

**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.

What a number of things there are to worry about! A lot of worrying is done over nose-bleed.

One of the most common ailments of childhood's ailments is bleeding from the nose. Usually it is not at all serious. Nose bleed is almost always founded on some local disturbance, usually by a clogged or irritated nasal passage.

It is always well to see a doctor if nose bleed occurs often, or if the bleeding is continued. A very great loss of blood is not good for anyone. But sometimes Nature takes this way of getting rid of too much blood in one place, a congested area somewhere in the body.

In our northern climate, especially on the Atlantic sea coast, and inland on the Great Lakes, where there is much moisture in the atmosphere, one of the most common ailments. One who has repeated colds and catarrh is very apt to have nose bleed from broken tissues. Scabs or crusts are formed in the nose and when removed bleeding is sure to be produced.

In some acute fevers nose bleed is a symptom. Measles, influenza, pneumonia, diphtheria, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and especially typhoid fever, are such diseases. Complication where the quality of the blood is reduced, as in anemia, may be accompanied by nose bleed.

Of course if you have a blow on the nose or some other injury there you would expect to have bleeding after it. But don't worry, nature has provided a clotting of the blood to stop the flow of blood. The ordinary natural processes will usually stop the nose bleed.

There are several simple remedies that can be used in case of nose bleed. Cold applications on the back of the neck or over the nose are recommended. Sometimes putting the feet in hot water will draw the circulation from the head and thus assist in controlling the bleeding. Pinching the nose between the thumb and finger will make pressure sufficient often to control the hemorrhage.

Another good thing to use is tannic acid dissolved in water. This can be applied on cotton. Clear the nose by blowing out the blood clots and then push into the nasal passage a cotton tampon saturated with the fluid. You may use peroxide of hydrogen or adrenalin chloride in the same manner. There is also a solution which has marked astringency.

The sight of blood is apt to frighten people. We are taught that the blood stream is the very life of the body, and, of course, it is. But fear is foolish, for it sets the heart to beating strongly, and this, in turn, increases the bleeding. Say soothing things to the patient. Calm his fears.

If everything is not all right in a short time call a doctor or take the patient to the nearest clinic.

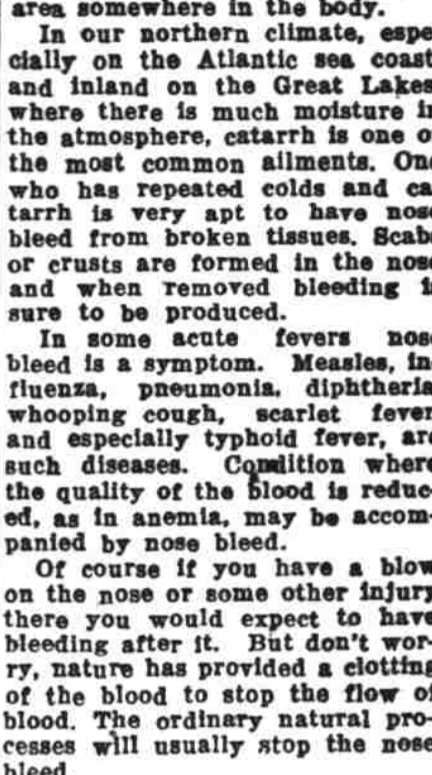
**Answers to Health Queries**  
 D. M. H. Q.—How can I reduce weight?  
 A.—Eat very sparingly of starches, sugars and fats. Get regular systematic exercise. A gradual reduction in the amount of food consumed, with the regular exercise will work wonders in most cases.

Mrs. A. M. W. Q.—What do you advise for an ingrown toe nail?  
 A.—Wearing a brace help to correct round shoulders?

A.—Consult a chiropractor or podiatrist for treatment.

2.—Yes.

E. A. K. Q.—Would gas in the system cause me to feel short of breath?  
 2.—Would gas cause a feeling of a lump on the left side just below the heart? It is not there all the time.



### A SPORTSMAN-LIKE ATTITUDE



### The OTHER BULLET

By Nancy Barr Mavity

CHAPTER 31

Peter unblushingly signed Jimmy's name to the telegram, but as the pre-paid replies piled up on his desk, various in phrasing but discouragingly similar in contents, he began to think that he might as well have signed the name of King Solomon.

"Party not known here."  
 "Worked here two months three years ago stop present whereabouts unknown."

Thus, with minor variations, they read. It required all of Peter's resolution to sit still in the office and wait, but it was the only thing to do. It would only waste time for him to yell to the impulse to follow the search in person.

The police might have done better. There were moments when Peter was tempted to throw up his hand and call them to his aid. But, after all, Ryder had a legal right to go where he pleased.

He could hardly be said to be "missing." And if he were actually concerned in the Mortson affair, it would be a fatal mistake to warn him by putting the police on his trail since they had no charge with which to hold him.

These were the reasons Peter gave to himself as he ripped open another telegram with his thumb and stuck it into the wastebasket to join its predecessors.

But the real reason lay deeper. To open the case to the police would be to open it to other papers and lose the precious advantage of his private "tip."

Moreover, to expose Ryder would necessarily expose Lammie—and the police department would seize any excuse to get something on Lammie. Even if they had to release him the next day, one day would be enough for Morton. And they might not have to release him.

Peter groaned aloud at the conflict of loyalties that tore his mind. There was loyalty to his craft, and to the men of that craft, and the two were at cross purposes.

There was his promise to Alne

Everett, reinforced by his strong conviction that even if he failed her, she would go on alone. She had persistence. If she stumbled upon the same trail that Peter was following, she would feel none of his sick reluctance to involve Lammie.

Peter fervently cursed the fate which had led from a Hangtown ranch straight back to the Herald office. Damn it, it had never happened before! Reporters were supposed to cover murders, not to get mixed up in them!

It was a chance conversation between the waterfront man and Henderson, in charge of the Herald's broadcasting station, that gave Peter an additional hunch.

He had little confidence in it—he had reached the point where everything seemed to lead nowhere, and his faith in things in general was at low ebb—but at least it gave him the illusion of doing something besides waiting for answers.

"The wife and children are camping in my shack on the McCleod river," Dwyer was saying. "A wire came for her last night that her mother is very ill and wants her to come. I don't know how on earth to reach her—she won't get mail up there for a week."

Then Henderson produced his bright idea.

"If you've got a radio up there it's easy. I'll just have the announcer tell her to come home."

Maybe Ryder didn't listen in on the radio. Maybe he wouldn't tune in on KLX if he did. But it was a chance, and Peter took it. He wrote a message out, wording it carefully. And two days later, without warning, Ryder walked into the office.

"I was just ready to quit anyway," he said buoyantly, as Peter caught up with him half way to Jimmy's desk. "But I never thought I'd wake up and find myself famous. Who'd have thought anybody would take all that trouble to get my valuable, if brief, services? Say, do you think the old man will refund my expenses for coming down? It's many a job I've asked for, but this is the first one that was ever handed to me over the radio."

Peter had some difficulty in stemming the tide of Ryder's monologue. It was impossible to connect the black-haired, Nevil-care Irishman, who never stayed long enough in one place to get a raise, but could talk himself into a job in any town where he chanced to land, with anything so sinister as murder.

"He couldn't keep his mind on it long enough," Peter reflected. "He'd quit and go somewhere else, in the middle of the job." Even on his way to what he believed to be the offer of a place on the Herald, Ryder was quite willing to pause for a chat. Peter beckoned to Lammie with one hand, while with the other he held Ryder firmly by the arm.

(Continued on Page 20)

### BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Oregon will keep growing; arado is the only real hope."

Salem will become a large city. That is Mr. Lloyd talking; not the Bits man. The new \$38,000,000 voted for Los Angeles from the valley; and the snowfall on the mountains; the abundance of available moisture for the present generation, and for many more to come after, who will live on the increasingly fertile acres and in the constantly growing cities of this state.

The Bits man wrote a lot about this last winter. Did the average reader get the idea? Or did he conclude that the Bits man, the whilom Glogan man, was "intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity?" Talking through his hat? Unduly excited by what he had seen and studied of the conditions he found in California?

Well, consider this: Ralph B. Lloyd has embarked upon a 30-year program of development in Portland. He is spending a great sum of money, and is due to invest many millions more. It is his money. He made it, most of it, in California. He is a resident of Los Angeles. Why did he not decide upon a 30-year development program in that state?

Some days ago Mr. Lloyd talked to the Presidents' council in Portland; an organization made up of the executives of the large and forward business concerns in that city. He told them why. Among other things he said:

"The Willamette valley, properly irrigated and drained, will become the most productive valley in the world." Where did he get that idea? He said he got it from "evidence given him by California farmers." The forward-looking farmers of California know that state is through; that it has reached its limit of available water to keep its vast expanse of fertile acres from going back to the desert. Water is water in California. It is good as far as it goes, to make that state keep on blossoming as the rose. But there is not enough of it for even the present cultivated acreage. The water level is going down, down, steadily. It is down now 100 feet in some sections. Ask the walnut growers there, who are grubbing up and making firewood out of their splendid, large trees.

Lloyd told the Portland executives: "Southern California, forced to irrigate, lifts water with pumps, and the water table has descended 60 to 100 feet lower in the earth. Moreover, as the water is lifted from greater depths its impregnation with mineral elements is greater, even to the point of affecting plants. We had very little water in southern California the last 10 years; we are drawing upon the bank account of the earth-stored water of the centuries, and there are scientists who have expressed the fear that we shall come to the end. With many millions invested in water supply brought a great distance, with \$3,000,000 more just voted to store more water, yet with little more than enough water to meet the needs of the present population, a supplemental supply from the distant Col-

orado is the only real hope."

As Mr. Lloyd says: "A supplemental supply from the distant Colorado is the only real hope. It is the last hope. But the whole of California will get only 1500 second feet of water from the Colorado at Boulder (Black Canyon) dam, for seven states will share it equally. And the 1500 second feet will have to be shared with all of southern California. The Imperial valley alone wants and needs it; can use it; and the 1500 second foot supply must be lifted 1200 feet at the proposed dam, so that it may flow by gravity 270 miles to Los Angeles, through a pipe line. If it were not for the lifting, the pipe line would have to be 750 miles long, and that is prohibitive. And the whole project is 10 to 15 years away, for its ultimate completion—if the bonds for the pipe line and the lifting machinery, etc., can be voted and sold.

Mr. Lloyd went on to tell the Portland executives: "The water supply, caught and reserved by the mountains and flowing abundantly in adjacent streams, is the key that is to unlock for this region a future growth and accomplishment that will be almost without parallel."

He tells something the Bits man overlooked, the greater impregnation with mineral elements as the water table recedes. The higher the pumping costs, the smaller the value of the water for irrigation. Mr. Lloyd chided the Portland men for their lack of faith and vision; their want of vigilance.

"Why, southern California without eternal vigilance would revert to the desert in 24 months. The orange tree, without care, would die quickly. Here, if you plant an apple or a prune or a peach it will go on growing even if surrounded by weeds."

Los Angeles goes on growing at the rate of 100,000 a year. Consequently the city takes more water. Soon none can be spared for the thirsty crops. Some is being taken now, and the fertile land turned back to the desert. What will happen?

(Continued on Page 9)

### To the Portland Telegram

Is the Grange initiative on the power question the solution favored by Julius Meier and the legatees of the Joseph platform?

### Churches Resume Their Work

JUST now the pastors are busy shepherding their flocks which have gone astray in far pastures during the summer, back into the fold. Automobiles have played havoc with church attendance—automobiles and the Oregon scenery and climate. Those who dwell in Nebraska or Maryland and New Jersey may as well go to church as not when Sunday comes, because there is no place else to go. But in Oregon the lure of an emerald glen or pound of the surf on a rocky headland prove too tempting even for the most devoted. The pastor himself is glad for his two Sundays of respite and period of rejuvenation at the beach.

So when September comes and folk come home from their wanderings the pastor must seek them out and rally them once more to the holy cause. Some of course are always faithful. They will appear and get under the load of Sunday School or Epworth League or missionary society or guild. Others have to be coaxed and others, many others, have to be prodded.

This fall several of the local churches have new men in the service. For them the task is even harder because they must get acquainted with their parishioners and with the community. They will find in Salem, we believe, a very wholesome atmosphere, a friendly attitude on the part of the public toward the work of the churches, and a broad feeling of tolerance among the several communions.

Regardless of what creed folk may profess, it remains true that the churches do have a heavy burden of responsibility in the moral training of youth, in vigorous defence of sound public morals, and in propagation of enlightened conceptions of ethics in this changing world. The load falls upon the pastors; and their success is a powerful factor in preserving high ideals in our social culture.

### Q. E. D.

CONGRESSMAN W. C. Hawley has been over at Longview and in that city that lumber built he spoke on the matter of the importation of lumber into this country from Russia. He is thus reported in the Morning Oregonian: "Importation of goods into the United States, Mr. Hawley declared, is a privilege, not a right. It is therefore the duty of the importer to prove that he is entitled to the privilege. In Russia, he pointed out, everyone is required to labor, so that in effect all labor is penal labor."

Now how is that for logic?  
 First premise: "In Russia everyone is required to labor."  
 Second premise: "In effect all labor (in Russia) is penal labor."  
 Implied conclusion: Since all labor in Russia is penal labor, all Russian products should be barred from entry. Quod erat demonstrandum.

But how about the United States where everyone is required to labor in order to get his food and clothing? Is that penal labor too? Captain John Smith, the first American, was the author of the immortal dictum long thought indigenous to American soil, that those who didn't work couldn't eat. Now it seems, that is penal labor.

We had always thought that penal labor was enforced labor in retribution for crime. Congressman Hawley lays down the maxim that everyone who has to work, simply because it is a general requirement, is performing "penal labor."

And on this point we vigorously disagree with the congressman, both as to Russia and the United States.

### More Road Bonds?

THE issuance of road bonds to provide more money for road building by the state impresses us as unsound. The purpose of the proposal by Governor Norblad, to relieve unemployment, is worthy, but in the end it would mean more of a burden. Besides paying the principal of the bonds there would be the interest to pay. One trouble now is that so large a proportion of our current road revenues goes for debt service on past bond issues.

The road program itself calls for no such speeding up, because more money has been available this year than for many years. Federal funds have been increased and probably after the next congress meets additional money will be tendered under the Colton-Oddie bill. Road work under present contracts will continue far into the fall, and winter construction is generally impracticable.

The Statesman believes in having the state get out of debt, as the surest promise of future prosperity; and therefore hopes the highway commission will not carry out the recommendation of the governor to issue more road bonds at the present time.

### Yesterdays

... Of Old Oregon  
 Towns Talk From The Statesman Our Fathers Read

September 7, 1905  
 Chauncy Flick, employe of the telephone company, received 200 volts of electricity while working in midst of a network of wires 30 feet from the ground.

The little steamer Chester which has been plying between here and Portland will discontinue its trips to points on the Willamette because the owners believe the river to be unfit for operation of steamers.

Annie Romig of Salem is among the teachers of the state to whom the Oregon educational board has just issued teaching certificates.

Home of E. Ahelman, farmer residing a fourth-mile north of the reform school, was burglarized yesterday morning and a number of articles stolen.

### A Problem

For You For Today

A wheel 10 ft. 6 in. in diameter is attached to a shaft whose axis rests upon the floor. In descending the circumference of a circle around the point upon which the end of the shaft rests, the wheel revolves 4.7 times. What is the length of the shaft?  
 Answer to Saturday's Problem 3125. Explanation—Subtract 366 from 1,990, and divide into 12.5

### LEGACIES FROM THE PAST

"And I bought the field of Hamael and the field of Anathoth, and weighed him the money, even seventeen shekels of silver. And I subscribed the deed before the witnesses, and weighed him the money in the balance. . . . And I gave the evidence of the purchase unto Baruch, the son of Neriah, the son of Maaseiah, in the sight of Hamael, mine uncle's son, and in the presence of the elders, who had subscribed the book of the purchase, before all the Jews that sat in the court of the priests."—Jeremiah XXXII: 10, 12.

The methods of real estate transactions are very old. This one lacked only the intermediation of a realtor to make it very modern. It would have been even more modern, the wife had been made on a contract, with one shekel down and one a week for sixteen more weeks. Jeremiah paid cash; and thereby he set a good example.

Here we have the elements of the deal. Jeremiah was in prison having been thrown in for talking too much (freedom of speech is rather a modern invention). His cousin had some land to sell and came to the jail to offer it to Jeremiah who bought it for 17 shekels. The deed was drawn up, property sealed and witnessed, then it was duly recorded as an example should be. That made it a valid sale and purchase. There was no abstract required and no title insurance was demanded. Jeremiah evidently thought he could trust his cousin that the title was clear.

Further back go the records of real estate transactions. Abraham bought the cave of Machpelah for a family graveyard after Sara died. Boaz told the nearer kinsman who had first right to buy the Widow Naomi's inheritance that he would have to buy up the interest of the daughter-in-law Ruth, "to raise up the name of the dead upon his inheritance." This showed they had some probate system at that time. Still farther back on the wax tablets of Babylonia are recorded the real estate transactions of early times.

There is something of a parallel for this in the field of morals. The restraints and restrictions upon human conduct were long defended as the decrees of God as written down in an inerrant book. But as the "accids of modernity" to use Walter Lippman's phrase is eaten at these ancient foundations of the moral code, the reaction would hold these moral laws as "null and void." It is not so. Morals are not merely the commandment of the deity, they are the product of centuries of human evolution. It has been only a dirt of moral centuries of truth-telling, abstinence from stealing, chastity, that the race has survived. Moral decency sooner or later means racial decay. Virtue is the price of preservation.

Just as we find in the oldest civilizations the rules for transfer of property, for selling, of goods, and the settlement of disputes, so do we find a culture which contains its moral codes. They are more than the whim of the tribal shaman; they are the precipitate of centuries of human experience. That is why they survive and will continue to survive.

### LAY SERMON

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