

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Ave."  
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### Insinuation in Lieu of Argument

THREE column advertisement from the water company on the editorial page of the Statesman Thursday morning along with a two-column editorial rallying to the water company's defense maybe explains a lot of things.—Slips in Capital Journal.

O no it doesn't. This is a vicious insinuation that the editorial influence of the Statesman is for sale for a twenty dollar ad. The Statesman doesn't have to peddle its editorial support for a stipend. Its editor has no such venal conception of the ethics of journalism. In the instant case the editor did not know there was any ad from the water company until he picked up the paper at home and saw it.

The Capital Journal has long essayed the role of town bully and village scold. The Statesman called it on its sham battle of razing the water company for rendering estimated bills when snow and cold made impractical the reading of meters. In lieu of argument its columnist thus resorts to false insinuations.

To date The Statesman is alone in committing itself definitely in favor of municipal ownership of the water system. The Capital Journal relies on razing, obstruction, and abuse.

### Authorities Fail to Agree

IT seems that Salem isn't the only city that has a complaint about the weather records which the weather bureau accepts from local observers. Over in the Yakima valley the towns are wondering why they should be so much colder than Yakima and attribute it to the fact that Yakima, like Portland, et al., keeps its thermometer on top of a building down town. But while the weather forecaster at Portland tells Salem that the proper place for thermometers is out at an airport where they get the benefit of all free breezes, the Yakima Republic comforts the other valley towns with the assertion that the weather bureau prefers to put thermometers on top of buildings so they will not be affected by ground temperatures.

We don't know just which position is correct; but the weather bureau ought not to have one practice in the Yakima valley and another in the Willamette valley. If the recording instruments ought to be put out at the airport, okay, but put Portland's out on Swan island, and so forth. Here is what the Yakima Republic has to comment on the weather reporting in the Yakima valley:

"The Toppensish Review would have it generally understood that a reason why there is so much difference between minimum temperatures here and at other points in the valley is that the official thermometer here is on top of a nice, warm building, while elsewhere it is down on the ground. Hoping thereby to relieve the uneasy condition of our contemporary in connection with the water, we will say that weather stations must everywhere be put up in the air if possible, not in order to provide an unfair report, but to avoid ground temperatures which may fluctuate on account of ground conditions which usually would do more to make temperature readings inaccurate than the influence of a building below. Here the variations between the ground and the weather station do not regularly run as great as the Review advertises, but sometimes may run to four or five degrees. On the first cold night the difference between the official thermometers of Yakima and Toppensish was but one degree—a difference so slight that it need not be accounted for by extensive explanation. The Yakima station is not the only one placed on a building in this valley, and all of the reports from Seattle, Portland and Spokane are readings of thermometers on buildings. Two or three times a year the Republic mentions the location of the official thermometer so that its readers in town may possibly account for variations between it and their own instruments purchased often with a guaranty of accuracy. Probably the range in temperatures reported up and down the valley would be almost as wide either in summer or winter, if all the thermometers were on buildings."

### Scenery in the East

WESTERNERS are proud of the scenery which the great Pacific coast region possesses. From Pike's Peak to the Golden Gate and from Glacier Park to the Yosemite there is such a wealth of scenic grandeur that we westerners may be excused for concluding that all of natural wonder and beauty and majesty are located west of the Mississippi valley. But there are other beauty spots scattered over the United States as those who have traveled over it or read about it well know.

There is the coast of Maine, rugged, wild; the verdant mountains of Vermont; Watkins glen and Niagara falls in New York. We recall too crossing the Alleghenies by moonlight over the old Cumberland road in Maryland. The mountain regions of Virginia and Kentucky have many points of scenic appeal.

Recently there has just been created the first great national park east of the Mississippi, the "Great Smokies." North Carolina and Tennessee have donated to the federal government 150,000 acres of forest land about Great Smoky mountain and it is hoped to enlarge this area into a park of 700,000 acres. This region is described as "the grandest wooded mountain region in the east, unrivaled in the variety of its forestation and the richness of its flora." As it is only 600 miles from New York and from New Orleans it is located where it is easily accessible to the great masses of people.

The west rejoices at this development in the east. Knowing full well the virtue of these parks as recreational areas for all the people, we are sure the "Great Smokies" will become increasingly popular as its fame spreads.

### The Bryan University

THE Bryan Memorial university has been started in Dayton, Tenn., where Bryan died while prosecuting John T. Scopes for failing to obey the monkey legislation of Tennessee. The university starts in the same building where Scopes did his teaching, the Dayton high school. The daring of the founders is breath-taking, for they must realize that the walls of this building may be contaminated with the Scopes heresy. But they do not expect to stay long in this high school. The school is building a \$250,000 administration building on an eighty acre campus and the promoters are trying to raise \$5,000,000 from the fundamentalists to keep the institution going.

One requirement of the school is that each member of the faculty must affirm his belief that the bible is inspired and infallibly true. With all the church colleges there are in the south that rival each other in bibliology one fails to see why another should start. Probably the Dayton town boosters saw a chance to get their town on the map and get "publicity" like Albany with its twin round-up.

The pastor of Salem's First Baptist church is now reported ready to receive the conference of the fundamentalists with the question of whether the ancient texts—Bible and Koran—

### JUST LIKE A PARENT



### BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Our franchise crops:  
The Bits man has long sounded their praises and been an enthusiast concerning their importance, as most readers know. But there is greater reason for what some readers of The Statesman have regarded as over abundance of enthusiasm than the Bits man knew prior to his visit to and investigations in California during the past four weeks.

These reasons may be summarized by a conversation on the Southern Pacific train a few days ago with a prominent and well informed wholesale dealer in canned goods, and fruits and vegetables in other forms, well known in Salem cannery circles, who has offices in San Francisco and other California cities, and who is a veteran in the trade.

Among many other things, this man, who did not know he was being interviewed, for which reason his name is not given, said that if he were younger (and more ambitious) he would attempt right now to organize in a large way for taking advantage of the cold pack trade that is developing, with especial reference to the opportunities that are looming for the marketing through this outlet of Oregon fruits and vegetables; and with more particular reference to Oregon strawberries, and Oregon loganberries and other bush fruits grown or that may be grown in the Willamette valley.

He went on to say that California is "out of the running" on the crops on which Willamette valley growers have every reason for expecting much greater things than most of them have dreamed of. He said California is limited, in the canned goods markets, to four major crops—peaches, apricots, pears and tomatoes. And he added that Oregon and Washington peaches are better flavored and textured, and make a higher class canned pack, than California peaches at their best. California puts up a spinach pack, but it is not as good as Oregon can send to the markets. Also, California cans a lot of beans, but the dealers know that the stringless beans put up in the Willamette valley, like our famous Kentucky Wonders of the Saptah district, far outrank the California canned product.

Northern California, this wholesale dealer said, ventured, a few years ago, into loganberries. But the product was not worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with the big, luscious logans of the Willamette valley, grown under the right conditions. It is just not in the cards, he said, adding that the golden state growers have about abandoned these loganberry yards. They cannot grow a good canning loganberry, much less one that is fit for the fresh market, where the consumers know what good loganberries are. The same is true, he said, perhaps to a lesser degree, with cherries; there is no substitute, "just as good," for our Oregon Royal Anas, Lamberts and Blags.

Last year, for the first time, they put up in cold pack a large tonnage of evergreen blackberries—many of the orders being special, and coming late. Who knows how great this thing may grow, and quickly?

Mr. Noble, of the Sky Line orchard, gave the impression, as will be remembered, last year, that Californians were saying little or nothing about the annual falling of the water table in their irrigation wells. That was the truth, for the average Californian there everywhere is a boot-

and he broadcasts every advantage of his state and soft pedals or is silent about every disadvantage.

But the men at the heads of the water boards are by no means silent about the need in California for water, and more water—more than they can ever get, when they shall have conserved every possible drop of it. The reason is that they must get their people to vote bonds, and more bonds, for more water, and more and more—and this is not easy, with the average voter. He considers the cost and overlooks the necessities and the benefits, or is apt to.

These heads at Los Angeles must get their voters to authorize \$6 millions in bonds, to extend their present system, and two hundred millions more for the so-called Boulder dam water from the Colorado river. And this keeps them awake at night. The Bits man knows, in some ways that are very personal.

### The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

Jan. 29, 1930.  
West Salem, Ore.

Editor, Oregon Statesman:  
I wonder if you would give me space in your excellent paper for a few comments on the "Lay Sermon" using as a text Rev. 7:1, which appeared in last Sunday's issue of The Statesman.

It is always very interesting to the Bible student to read and interpret the interpretations of the prophetic portions of the Scriptures, especially the "Revelation," a book so rich in poetic imagery and so replete with symbolic meaning. However, in studying this book and seeking to interpret its figurative language, we should never lose sight of the fact that there is a deep meaning in each symbol used. It is true that we should not seek to interpret these symbols so literally as to seek a "dictionary meaning"; on the other hand, one who gives to them a wholly figurative meaning utterly fails to grasp the fact that in this vision, or series of visions, given to John on the Isle of Patmos, is revealed a prophetic message—a message which is of so much importance to us that the prophet of the Bible (Rev. 1:3) we are told that "Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein."

This special blessing upon the study and understanding of its contents is pronounced upon the perusal of no other book of the Bible; therefore, it would seem that this "Revelation" or "Lay Christ" is worthy of our most profound study and our most earnest thought.

The first thing one should do in beginning the study of this highly important prophetic portion of the Holy Scriptures is to seek to know the true significance of some of the symbolic references. Instead of guessing at their meaning. There must be one right method of interpretation, and one only; for we are told in 2 Peter 1:20-21 that "No prophecy of the Scripture is of any private interpretation, for the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost; and we are further told in 1 Cor. 2:13 that in seeking to know "the deep things of God" we should use comparison "spiritual things with spiritual."  
Using this Scriptural rule of "comparing spiritual things with spiritual"—or in other words, comparing Scripture with Scripture—as a method of interpretation, rather than the "private interpretation" of other Greek

ology of our own individual fancies regarding the way of human emotions and passions, we should "Search the Scriptures" for the meaning of the "winds" of Rev. 7:1.

Let us turn first to Jer. 25: and read verses 29 to 35, inclusive. A careful perusal of these verses will disclose that here warfare and destruction by the sword is referred to as a "great whirlwind"; we read that "Evil shall go forth from nation to nation, and a great whirlwind shall be raised up from the coasts of the earth." Again, in the prophet Daniel's account of one of his visions, (Dan. 7:2) we read:—"The four winds of heaven strove upon the great sea." That this text also denotes warfare among nations is shown by reading the remainder of the chapter, with especial attention to the reference in verse 13 to the "beasts."—"Kings," see ver. 17—losing their "dominion." This gives us a Scriptural interpretation of the word "winds" used as a symbol in Biblical prophecy—an interpretation which seems still more clearly convincing if we also find an explanation of the significance of the word "sea" as used in the same prophesies. We find a plain interpretation of this word in Rev. 17:15:—"The waters which thou sawest . . . are peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and tongues." Clearly then, "winds" blowing or "striving" upon the "sea" denotes warfare and disension among the nations of the earth; therefore, the logical interpretation of the sermon text is that it foretells how, in a time of commotion and unrest, the winds of strife shall be held by angels of God and prevented for a season from blowing.

Have we not seen the fulfillment of this prophecy in the cessation of the World War while the nations were still at enmity, and unparalleled slaughter and frightfulness were abroad in the earth? In this great conflict, neither side was actually vanquished; and peace, coming so unexpectedly to most of us by the signing of the armistice, must surely have been brought about by the holding of the "winds" by angels of God.

This seems to be the meaning of the text under discussion when interpreted by the Biblical method of comparing Scripture with Scripture; however, I feel that the lesson it teaches is incomplete if we take only this very brief text—less than one verse in length—as a sermon topic. To grasp the full significance of this prophetic vision of four heavenly angels holding the winds of strife, we should endeavor to ascertain why the winds are being held and for how long a period. So, in order to make the lesson more complete and comprehensive, we should take the first three verses of Rev. 7; as our text, instead of using only a portion of verse one. Allow me to quote them:—

1. "And after these things, I saw four angels standing on the four corners of the earth, holding the four winds of the earth, that the wind should not blow on the earth, nor on the sea, nor on any tree."  
2. "And I saw another angel ascending from the east, having the seal of the Living God; and he cried with a loud voice to the four angels, to whom it was given to hurt the earth and the sea, saying: Hurt not the earth, neither the sea nor the trees, till

we have sealed the servants of our God in their foreheads."  
By reading verse one in its proper setting—this is, in conjunction with the two following verses—we learn that the four winds are to be held until a certain work is accomplished by "another angel" ascending from the east,—or as some translations read,—"ascending from the sunrise"—which we understand to denote the manner of its rising rather than its geographical direction, as this prophecy is couched in figurative rather than literal language. The "ascending" of the angel from the "east" or sunrise, seems to signify that its work begins in weakness like the pale light of early dawn, growing in power as it moves onward as the light of the sun grows stronger as it ascends higher and higher in the heavens. This angel has "the seal of the Living God," and its mission is to seal the servants of God in their foreheads—"forehead" denoting mind, intellect, belief. In order to gain the time necessary for the completion of this sealing work, or the separation of God's people from the ranks of the wicked and unbelieving, the winds are held until that work is finished. When this work is completed, the four angels will loose the winds of warfare, and then—what? Will it be Armageddon?

There are other symbols used in this text which are worthy of earnest study, and of our best efforts to arrive at a Scriptural interpretation, especially the symbol "The seal of God," and the symbolic "sealing" to be accomplished by the angel who commands that the winds be withheld until the work is done; but that subject is of so much importance and interest that it would require too much space to consider in this article.

In closing, let me beg the readers of the "Statesman" to beware lest in striving to avoid the dangers of too literal an interpretation of these symbolic prophesies, we fall into the error of going to the other extreme, and idealize them out of all real meaning by giving them an interpretation wholly poetic and imaginary. There is a deep significance in each symbol, and the prophesies they illustrate bear an important message for our day—and age. Let us not misinterpret or disregard it.

P. W. OAKES.

### Yesterdays

Of Old Oregon

January 30, 1905

The day's work in the legislature may be summed up as follows: the governor is empowered in a bill passed by the house, to name a board to investigate the system of taxation and assessment; a measure providing for laboratory at the U. of O. was passed; senate adopts a bill prohibiting sale of wild game.

Pete Francis, the livery man, found the leg off a pair of trousers bearing the fatal stripes of the penitentiary, in a bale of hay he opened. Pinned to the trousers was a note bearing: "The relics of a wasted life." The hay was baled by convicts and came from the Tom Walker farm.

### HEALTH

Today's Talk

By R. S. Copeland, M. D.

THERE has been great progress in the past twenty years in reducing blindness in America. The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness has been carrying on a most laudable work in the prevention and cure of blindness. An attempt to eliminate the principal diseases causing blindness and to reduce the enormous number of eye injuries in industrial life have resulted in a great reduction in blindness.

We must begin with the youngest infants in care of the eyes. One of the commonest causes of blindness in the past has been the "sore eyes" of babies, or "ophthalmia neonatorum," as the doctors call the disease.

In most States there are laws requiring all doctors, nurses or others attending the birth of infants to care for and treat the eyes of infants at birth. As a result this disease has diminished yearly as a cause of blindness among those admitted to schools of the blind. It is said now to be 64% less than in 1904. Eventually this prolific source of blindness will be eradicated.

The public is fast becoming educated to what the care of the eyes means in our schools, in clinics and institutions for the blind, children are now given eye tests. Children with seriously defective vision attend sight-saving classes. Many of these are four years of age, are successfully tested for eyestrain. Among these children cases of serious eye troubles are removed from the eyes themselves. One may have a pain in the back of the head or sickness of the stomach. There may be headache, indigestion, or lack of ambition to work. Itching of the eyes, redness of the eyeballs and swelling of the lids are all symptoms of eyestrain. These are symptoms resulting from a need of glasses. It is possible to have eyestrain without having poor eyesight. Some of the best of eyes, so far as vision is concerned, may be the ones that are under the greatest tension every minute.

Do not be averse to wearing glasses. If you neglect the eyes, in later years you may have some serious disease of the eyes that will cause you to regret that you did not take every precaution when young.

Persons of us who have normal eyesight are filled with pity for the unfortunate ones who must be blind. The life of Helen Keller is one of the most inspiring stories of the world today. Here is the story of one who has made the most of all the other faculties when that of vision is gone.

Do not take your good eyesight for granted. Make the most of your eyes and give your eyes the care and attention they deserve.

# You and Co.

YOU may never have thought of yourself in just this way. It may never have occurred to you that in filling many of the needs of your every-day life you have at your command organized guidance and help of the most practical kind.

But this is the fortunate situation in which you find yourself whenever there is something you are about to buy, from a package of salt to a sedan. When you turn to the advertisements in this newspaper you call on safe and expert buying counsel that will enable you to get the last cent's worth for every dollar you spend.

Advertisements are your purchasing advisers, your economic scouts in any field of merchandise. Each one presents important and carefully selected facts that you are not in a position to discover without their aid. You can "bank on" the advice that each one gives. Its value has already been proved to people, over and over again.

Make a practice of reading the advertisements. They save you time and energy and worry. They make it easy for you to be an expert purchasing agent for your family corporation.

Call on the proved counsel of the advertisements . . . read them regularly!