

The Oregon Statesman

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

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Lincoln and the Tariff

THE Corvallis Gazette-Times and the Albany Democrat-Herald quote approvingly the remark of President Lincoln about the tariff:

"I do not know much about tariff, but I know that if we pay Great Britain \$90 for steel rails, Great Britain gets the money and we get the rails. But if we pay American factories \$90 for steel rails, we get the money and the rails, too."

Now both of these editors are well informed about the tariff, and we hesitate to question their approbation of this sentiment which has seemed to us almost naive in its innocence of the laws of trade. In fact we would class it among those "sides of the great" we referred to last week in an editorial about Lincoln. But because this is an authentic Lincoln quotation there are many who accept it without analysis and set it down as a clinching argument for the high protective tariff system.

As President Lincoln saw the situation, it was perfectly simple. As we see it today it is not so simple. For while we spend our \$90 at home and have both steel rails and the money, the American farmer who has wheat and cotton for export has his \$90 worth of wheat or cotton left on his hands because he can't find a market. This further is true, though not of steel rails, but of other commodities: sometimes under mistaken policies of protection we may get a smaller amount of an inferior quality than if we had purchased the goods abroad where special resources or skill make for improved quality or lower price.

The nation no longer lives unto itself alone. We are as nearly self-contained as any nation, yet we are constantly striving for foreign markets. Foreign trade must be in approximate balance, which means we must import about as much as we export. We suffer now from a glut of gold caused by foreign countries not being able to ship to us goods in payment for what they have purchased from us. In consequence foreign trade languishes and domestic trade is likewise depressed.

Our economic situation changed with the shifts of the world war. We became a creditor nation and not a debtor nation. No one has been able to solve the riddle of how we can be an export surplus nation and a creditor nation for an indefinite period of time. We maintained the role for a few years on the basis of liberal foreign loans. Now the loans are turning sour, some nations are cancelling their payments, and we are getting it in the neck.

The protective tariff was instrumental in the rapid development of American industry; now it is increasingly necessary to lower the tariff in order to find outlets for the surplus of American farms and factories though the reduction would need to be reciprocal.

On Again, Finnegan

NO matter how the city water question is finally settled Mayor Gregory can pat himself on the back, for in the week the mayor has favored nearly all proposed solutions of the vexing problem. A week ago Monday the mayor was all for an immediate appeal, calling up councilmen for an immediate okay. By next morning he had cooled for an appeal and favored going to the mountains for water. Three or four days later and the mayor was all for arbitration with the water company. By Monday night he was "off" arbitration, against appeal, and back again to go to the mountains via a two and a half million dollar bond issue. No one can say the mayor has a single track mind; rather it is many-sided, and at different stages faces different ways.

The mayor's ring-around-the-rosy, and drop-the-handkerchief performance may be amusing but it offers no practical solution for a problem which is immediate and pressing. We have before expressed our opinion of the folly of spending several million dollars to do something which the Lord does for us for nothing—bringing water by natural water courses right to our doors, water which with filtration and chlorination is just as good as mountain water which would require the same treatment.

We are unswerving in our conviction that Salem should own and operate its water plant. We favor an attempt at acquiring the present plant by negotiation or arbitration to save time, avoid costly and uncertain litigation, and effectively settle the city's problem. If the plant cannot be secured through negotiation, then condemnation is the only course left; although it might be well to give some study to an alternate plant in case the water company becomes obstructive in its tactics.

So far as the present is concerned we hope the public service commission orders the company to complete its filter plant for the protection of the people and the industries of the city. If such order is issued then the city would do well to dicker with the company to make sure the costs are legitimate and necessary and not padded. Any division in the ranks of those favorable to municipal ownership of the waterworks merely plays into the hands of the company. The mayor should get back in line without indulging in pipe dreams whose cost would run into the millions.

A Bill to Kill

S LIPPING in at the last of the session is a bill which is a threat to Salem. It would give the state board of control power to lease or purchase, or lease with option to purchase one or more office buildings in the city of Portland. Gus Moser has introduced the bill, which represents two attempts, one to enable a Portland property owner to sell the Oregon building to the state; and the other to help move the capital by degrees to Portland.

At present the state leaves a number of offices in Portland for the use of certain departments which work in Portland, such as the dairy and food commissioner. These offices are located in the Oregon building, and the owner of the equity in the Oregon building is trying to unload his building on to the state.

Salem should rouse itself and defeat this bill. A constant fight is necessary to keep Portland interests from swallowing up the state capital. While they might leave the flag flying here, they would be happy to get as many office headquarters as possible transferred to Portland.

The Marion county delegation should be on the alert to see that 258 gets a rap on the head. Otherwise in the crush of the close of the session the bill might slip through.

A number of the papers in commenting on the enactment of the Rogue river fishing bill charge that the governor and legislature have thumbed their noses at the "mandate of the people." While opposing the Rogue river closing, we do not agree that the

HEALTH

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

Immunization against typhoid fever has been demonstrated to be of great value. Its results have shown the advantages that properly directed public health activities have accomplished.



In addition to this means of affecting protection, sanitary control has done wonders. We may prevent the occurrence of typhoid fever by not permitting material contaminated with typhoid germs to enter our systems.

Where germs are found in places where people are careless about sewage disposal. It is one penalty for failing to keep the water and milk supplies free from infection. Typhoid is a filth disease. Its occurrence represents ignorance or indifference on the part of some careless individual.

Among the signs of this disease are loss of appetite, coated tongue, and intense headache. Occasionally there occurs nosebleed. Nausea and diarrhoea are common signs. With these symptoms are severe aching of the back and legs. The fever rises one degree daily for about a week, continues for a time, and the disease usually runs its course in four weeks.

Victims of typhoid fever should be given hospital care wherever possible. They will receive far better attention than is possible to give in most homes. The patient must be isolated until ten days after the temperature reaches normal, and an examination must be made by the local department of health. The patient has been kept at home.

If you plan to visit the country or to travel abroad where sanitation is poor, you should take the precaution that is given our soldiers. You should be immunized against this disease. The procedure is simple and protects for a period of three to four years.

In view of the number of "typhoid carriers," many of them ignorant of the dangers they present, hospitalization is indicated. One never knows when he will be exposed to this disease. Anyhow, talk with your doctor about it.

Answers to Health Queries H. D. Q.—How can I get rid of...

A.—Correct the diet by cutting down on sugars, starches and coffee. Eat only simple food. Avoid constipation or even sluggish bowel movements. For full particulars send a self-addressed stamped envelope and repeat your question.

Z. Q.—What will remove tattooing successfully? A.—See a skin specialist for his advice.

R. M. D. Q.—What can be done for pimples? I am a boy of 18 and greatly embarrassed by having these blemishes.

A.—Proper diet, lots of exercise and regular elimination should be helpful in this case.

Constant Reader. Q.—Why do I feel the heat so much and yet do not perspire? Would this be a case of anxiety? A.—If you exercise sufficiently you should perspire. Drink copiously of water between meals, eat lightly, but take nourishing foods and keep the system in proper working order.

Mrs. M. L. Q.—What would cause a pain in the back just below the shoulder blades and also around these parts? It is not continuous or severe but just a little ache every once in a while.

A.—A condition of this kind is usually caused by indigestion, although it is possible that you have a touch of neuritis or neuralgia. Be sure that your diet is suitable and that your system is clear.

Mrs. F. E. Q.—Please advise what benefits, if any, are derived from either a hot or cold shower—besides the cleansing of the body? A.—A shower bath stimulates the circulation, if cold, and, if warm, it is apt to be soothing to the nerves.

Mrs. L. M. R. Q.—My little girl 14 years old had rheumatic fever and it has left her with a heart leakage. I am very worried over this condition. Is there any cure? A.—Anyone troubled with mitral heart murmur can live a normal life, provided proper precautions are taken. Excessive exercise, and becoming fatigued should always be avoided. Take your daughter to see the doctor from time to time for an examination.

About 200,000 horses are used in this country for recreational purposes and the number of saddle horses is the largest in history.

will of the people was flouted. There were two strong reasons urged against the measure voted on in November, one was that it was a constitutional amendment drawn in terms of a city ordinance with penalties; the other was that this was a type of legislation better left to the legislature than to the people. The margin of defeat even then was very small, some three thousand; and we will frankly say that if the question were re-submitted tomorrow the bill as passed by the legislature would be approved. We say this in spite of the fact that we have consistently opposed closing the Rogue to commercial fishing.

An overproduction of Methodist pastors is announced from Garrett biblical institute, which will start "curtailing output." Like wheat, perhaps it is underconsumption of Methodist theology.

LIKE A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP



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"Murder at Eagle's Nest" By WINIFRED VAN DUZER

CHAPTER XXV. Bim told Walter then about...

"What did Jane say about it?" "That's sort of funny; she acted as if she'd had a wallop in the face. Went all kind of white and kept saying she thought they were stolen. Not scared, you know; just flabbergasted."

"If she'd suspected someone of murdering the Barones in order to take the jewelry and then the jewelry turned up and knocked her theory she might act that way. Almost anyone would, I think."

"Maybe so. Walter was quite thoughtful and not as Bim could see convinced. He sat, drumming with a pencil upon the desk and presently drew forth a sheet of paper and began to write up on it the names of those who had been guests at the Maple Leaf Tea room.

"Bim," he began to speak slowly more to himself than to the girl, "who wanted the Barones out of the way—and why? That's the point—why?" "Anyone," he went on, "would say that it was someone out of her past and because of something out of her past. Well, I don't know. We've got a pretty complete report on her and there's nothing in it—nothing outstanding—that gives color to the theory. She had plenty of enemies probably, but none that matters particularly; at least in the

ones she might have feared seem to have been contented enough to keep out of her way as long as she kept out of theirs. Besides it wouldn't be easy," he declared positively, "for strangers to come up here and shoot someone and get away again without being seen. You know what Kingcliffe is like," he finished, grinning a little.

Bim grinned back; she was well aware of the complete lack of privacy in the small Hudson river town.

"Intrigues and Treachery" "It leaves," he went on, "only the people who were at Eagle's Nest the night of the killing and it seems absurd on the face of it to suspect any of them of nursing such a grudge as would wind up in a shooting. Not," he added hastily, "that we're counting them out. However—"

"What's the answer, Wally?" "What would you say, Bim?" "Well—I—there's been a lot going on here that nobody knows about, hasn't there? Intrigues and treachery and deep-down hatreds—Mary Frost said that the Barones and Laura Allan and herself all looked a little alike from a distance. Especially at night and in Mary's shawl—perhaps nobody meant to kill the Barones; perhaps the shot was meant for someone else. For—"

"For Mary. Or for Laura. Is that what you mean, Walter?" "I see you've thought of it, too."

"Did Mr. Reynolds think of it?" "Oh, we've had some talk—"

"There'll be an inquest this afternoon and maybe we'll know more afterward. Meanwhile let's go over the list—see if we can figure out something about why."

(To be continued)

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Salem's first store: (Continuing the record of the remarkable and thrilling journey of the train bringing the goods for Salem's first store; starting with 13 covered wagons and finishing with 60 pack ponies: "About the middle of October, 1847, we arrived in Salem (what became Salem), thus finishing our long journey of over 3000 miles across the American continent.

"Salem at that time was a missionary town, that is, had been laid out a short time previously by the missionary board, and was the seat of Protestant education, and contained only three or four houses. (Salem was not named or platted until 1850. There were at least four houses: the mission flour and saw mills, under one roof; the Oregon Institute that by change of name became Willamette university; the Jason Lee house, still standing at 960 Broadway; and the residence that was started by Rev. James Olley, and stood near where the Cherry City bakery now stands. There may or may not have been other buildings in what is now Salem by that time. A number of new ones erected soon thereafter.)

"My grandfather opened his store, the first ever there, and soon had a thriving business, taking for pay of goods the currency of the inhabitants—wheat at the value of one dollar per bushel. For groceries he went to Oregon City, the then emporium of Oregon, making most of his purchases of Dr. John McLoughlin, and when that good old man was told that he had brought his store across the plains, his astonishment knew no bounds. It seemed so incredible that for time he was inclined to doubt the statement.

"Condition of the country: Oregon was at that time occupied by both Americans and the subjects of England, represented by the Hudson's Bay company, who governed their employees and discharged servants according to their own rules and regulations. But previous to our coming a provisional government had been inaugurated by the American settlement that resided in the Willamette valley and the settlers of the Columbia river bottom on the east side of the river, and had been gradually improved, or rather systematized, from year to year, with a legislative and George Abernethy as governor, and this government was maintained until the United States government legalized its acts and created a territorial government in 1849.

"The Americans came here to make permanent homes; they expected to build a state, by the slow action of numbers, year by year as they should cross the plains. There was no expectation of gold mines yielding fabulous wealth and its accompanying anxiety of increasing the same. But their purpose was to work, make money by the labor of their hands, live in peace, rear their families in the pursuits of industry and care of stock—erect school houses, foster education, and live under a government not contaminated with slavery and burdened with heavy taxes; a happy and pastoral people, to realize the life long dream of living

"The German Lutheran congregation has had plans made for a new two-story residence for their pastor, Rev. A. Epperle. The parsonage will be on State street, between 17th and 18th.

Yesterdays Of Old Oregon Towns Talks From The Statesman Our Pathway Head

February 18, 1906 Dr. D. F. Lane has announced his candidacy for officer of coroner of Marion county at the April primaries.

Work is nearing completion of the new home of the E. L. Irvia and company shoe store.

Williamette university girls basketball team defeated the O. S. C. team here by score of 27 to 12.

Advertisement for Chesterfield cigarettes with the slogan 'YOUR TASTE tells the Truth!' and 'They Satisfy'.