, has joined the United Press. Lord, it's newspapers like that which Ed. Brodie will have to read when he goes to Finland.

"How do cats purr?" asks the Oregonian. We'll make one guess, they fall asleep reading the editorial page of the Oregonian.

Doc Spears has signed the \$11,500 contract for coaching at the U. of O. Now if he has signed the pledge too, his success at Eugene ought to be assured.

SOMETHING TO CLING TO



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BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Homeward bound:

When this is printed, the Bits man will be on his way home; in San Francisco for a stop over Tuesday, with perhaps a day or part of a day in Sacramento.

Just a few more words about the water situation in California. In the week up to Saturday, Jan. 11, about four and a half inches of rain fell at Los Angeles—the first, excepting a trace, since June of last year. Lest the citizens of Los Angeles get reckless, Chief Engineer Van Norman of the municipal water bureau warns them in the Times of Monday, the 13th: "We must not only prevent wasting of the water we have, but must go far afield to develop new resources. We must not lose sight of the fact that we are living in a semi arid region and must do all we possibly can to acquire more water bearing lands and tap regions that will supply us until Colorado river water is made available. We must conserve and put to its highest use every drop of water that falls in this portion of the state."

"Unfortunately the average rainfall in California is only 15-24 inches. Thus, it readily may be understood that if we get even our normal rainfall we still shall fall far short of our consumptive use... A normal fall of moisture is far short of the amount consumed by Los Angeles. On an average from two to five feet of water are used locally. Estimates show that in one city block an amount of water 86 feet deep is used in the period of a year! If we could save every drop of water that comes to us naturally we would not have enough to meet our present needs—much less meet future requirements. The earnest request of the water bureau is that every citizen continue to prevent waste of water and lend earnest support to the city in its effort to develop additional sources."

After reading the above, from the highest authority, look on this picture: The Bits man heard a lady from the east, spending her money and time on a winter vacation, tell the Savoy hotel clerk: "Well, I don't like your California weather! I thought you had eternal sunshine down here, and I have hardly seen the sun for a week and I dare not go on the streets without an umbrella and overshoes!"

Boulder dam, when completed, will be constructed between black granite walls 1800 feet deep. It will be 550 feet high. It will create a reservoir with two great arms, the longest extending upstream more than 80 miles. At its widest place this reservoir will reach approximately 30 miles from cliff to cliff; it will take its place as one of the major fresh water lakes in the United States. It will be capable of holding the entire flow of the Colorado river for a year and a half. Its capacity will be 26,000,000 acre feet—enough water to cover 26,000,000 acres one foot deep. It will be greater than all the large reservoirs in the United States combined, with the Gatun lake in the Panama canal thrown in for good measure.

While the government of the United States proposes to build the dam, and the irrigation canal for the Imperial valley district, the whole sum will be repaid in time, with interest, by the users of the water for irrigation and domestic purposes, and the users of the power, for lighting and the driving of machinery. Los Angeles will, of course, be obliged to build her own pipe line and her power plants and transmission lines. These, a friend of the writer says, are estimated to cost about

\$300,000,000. The Colorado river aqueduct will be, by far, the largest domestic water supply system in the world. It will be capable of delivering a billion gallons of water a day; enough to meet the domestic needs of 7,500,000 people. The water will have to be raised 1400 feet by pumping to the intake above the dam. The storing of the water behind the proposed Boulder dam will, of course, prevent the possibility of a deficient supply for the Imperial valley farmers during low water seasons, from which they have suffered in the past.

The carrying out of this great project would, without doubt, create a boom in Los Angeles. It would perhaps "make the rich richer and the poor poorer," though it could scarcely accomplish the latter, because thousands of them are now about as poor as the same being true of all the cities around for scores of miles. But this friend thinks Los Angeles will catch up on building occupants, as she has done many times after booms.

However this may be, there were 29 limit height new buildings being definitely planned the first of this year, to say nothing of more still in the prospect stages. A limit height building in Los Angeles is 150 feet high. It may have 15 floors; mostly they are 12 to 14. Flat houses, parapets, and poles may be built above but no rentable floor space. Only one building is higher: the new city hall, with 28 stories. This height limitation does not apply to manufacturing buildings outside of the restricted districts, where showings can be made of their necessity, and permission obtained.

This makes a better looking city than one with no height limit; it spreads the congested districts out wider—and it is safer in case of an earthquake; the latter reason, however, is not mentioned by a good Angeleno.

Getting back to water again. There will be enough for Los Angeles for a long, long time, when the 100 second feet are added to the present project, and the 1500 second feet supply comes from the Colorado river.

But there will not be enough for the farming and trucking districts of California, unless some engineer wiser than any now known is developed, or some one finds a way to get ocean water freed from salt onto the land at a rate that those who cultivate the soil can stand.

Until that time, if you live anywhere out of Oregon and are thinking of going to California to do any kind of farming—don't go. Come to Oregon. There is plenty of water here, and will be as long as you live.

A Foolish Fear!

Dr. Copeland's Health Message Today

Nose-Bleed a Common Symptom, Usually Due to Local Causes, and Should Not Cause Worry, Says Authority, Suggesting Treatment.

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

MANY persons worry over nosebleeds. They seem to think it means high blood pressure, "congestion of the brain," weakened blood vessels, cancer and goodness knows what other terrible things.



DR. COPELAND

What lots of things there are to worry over! There seems born in the soul of each of us the fear of death. We are taught that the blood is the very life of the body. If this precious fluid begins to run away, if nothing else happens, certainly there oozes out with it the bravery we ordinarily possess.

This is a foolish fear and unworthy of us. Besides, fear sets the heart beating strongly and this in turn increases the bleeding. You see the heart is influenced by our emotions. The sight of blood is apt to depress the heart action, or else the fear stimulates and excites it.

There are many forms of bleeding. Nosebleed is the commonest. It may result from injury, from local disease, or from some systemic disturbance. Certain diseases of the kidneys, liver, lungs and heart produce congestion and may cause nosebleed. Some acute fevers have bleeding from the nose as one of the symptoms. Measles, influenza, pneumonia, diphtheria, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and especially typhoid fever are such diseases. Anemia, and other conditions where the blood quality is reduced may have nosebleed as one of the complications.

A blow on the nose, and catarrh, when there is ulceration within the nose, are common causes of nosebleed. Almost everybody has more or less catarrh. This is due in many cases to carelessness of the average individual regarding the common cold and its sequelae.

Repeated colds are followed by chronic inflammation of the tissues of the nose. Constant blowing and fussing with the nose result in broken tissues inside that organ. There is a little raw spot. Mucus collects on this spot, hardens and forms an annoying crust. The crust comes off before the ulcer is healed

and this may be the beginning of obstinate trouble. In another case there might be what is best described as an enlarged and easily broken blood vessel. In blowing the nose there may be a gush of blood.

But let me make clear to you that nosebleed is almost always founded on some local disturbance, easily accounted for and corrected. Go to your doctor or a nose specialist. He will give you a little treatment and the trouble will probably disappear. If you are at home where you have access to home remedies, you may use any one of several simple remedies in treatment of nosebleed. Cold applications are recommended. They

may be used on the neck or over the nose. Sometimes putting the feet in hot water will force the blood away from the head and thus assist in controlling the bleeding. Finching the nose between the thumb and finger will sometimes put enough pressure on the bleeding point to control the hemorrhage.

Tannic acid dissolved in water may be applied on cotton. The patient clears the nose by blowing out the clots of blood and a cotton tampon is then pushed into the nasal passage. Peroxide of hydrogen is also a satisfactory agent for controlling bleeding, and one of the best things is adrenalin chloride. This is a solution which is found in many houses and is a marked astringent.

Do not be frightened. Keep cool no not worry, and doubtless everything will be all right after waiting a short time.

Answers to Health Queries
IRENE S. Q.—What causes tightness and stiffness in the knees?
A.—This may be due to arthritis.

A. M. B. Q.—What causes bad breath?
A.—May be due to decayed teeth, indigestion, nasal catarrh or constipation.

MARY C. Q. Q.—What should a girl of fourteen, five feet two inches tall weigh?
A.—Is it harmful to get a severe coat of tan if it does not blister?
A.—She should weigh about 110 pounds.

A.—No.

ANNE K. Q.—What causes a sweet copperish taste in the mouth?
A.—This may be due to auto-intoxication.

MRS. C. E. M. Q.—What do you advise for my five-year-old son who is flatfooted?
A.—I would suggest that you take him to an orthopedist who will advise the proper fitting arch supports necessary to correct this condition.

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Yesterdays..

... Of Old Oregon

Town Talks from the Statesman Our Fathers Read

January 21, 1905

The House heard a brisk debate in which Smith (Josephine) of the minority offered a lively show in defending a bill providing for filling with the secretary of state proposed legislation. Smith's debate took place with Linticum, a member of the judiciary committee, as is Smith.

House bill No. 1, introduced by R. E. Lee Steiner, virtually removes all objections and obstacles in way of reclamation of over 300,000 acres of swamp and arid land in Klamath county. It is estimated this project, when carried through to successful completion, will create homes for 30,000 families.

Mme. Eugenia Mantell, famous prima donna who heads her own operatic company, will appear at the Grand opera house here January 23.

Dr. F. E. Smith has bought from Mrs. Jennie G. Kyle the home on Court street opposite the capitol, that was built by Frank E. Hodkin and occupied so long by Judge F. A. Moore.

LUMBER INDUSTRY HARD HIT BY STORM

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 20. (AP)—Officials of the West Coast Lumbermen's association here today estimated the lumber industry of the Pacific northwest Douglas fir region, which was slowly reviving production following a month of greatly reduced cutting, in January has been held to 20 per cent of normal capacity because of heavy snow and continued freezing weather.

Mills and logging camps in the fir districts, it was pointed out, are constructed to be operated through a winter of rainy weather and most of them cannot be run successfully during heavy snow or extreme cold weather.

Stewart H. Holbrook, editor of the Four L News, who returned today from a tour of the fir district of western Washington, declared the Grays Harbor area is among the districts hardest hit by weather conditions. Only three mills were operating there while logging operations were almost completely at a standstill, Holbrook said. A few mills in the Puget Sound district are operating but most of the large plants are idle.

All Portland mills have been shut down for three and four days because of ice. Mills along the Columbia river in Oregon and Washington are similarly handicapped.

FARROT FEVER FEARED
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP)—Federal health authorities conferred today to consider means of reinforcing measures taken thus far to prevent further spread of the rare disease, parrot's fever.

Behold the stranger!

A STRANGER moves to your neighborhood. You observe him tolerantly, but with no immediate display of interest. You are an established resident, getting along very nicely before he came.

But you do not avoid him. For reasons not entirely unselfish you wait for him to reveal himself. Possibly he may add something to your social and business life. Possibly he will take a highly respected place in the community. He may even become one of your intimates. It is up to him.

So you note his manners, talk with him, and form an opinion. If he comes up to your requirements, you accept him, and often he proves a welcome addition to your group of friends.

It is with exactly the same attitude that the intelligent newspaper reader regards the advertisements of products new to him. These strangers may add something to his civilized enjoyment. They may contribute to his comfort, safety—even his success. In many ways they may prove valuable. Certainly it is wise to give them careful consideration.

Read the advertisements in the daily newspapers. They may be the means of introducing you to products that will take important places in your life. And every day they will give you information that enables you to buy intelligently and make your money go farther.