

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."
From First Statesman, March 25, 1851

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The Farm Board's Speculation

WHEN a market starts tumbling all the king's horses and all the king's men seem unable to put prices back in place again. That is what has been happening to wheat and cotton markets. Despite the great appropriation for the federal farm board the prices have kept plunging below the "pegged" figures set by this government body.

On Oct. 21 last the farm board issued a statement when spot cotton was selling at 18c that it considered the price too low. The board announced:

"The board will make supplemental loans to the cooperatives in amounts sufficient to make the average total loan, with differentials as stated, 16c a pound for the entire cotton belt."

The quotation for spot cotton Saturday in New York was 15.4c per pound.

Similarly on Oct. 26 the board fixed as a basis for loans on wheat a price of \$1.25 per bushel, for No. 1 northern at Minneapolis. Quoting from its statement at the time:

"The board is confident that, considering the soundness of underlying conditions which affect the price of wheat, the plan above described furnishes a completely safe basis for making loans from the board's revolving fund."

Saturday's price for No. 1 northern in Minneapolis was \$1.22 and \$1.25. While the government financed cooperatives have bought some wheat when the big slump came the last two weeks for the most part they refused to buy.

The farm board made the same mistake that Secretary Jardine made the year preceding. It will be recalled that Mr. Jardine advised the farmers to hold their 1928 wheat crop. Many of them did and most of those who did lost by reason of following the advice.

Prices of wheat and cotton are now unduly depressed. Europe will assuredly have to buy much American wheat this spring. But the rally in price will depend quite a little now on the outlook for the 1930 crop. If it gives promise of a normal yield in the United States and Canada then this prospect will have a pronounced bearish influence.

It is a mistake to hold off the market for an indefinite time commodities like wheat and cotton, for if they do not pass into sale and consumption in proper season soon the next year's crop comes on and the market may be demoralized. When the farm board made its offer of loans on wheat last October it said:

"The board places no limit on the amount of government money to be so loaned. Nearly \$100,000,000 is available for the purpose and, if necessary, the board will also ask congress to appropriate more."

If the board continues its generosity without stint, it will soon have to ask congress for more money. Uncle Sam is thus made the banker for wide speculation in commodities in the name of "farm relief."

The Selection of Mr. Hughes

THE comment upon President Hoover's appointment of Charles E. Hughes as chief justice of the supreme court to succeed William H. Taft has been uniformly commendatory. The previous service of Mr. Hughes, his known force of intellect, his integrity all so impress editors and publicists that no word of criticism has been heard. The appointment will be recognized as one of the best which the president has made.

At the same time we venture to point out some objections to the appointment. One is the present age of Mr. Hughes. He is in his 68th year, so unless he retains a vigor such as Justice Holmes has, he can give to the court but few years of service. Then Mr. Hughes has already served as associate justice, with credit to himself and honor to his profession. There is no new lustre which he can bring to the office, and serving as judge again can satisfy no fresh ambition.

Mr. Hughes was serving as a member of the permanent court of international justice at The Hague. There it seems to us he would have had an opportunity for some pioneering work of the most important character. The world court is in its infancy, but it may be developed into an agency of vast influence in the world if its destiny is shaped by some strong character, just as the power of our own supreme court is the product of the reign of John Marshall as chief justice. Surely here was a field for original and constructive work, compared with which the duties of chief justice of our supreme court are largely onerous, routine and only narrowly creative at the present stage.

Would it not have been better to have elevated one of the associate justices to the position of chief justice, and then designated one of the younger jurists of the country for appointment as associate? The service of Mr. Hughes will probably be for only a few years; a younger man would grow into the office and render useful service for many years to come. There is to be remembered also the wisdom of rewarding the men of mature years who have rendered fine service as circuit or district judges, rather than to call back from private life one even of such eminent qualifications as Mr. Hughes.

The haste with which the president acted may indicate an eagerness to appoint Mr. Hughes because of his known merits; or it may have been due to a desire to avoid the pressure of those who would urge other names for political considerations. We cannot but feel that a more thorough consideration might have constrained the president to select some one other than Mr. Hughes.

Industries Seldom Heard Of

PORTLAND firm obtained the contract for building pumps for a new paper mill in Everett. Here is a line of industry which gets little publicity, the so-called heavy machine industries. They usually start with humble beginnings like a foundry or machine shop, and develop until they perform a large service. More and more are plants in the west turning out the machinery and equipment to take care of the industries of the west. Considerable paper mill machinery is made on the coast. The Salem Iron works for instance last summer supplied the new paper mill at Empire, near Marshfield, with many of its heavy castings. At Dallas the machine company there manufactures the Gerlinger lumber carrier, fast becoming standard equipment in up-to-date lumber yards.

At Spokane the Riblett tramway is manufactured which has been installed in mining operations in many countries of the world. We hear comparatively little of these various concerns because there is little of the dramatic about them. The articles produced are not those of general consumption like bathing suits, auto robes, and such, so news about them



seldom gets published. But in value these machine products bulk large in our manufacturing production. Their fabrication adds greatly to our payrolls, providing reasonably steady employment to thousands of skilled workmen.

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The Salem water system:

The question of the city owning it is up again. It should be put through, as fast as business conditions will permit; under the most favorable terms, conditions and price obtainable.

Salem had a chance to buy the water system about 20 years ago, and should have bought it then. The price at which the system could have been had then was around \$400,000. The people voted to make the purchase, and everything seemed to be settled. That vote was taken in 1911.

The city council proceeded to pass an ordinance for the issuance of the bonds. The legality of the whole matter was well examined and established, or provided.

John H. McNary, now United States district judge, with his brother, Charles L. McNary, now our senior United States senator, passed upon the legal phases of the proposition. Everything was set, and sound, when the mayor vetoed the ordinance to allow the bonds to be issued and the purchase price to be paid. The mayor's veto was not overridden.

The matter was up again, about 12 years later, when the water system was offered to the people at about \$300,000. Salem had in the mean time grown, as Salem has had the habit of doing, and the \$300,000 represented the physical value then, without respect to the going concern or franchise value.

The United States census gave Salem 4259 population in 1900. The total was 14,094 in 1910; that is, 10 years later. It was 17,879 in 1920. An increase will be shown by the count of the present year.

Salem will likely have more than 40,000 population in 1940. And more than 50,000 in 1950. The fact is, Salem should have more than 50,000 before the end of another 10 years. She will have, if her people will get the true vision of the possibilities here, in our industries on the land and in the city.

The price that would have to be paid for the water system now would be more than \$300,000, for the physical valuation of the plant has increased; there are more mains, there is more machinery, etc. And the company owning the system now would expect and demand in addition to physical valuation, according to all the rules of taking it, also the going concern or franchise value.

And this increases with every new baby born; with every addition to the population of the city, by either that form of "indirect immigration," or by new people coming by all other routes. There is a constant growth. And it will go on.

Every day this matter is put off, if we grow at all, as we surely will, the greater will be the price the owning company will be entitled to demand, under either mutual bargaining or through condemnation proceedings in the courts. There are established rules, made from the time any cities have bought water systems.

This "unearned increment," through growth of population, makes up one of the basic reasons why Salem should own her water system, and should accomplish the transfer at the earliest possible date.

Another important reason is the fact that the city can borrow

money for such property at a lower rate than any private concern or individuals can borrow it; and to a higher percentage of the values represented. Therefore, the city itself can afford to build larger mains, and extend its service where a private concern would not be justified in reaching out, depending upon future growth to take up the slack primary returns.

Every consideration is in favor of municipal ownership of her water system in a city situated like Salem.

All the above has no reference to the future supply. Salem should own her own water system, though no supply were available but that from the Willamette river, filtered and treated and pumped into the mains.

But the Bits man believes Salem would not have her own system long until her people would be dissatisfied with anything but a mountain supply of water. And they should not put up with any other for a day longer than it would take them to get the best, on terms that would justify them in securing it.

The Bits man believes this would be soon; that it would be found that a supply could be had by gravity, eliminating all pumping costs, that would with this saving and what might be obtained by the sale of power, either by wholesale or retail, justify the great cost of a pipe line to the source of a mountain supply.

Water is going to be water, in Oregon, as it already is and always will be in California. Water supply has made and the lack of it unmade cities and nations, more than armies and navies. It will ever be so.

There is no city in the United States that has more strings to its bow than Salem has; in potential sources of growth. We have the veritable land of opportunity; the actual country of opportunity.

We do not need to sing low. We have a right to sing high. We have the things that will mean

Know Your Feet!

Urges Famous Health Authority

Success and Sound Health Depend in Great Measure on Good, Sturdy Feet, Says Dr. Copeland, So Get Acquainted With Them

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

IT IS OF tremendous importance to the general welfare of the body that we have well-developed, sturdy feet. Yet civilized man has not done very well for his feet. It is fortunate for us that no other part of the body is so long suffering as these useful members.

How many thousand times a day does the foot go up and down the earth, carrying all the weight of the body? These feet of ours are hard workers.

Have you seen a Marathon runner with his feet of wings carrying him steadily, swiftly and safely, to victory? He couldn't succeed without good feet.

The toe dancer performs with this marvelous piece of mechanism that turns, pivots, dances with other rhythms to the musical rhythm of the orchestra! Training of the feet has made this possible.

Why not get acquainted with your feet? Take a good look at it, and learn to appreciate it! Right below your ankle is a piece of anatomic structure the like of which you cannot find the world over. Bend, twist, turn it, and the foot moves smoothly. It is flexible and strong.

There are twenty-six bones there, connected by more than four times that number of ligaments. There are endless muscles that play over one another in perfect harmony. This complicated mass of bones, ligaments, muscles, nerves and blood vessels is marvelously adapted to its work.

The construction of the foot is on the plan of a double arch. One arch runs the length of the foot, while the other arch runs across it. These arches give spring to our motions. They absorb the shock as the foot strikes the ground. Underneath these arches are the protected nerves and blood vessels.

Proper care of the feet is a matter of intelligence. There is the necessity, first of all, of cleanliness. Wastes and impurities of the body pass in the form of perspiration from the feet and the oil glands pour out secretions, so that it is imperative that feet and stockings are kept clean and shoes changed often. After bathing the feet can breathe again.

In walking, do you swing along easily and gracefully—feet straight ahead? Many people do not. The American Indian is a splendid specimen of physical beauty as he runs

swiftly along, toes straight ahead, in the direction he is moving. We may take a lesson from him. That is the correct way to stand or walk or run.

Flat feet and weak arches are prevented by walking with the toes pointed straight ahead. In case you have been wearing too high heels for comfort and efficiency, you may have blisters or other sores, and lower-arched shoes will probably be indicated. In such a case, reduce the height of the heel gradually and take proper foot exercises. Walk and be healthy.

Answers to Health Queries
A.—SHADWIN. Q.—What is the reason for my craving uncooked crushed oats? Is this injurious and if so in what way?

A.—Cravings for certain foods may possibly represent a genuine need of the body. At any rate if the craving can be satisfied with a flavor, without taking any great amount, it is all right to gratify it.

MISS J. G. H. Q.—Will prevent one from growing if taken for reducing the weight?

A.—Do not advise it.
D. L. C. Q.—What can I do for enlarged pores?

A.—Apply hot and cold compresses, alternately, for ten minutes, both night and morning.

M. H. Q.—What should a woman aged 65, 5 ft. 7 inches tall, weigh?

A.—She should weigh about 150 pounds.
2.—What may be due to a kidney or heart condition. Have a careful examination, including a urinalysis and follow your doctor's advice as to treatment.
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LAWSUIT INVOLVES AIRPLANE MAKERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—(AP)—A test suit that may involve practically every airplane manufacturing company in this country has been filed in the United States district court here by a French flier who claims to be the inventor of the "joy-stick," or control, it is alleged, and today by the plaintiff's attorneys.

Papers were filed yesterday. The Frenchman, Robert Esnault-Pelterie, in a test suit against the Fairchild airplane manufacturing company for an accounting of profits, alleged he invented the joy stick in 1907 and applied for a patent in the United States the following year, although the patent was not actually issued until November, 1914.

B. M. Battey, of the law firm of Fraser, Meyers and Manley, Esnault-Pelterie's attorneys, said the Frenchman had successfully sued airplane manufacturers in France and now was receiving royalties from manufacturers there and the French government. If the present suit is successful, Battey added, Esnault-Pelterie will take action against other American airplane builders.

Yesterdays

... Of Old Oregon
Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

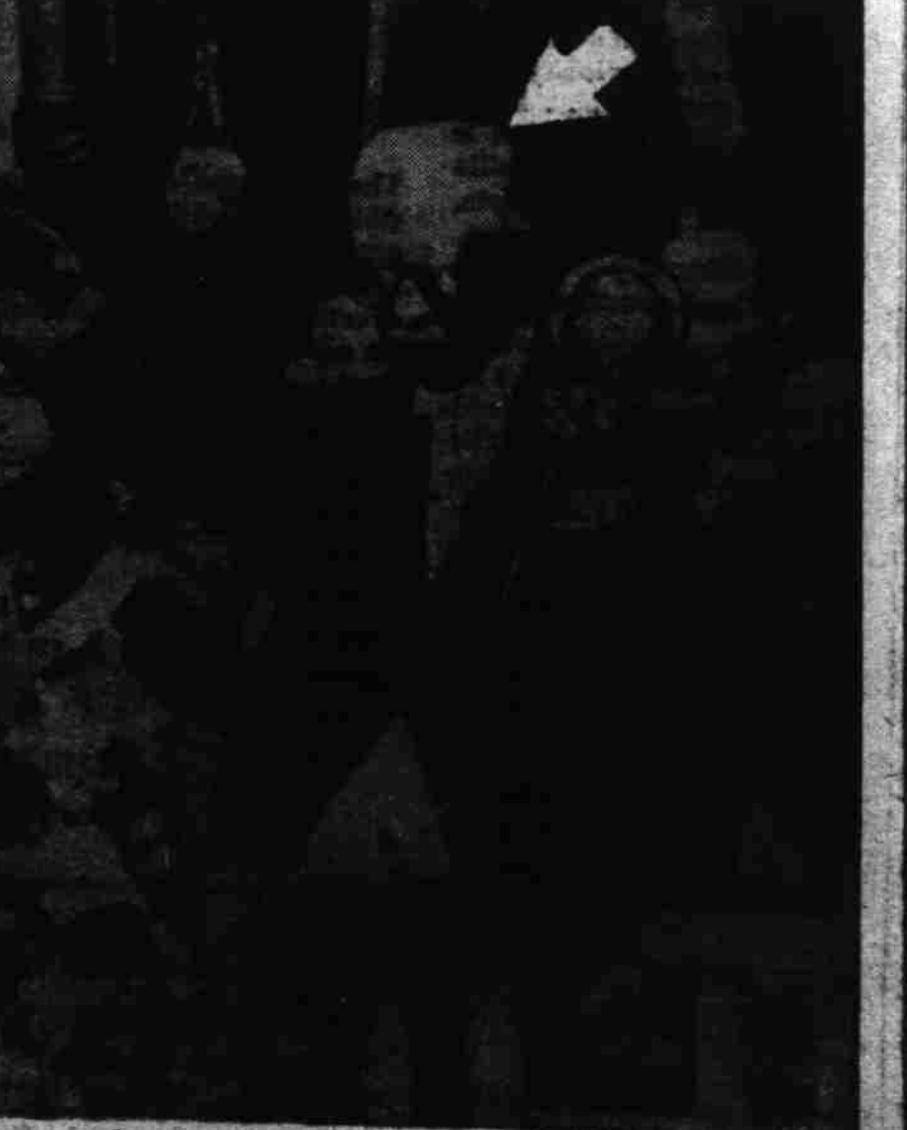
February 11, 1905
The legislative investigating committee new buildings has recommended that the state mute school be moved and has suggested a site south of Reservoir Hill. This would bring the school nearer the city. It estimated \$70,000 will be provided for a modern plant, \$5,000 of this to be used for purchase of the site.

A number of the legislators will go to Corvallis today to spend several hours on the state agricultural college campus, then will proceed to Newport where they will spend the week end.

C. C. Thompson, manager of the Metropolitan insurance company, and Agents F. E. Anderson, James McCourt, J. Oliver and N. W. Counts will go to Portland today to attend a district convention in that city.

F. A. Baker, A. L. Brown, C. E. Johnson, F. A. Turner, D. W. Fisher, C. A. Murphy, F. X. Hofer, L. C. Hockett and T. M. Jones have been elected as delegates of the Modern Woodmen of America to attend the county convention which meets here the first Wednesday in April.

President Rubio Takes Oath of Office Shortly Before Being Shot



Telephone transmitted to San Francisco shows new president of Mexico taking the oath, Ortila Rubio with hands raised. The above picture was taken just before the shooting.

LAD WINS TILT AT OWN MURDER TRIAL

SPOKANE, Feb. 10.—(AP)—Robert Landis, Minneapolis boy, accused of slaying a detective, today gained a point when a pawnbroker failed to identify him as the purchaser of the fatal pistol.

The 17-year-old youth shot Detective Roy Fordyce after the officer questioned him about his illegal ownership of the weapon, the state contends. S. I. Soss, the witness, could not remember the purchaser.

The state said Landis confessed the killing, along with a string of robberies and stick-ups in Minneapolis, so today the defense attempted to prove that Spokane police "roasted" young Landis for eight consecutive hours to extort the confession.

Brooks

BROOKS, Feb. 10.—John Cary is reported as being critically ill in the Willamette sanitarium at Salem where he has been since New Year's day.

Word has been received here of the marriage of Miss Virginia Whitney of Portland. Miss Whitney is a daughter of Mrs. W. P. Whitney, and were all former residents of Brooks.

Mrs. Amandy Bolt of Tillamook, and Mrs. Virgil Loomis and children Bertha and LeRoy Loomis were recent dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Brown of Silver Creek Falls.

Mrs. A. E. Harris and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sylvester Harris were guests of the Waconda Community club at their regular meeting, at the home of Mrs. Sil Wayne on Wednesday.

Mrs. H. H. Bosch and children Marie and Jack Bosch were recent guests of Mrs. Bosch's sister, Mrs. H. C. Shields at Koller.

Mrs. Virgil Loomis and children Delphine and LeRoy Loomis and Mrs. Mary Martin went to Tillamook and were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Anderson and family over the week end. While there Mrs. Mary Martin visited with her brother, James L. Simmons, and family.

Mrs. Amandy Bolt came home with them to spend a couple of weeks at the Loomis home. Bertha Loomis, who has spent the past month at the Anderson home returned home with her mother.

Miss Beate Aspinwall was a recent guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Aspinwall at Salem.

Mrs. Ivan Brundidge who was operated on in St. Vincent's hospital in Portland a few days ago, is reported as getting along nicely. Mrs. Brundidge is the widow of Mrs. Brundidge in the old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Murdock of Brooks.

Hopewell

HOPWELL, Feb. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Scott who have been visiting in the east, returned to their home Wednesday morning.