

The Oregon Statesman

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

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When Doctors Disagree

THE Hollywood Press thinks all are out of step but in the matter of securing a municipally owned water system for Salem. The Press is loud champion of so-called mountain water for Salem; and brands as a tool of the iniquitous water company any person or paper with a different opinion. The Statesman has recommended proceeding to acquire the present plant, which the people voted overwhelmingly to do; and then let the controlling water board bring to the public recommendations on such technical and financial problems as the source of supply, location of filter plant, etc. The Press rejoins with renewed clamor for "mountain water" and says:

"Such a prospect does not please the water company, and whatever does not please the water company displeases the Statesman. Therefore they will make strong efforts to prevent it. They will urge counter proposals, and condemnation proceedings, and long delays in court, all for the purpose of keeping the water business in the hands of the present company as long as possible, with a hope of an exorbitant price being eventually obtained."

"Salem has been yelling for mountain water and a municipal water system for many years. What do the people of Salem think of a Salem newspaper which insists that the proper way to begin such a project is to buy an inadequate, decrepit and nasty old river plant at \$325,000 more than it is worth?"

"Whose interests does the Statesman represent?"
"Certainly not the interests of Salem."

Now we are not at all embarrassed by the imputations of subservience to the water utility company. The Statesman has no interest in the matter except the best interests of the people of Salem, now and in the future.

And we submit it is vitally important in the public interest to consider the financial problem of issuing two and a half million dollars in bonds to go up the Santiam for water, with the very strong probability that a considerable portion of the debt service would have to be borne by a general property tax, or else the water rates increased, which amounts to the same thing.

Of course, so long as the friends of municipal ownership spend their time fighting among themselves and calling each other names, the company can sit back and laugh. Meantime the water problem of the city goes unsolved.

Greeting New Interests

THE reorganization of the State Savings and Loan association introduces to Salem business circles a group of Albany investors who had plenty of faith in the present and future of Salem to come over here and invest their money. Not only have they greatly strengthened the local association through the money which they have put into its capital structure, but the names are good names, which give confidence to those who know their standing that the association will function along safe and conservative lines. The local men, Dr. Steiner and John H. Carson, who have become directors are of course well and favorably known here. The Albany men who become directors are Willard C. Marks, attorney, president of the state senate; E. B. Williamson, who is vice president of the Albany State bank; F. E. Livengood, who is the D. B. Jarman of Albany, having retired with substantial means from the management of the J. C. Penney store there; and R. C. Miller, who has managed the very successful Valley building and loan association in Albany and is secretary of the Linn Securities company, which owns controlling interests in all the banks of Albany. With this organization, backed with ample resources, the future of the local association would seem to be assured.

Credit is due Jack Elliott and the old members of the board who have made substantial sacrifices to accomplish this reorganization. Looking back now it is clear it was a mistake to make an affiliation with the Guardian outfit in Portland. When that concern had to be taken over, the reaction was naturally felt by the local affiliate. But instead of shirking their responsibility, which was purely a moral responsibility, the former directors came forward and effected this reorganization which gives security to their investors and insures the continuance of this savings association with promise of continued growth and service both to investors and borrowers.

When a man gets into the big news he ought to chloroform his sons. For it seems the sons of the great or reputed great are forever running foul of the letter half of the ten commandments, the Volstead act, or marriage vows. Call the roll and one can name off-hand, the young Sundays, Heflin, Jr., young McAdoo, Sim Fess' son, and now Cockleburg Murray, the Oklahoma governor, as a son who is questioned after a "party." The children do not have all the pangs and sorrows in this world.

We hope the prune growers learn the lesson of the dairymen and stick together to get their price. Usually the farmers meet, orate, fix a price then go home and sign up at whatever the buyer offers. This year the prune situation is in pretty healthy condition. The old crop has been cleaned up pretty well, the new crop is much smaller than last year. Prunes are so cheap they are bound to be in demand, and the prices asked by the farmers seem a reasonable expectation.

The Pendleton East Oregonian reports that the northwest raised twelve million bushels of wheat less than last year. We haven't heard from our quarter section, but we make a guess that it helped to make up the twelve million. But if that will help Ed Aldrich solve the wheat problem, why it's all right.

Newberg has just signed up a new lighting contract with the Yamhill Electric company, a subsidiary of Peppo. The new contract provides for stronger street lights at lower cost per light. Meantime Salem continues to pay the rates fixed in the 1925 contract which expired in June, 1930.

The farm board has come out of its huddle and agreed to sell some wheat to China. It is at least a step toward storing it in Chinese stomachs that in American elevators where the storage bill is four millions a month. Just as many rats there too.

England is in a terrible fix trying to balance her budget. Doses and social relief legislation have left the exchequer six hundred millions short. That is one thing the socialists forget,—when everybody gets to living off the state who will pay the taxes?

Thus far we haven't seen any last year's hats made over into the Empress Eugenie panache. The way it is done is to put the old hat in the street and let the trucks run over it a few times.

As we understand it the democrats are going to wage their campaign next year on the unemployed problem—that is, the unemployed democrats.

The nations talk a lot about arms cuts, but when they meet all they do is trim a few finger-nails.

The Child's Permanent Teeth

By E. L. BRUNK, D.M.D.,
Medison County Health Dept.
About the sixth year, the first four permanent teeth, the first four molars, appear. Although they do not appear until the sixth year they really began to form in the jaws about two months before the child was born. They erupt immediately behind each of the last temporary or deciduous molars.

They are larger than the deciduous molars, they do not replace any baby teeth and are intended by nature to remain for life. A simple way of locating them is by starting from the line between the two front teeth to count back to the sixth tooth. The first permanent molar is always the sixth tooth unless some have been removed.

Molars Are Important
These six-year molars are very important. They serve to keep the jaws in proper relation to each other while the deciduous teeth are being shed and the permanent ones taking their place. As this is a period of growth for the child decay may occur easily and unnoticed. Careful attention should therefore be taken of these teeth.

Do not allow the six-year molars to decay. The child's diet should be watched. Green leafy vegetables, fruits, milk and eggs are tooth builders and protectors. A periodic checkup should be made of the teeth at least twice yearly. If the six-year molars are allowed to decay and have to be extracted the child will not be able to chew his food properly as he has no other teeth that will handle the food as efficiently while the baby teeth are being replaced.

Others Follow Six-Year
Soon after these six-year molars erupt the other permanent teeth begin to erupt and take their places in the arches. The lower front teeth are usually the next ones to come through followed closely by the upper front teeth which usually come through about seven or eight years of age. The lateral incisors are next in line to the front teeth or central incisors. They come into place from the seventh to the ninth year.

The first bicuspid which replace the first baby molars come into place from nine to eleven years and the second bicuspid which replace the last baby molar or the tooth next to the six-year molar comes into place about ten to twelve years of age. The second molars which are commonly known as the twelve-year molars erupt about the twelfth year.

What health problems are you? If the above article raises any question in your mind, write that question up and send it to the Statesman at the Marion county department of health. The answer will appear in this column. Names will appear if you so desire, but will not be used in the paper.

Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem
Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

August 22, 1906
Another begging hobo made his appearance in the city last evening and was promptly taken in by Officer Longson. The man had been given money at a restaurant there asked D. White for money. White took him to the same eating place and discovered the man had been fed only shortly before.

It looks very much like the new electric line to Chemawa will be completed on time. Yesterday evening the construction crew was working at the corner of Chemeketa and High streets.

Pekin, Aug. 22—The Dowager Empress of China plans to summon a conference of high officials, to discuss the adoption of a constitution.

August 22, 1921
Because revenues of the state industrial accident commission have been decreasing for several months, with indications that not relief will be offered by the elimination of about 30 employees on September 1, it is probably another batch of employees will be dropped next month.

Washington, Aug. 22—President Harding's appearance before the senate last month in opposition to passage of the soldier bonus bill started a storm of debate in the senate tonight when the shipping board deficiency bill was being considered.

West Sale mis booming and putting on real city manners, according to C. A. Robertson, foreign representative of Henry Ford who has been in the city the past few weeks. Kingwood Heights was just opened this year.

Daily Thought

"All today we see or seem is but a dream within a dream."

Water is Given Blame in Death At Jacksonville

MEDFORD, Ore., Aug. 20. — (AP)—The death of a five-year-old boy in the Jacksonville district just west of here was attributed by health officials today to an intestinal disease induced by unsanitary water. Water in the district is extremely low.

A warning that all water in Jacksonville should be boiled before using was issued.

HERE'S HOW By EDSON



Sunday: Mother Earth Floats a Dirigible!

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

When Applegate avorted war: (Continued from yesterday.) "I admit this argument, so far as it applies to buildings or enclosures, but no further, for if under this treaty (which is silent on the subject) a man can hold by priority of location one acre not built upon or enclosed he may with the same propriety claim 10 or 10,000 acres and prescribe his own limits—and by the same rule the Hudson's Bay company (being the first here) might by priority of their pretended claims ever point fit for farming, manufacture or commerce, and thereby exclude the Americans entirely, and make the treaty in effect a dead letter."

"Hence the necessity of our law concerning land claims, without which the whole population would soon be in collision."

"After the adoption by the people of the amended organic law of (1a) 1845, I closed the above argument with Dr. McLoughlin by assuring him that neither the Hudson's Bay company, nor any other company or individual, British or American, could in my opinion hold a foot of land in Oregon not built upon or enclosed, until he did so through the Oregon territorial government (provisional government), and he could not prohibit any person from building his house at the very gates of Vancouver so he did not interrupt a close; which caused the old gentlemen a night journey of 30 miles to consult the collector of taxes, the main cause of bringing them into the confederation."

"The first meeting of the (1845) legislature was in June (24th), the vote of the people was taken on the organic law the last Saturday in July, and the legislature again met in August (5th), at which time the Hudson's Bay company submitted to and became a party to the Oregon government; to pay license as merchants and taxes on their property. James Douglas, second in command, was appointed judge of the district court north of the Columbia and has taken the oath of office. And let me tell you James Douglas is the man who is now in the United States. It is not my purpose to write a panegyric on Mr. Douglas, but since I have seen him I do not wonder that his race has been the main prop of the Scottish and physically one of the noblest specimens of the human race."

Jesse Applegate wrote much more in that letter to his brother, but it is on personal matters. The above is given by copying the above in to give his version of the historic incident which probably saved our country from a third war with Great Britain, and led directly to the settlement of the boundary question, ratified October 15, 1846, by the United States senate. That is saying a great deal, but the facts justify it.

Jesse Applegate builded wiser than he knew. So did Mr. McLoughlin. So did James Douglas, afterward first governor of British Columbia, and knighted Sir James Douglas.

Applegate having been chosen a member of that little provisional government legislature, he did not attend, took the matter seriously. When the 13 assembled at Oregon City, Applegate held that there was no constitution; that the people had never voted; that the mass meetings of May 3 and July 5, 1843, at Champeong, had no power to make a constitution, and therefore, having no constitutional existence, the legislature of 1844 was not a legal body, and its laws were therefore not binding; nor were the laws passed between July 24 and July 5 by the 1845 legislature. He held there must be a vote of the people; won his point, and the 1845 legislature adjourned July 5 until August 5, and called the election for the last Saturday in July. All that had been done at Champeong, and the laws passed in 1844 and in the few days of the 1845 legislature prior to adjournment, were submitted to the people. They adopted it all, by a majority vote of about 200.

That was the last great act of Sir Robert Peel's official life, and of his natural life, for he retired from his high station in the month of June, 1846, and his accidental death came about four years later. With joyful countenance he had announced to the house of commons: "The governments of two great nations have by moderation, by mutual compromise, averted the dreadful calamity of war."

And there has existed since then the longest international boundary line in the world without a troubling fort; extending 2000 miles between the United States and Canada.

Von Sternberg Fined, Former Spouse Rebuked

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20. — (AP)—A \$200 fine for Josef Von Sternberg, motion picture director, and a rebuke for his former wife, Liza Royce, actress, were today from Judge Lester W. Roth in disposing of Miss Royce's contempt proceedings against the director for non-payment of alimony.

Von Sternberg's attorney argued the director delayed payment of alimony in good faith because Miss Royce had violated a property agreement by "molesting and annoying" her former husband in filing a libel and alienation of affections suits against Marlene Dietrich, German screen actress.

There were 6555 miles of actual trunkline highways in Michigan, and 7770 miles of "determined" trunkline roads, in 1930.

'The Mystery of Geraldine' By Anthony ABBOT

Chapter XX
A strange meeting was held that night at the house on West Seventieth street.

So extraordinary was the gathering that had they known, the reporters would have descended en masse on the house of the commissioner, frantic at the whispered reports of new developments in the Foster case. No one would tell what was afoot, nor did they learn that all the witnesses had been hurriedly summoned and were now corralled in one of the chambers on the second floor of the commissioner's house. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Foster and their adopted son, Bruce, together with Betty Carnhill, Harry Armstrong, Mrs. Habernorth and several others who would not have been recognized by the reporters at all—especially a boy with buck teeth—a variable and protesting Italian barber, and a locksmith. The doors of the house were guarded by patrolmen.

But an infinitely stranger gathering was held in the library of the police commissioner. Seated at the desk sat George Maskell, prim and precise, his finger tips together, his chin lost in his huge, upstanding collar. Across from him sat his wife, Natalie, looking pale and august and beautiful. Between them, grim and thoughtful, slouched the prisoner, Doctor Humphreys Maskell.

Facing this embattled trio stood District Attorney Merle Dougherty, his pudgy hands clasped behind his back, his red curls ruffled, his blue eyes glittering. Dougherty refused to sit down but stalked angrily back and forth as if he found it difficult to contain his indignation at these bizarre and unnecessary proceedings. His marching raised a wind that fluttered the leaves of my note book, as I sat waiting to make a record of all that was said and done.

Irregular Proceedings
Tranquil and mysterious, looking somberly upon them all, Thatcher Colt suddenly appeared at the little private door.

"Good evening," said the commissioner, standing by his desk. Before any one could reply, Dougherty declared himself.

"I want to say, he bursted, "that I regard this entire proceeding as entirely irregular. Why are we here?"

As Thatcher Colt bustled himself with his pipe, he replied, "To rehearse, step by step, the murder of Geraldine Foster—and to accuse the actual criminal—whom I now have safely under lock and key."

Dougherty's face flushed an even deeper red.

"Then we are wasting time. The actual criminal is under arrest," he snarled. "If Doctor Maskell is not, as I understand it, prepared to make a confession—"

"Confess to what?" interrupted Natalie Maskell, who had up to now made it very plain that our client confesses to nothing."

Dougherty glared at the "she-lawyer," as he once called her, with a belligerent air.

"Silence, Dougherty!" counseled Thatcher Colt, in a placating tone, "and let me explain."

he left for Reno, meaning to make preliminary arrangements and return for Felise, her little girl and her mother-in-law. He intended defraying all expenses, procuring a double divorce, to be followed by a marriage. That was the reason this crime was committed."

Total Strangers
All of us drew our chairs a little closer to them. The three Maskells looked at Thatcher Colt with expressions of puzzled, eager interest, and anxious unanimity of emotion. Only Dougherty sulked.

"The killer of Geraldine Foster," resumed Colt, "did not know her slayer and vice versa. They were total strangers. They had no reason to love or hate each other."

The rim of four faces, turned toward Thatcher Colt, became as images of puzzled wonder. What kind of mad theory was the police commissioner about to suggest?

"The motive was one free of all animosity. Hate did not enter into the crime. Neither did love, jealousy, or fear. None of the grand emotions played a part. There was never a case (that was less of a crime of passion than this. The murder of Geraldine Foster was a cold-blooded, mathematical proposition."

"A cold-blooded axe-murder," sneered Dougherty. "That's a good one."

But Thatcher Colt went calmly on: "From the outset, there were three major questions in this murder. They were, as I stated, in the beginning:

"Why did the murderer use an axe?"

"Why was the corpse denuded of all its clothing, except for a pair of white drawers?"

"Who was the mysterious woman who met Doctor Maskell at his office door after the murder was done?"

Having recited these three riddles, Thatcher Colt threw back his head and perched a plume of lavender tobacco smoke to spiral upward from his lips, like the nebula of a new world in the process of being born.

"Those questions I had set myself to answer, he continued. "They were vital, because they were so utterly idiocentric, they stamped the crime at once as peculiar and unique—making this deed different from all other dark deeds with which I am familiar. Through them I felt certain I could grasp my way to all other necessary facts."

"And did you?" asked George Maskell keenly.

"I did. I will begin with the earliest planning of the crime. I will see to what it leads us. We will call our criminal simply 'X'. We must be prepared to assume that 'X' is a person with a lust for money, a mania quite as common as any other mental disorder, but not as well recognized as in the past when we had honest misers, and portrayed them in melodrama. Remember that 'X' is money crazy, for gentlemen, the murder of Geraldine Foster was done for money and nothing else."

I could feel a cold chill crawling like a living creature through my veins. The single statement of Thatcher Colt was horrible beyond credence.

"How do you know that?" asked Natalie Maskell. "It is interesting, but hardly plausible theory."

"It is the logic of the whole evidence. I put it first, but I found it last."

remarked Dougherty.

Means to an End
"For the accomplishment of this crime, it became necessary for 'X' to obtain a sample of the handwriting of Geraldine Foster. This was elaborately managed. Out of the West came a letter for Geraldine Foster—a single genealogical inquiry from one Mr. Ephraim Foster. Apparently some old fanatic on the subject of the Foster family tree was trying to trace its branches and to him Geraldine was a new twig. In his very first letter he assured her that she was descended from a line of kings. Fascinated by the thought that she had royal blood in her veins, Geraldine replied to the letter. Several exchanges followed—and then I learned, heard from the genealogist more. All her letters were returned."

"Now it happens that I was able to find the original letter to Geraldine Foster from Ephraim Foster, which I had turned it over to her parents a few weeks earlier than I, too. With this clue in my hand, I sent a wire to the chief of police in the little town of Willowoughy, Kans., from which the letter came. Through the local police, I had the postoffice box traced, and there I learned, with considerable amazement, that the box was rented in the Willowoughy postoffice by a transient visitor to a nearby town—"

one who came there about five months ago, stayed a few weeks, and then departed, suddenly and mysteriously, never to be heard from again, and leaving no forwarding address. That was in August of last year.

"But from the postmaster I was at least able to obtain a description of the character whom we now know as 'X' and also as Ephraim Foster—a description which may have been vague but which was nevertheless astounding."

"For the postmaster at Willowoughy, Kans., declared that the so-called Ephraim Foster was a woman!"

"You look surprised. Will you feel more astonished if I tell you I was not surprised. That I had expected to find that the genealogist who wrote Geraldine wore skirts."

"When you know all the story, you will know that from my first examination of the house on Peddler's Road, I suspected that the murderer did not dress as a man. And already a suspicion of who this clever 'X' might be leaped into my mind—for I was told that the one person to whom I might ascribe a motive—a woman—was out of New York during all of August."

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

New Views

"Would you favor a community chest for Salem?" This was the question asked yesterday by Statesman reporters.

Verne D. Bain, superintendent of schools, Woodburn: "It would be a good thing, I believe. Want me to run one?"

Douglas McKay, automobile dealer: "Yes, by all means."

Mrs. Ora McIntyre, instructor: "If the people were thoroughly educated as to the functioning of various organizations represented in the community chest and would subscribe conscientiously with this understanding, I think the community chest would be a very fine thing."

F. G. Deckebach, creamery operator: "If it works as well as it does in some other places, I think it would be the proper thing to do."

F. G. Delano, real estate agent: "I certainly would!"

Julian Prescott, of Orchard Heights: "Yes, if straight charity groups participate. No, if Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are included. I think there would be objections if these three were in the chest."

Dr. John L. Lynch, osteopath: "Yes, I would favor a community chest. All are working in the same direction and it concentrates the efforts."

BORN AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AUG. 1, 22, 1809. HE GRADUATED FROM HARVARD IN 1828 STUDIED LAW THEN TURNED TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

HE STUDIED MEDICINE IN FRANCE AND LATER RETURNED TO BOSTON HIS PRACTICE WAS SMALL BUT HE SOON WON A NAME FOR HIS MEDICAL WRITINGS

American Biographies in Miniature Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894)

Our American poets have elevated us spiritually as well as developed Love of America in the hearts of our citizens.

HE WAS MADE A PROFESSOR IN THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL IN 1847 AND DELIVERED LECTURES UNTIL 1882. HOWEVER A GREAT PART OF HIS TIME WAS SPENT IN WRITING

AS THE FIRST EDITOR OF THE "ATLANTIC MONTHLY," HE WON INCREASING FAME AS A POET AND A WRITER OF PROSE "KNOW INSIDES" IS ONE OF HIS BEST "KNOWN WORKS"

Our Service is at the Call of Every Citizen and We Are Fair-Minded in Our Charges

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