

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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# HEALTH

Today's Talk  
By R. S. Copeland, M. D.

Every other group of workers has an organization, why should we not have an organization for the protection of blood donors?

In New York City every year there are about eleven thousand transfusions, averaging about one pint of blood in each case. A few years ago the blood given organized the "Co-Donor Agency," in connection with New York hospital. Later the "Blood Transfusion Betterment Association," was formed. The latter organization maintains office where candidates are examined and selected, and where monthly re-examinations are held.

Women are not accepted. This is because their veins are so small and as a rule, they do not stand the loss of blood as readily as men. Donors are chosen, not alone with reference to their physical health and the condition of the veins at the elbow, but also for their appearance and good character.

References to this form of treatment are found in the writings of ancient Egyptians and Romans. It is known that in 1492 the Pope received blood from three donors.

For many years blood transfusions have not been uncommon. Since the World War, however, they have become an important factor in medical treatment.

This story may not mean much to most of you. But there are many cases where this procedure is essential to the life of the patient. There are times when he must have supplied immediately a quantity of good rich blood.

Of course you know the term "blood transfusion" means the transfer of blood from the circulation of one living person into that of another. Transfusions are given to replace the blood lost by hemorrhage after an accident or operation, or by hemorrhage in cases of internal ulcer.

This treatment is indicated, too, in diseases like pernicious anemia, and other conditions accompanying deterioration of the blood. In many infections, it may be helpful. It is given in cases of illuminating gas poisoning.

Transfusions are given sometimes to increase the resistance before a serious operation. The fresh, health-giving blood promotes the prospect of recovery.

Science has progressed in its study of this subject so that there attends the transfusion little or no danger. The physician makes sure before giving the treatment that he is using blood compatible with that of his patient. He exercises care that too great a quantity of blood is not given. By proper technique, he prevents the passage of a bubble of air or blood clot into the body of his patient.

You can see that while it is unusual, it is a method of treatment that has great importance in a desperate case.

MRS. A. E. D. Q.—What causes a beating sound in the case when lying down?

A.—You may be troubled with high blood pressure. It would be wise to consult your physician for an examination.

Wages in Sick Industries  
THE Four-L news service bulletin contains the following item:  
"While a few non-L companies have cut wages to ridiculously low levels, there is a conviction on the part of leading lumbermen that cutting wages will not increase the demand for lumber and can result only in relatively lower returns, not only for lumber workers but for all lines of business."  
It is true that some mills have reduced wages from \$3.40 per day down to \$2.50 and we have heard even below that figure. That seems a hopelessly inadequate wage; but even that is better than nothing, so many will accept it until times get better.  
This throws into the foreground the whole wage question. Cutting the wages of the sawmill workers may let mills survive. It may ultimately have the effect of increasing the demand for lumber. In the meantime it paperizes the workmen and cuts down the number of dollars finding their way into the storekeeper's till. A wage cut of a dollar a day means a lot of retrenchment in the mill towns.  
Strangely enough, wage-cutting does not always solve the problem in the sick industries. In the textile trades, where distress has been prevalent for some years, wages have been cut and cut. Still the demand does not return, because the slump in demand was not due so much to price as to other causes. With notoriously low wage scales the cotton and woolen mills struggle along painfully, some of them without hope. The solution is elimination of high cost producers, and for mills just to cut wages and all continue to produce does not necessarily solve the problem. If the lower prices will stimulate demand then perhaps all may continue to operate. But it represents a social maladjustment for less than living wages to be paid in great industries like lumbering and textile manufacture while other industries operate with labor at high levels. So far as the worker is concerned his labor may be equally difficult or equally important in one industry as another; yet there is a wide disparity in the wages received.  
What is needed we believe is a lowering of wages in some of the high plateau industries and a raising of wages down in the valley industries. But who is going to undertake the job of leveling? Ruthless economic law is the only thing so far relied on in the capitalistic economy; but it is a poor tool in a highly complex industrial society—just as poor a tool as ruthless competition among industries themselves.

## Laying Out a Broad Program

THE Statesman has for some time contended that the outdoor advertising signs, or "billboards," to use the common term, are not an individual problem, but part of the general problem of highway beautification. We note that the legislative committee of the A.A.A. is now about to launch a survey of highway conditions preliminary to formulating a program for highway beautification.  
Their studies and the program to follow have three objectives: First, to determine how all advertising signs from the big panels to the little "snipe" signs can be regulated so as to protect the beauty of the road and prevent hazard. Second, to regulate or clean up junk yards such as dump heaps, automobile graveyards, rural ruins, etc. Third, to develop plans for real highway beautification.  
This last is surely an important point. We have slashed through hills, thrown heaps of earth across ravines and designed our highways for speed and safety with scant regard for beauty. What a vast field there is for the beautifying of the roadsides. In eastern Oregon a few years ago some valiant souls set out locust trees along the Columbia river highway. Some have died, but many have lived. In the course of years with continued care they will make a shady avenue instead of a strip across a furnace. Nature does much in western Oregon to heal the wounds our roadbuilders make. But the hand of man directed by a landscape artist can help nature do the work more rapidly and probably more attractively.  
The A.A.A. is going at the problem in a constructive and scientific way. Instead of starting out to destroy by hitting blindly at the billboards, it is endeavoring to develop a broad policy which when completed should receive the co-operation of outdoor advertisers, women's clubs, proprietors of road stands, and the motoring public.

## Preparing for Armageddon

OVER a decade ago was fought the "war to end war." So we hoped and so we labored. Since then no general conflict has involved the nations, but fighting has been in progress in some portion of the globe continuously. Statesmen and churchmen have been devoting themselves toward the working out of formulas which may guarantee peace. The Kellogg pact outlawed war. Locarno was a treaty guaranteeing the peace of Europe. Geneva, Paris, Washington, London, The Hague have been the seat of conferences called to solve war problems, past or prospective.  
Yet the world assiduously prepares for war. Backs breaking under the burden of obligations for past wars, taxes are piled on to finance preparedness for future conflicts. Vastly more is being expended for war preparations now than prior to the war. The cost of the military establishment of the nations was \$3,180,200,000 in 1926, which was three-quarters of a billion more than in 1913. Viewed from this angle the "war to end war" was not much of a financial success.  
According to Albin E. Johnson, writing from Geneva, there are now more than five and a half million men under arms. His figures for military expenditures for various nations runs as follows:

	1924	1929
Germany	\$ 119,560,000	\$ 173,822,000
Russia, rubles	436,000,000	919,000,000
Italy	182,000,000	241,771,550
France, francs	1,364,006,000	2,441,600,000
Great Britain	596,835,000	568,778,900

With such a great increase in the five years of peace from 1924 to 1929 does it signify that we are that much nearer another world war; or that much farther away; or that much better prepared to make it a more deadly war when it does come? It is the unlimited competition and the consequence of fear which breeds distrust.  
When we read of the rumors of wars, so vivid are our memories of the last war that we set them down as an eruption due to midsummer heat. When we look at the counting costs of our militarism, we become alarmed and wonder if the nations are not again mustering for some climatic Armageddon.

# TAG DAY



# "The SEA BRIDE" THE ROMANCE OF AN EVENTFUL WHALING CRUISE

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

CHAPTER XXXIX.  
Faith said nothing. Noll flung into an insanity of words. He cursed her unspcakably, with every evil phrase he had learned in close to thirty years of the sea. He accused her of unnamable things. His face swelled with his fury, the veins bulged upon his forehead. He was uncontrolled, save for one thing; something made him hush his voice; he whispered harshly and chokingly. "What he said could scarce have been heard in the main cabin, six feet away from them."  
The man was slaving; there were streaks of foam upon his lips. Faith watched him in a curious detachment, as if he were something outside the world, below it, beyond it. She scarce heard his words at all; she was looking at the man's naked soul. It was an inexpressible something that she had no feeling that his soul had once been wedded to hers; she could not have believed this if she had tried.  
This was no man, but a beast. There could be nothing between them. She had married Noll Wing; not the body of him nor the face of him, but the soul within the man. And this was not the man she had married. The Noll Wing's soul she saw. That man was dead; this horrible thing had bred festeringly in the cabin.  
Faith shrank in spirit and heart before Noll's horrible outpouring; yet at the same time she was steady and undisturbed. There was a numbness upon her—a numbness that lifted suffering and at the same time stimulated thought: She was able to perceive the very depths of Noll; she looked, at the same time into her own depths. She heard him accuse her of foul passion for Brander; she knew, instead, that she loved Brander completely. She had never known her love for Brander before. Noll showed it to her, dragged it out where she could see it beyond mistaking. Even in that moment she welcomed this love; welcomed it, and saw that it was honest, and wholesome and splendid, and clean. She welcomed it, so that she smiled.  
Her smile struck Noll like a blow in the face, stunning and sobering him. He flung out his hands.  
"Come!" he commanded. "What do you say? Say something. Say something."  
"What shall I say?" she asked. "Is it true? Damn you, is it true?"  
"Could I say anything that you would believe?"  
"No, by Jupiter! You're dirty and false as hell. You— He struck his hands together helplessly. "Nothing!" he cried. "Nothing you can say. Dirty as hell!"  
Yet his eyes still besought her to speak. She touched the beach beside her.  
"Sit down, Noll," she said gently.  
The man covered above her hands upraised. His fingers twisted and writhed and clenched as if upon a soft throat that he gripped. His features worked terribly.  
And then, before her eyes, a change came upon him. The tense muscles of his face relaxed, the blood ebbed from his veins, so that they glared, the black flush faded on his cheeks. He opened his mouth and screamed once, a vast and stricken scream of a beast in pain. It was like the scream of a frightened, anguished horse. It rang along the length of the Sally, so that the men forward shrank and looked over their shoulders.  
He screamed, and then his great body shrank and collapsed and lolloped and fell. He dropped her.

"By Jupiter, Faith, I'll show these dogs!" he cried, and flung open the door.  
She heard him go out and climb up to the deck. She sat where he had left her.  
But there and knew her love for Brander. In those minutes while she remained where Noll had seen her last, she listened to the singing of new voices in her heart. Brander was before her, in her eyes, in her thoughts. He possessed her, in that moment, more completely than Noll had ever done. She gave herself to him, completely, without reluctance and without faintest reservation. No need to see him, no need to tell him. She knew he must know.  
(To be continued)

"Rev. D. (Paniel) Lee then read the lessons appointed for the administration of the Lord's supper, said the consecrating prayer and invited all who truly loved our Lord Jesus Christ to come forward and partake of the consecrated elements to their comfort; and I have seldom known the presence of the Lord more sensibly and powerfully manifested than on that occasion.  
"A young man (Wesley Hauxhurst) from New York who was brought up a Quaker, and who had for some months given good evidence that he was converted, and had been for some time earnestly praying that his duty in reference to baptism might be made plain to him, came forward

# BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Jason Lee's marriage:  
Continuing the account on the diary of the great missionary leader, statesman and colonizer:  
"I then arose and addressed them in substance as follows: My beloved friends and neighbors: More than two years (nearly three years) have rolled into eternity and borne their report of the manner in which we have spent them; since God in His goodness has not yet taken me. During this period I have addressed you many times and on various subjects, and I trust that you bear me witness this day that I never have in one instance, advised you in any which was wrong; but that I have, on all occasions, urged you to cease to do evil and learn to do well.  
"And I have frequently addressed you in no measured terms upon the subject of the holy institution of marriage and exhorted to impress you with the importance of that duty. It is an old saying, and a true one, that example speaks louder than precept and I have long been convinced that if we would have others practice what we recommend, circumstances being equal, we must set them the example.  
"And now, my friends, I intend to give you unequivocal proof that I am willing, in this respect, at least, to practice what I have so often recommended to you.  
"I then stepped forward and led Miss P. (Anna Maria Pitman) to the altar. Surprise seemed to be depicted upon almost every countenance. The ceremony being over, I seated the bride and then united Mr. and Mrs. Shepard, also a white man to a native woman. After which I preached a long discourse from, "Come with us and we will do you good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel," with more than usual liberty. The subject thrilled, and many tears bore ample testimony that the hearers were not past feeling; and even the furrowed cheeks of some who did not understand the language spoken were not destitute of moisture on that occasion. The sermon ended, I read and explained the rules of our society, and then baptized the young man just married and received him into the church.  
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"This done, a love feast, or rather a feast of love, followed. Every member of the church brought in testimony for the Lord, and bore witness to the truth, excellency and importance of the religion of Jesus Christ.  
"Several of the neighbors, mostly Roman Catholics, spoke of their past wickedness and of their desire to lead better lives and save their souls. The exercises closed by singing and prayer. My health being extremely delicate, as was to be expected, I found myself greatly fatigued by the excessive labors of the day, but felt thankful and happy that my strength had been exhausted in the service of God.  
"Thus commenced a new era in my life and I began an experimental acquaintance of that state of the happiness of which I had long been favorably impressed."  
"Eight months elapsed previous to my leaving for this trip, and our affections for each other had been increasing and our souls always beat in unison; inasmuch that there was seldom the slightest difference, even in opinion, in reference to any subject that we had occasion to discuss. Not a cross look ever ruffled our countenances, not an unkind word ever escaped our lips, and not a hard feeling ever disturbed the tranquillity of our souls, during that period.  
"The most perfect harmony and unanimity existed between us, and we were always happy in the enjoyment of each other's society."  
(This story will be continued (and probably concluded) in tomorrow's issue.)  
The bride of Cyrus Shepard was Susan Downing. They had been engaged at their old home in Lynn, Mass., before Mr. Shepard came with the Lees in 1834. The other single woman who arrived in May, 1837, with Miss Pitman and the others, on the ship Hamilton, was Elvira Johnson. She was already engaged to Rev. H. K. W. Perkins, who arrived in the next ship with additional missionary reinforcements, September 7, 1837, and they were married in the old mission November 21 of that year.  
The "white man to a native woman" married on that day (Continued on Page 6)

## A Problem For You For Today

A field in the shape of a trapezoid measures 104 rods and 88 rods along its parallel sides, and 82½ rods in width. What is its value at \$66 2-3 per acre?  
Answer to Yesterday's Problem: 125 feet. Explanation—Subtract the square of 75 from the square of 85; take the square root of this result and add to 85.

## The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

Cottage Grove, July 11—  
To the Editor:  
Being interested in the problems appearing daily in the columns of The Statesman, I submit the following example:  
A dealer who has bought 9 oxen and 5 sheep for 186 pounds, 2s. 6 d., would lose 2 pounds by exchanging 3 oxen for 11 sheep.  
What is the price of an ox?  
Solution:  
The price of 2 oxen being the price of 11 sheep and 2 pounds more. The price of 9 oxen will be (from the ratio 2:9) 49½ times the price of a sheep and 9 pounds more will amount to 186 pounds, 2s. 6 d. Thus 54½ times the price of a sheep equals 177 pounds 2s. 6 d., the cost of 1 sheep being 32p. 5 s. Since the price of 2 oxen is 11 sheep and 2 pounds more, the value of 2 oxen will be 35 pounds, 15 s plus 2 pounds or 37 pounds minus 15 s or 1 ox at 18 pounds, 11 s 6 d.  
R. D. BYLAND.

## Yesterdays

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

July 23, 1905  
J. A. Posler, hog grower who operates a ranch a short distance east of this city, reports that he has discovered that about half of the healthy looking buds and blossoms on hop vines are dead and drop off at the merest touch.  
J. G. Lee of Roseburg and W. D. Bloss of Chicago are just opening an office in this city under the name of J. C. Lee and company, to do general mining agency business.  
Frank Hrubets, who lives in the Liberty neighborhood, was in Salem yesterday. He reports receiving a check for \$32.35 for an acre patch of red raspberries.  
Senator Squire Farrar and J. A. Carson have gone to Yaguna Bay.