

The Oregon Statesman
 "No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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The Salem Milk Shed

By J. E. BLINKHOEN
 Milk shed is the term used to designate the territory in which milk is produced for marketing as bottled milk in any city. The Salem milk shed embraces parts of Thurston, Clatsop, Tillamook and Yamhill, and takes in an area with approximately a 20-mile radius all around Salem. Those of our shippers who are furthest out are located near Dayton, near Willamina and near North in Marion county as Hubbard, as far east as Mt. Angel and Silverton and as far south as Marion and Jefferson.

There are over 130 different farms located on this milk shed, with an average of nine cows to the herd. Salem uses the entire output of these dairies, amounting to over 3200 gallons per day, which is just about one-tenth of that consumed by Portland.

The dairies which have qualified for the grade "B" designation at present number 98, and there is considerable interest on the part of the other dairymen in bringing up their grade. About 10 per cent of these grade "B" shippers have as few as four cows, and our largest herd of the milk shed is 120 milking cows. There are two of the herds that have more than 50 cows, but otherwise the herds are comparatively small.

Milk from most of the farms is brought to the city and sent out by the different milk plants to collect the milk immediately after the morning milking. Some of the dairymen bring in their own product as soon as the morning milking is finished, and some in time for the pasteurization process. These men go over all sorts of roads in all kinds of weather to pick up this milk for Salem. One man with 10 farms to stop at brings in a load of about three tons of milk.

The raw milk dairies usually produce some, if not all, of the milk which they market as bottled milk. We have twenty farms which contribute to the Grade "A" supply of milk. The raw milk dairies supplying at the present time about 15 per cent of the needs of Salem, and the pasteurized dairies are supplying the remaining 85 per cent. This figure is, of course, subject to fluctuation, depending upon various conditions. There are five plant distributors who pasteurize milk for sale in Salem, three of which are located within the city limits, one at Shaw and one at Hubbard.

In the winter time most of the dairies deliver the milk in the day time, but in the summer time, due to the warm weather, they change to night delivery, which permits the milk to be delivered at a lower temperature than 50 degrees. The limit of temperature for the milk to attain if it is to be labeled Grade "A" and it must not go above this temperature before delivery to the consumer. At this temperature the bacteria are practically killed, and under the name superior milk does not sour so quickly.

Although the Salem milk shed is extensive and covers a number of different kinds of country, each farm producing milk is visited and inspected under the supervision of the Health Unit at Salem. This is necessary to assure the quality of the milk and to make sure that no contaminating influences are at work at the source of production. Particular attention is paid to the health of the cow, and the methods of handling the milk. These things will be gone into in greater detail in another article.



"FOREST LOVE" By HAZEL LIVINGSTON

CHAPTER I.
 The boy and the girl walked close together up the gravel path to the house. The little garden, weedy and overgrown in the daytime, was full of tropic beauty at night. A place of moonlight and dappled shadow, of whispering leaves and dense, spicy smelling shrubs crowding the crooked, narrow path.

Not seventy feet from the street where his car was parked, to the house where behind deepy drawn shades, her family was "waiting up." Not seventy feet, and it had taken them half an hour to reach the bird-path half way up.

"Wonderful night," he murmured, suddenly conscious that he ought to say something. "Wonderful night. Too nice to go in."

"Yes," she sighed, "but it's late. It must be awfully late."

He fumbled for his watch, opened it, and returned it to his pocket without having noticed the time. The moonlight shone on the pulchritude of the blossoms that bordered the path. The heavy-headed dahlias, the tall columbine, the yellow jasmine that was the very breath of romance itself. He followed, slower still. But no matter how they faltered, the front steps loomed just ahead.

And now they had come to the only to those who in the face of repeated warnings will refuse to handle the milk as suggested, and as is necessary for the protection of public health.

In this educational work the dairy control officer aims at the following:

1. Cleanliness of low bacterial count produced in a sanitary but practical manner at the farm.
2. This same quality of milk evenly handled and delivered in bottles either as in or pasteurized. The pasteurization of an impure or unclean supply is undesirable and not to be desired even though such milk may keep a little longer when it is pasteurized than when raw.
3. The delivery to the consumer within a reasonable time after production of this milk in such condition that it will not spoil and will not be dangerous before it enters the home.
4. The cooperation of the people concerned in handling of milk with the Health Department, so that this program may be carried out with as little friction as possible between the various agencies.
5. Establishing public confidence in the milk supply, and increasing the per capita consumption.

The day of the hard-boiled dairy inspector is gone, for the average dairymen knows pretty well how things should be done, whether he does them that way or not.

The present day bacteriology must be familiar with bacteriology, methods and kinds of foods, building materials and methods, refrigeration, as well as the ordinary items of sanitation as they apply to the farm and the plant. Most essential is the practicality of the suggestions offered. If the suggestions are practical, and not too expensive for the price received for the milk, the average dairymen does not hesitate to go ahead. In other words, the dairy inspector is a dairy specialist for the purpose of bettering the milk supply by helping farmers and distributors with their problems.

Under the U. S. Public Health Service Standard Milk Ordinance the inspector raises the dairy according to its compliance with well recognized principles of sanitation in methods of handling, and equipment for keeping milk clean and sanitary, as well as to its compliance with standards for the milk itself. Ratings are Grades A, B, C or D, depending upon degree of compliance.

Employment in Salem

Labor Commissioner Gram is out with a statement that in Bend there are nearly 7,000 persons unemployed. Such a number out of a total population of less than 9,000 points to this as a highly industrial community. That is, of course, when we are all working. Or perhaps Mr. Gram has an idea that all the unemployed in the state are flocking to Bend because of our salubrious and invigorating winter climate. There is a good deal in the thought that if you must loaf it is well to select a pleasant place in which to do so. And we admit that there is none more pleasant than this spot on the Deschutes. But we must insist that neither of Mr. Gram's possible conclusions is correct. Even when business is on the hum there are no 6,423 persons employed here. The unemployed, which is on the order of 100,000, Mr. Gram's adding machine needs overhauling.—Bend Bulletin.

Perhaps it was the slip of a typist which made 7,000 out of 700; but the instance does indicate the unreliability of many of the figures on unemployment. Nobody really knows just how much unemployment there is, and how much more serious it is this winter than in previous winters.

From our own observation it does not appear that unemployment in Salem is as pronounced as some people seem to fear. If we check on local industry we find that most plants are operating at normal loads. The paper mill, the converting company, the linen mills, woolen mills, packing plant are all busy with approximately normal complements of men. The lumber mill is working only part time, but it is the only large industry running with marked reduction in force.

In the field of construction work there is nearly as much work in progress now in Salem as a year ago at this time. In 1929 there were some big jobs of building in Salem, but the biggest were let to Portland contractors with Portland labor employed. At present one large church is under construction and a store building downtown. Smaller building and repair jobs are going on over the city, though admittedly in reduced volume.

Another thing about Salem: a large proportion of the population has suffered no cut in income at all. Employees of the state house, the court house, the state institutions, of the schools and the university have the same or higher wages than a year ago and are enjoying greater purchasing power for their money.

There is even some ray of optimism in the farm situation. The grain farmers had wonderful crops produced at the lowest cost in years. Dairymen have the advantage of abundant feed crops and low prices for milkfeed, with a fairly remunerative price for butterfat. Hogs and cattle are bringing fair prices. The price of hops is putting new life in the hop industry. The report is that the short packs of fruits and small quantity of dried prunes processed in 1930 will be pretty well disposed of by spring. This will mean promise of fair prices in 1931. In turn these good conditions will stimulate the normal employment of labor in the early spring in hop yards, berry patches, orchards.

Salem has this further advantage for labor—our season of bad weather is very short. Except for a few weeks in midwinter outdoor work may be carried on throughout the year. In more rigorous climates work must be suspended from mid-October or early November not to be resumed until April.

We do not relate all these facts in order to minimize any actual need or distress which may exist here; but to warn against exaggerating reports of conditions. The American people are remarkably resourceful; and there is no stimulant like hunger to get people employed. Necessity will force a man to locate a job even when finding one is not easy.

This prosperity recital is not intended to make us self-satisfied, sleek pharisees who rejoice that we are not poor like other people in other places; but merely an effort to have our people face the facts.

There are some highly favorable facts in our present situation, as well as some not so favorable. We need not ignore need, neither do we need to become panicky.

The Aims of Sanitary Milk Control

Milk inspection has been a comparatively recent development of the health programs in different communities. Prior to 1893 there were practically no milk ordinances containing regulations from a health standpoint. There were some that specifically prohibited adding preservatives or water to milk, and prescribing fines for skimming milk in unclean cans, but these things were not done, seeing that measures to stop the practice were taken.

A similar attitude was assumed following this period when it was prescribed that milk should have no sediment, should test a certain per cent of fat, and should have a bacterial count within certain limits. The next provisions were those relating to the condition under which milk was produced, and relating to the health of the cows. For a time the enforcing officers still assumed the attitude of police officers. However, since 1920 a different attitude has been noticeable among the officials in charge of enforcing milk ordinances. This is very nicely shown by the fact that certain California cities are now designating their milk control officials as dairy inspectors instead of milk inspectors. The City of Stockton is one such example. They have the attitude now more of inspectors to inform the producer how to produce the milk and handle it, rather than of police officers to inform the plant manager how to handle the milk previous to delivery, and finally to help the public by informing them how best to keep milk safe when it is delivered. It has been found that more is accomplished in a shorter time to improve the milk supply by this attitude than by the old "force" idea. In other words, it is an educational process based upon the recognition of the fact that most dairymen do not intentionally deliver a milk of impure quality, and also based on the policy that punishment should be meted out

Wrecking the Health Work

PEEWEE politics was the chief factor in the move of the budget committee to cut the health unit appropriation \$2000. It is significant that every other service went through without a single slice. Some intangible and unknown things like city hall repairs were cut, but the allowances for police, fire department and streets were not touched.

The health unit already faces a cut of \$12,000 through withdrawal of support from the Commonwealth fund. If now the school district and the county follow the lead of the city there will be a further reduction of \$6,000. In other words retrenchment will begin — and end — with the health unit.

The assertion that Salem bears too heavy a share of the cost scarcely stands when Dr. Douglas stated that Salem received in services exactly as it contributed—twenty-seven fortieths of the full amount. If there were a sincere desire to turn the whole work over to the county, then inquiry should have been made of County Judge Siegmund who was in the room, if the county would take over the work. Or the full allowance might have been stricken out.

The budget of the health unit the past year was \$42,285. If the taxing bodies appropriate the same as last year the budget would be only \$30,000 because of the withdrawal of the Commonwealth fund. Now if a cut is made of \$6000 the total will be only \$24,000—less than 60 per cent of the amount of last year. That simply is wrecking the health unit organization and endangering its entire work. Which is what the political wrecking crew seems to want.

Senator Lloyd T. Reynolds

THE county and state have suffered a severe loss in the death of Lloyd T. Reynolds, senator from Marion county. In the field of horticulture especially Mr. Reynolds was recognized as one of the steadiest, most constructive men in the industry. His work in the legislature was not vociferous but consistent and productive of results.

A Christian gentleman in the finest sense of the word, Mr. Reynolds enjoyed the confidence of every one who knew him and came in contact with him. His father was an honored physician in Salem, and the son has carried on the name, preserving its honor and adding to the lustre.

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Chemeketa!
 That was the Indian name for Salem. (Will the students and officers at the Salem U. S. Indian training school please give attention to this series, requiring three lessons. They will know why by the third issue.) Nearly all early pioneers and writers of history spelled it Chemeketa.

What did it mean? Bancroft said it meant, "here we rest." The Bits man thinks he was mistaken; but this will be discussed further along in this article.

Harvey Scott's history says Chemeketa meant "meeting place," "place of rest," or "old home." The writer thinks the first meaning given by Scott is the correct one, literally, but that the implications carry the significance of the term further—that it was a meeting place with the sanctions of an ancient city of refuge.

S. A. Clarke, in his "Pioneer Days of Oregon History," wrote: "The Indians had named the strip along the river, overhung with willows, which are of cottonwoods, where they came to winter after the season of work was over, Chemeketa, meaning 'our old home.' Here they brought the gatherings of all the year, making this their home from November until April. The prairie rose gradually from the river and was crowned in spots by majestic groves of white oak; maples, clustered or alone, spread their wide branches with broad leaved, umbrageous density of shade and towering height, and the Oregon maple, most beautiful of its kind. It was an ideal spot; the waters of the two mill streams border the north and the south."

The prairie which Clark thus described, between the two mill streams, which have since been known as North and South Mill creek, came to be called Chemeketa plain. In 1840 the name became distinctive, and the part of the present Salem that was north of the North mill stream with the Methodist mission floor and saw mills and the Jason Lee house being located there—the first dwelling built in what became Salem, still standing, at 960 Broadway.—That was Salem's second name, "The Mills."

The third name was "The Institute," from the Oregon Institute, that the territorial legislature of 1853-4 in chartering the institution change dte Willamette university. The institute building stood near the site of the present gymnasium. Joseph A. Baker, though in his 92d year, still healthy and with clear mind and vision, our oldest citizen in point of continuous residence, came here in 1848 because his father desired to have the school facilities afforded about the site of the present gymnasium. The first mill contracts named the postoffice The Institute.

McArthur, as shown in his book, thought at the time he wrote it that perhaps Chemeketa was the name of a sub-tribe of the Calapoosia Indians. He said Dr. W. H. Willson thought Chemeketa meant "place of rest," and he also said Willson named Salem; gave it the biblical name Shalom, or Salem, meaning place of peace, a better name than the Indian form of Chemeketa. That is, that Salem was always Salem, only under another name, meaning the same thing. But Dr. Willson did not name Salem, and it is not likely that he knew what either Salem or Chemeketa meant. David Leslie named Salem, after Salem, Mass., from which state he came, name than the Indian form of Chemeketa. That is, that Salem was always Salem, only under another name, meaning the same thing. But Dr. Willson did not name Salem, and it is not likely that he knew what either Salem or Chemeketa meant. David Leslie named Salem, after Salem, Mass., from which state he came,

Others who support meeting place as the meaning think the Chemeketa of the days before the white men came may have been an Indian city of refuge, like a number Lewis and Clark saw on their journey of exploration. Like the cities of refuge of the Israelites, whether outlawed fugitives might flee and be safe.

Or rather meeting places where even warring tribes might come and parley, with complete safety; such localities having been set apart for the purpose, and held inviolate for generations. Thus old Salem may have been a city of refuge; or rather old Chemeketa may have been such a place; an ancient Indian city of refuge, dating back there is no knowing how far. The Bits man rather inclines to this theory.

J. L. Parrish told the writer the pronunciation of the first syllable was like a forced breath, used for numerous localities, and probably meaning place, like Chemawa of Chemawa as it was first known, or Chobalem, Champore, etc. Chemawa, applied to several points on the Willamette river, may have meant to the Indians a place of gravel, according to some, and "something else again," as Potash and Palmator would say.

McArthur, as shown in his book, thinks Chemewa may have meant "our old home," or "true talk," or "gravelly place." It was applied principally to the place of the Joseph Gorvalls house, where the "wolf meeting" was held, but no gravel is there now, and very likely none was there when the first white people came, even on the river bank. Tough time spanning 100 years often works great changes.

Salem was named when or about the time it was platted; in 1850, and in fact North Salem was platted before Salem was, and there were two Salem plats filed, both claiming the name; the Dr. W. H. Willson plat of 1850, and the J. B. McClane plat, to what was called the "Island" or Boon's Island, a few blocks north of and along North Mill creek and west of the extension of Liberty street, which was (and is) called Broadway. To be exact, the North Salem plat was filed February 15, 1850, the plat of Salem proper March 23 of the same year, and the plat of Dr. J. B. McClane January 8, 1851. The McClane Salem was partly described as lying between North Salem and Salem. But McClane claimed that his town was the true Salem; and it was the original town, and then had most of the business and buildings.

The name Salem did not satisfy everybody. McArthur says that in December, 1853, efforts were made in the territorial legislature to change the name to Thurston, territorial delegate at congress; after Samuel R. Thurston, first also that the name "Valina" was proposed.

(Continued Tomorrow)

TODAY'S PROBLEM...

A can is 6 inches high, and contains 1 quart. How wide is it, assuming that it is cylindrical? Today's answer: tomorrow. Yesterday's answer: 75 cents.

ager of the Salem Water company, has returned from an outing at Newport.

Professor Parvia will direct a musical entertainment at the Central Congregational church Friday evening.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands (AP)—Of the 1,570 ships which entered port here last year, 1,264 were British. Greek shipping, with 194 vessels was in second place, and the United States at the foot of the list.

TUNE IN TONIGHT
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G. A. Park, secretary and manager

Yesterdays

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

Nov. 26, 1905
 The Oregon Agricultural college football team defeated Willamette 28 to 0 on the Corvallis field.

The towing steamer of the Spaulding logging company is thought to be hung-up on a bar somewhere between Salem and Albany. The steamer left here Thursday, but as yet hasn't arrived at the camps up the river.

The Marion county inspector thought it best to cut down the ash trees to be cut down. The ash trees are especially bad for breeding the San Jose scale. A crusade against mountain ash was started here several weeks ago, as result of which a number of fine trees have been sacrificed.