

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Isolating Elusive Germs

A PROFESSOR of bacteriology in Northwestern University related to a group of scientists this week his discovery of a new method by which bacteria may be isolated and studied. If his process proves to be what is anticipated the discovery will be of vital importance in medical science. Heretofore the scientists have found it impossible to filter out the bacteria of many diseases. Influenza is one which has been most baffling. The various members of the cocci family do the damage, but it has been hard to identify the individuals. Likewise the bacteria which cause infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, sleeping sickness, spinal meningitis have been elusive, most of them identified as "non-filterable", that is, they could not be isolated for study. Dr. Kendall's process is to use a culture medium he has developed which makes the bacteria visible instead of invisible.

The battle against disease germs has been the battle of science. Before there could be a cure, there must be an understanding of the exact germ which is responsible, so it must be isolated and its life history charted. Then the doctors set about it to fend him off at his most vulnerable point. Science has thus been the hand-maiden of modern medicine.

Public health work however is not waiting for bacteriologists to learn how to cure people of their ailments. It seeks by education, by immunization, by quarantine to prevent the spread of epidemics. It is just like fighting fire,—the cheapest and best method of putting out a fire is to prevent its getting started. So in health work; if disease can be prevented then the people are better off than with a cure.

Progress in scientific medicine seems painfully slow to those who see how completely highly infectious diseases like yellow fever and small pox have been virtually stamped out; but it is by the patient and persistent work of scientists like Dr. Kendall that new outposts are won in the constant battle against disease.

Paper Profits

THE News-Telegram used its valuable banner head the other night to tell how Rufus Holman would save the state \$50,000. The news story related how as a result of investigations of a committee directed by Holman the state would save \$50,000 a year on the paper it uses in its printed forms. Now we have no desire to rob Rufus of his glory, but the facts are that there will be no such saving in paper costs. In 1930 the state printing plant used only \$56,477 worth of paper in its year's operations. In 1929 the state plant used only \$49,000 worth of paper. Now it will take a greater mathematician than the state treasurer to figure out how a printing plant can save virtually 100% on its paper bills and still be a printing plant.

Perhaps it is meant that the savings would occur by the inclusion of the state college and university printing plants. But they use only between \$25,000 and \$30,000 worth of printing paper per year. This would make a total consumption of paper for the state of around \$75,000 per year. Yet the claim is made that by virtue of standardizing the office forms the cost will be reduced 2/3rds.

The big jobs which take the most paper are those for book work or initiative pamphlets. The paper used is book paper or newsprint. The most attainable in savings in these lines is around a cent or a half-cent a pound due to slightly lower prices for the paper. This paper is already "standardized." Worth-while savings are possible in office forms but they will amount to no such figure as ballyhooed.

The public of course will swallow the \$50,000 figure and tear its shirt for the administration. Rufus must figure that "\$50,000" saved is 50,000 votes gained. The savings turn out to be "paper profits" not cashable at par value.

Governor Murray Puts on Act

OKLAHOMA militia at one end of a bridge and Texas rangers at the other end give a military swank to what is after all a trivial incident in the history of two great commonwealths. Gov. Murray of Oklahoma parades in ante-bellum regimentals of state sovereignty in his fight against some toll bridge which had the temerity to go to court to enforce its rights under a contract with Texas. The outsider can see no excuse for such display of prairie artillery when the matter will have to be settled by the courts finally anyhow. But that isn't the point. A modern governor must be something of a showman. He must put on some fresh vaudeville act every week to keep public attention. The Kansas governor did it by trying to kick out security sales for some billion dollar utility. Alfalfa Bill Murray is doing just what the other acrobats of the political circus are doing,—trying to stage a show which will pack the house at the next primary.

Jim Hill's dream may be coming true as the Great Northern rails cross the Oregon line into California, but Great Northern stock is down to a four per cent basis and priced at 45. This dream of Ralph Budd's may prove to be another "Puget Sound extension" which crippled the Milwaukee.

The Grange Bulletin is opposed to Gov. Meier's paying the expenses of a special session of the legislature. It says the "taxpayers of Oregon should stand upon their own feet—and pay their own bills." We agree, and hope a bunch of them will get off our feet,—and pay their bills.

We note in a Klamath Falls dispatch that the trade name of the products of the newly formed Western Pine association mills will be "Ponderosa Pine." That corruption of "Ponderosa" makes a laugh over in the fir belt.

In about another week the young things will commence to fret their mothers about what clothes they may have to take away to college. At present they are getting along without them while storing up quantities of ultra-violet.

Frank Jenkins of Eugene, Roseburg, Klamath Falls, Medford et al, is rusticated up Salt Creek. We thought that was reserved for politicians only. But Frank is up the real Salt Creek in the Cascades along the Natron cut-off. It has a falls too, 280 ft. high.

King George and Queen Mary had quite a party the other night, with ten thousand present. It was easy to tell the king; he was the man with the primrose waistcoat.

Germany has been fed so much on loans in late years, the shock of not getting more is like cutting off novocaine from a hophead.

What Salem needs this summer is a Fanchon-Marco chorus in beach pajamas.

Water for the Baby

C. C. DAUER, M. D.
Member, Co. Dept. of Health
The water of fluid requirements of infants is exceedingly great. This is particularly true in hot weather. It has been estimated that if the average adult would drink the same amount of water or other fluids as the infant in proportion to his weight he would drink 25 pints every 24 hours. We must remember that a baby's food during the first half year is fluid in character. Milk is about 90 percent water and 10 percent solids. Most babies then take about one quart of water daily, when one adds the water of fruit juices consumed.

Dr. G. E. Essex
Every baby should be offered plain boiled water two or three times each day between feedings one-half to one hour before the next feeding. This should be in amount of one to three ounces, depending on the age of the infant. It is best to give only plain water.

Adding sugar to the water is unnecessary and leads to a habit of sweets. Usually babies who will refuse plain water are getting sufficient fluids in other forms. This is especially true of the breast fed babies. Each baby should be given the chance to at least refuse the water. It is nothing to worry about if the baby refuses it. Sometimes one finds that babies who take large amounts of water are in need of extra nourishment.

Boiled Water Safest
Water should be boiled during the first year of life and for a longer period if there be any doubt whatever concerning the purity of the supply. This is more important in the summer time. In very hot weather water should be offered between each feeding when more effort should be used in getting the baby to take water, as it is better to increase the water and decrease the food.

What health problems have you? If the above article raises any question in your mind, write that question out and send it to the editor of the Oregon Statesman department of health. The answer will appear in this column. Name should be signed, but will not be used in the paper.

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HERE'S HOW

BLUE-BLOODED BEEF!

AN ACCIDENT
BEGINS HIS DESTRUCTION
WITH AN UNUSUAL CUT
OF BEEF
INDICATED IT—
"DIP HERE—
SIR LOIN—
FROM THE CORNERS
THE NAME—
SIDELON.



Tuesday: "To the One-Hundredth of the Second."

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Hot time over religion:
(Continued from yesterday.)
George H. Williams of Marion offered an amendment to forbid the drawing of money from the treasury for compensation of religious services in either branch of the legislature. This was lost. But it afterward carried, as those who read this column know.

Most of the prominent members participated in the discussion—one of the hottest of the constitutional convention. Thomas J. Dryer, editor of the Oregonian, favored the amendment of Hector Campbell, which had it been adopted would have allowed chaplains in the legislature to be paid. He said he "believed that money should be drawn from any other source for religious services just as readily and as liberally as to pay for any other services. He was opposed to this constitution starting out in the world carrying upon its face features that are not attached to any other constitution in the United States. He would venture a prediction that you could not find in any country claiming to be Christian a provision of this character, that a man should not be paid for religious services, and that it would be a disgrace to any country, and he feared it would turn religious people away from voting for the constitution.

I. R. Moores, (afterwards of Salem), representing Lane county, representing Lane county chaplains, he feared the people of other states might think we had a little infidelity hitched onto us. He spoke in favor of the Campbell amendment. So did W. H. Watkins of Joseph. W. H. Farrar of Multnomah spoke in length; said he had been used to seeing courts as well as legislative bodies in the eastern states opened with prayer. "I know no reason why a minister should not be compensated for his services as well as a legislator," he concluded, and then the accused men

steals like these? This practice is not only in form today but has been the rule for many years. Our county officials sit in the office, look wise and "O. K.'s" all bills without investigation. Our school district No. 24 is now paying out about \$20,000 a year for duplication services, play ground supervisors, that does not add one whit to the child's future. Why is this? Late years the school boards have listened to too much suggesting experiments, or overlooking what might be real knowledge builders for the child. Would the committee delve into this phrase of an ever increasing taxes?

Our city government follows along the same time as other taxing bodies, regardless of increased assessable property. Building permits, police fines, licensing food shops, dealers, for selling soft drinks, milk, fresh meat, also and others too numerous to mention. Many suggestions have been made of late as to how to handle or reduce taxes. One of these suggestions was to appoint a commission or committee to investigate all taxing bodies, be it state, county, city and schools. This committee would deal largely with tax levying bodies. Yes, but would they delve into the real causes? The writer would say "No." Why? Because this committee would not only be an added cost to the state, and the result would be that they would only sit in their office and let George do it, call this and that one in for questioning as usual or as our present tax commission is in the habit of doing. Get no where nor get any result whatsoever, only the old cry, "Taxes are increasing as usual."

Take for example our own Marion county taxes are higher than neighboring counties. Why? Here is an example. Marion county has about 90 road districts. The road supervisors has remained in the same families since the year one. A road superintendent goes out on a rainy day with a shovel and actually lets water out of a little wheel rut and puts in his report for one full day pay. Another repairs a washed out culvert taking members of his family along. Reporting full time for himself and members of his family and while using old material reports and charges for new. Would this committee delve into small trifles as broad day light

John W. Watts of Columbia county spoke in favor of the Campbell amendment. Marple of Coos' offered an amendment to make all ministers ineligible to extend their franchise and military duty and from taxation to the amount of \$600. Lost.

L. F. Grover of Marion, chairman of the committee on bill of rights proposing the original section, defended as proposed at first. Among other things, he said: "My reading and reflection teaches me that the Christian religion grew up, not only unsupported by law, but even against the laws of the land. It is a religion where it originated, and its early teachers always, with most scrupulous care, rejected temporal authority and honors; and the great corruption of that faith, as church and state, was the product of the middle ages, and that period was a union of political and ecclesiastical authorities. Our government is based upon absolute freedom of conscience, guaranteeing full toleration and protection of the faith, but at the same time withholding patronage and political place from the churches."

John Kelsay of Benton spoke in favor of the Campbell amendment. "Mr. Bates in the Statesman said: 'Mr. Bates representing Polk county' was inclined to favor the (Campbell) amendment. He thought the provision of the report went too far. It was the custom of all governments to employ chaplains in penitentiaries and asylums; reformatories and declared to be the object of punishment. The employment of chaplains was one mode of reformation. He would forbid the appropriation of money for the benefit of any religious or theological institution, but he would not apply the prohibition to the chaplains. He would leave that to the legislature."

The Statesman report said: "Mr. Chadwick (Stephen F. Chadwick of Douglas) was not opposed to chaplains in penitentiaries or legislatures, if men chose to have them, but he was opposed to compensating them from the public treasury. He would have no connection of church and state. He would stop at the prison door to demand his salary before he would enter was unworthy of the name of minister, and incapable of imparting consolation and benefit to the unfortunate inmate. He was taught to reverence prayer, and religious services and he was also educated in the doctrine of the divorce of church and state, and would not do violence to that sacred doctrine by voting for this amendment. He was for the article as it stood.

John R. McBride of Yamhill, the only regularly chosen republican member of the constitutional convention, was reported in the Statesman thus: "Mr. McBride has proposed this report would go through if it was, and it came from a prominent member of the democratic party, but as he saw some of the dominant party opposing it, he began to

CHAPTER XVII.
"Well, Tony, if you are looking for motives for the murder, you have two now."
"Two, Oiest? I don't get you."
"Yes, there's the possibility of the Virginian motive."
"Virginian?"
"Yes—the father who places such store on chastity that he would kill a violated daughter. Rare in these days—but you have heard Edmund L. Foster speak twice for his own mother."
"I hadn't thought of that—it doesn't sound reasonable—and—yet—"
"Ah, yet Tony! There is always that 'and yet'!"
"But the other motive?"
"Defiance. Bruce Foster might have killed the girl to get her share of the inheritance. He would not be the first brother to do such a thing."
"That is a horrible thought—a brother to kill a sister for money?"
"Instead of replying, my chief told me to bring Bruce Foster in to the office."
The young man who stalked in so boldly was tall and thin but he looked strong. He had sandy hair, ruddy complexion and challenging blue eyes. He was a walk there was an air of truculence as if he were determined to prove to the world that he was not afraid of it. As the door swung shut behind him, he thrust forward his head, exposing his teeth and said to Thatcher Colt:
"This is a piece of a way to treat white people. You send my father and mother to the Morgue to look at the body of Gerry, before they cut her up with their damned knives, but you won't let me go along with them to stand by and watch them when they fall. Talk about Prussianism!"
"Sit down," said Thatcher Colt crisply.
Bruce Foster flung himself down into the chair and glared defiance at the Commissioner. "Your sister has been murdered," said Thatcher Colt, "and you are needed right here. I know it is hard on your parents. But the police need you right now."
"What for?"
"I want you to tell me what you know."
"What I know? I don't know anything."
Thatcher Colt shook his head. "We'll never get anywhere that way," he demonstrated.
"Why? Do you accuse me of holding anything back?"
"You thought your sister was having an affair. You didn't want your father to know. So you started to settle the matter for yourself. Whom did you think she had an affair with?"
The ruddy cheeks of the young man turned pale.
"Who told you that?" he demanded.
"Gueswork."
"I gueswork it," said Thatcher Colt truthfully. "Whom did you suspect, Bruce?"
"You gueswork wrong," he answered stubbornly.
"Where did you go when you wouldn't tell your father and mother where you would search for your sister?" insisted Thatcher Colt.
The boy turned his eyes away and would not answer after watching him for a moment in silence, Thatcher Colt suddenly rose and passed behind the screen. When he emerged, he fixed Bruce Foster with a glance.
"Bruce, I had one report on you from Betty Canfield. She used to have hopes of its defeat. He was in favor of the amendment. The state ought to have chaplains, and they ought to pay them, as much as they ought to pay any other officer."

Cyrus Olney of Clatsop thought the members had been chasing a phantom, a matter of no importance. Upon a mere phantom, he would not be willing to array a large body of citizens against the constitution. He thought it all important that the constitution should succeed, and would make some sacrifices, not of principle, to secure support of it. He thought they might compromise on the Williams amendment.
Delazon Smith of Linn favored the Campbell amendment, though he thought the matter of little moment, and that even if chaplains were ever employed by the legislature, with authority to pay them, it was not likely that any money would ever be drawn from the treasury for the purpose.
That was one of the mildest and shortest speeches made by Delazon Smith in the convention. The discussion of the matter ran far into the night.

'The Mystery of Geraldine' By Anthony ABBOT



"This is a dence of a way to treat white people," said Bruce.

On Christmas Eve young and pretty Geraldine Foster disappeared from the office of Dr. Humphrey Maskell, where she was employed. Mrs. Korgers, the keli's neighbor, corroborates his statement that he distributed gifts with her daughter that afternoon. Geraldine had broken her engagement with Harry Armstrong. It is also learned that the mysterious Ephraim Foster, who had written Geraldine, is a woman. A black-mail note, presumably written by the missing girl, leads Police Commissioner Thatcher Colt to a deserted house on Peddler's Road. Outside a window he finds seven dead, blood-stained pigeons. The interior of the house is topsyturvy. Colt comes upon a bloody axe and a strand of blond hair. Betty Canfield, Geraldine's roommate, identifies the body of a nude woman found buried a short distance away as that of the missing girl. A pillow case covers the head. Although the surrounding ground is dry, the grave contains a pine-scented fruit. The medical examiner states she was dead not more than 36 hours. Two bottles, similar to those seen carried away from the doctor's office by two women the day of the disappearance, are found near the grave. Colt learns that Geraldine's inheritance from her father will now go to her brother, Bruce. A key found in the dead girl's apartment fits the Peddler's Road house.

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LAY SERMON

STRENGTH OF CHARACTER
"I believe when I first knew him, he never thought of anything cruel or base. But because he tried to slip away from everything that was unpleasant, and cared for nothing else so much as his own safety, he came at last to commit some of the basest deeds—such as make men infamous. He denied his father; he betrayed, every trust that was reposed in him, that he might keep himself safe and get rich and prosperous. Yet calamity overtook him." George Eliot: Romola.
"Romola" is a classic character study in cowardice. The character of Tito Melema, gifted, brilliant, weak, is etched with unforgettable distinctness. He sought always the soft and easy way of living, denying his father, betraying his benefactor, deserting his lover. The betrayed Romola summed his life-story up simply, without rancor: "Yet calamity overtook him."
So powerful a moral lesson as George Eliot's famous novel teaches little to be re-echoed with comment. The tragedy of moral cowardice is always visible. Here may be a woman who for fear of loss of social position sacrifices her character and forsakes her training. Here may be a man who for eagerness to grow rich quickly cuts corners, stifles scruples, perhaps betrays his trust.
These are the tragedies which result in life failures; yet this lack of courage may be expected

INSIDE STUFF

GEE, MABLE WELL IF YOU'D HAD WHAT A SWELL DAY FOR A DRIVE!

HOMER H. SMITH INSURANCE AGENCY

INSURE YOU BEFORE THAT ACCIDENT WED HAVE A CAR TO DRIVE IN!

"Many the pocket book that was breaking after the accident. . . That's an old time ballad that's become familiar to a lot of folks today, but not to the man who carries Homer Smith auto insurance."

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