

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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The End of the Campaign

THE tumult and the shouting are dying away. Tuesday is the day of balloting at the end of a campaign of turbulence and recrimination. The popular verdict upon the men and the issues presented will soon be recorded. An "off" year, especially when accompanied by a lull in general business, always results adversely to the party in power; and the Republicans expect to lose some seats in congress and some other offices. That may easily be expected after such an overwhelming victory as two years ago.

In this state the return of Senator McNary is universally conceded. He has made practically no campaign, leaving his opponents to saw their arms in the air. Congressman Hawley, whose long career in congress has gained for him a high and powerful place in that body, will also win by a large majority. His opponent, W. A. Dezell, courting the lightning which he hopes may strike his way, has been carrying on an active campaign; but Hawley's position seems secure.

As to the governorship if the result may be predicted by the amount of money spent and the noise made, Julius Meier will be elected. The spacious war chest of Meier headquarters has financed a big campaign all over the state. There remains a vast company of voters not so vociferous as the bull-frog party. It is upon this quiet and undemonstrative vote that the hopes of electing an anti-Meier candidate rest. While the straw votes have been only of limited groups, they have disclosed widely different results. Bailey, the democratic candidate, deserted by the Portland Journal and abandoned by many democrats who have gone to the Meier camp, may draw some strength from disaffected republicans. Over the state as a whole it would seem that the heavy republican vote would make the race one between Meier and Metschan; and that the way to make the anti-Meier vote effective is to vote for Metschan.

There are thirteen propositions to be voted on; altogether too many to be submitted to the public. Eleven of them are constitutional amendments—again an excessive number. The craze of tinkering with the state's fundamental law seems to possess us.

The Statesman on the eve of the election urges all good citizens to vote. Get a sample ballot. Study it carefully. Study the measures particularly. Then vote. And no matter how the election goes, be a good American citizen and abide by the result.

Sets a Precedent

THE state highway commission at its meeting Thursday announced that it would take over the road around Neah-kah-nie mountain, a stretch of about twenty miles. Members of the county courts of Clatsop and Tillamook counties appealed to the commission to take over this scenic highway, which is only partially completed, and the counties agreed to take over the section of the present coast highway running inland from Cannon Beach behind Neah-kah-nie mountain.

This road from Nehalem around the face of the mountain and down to Cannon Beach will be one of the most wonderful marine view roads in the world. It is really the personal achievement of S. G. Reed of Reed's tavern, Neah-kah-nie, former county commissioner of Tillamook county. We recall back in 1924 camping at this beach, when the road was only the dream of Mr. Reed. With a tractor he himself set to work clearing the way of rocks to start the work. As county commissioner he secured county funds which were spent on the road around the mountain. Now he is about to see the fruition of his plans and hopes.

This action of the commission makes it now a very easy matter for that body to recognize the North Santiam highway by placing it on the state highway map. The Marion county court is willing to match dollars on this work; and no request is made of the state to put up money on the North Santiam until it has funds in hand to do so. This, be it understood, is without prejudice to the South Santiam highway, which is now receiving state funds. Claim has been made that the commission could not deviate from the old outline of a road system. Yet the Willamette highway over the mountains through Oak Ridge was made a state project by the commission; and now this Neah-kah-nie section is added to the state highway system.

The Marion county court and the Salem chamber of commerce should present their cause at the next meeting of the commission in November, urging that the North Santiam be put on the state map, making it clear that the request is not in any way antagonistic to the South Santiam road, and that no early expenditure of state funds on the North Santiam segment is requested or expected.

Survey of the Willamette

PUBLIC officials and citizens of the entire valley, especially of the cities located on the Willamette, should study carefully the report of the Sanitary Survey of the Willamette Valley conducted by scientists of the engineering station at Corvallis. Generous extracts from this report are printed on another page of this issue of The Statesman. The salient facts set forth in the report are, so far as Salem is concerned:

1. The water above Salem is quite free from pollution and contamination and the river is a satisfactory source for our water supply, the water of course requiring treatment as it now receives.
2. From Salem down the river is subject to increasing pollution so that at just above Portland during low water periods the dissolved oxygen is so low as to be inimical to natural fish life.
3. The industrial wastes from the pulp mill and flax plant are far more of a problem than the Salem city sewage. These liquors reduce the harmful bacteria in the water but also lower the oxygen content, endangering fish life, which is of importance because the Willamette produces more salmon eggs than any other stream tributary to the Columbia.

The up-river cities are cleared of most offense, the report indicating that the river is only slightly affected by the influx of sewage by cities above Salem. This appears to relieve these cities of the necessity of any immediate construction of costly sewage disposal plants. From Salem to Portland the problem is threatening, calling for further study and for co-operative effort to reduce the stream pollution.

Pulp mills at Salem, Newberg, West Linn and Oregon City create a problem in their pouring of sulphite liquors into the stream, the population equivalent of these mills being 552,300, or more than the total population of all the cities along the river. The problem is not to be solved by sudden drastic action, but by the joint effort of health regulatory bodies, industries, and city authorities. We do not

Ventilation

During the summer time we are not concerned especially with ventilation but as fall and winter approaches it becomes increasingly important. One of the principal causes of respiratory infections; such as pneumonia, cold and influenza, is poor ventilation common in most of our homes in winter time.

The problem then is to provide good ventilation in order that respiratory infections may be prevented. There are of course other important predisposing causes, such as lack of sunlight, improper diet, obstructions in the nose and throat, etc. These will be dealt with later.

What do we mean by good ventilation? Fundamentally good ventilation has to do not so much with an abundant supply of oxygen as was formerly believed as with aiding the body to get rid of excessive body heat and to adjust itself readily to rapid changes in atmospheric temperature. Every one is acquainted with the "close day" in which the ventilation seems so poor although the amount of oxygen remains the same. This is due to excessive moisture in the air which prevents the body from losing heat properly through perspiration, the person whose skin is not in good condition cannot safely make a rapid change from a cold temperature to a hot one without some danger of ill effects.

Many experiments have been made to determine what constitutes good temperature. It has been found that good ventilation must have at least four characteristics:

First, it must be of a temperature not exceeding the average temperature. This is colder than most people are accustomed to but it is the most healthful one. The second characteristic is a humidity or dampness of the air of 40 which means a humidity about half that like which would be fully saturated at that temperature. As a matter of fact in this country little attention need be paid to humidity if the temperature is kept somewhere near 65.

The third characteristic of good ventilation is a temperature of the air which does not remain constant but which fluctuates to a certain extent up and down. This helps to stimulate the skin to protect itself by activity in the skin of course improves general tone and circulation. Every one has had the experience of spring fever which is supposed to be due largely to the mild unvarying temperature which results in lassitude and inactivity. Thus the temperature should not be kept at a dead level of 65 but should fluctuate somewhat. The fourth characteristic of good ventilation is movement. Good fresh air is not still. It is always moving. This of course helps in carrying away body heat which might otherwise accumulate around the body and thereby cause oppression.

From a practical standpoint it has been found that the best way to secure good ventilation for the home or school is not through complicated automatic ventilating systems. The simpler and more effective way is by means of the open window, using suitable window boards, placed at a slant, and leaving the window sash open about two or three inches at the top. A thermometer should be used to tell the proper temperature since most persons judge the temperature more by comfort. And this is often found to be a higher temperature than until one becomes accustomed to the more healthful cooler temperature.

Any one interested in ventilation should call at the county health unit office where window boards are installed and information can be secured for your own problems.

LAY SERMON

A NEW PULPIT
"And then if any man shall say to you, Lo, here is Christ; or, lo, he is here; believe him not."—Mark XIII:21.

There is a new pulpit in the land, not consecrated by bishop nor blessed by presbyters. It is the pulpit of the popular magazines. Or rather it might be said of the less popular magazines. The magazines appealing to "mass circulation" beware of any subject so controversial as religion. Fiction is their forte; or success stories; or articles on subjects of timely interest. There are other magazines with a more restricted circulation, which present monthly material which provokes thought, and the range covers philosophy, psychology, economics, politics and religion. Especially religion.

We may think of this as an irreligious age. But the number of magazine articles dealing directly with religion prove that religion still interests people. Old questions of theology are seldom discussed, but the magazine articles of today penetrate directly to the very core of religion. Challenging questions are thrown out by contributors appealing to all seekers after truth and light.

The magazine is a new pulpit; and many are those who are filling it. Some are churchmen; others are ex-churchmen; some are non-churchmen. But they are contributing their thought to the current literature on religion and

want the Willamette to become a contaminated stream dangerous to humans and to fish life. Now is not too early to plan to counteract the stream pollution which is reported for the stretch from Salem to Portland.

The Astoria-Budget, one of the trio of democratic papers of the old Sam Jackson affiliation, the others being the Pendleton East Oregonian and the Portland Journal, "breaks its neutrality" and comes out for Bailey. What a surprise! Like the Salem Capital Journal it wants to get under the wire for a democrat in spite of the defection of the party's chief organ in Portland.

THE WOMAN HATER



"GIRL UNAFRAID" By GLADYS JOHNSTON

CHAPTER 28
Cecilia's voice was low and it shook with anger as she said: "Don't keep throwing that up to me—making that the excuse to tyrannise!"

"Oh, no one's trying to tyrannise over you, Cecilia." Ken's voice was weary. He crossed to her and put a hand gently on her shoulder. "Dear, you know you're all upset, but please try to be calm. I'm only thinking for you."

"Calm!" Her face was convulsed. "I'm trying to forget the damned thing! And if I can go to Coralie's houseparty and forget it for a while, I'm going!" "But Cecilia," he said patiently, "it isn't that I don't want you to have any pleasure. It isn't even that I don't like Coralie. But you know what it will mean if you go there. Drinking—and dancing. You know the doctor said—"

She flung off his hand. "Don't you quote the doctor at me! I don't give a single pin for you or the doctor—no, nor the damn baby! It had no right to come! I don't want it! It's unfair—unfair!"

Two hectic spots burned in her cheeks. Storms raged in her eyes.

He thought to keep his own temper. "Well . . . let's forget it, dear. I don't want to get you excited. Anyway we don't have to decide now." "Oh, we don't!" she mocked. "Well, we will. I'll show you I've decided. I'm going to run down to Coralie's today, and I'm going alone. And I'll come back when I please and as before!" She rang the bell for the maid and when the girl appeared she curtly ordered her to pack her grips.

But in the living room Ken's

paced the floor scowling and uncertain. No use trying to stop her. They'd had too many of these scenes lately. Cecilia would only fly into a tantrum—get herself all worked up. The doctor said to keep her calm. Let her have her own way.

Little by little the surroundings of the room crept in on his thoughts. Shaded lamps, priceless vases, expensive hangings—Oriental rugs glowing like jewels under foot, dark and rich. He looked at themardonally. They gave an illusion of comfort which vanished before him like water before the thirsty Tantalus.

Suddenly he was stifling in his richness. He snatched up his hat. Went to the garage for his car.

His own car . . . something of his own bought with his money. The thought was comforting. His conscience pricked him. That was small, perhaps—just because Cecilia had money he shouldn't begrudge her the use of it. But hang it all, the way she did it—the things she said, hurt a man's pride.

He found himself remembering this latest discord. Coralie Gaines was a rather notorious divorcee. Her Summer home had gained glittering fame for its hilarious parties and the high stakes of its bridge games.

Well, Cecilia could afford to lose a few hundred if she would be such a fool. But the drinking

and the dancing . . . Ken's brows drew together nervously. The doctor had warned her . . . A child. How strange, that he and Cecilia would have a child. Cecilia who frankly disliked all children.

Rather a dreadful responsibility to bring a new—and perhaps unwilling—soul into the world. Underneath that cool self-possession, did Cecilia feel something of this awe-struck pity he knew?

If she did, she hid it well. The discovery of her condition had promptly flung her into hysterics. She was frantic with alarm and dislike. Her temper, always uncertain, became more than usually capricious. She made it an excuse for self-indulgence.

While he was thinking this, Ken had been idly driving through the morning sunlight along a street he had not seen for months and 12 days before the second provisional government was authorized, May 2, 1843, at Champeog, and two years and five and a half months before the provisional government voted at Champeog became operative, which was on July 5, 1843, when the report of the legislative committee was adopted and the officers chosen May 2, together with the members of the executive committee (standing for the governor) chosen at the July 5 meeting, where sworn in.

And the adjourned meeting of Feb. 13, at which the first provisional government was authorized and its officers were elected, was certainly at the old mission. It is reasonable to believe, also, from the record, that a meeting was held at the old mission on the 17th, adjourned from the meeting held after the burial of Ewing Young.

Ken took his bitter thoughts over to the duck shack. The silence of a Summer day brooded over the salt marsh. His own footsteps alone woke a lonely echo as he walked down the plank to the little houseboat basking in the sunshine.

He flung himself on the faded cushions piled on the rattan couch and lay there smoking and staring over the empty miles. Small of warm mud and warm saw-grass. The soft lapping of the incoming tide on the planks. Above all an empty grey-blue sky bending in achingly loneliness. There was peace of a kind here. A grey-colored peace, tinged with resignation.

No resignation in Ken's heart, though. He was burnt up with unbearable jealousy at the memory of Ardeith getting into Tom's car.

Ardeith . . . his girl . . . Everything over her spoke of her, turning the knife in the wound. On this couch he had first kissed her. A year ago—only a year ago—and she had been here with him, the sun gleaming on her hair; warm and sweet in his arms. That golden Sunday only a year ago! And now he had not even the right to dream of her.

(To be continued)

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Ewing Young's funeral:
Continuing from yesterday's issue: By an act of the legislature passed Jan. 26, 1853, L. F. Grover, afterwards governor of and United States senator from the state, was employed to write the "Oregon Archives," or the public papers of Oregon, from the earliest attempt on the part of the people to form a government, down to and inclusive of the session of the legislature held in 1843. He had the assistance of J. Quinn Thornton, Dr. W. H. Willson, David Leslie, J. L. Parrish, C. P. Crandall and others. Of the meeting of Feb. 17, 1847, after the funeral of Ewing Young, he found:

"Rev. Jason Lee was chosen chairman and Rev. Gustavus Hines secretary. On motion resolved that an addition of one be made to the committee of arrangement, chosen at a previous meeting. (The previous meeting was the one held at the Methodist mission Feb. 7, of which Jason Lee was chosen as chairman.) On motion, resolved that the chairman nominate this committee. Geo. W. LeBreton was nominated and elected. The meeting then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of choosing candidates for the several offices, and after having nominated persons to fill the several offices, it was resolved that the doing of the committee of the whole be deposited in the hands of the chairman, to be presented to the meeting tomorrow. On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet at 3 o'clock tomorrow."

On the meeting of Feb. 18, 1841, he found: "At a full meeting of the inhabitants of the Willamette valley at the American (Methodist) mission house, David Leslie was elected chairman and Sidney Smith and Gustavus Hines were chosen secretaries. The doings of the previous meeting were presented to the assembly, and were accepted in part, to-wit: That a committee be chosen for framing a constitution and drafting a code of laws."

Followed the choosing of Dr. I. L. Babcock as supreme judge with probate powers; Geo. W. LeBreton, clerk of the courts and public recorder; Wm. Johnston, high sheriff; Xavier Ladroit, Pierre Bellique and Wm. McCarty, constables. It was resolved that, until a code be adopted, Dr. Babcock be instructed to act according to the laws of New York.

This was inaugurated what was called (and what was) the first provisional government for the Oregon country; February 18, 1841; two years, three months and 12 days before the second provisional government was authorized, May 2, 1843, at Champeog, and two years and five and a half months before the provisional government voted at Champeog became operative, which was on July 5, 1843, when the report of the legislative committee was adopted and the officers chosen May 2, together with the members of the executive committee (standing for the governor) chosen at the July 5 meeting, where sworn in.

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Bancroft was the only authority who said the Young funeral was held at the old mission. The Bits man does not believe it was held there, and asks more light on the subject, if it can be had. The burial of Young was on his land claim, six miles from where Newberg now is. There were no roads. It would have been necessary to get the body to the river, some six miles, carried by men or pack animals. The rest of the way, about 12 miles up the Willamette by boat, would have been easy. There were no roads then, nor any wheeled vehicles. But there were many good, swift boats, and wonderful oarsmen; and there were plenty of horses. Ewing Young had helped in providing them, from California, along with the Spanish cattle. If the funeral was held at the mission, the body had to be taken back for burial, for the interment was near the house where Young had lived. The grave was recently marked by the daughters of the American Revolution.

The Bits man thinks the funeral and burial were both on the Young land claim, and that if there was a second meeting that day adjourned from the one at the grave side, it was of course held at the mission late in the afternoon.

The first provisional government gave partial satisfaction to both the American settlers and missionaries and the Canadian French and other settlers, too. All were pleased with the way the Young estate was settled. The money was held in trust, and, no heir appearing, was used in building a jail at Oregon City, which after a few years was burned.

Then an heir of Young appeared, Joaquin, son of a Mexican mother at Tacc, New Mexico. He sold his claim to Judge O. C. Pratt, who had a long fight in getting the claim paid. But he finally received his amount, \$5,108.94, in November, 1862; 22 years after the property had been taken in charge by the first provisional government. It was accomplished through an act of the state legislature, of 1862, authorizing the paying claims against the territory or state to bring suit for recovery.

While the first provisional government depended for its laws upon those of the state of New York, because that was the only copy of a code in the territory, and there was no printing press to print any other, even if enacted, the second provisional government actually resorted to a similar device by using the Iowa laws where they did not cover any particular case; some one having in the meantime brought an Iowa code—and that state being more nearly like Oregon than was New York.

Yesterdays

Of Old Oregon
Town Talks From The Statesman Our Fathers Read

November 2, 1905
Only 25 marriages licensed were issued here the past month, this number being just half of the record for the year.

The state library is making good progress in getting the traveling libraries in circulation.

About 130 boys attended a rally held in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, and organization was perfected with the following officers: Will Parks, president; Robert Minton, vice president; Ted Holmes, secretary; and Alfred Schramm, treasurer.



4%

Savings Deposits

Made during the first five days of the month earn interest from the first . . .

The First
NATIONAL BANK
in Salem

TODAY'S PROBLEM...

A bowl in the form of a hemisphere is six inches in diameter. How many cubic inches does it contain? Answer tomorrow. Yesterday's answer: 25 per cent.